IRAN

2026 IFRC network mid-year report, January-June

6 November 2026

IN SUPPORT OF THE IRANIAN RED CRESCENT

579
National Society branches

7,897
National Society local units

7,454
National Society staff

3M
National Society volunteers

PEOPLE REACHED

Climate and environment	Disasters and crises	Health and wellbeing	Migration and displacement	Values, power and inclusion
312,000	**1.1M**	**781,000**	**781,000**	**234,000**

No information at time of publication. Figures reflect targeted reach in 2026 plan

FINANCIAL OVERVIEW

in Swiss francs (CHF)

Iranian Red Crescent Society

Overview

Funding	*Not reported*
Expenditure	*Not reported*

Funding Sources

IFRC Secretariat	*Not reported*
Participating National Societies	*Not reported*
HNS other funding sources	*Not reported*

IFRC network

Country			
		Funding requirement	222.7M
IFRC Secretariat	**Longer-term**	Funding requirement	3.8M
		Funding	1.5M
		Expenditure	41,000
	Emergency Operations	Funding requirement	*Not reported*
		Funding	309,000
		Expenditure	1.4M
Participating National Societies		Funding requirement	*Not reported*
		Funding	*Not reported*
		Expenditure	*Not reported*
HNS other funding sources		Funding requirement	218.8M
		Funding	*Not reported*

Appeal number **MAAIR002**

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

Q1. OVERALL PERFORMANCE

Context

In February 2026, the Islamic Republic of Iran experienced the escalation of hostilities with severe humanitarian, social and economic consequences. What began as an acute conflict emergency rapidly expanded across the country, with incidents reported across provinces, counties, and districts. Following 40 consecutive days of strikes, a ceasefire reduced the immediate intensity of hostilities. However, the situation remains fragile and humanitarian needs continue to deepen.

The direct impact of the crisis has been severe. By the end of May 2026, approximately 60 million people were considered affected, of whom 10 million are among the most vulnerable. Reported casualties include more than 3,465 deaths, including approximately 1,460 civilians, and more than 34,000 people injured. Around 3.2 million people are estimated to have been internally displaced, placing additional pressure on host communities, urban infrastructure, public services and local economies. Damage to civilian homes, health facilities, schools, water and electricity systems, and humanitarian infrastructure has disrupted access to essential services and increased exposure to health, protection and socioeconomic risks.

In addition, the country also underwent a series of intense and unstable weather systems since December 2025 which caused heavy rainfall, flash floods, river overflows, and widespread waterlogging across large parts of Iran, resulting in significant humanitarian impacts in both urban and rural areas. Parallelly, the country's Caspian coast saw one of Iran's most significant forest fires Iran in recent years, with at least 10–15 hectares of forest reportedly burned in the Elit sector alone. The wildfires broke out in Iran's northern Hyrcanian Forest region, a UNESCO World Heritage listed temperate rainforest belt along.

Humanitarian action in Iran is also hindered partly as a consequence of the sanctions on the country. Another example of the impact of sanctions is the lengthy process involved in channelling financial resources to the National Society through the international banking systems. The country is also home to a large number of refugees, primarily from neighbouring Afghanistan and Iraq.

Key achievements

Climate and environment

In the first half of 2026, H2O PEACE activities were advanced in Fars, Semnan, and Hamedan including the procurement of household water tanks, water-purification, storage, and well equipment. Provincial reporting associated with the interventions showed a 50 per cent reduction in water loss in target locations. The National Society continued nature-based restoration and tree-planting activities and incorporated wildfire prevention and preparedness into operational planning.

Disasters and crises

Following the escalation of hostilities in 2026, the Iranian Red Crescent activated its emergency response operations including search and rescue, emergency medical care, first aid, ambulance services, relief distributions, and psychosocial support among others. Alongside the operation, the National Society also responded to flooding and wildfires through the IFRC-DREF through the replenishment of emergency shelter materials, essential household items, and operational resources to those affected. Response capacity also included replenishing essential aerial and ground firefighting equipment and supporting disaster risk reduction (DRR) activities. During the reporting period, the operation could not fully transition from emergency response to recovery due to the fragility of the ceasefire and the risk of renewed escalation.

Health and wellbeing

The Iranian Red Crescent conducted search-and-rescue missions. People rescued were either treated on site through mobile medical units or transferred to health facilities. A fleet of ambulances and health centres remained operational while the SAHAR teams provided psychosocial support to people through hotline contacts and counselling referrals. By the end of the reporting period, 30.776 metric tons of medical and search-and-rescue supplies had reached Iran

including trauma kits, splint sets, evacuation chairs, automated external defibrillators, and protective equipment. Routine community health, water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH), and first-aid activities also continued.

Migration and displacement

Iran continued to host a large refugee and migrant population while the complex emergency created approximately 3.2 million more internally displaced people. The National Society maintained emergency health, relief, information and referral functions through branches and community platforms, with attention to people on the move and host communities. Workplan priorities such as multilingual information, migration-sensitive assessments, staff and volunteer training, and accessible services remained a priority during the reporting period.

Values, power and inclusion

Community engagement and accountability (CEA), protection, gender and inclusion (PGI), child safeguarding, and conflict-sensitive risk analysis were prioritised across the emergency response framework. Helal Houses and youth and volunteer structures supported community dialogue, needs identification, and feedback. The National Society maintained complaints and integrity channels and confirmed a policy on protection from sexual exploitation and abuse.

Enabling local actors

During the reporting period, emergency operations reinforced logistics, fleet, emergency-health, relief-stock, information-management, and volunteer-safety capacity. Through the IFRC-ICRC National Society Investment Alliance (NSIA) grant, the Iranian Red Crescent initiated the development of a comprehensive business plan and improvement of the quality of relief products at its Helal Textile Industries, thereby contributing to financial sustainability. The National Society and IFRC also engaged partners on humanitarian access, protection of medical and humanitarian services, sanctions-related barriers, banking and procurement constraints, and the need for predictable funding.

Q2. CHANGES AND AMENDMENTS

The original strategic priorities remained valid, but sequencing and resources were rebalanced after 28 February. The Iran Complex Emergency Appeal was revised to CHF 120 million, targeting 10 million people through 31 December 2027. A new approach was adopted with three operational pillars: relief and emergency response, recovery and rehabilitation, and resilience and preparedness.

Sanctions and banking restrictions, closure or reduced use of normal maritime and air routes, supplier limitations, higher fuel, and freight costs, and limited provincial human resources slowed procurement and field delivery. The IFRC network mitigated these constraints through compliance screening, multi-corridor routing, local and regional procurement, coordinated logistics hubs, readiness planning, and regular engagement with donors and authorities.

Q3. MEASURING RESULTS OF THE IFRC NETWORK ACTION

ONGOING EMERGENCY RESPONSE

For real-time information on emergencies, visit the IFRC GO page: Iran.

Emergency Appeal Name	Complex emergency
Emergency Appeal number	MDRIR018
People to be assisted	10 million people
Duration	22 months (28 February 2026 – 31 December 2027)
Funding requirements	IFRC Secretariat: CHF 120 million
Link to Emergency Appeal	Complex Emergency Revision
Link to Operational Strategy	Operational Strategy
Latest Operations Update	Operations Update No.1

In February 2026, follow an escalation of hostilities, the Islamic Republic of Iran experienced a nationwide complex emergency with severe humanitarian, social, and economic consequences. What began as an acute conflict emergency rapidly expanded across the country, with incidents impacting all provinces. Following 40 consecutive days of strikes, a ceasefire reduced the immediate intensity of hostilities, however, the situation remains fragile and humanitarian needs continue to deepen. The direct impact of the crisis has been severe with approximately 60 million people affected, 3.2 million people internally displaced, and widespread damage to civilian and humanitarian infrastructure. While active hostilities have decreased under the ceasefire, the crisis is increasingly defined by indirect socioeconomic impacts.

Short description of the emergency operational strategy

Following the escalation of hostilities, the Iranian Red Crescent activated its emergency response structures and placed its relief and rescue system on high alert. The National Society mobilized nearly 8,000 relief and rescue teams and more than 28,000 staff and volunteers across affected provinces. The National Society response operations included search and rescue, evacuation and referral of injured people, emergency medical care, first aid, ambulance services, relief distributions, hotline services, psychological first aid, psychosocial support, rehabilitation services, public communication and community-based assistance. The main operational risks remain valid and continue to require active mitigation. The ceasefire has reduced the immediate intensity of hostilities but has not eliminated the risk of renewed escalation. The highlights of the assistance are:

Shelter, Housing and Settlements: Strengthened relief warehouses across the country through the timely purchase of emergency living and food items such as relief tents, metal-frame travel tents, moquette/carpet pieces, and blankets

Livelihoods: Food and basic relief assistance was provided to affected people through its branches, volunteers and community structures.

Health & Care: On-site emergency treatment was provided through mobile medical units and emergency medical services

Migration and displacement: Restoring family links-related work continued through updates on pending messages and miscellaneous cases

Protection, Gender and Inclusion: SAHAR psychosocial support teams were deployed to conflict-affected areas to provide psychological first aid, establish child-friendly spaces, and conduct recreational and Psychosocial activities for children affected by the conflict.

STRATEGIC PRIORITIES

Climate and environment

Progress by the National Society against objectives

In the first half of the year, H2O PEACE activities were advanced in Fars, Semnan, and Hamedan. Community awareness and baseline work were undertaken with 333 household water tanks procured in Fars in addition to water-purification, storage, and well equipment procured in Semnan in coordination with utilities and local authorities. Provincial reporting associated the Fars intervention with a 50 per cent reduction in water loss in target locations. The National Society also continued nature-based restoration and tree-planting activities and incorporated wildfire prevention and preparedness into operational planning.

The next phase of activities will prioritize specialized training, verify beneficiary records, distribution, and post-distribution monitoring, while transferring maintenance responsibilities to community and provincial structures. Water-scarcity, supplier-price, and staffing risks remain active.

IFRC network joint support

The IFRC provided technical and financial support through programme coordination, technical accompaniment, and monitoring.

Disasters and crises

For more information on emergencies, please visit the IFRC Go page Iran.

In 2026, IFRC Disaster Response Emergency Fund (IFRC-DREF) was utilized for a flooding and a forest fire emergency.

1. Floods

Name of Operation	Nationwide Flooding in Iran
MDR-Code	MDRIR017
Duration	9 months (28 December 2025 to 30 September 2026)
Funding Allocation	CHF 470,198
People Affected	42,112 people
People Targeted	9,000 people
DREF Operations	DREF Operation
DREF Operation Update	DREF Operation Update

The IFRC-DREF allocation of CHF 470,198 in December 2025 supported the Iran Red Crescent in assisting 9,000 people in replenishing essential relief items and response capacities deployed during the floods. To reduce humanitarian risks and prevent further deterioration of living conditions for households impacted by widespread flooding and waterlogging, the National Society provided replenishment of emergency shelter materials, essential household items, and operational resources used for evacuation, water drainage, and access to safe temporary shelter, while ensuring protection, safety, dignity, and strengthened response readiness of affected communities and the National Society over the timeframe of 9 months.

2. Forest Wildfires

Name of Operation	Forest Wildfires
MDR-Code	MDRIR016
Duration	9 months (7 December 2025 to 30 September 2026)
Funding Allocation	CHF 500,000
People Affected	50,000 people
People Targeted	6,510 people
DREF Operations	DREF Operation

The IFRC-DREF allocation of CHF 500,000 in December 2025 supported the Iran Red Crescent in assisting national efforts to contain active wildfire zones, protect rural populations and forest ecosystems, and reduce the health, environmental and livelihood impacts of the fires. This was done by strengthening the National Society's response capacity through the replenishment of essential aerial and ground firefighting equipment, and by supporting disaster risk reduction (DRR) activities and community awareness-raising on wildfire risks and safe practices, thereby enhancing safety, dignity and resilience across affected areas over the operational period.

Progress by the National Society against objectives

The Iranian Red Crescent maintained countrywide emergency readiness while responding to the complex emergency. Revisions were made throughout the year to reflect the significant scale-up of the operation, such as the target assisted population increasing from 5 million to 10 million people. These changes reflected the expansion of the crisis into a nationwide complex emergency, the scale of displacement and infrastructure damage, the deterioration of socioeconomic conditions, and the need to combine life-saving assistance with community recovery and institutional strengthening. During the reporting period, the operation could not fully transition from emergency response to recovery due to the fragility of the ceasefire and the risk of renewed escalation.

Under the nationwide-flooding IFRC-DREF, the National Society provided emergency shelter, food, relief items, evacuations, and water-pumping support. Replenishment of 3,000 household sets of nylon sheets, food parcels, kitchen sets, and hygiene kits was substantially completed.

IFRC network joint support

The IFRC provided support to the National Society through IFRC emergency response mechanisms such as the Emergency Appeal and the IFRC Disaster Response Emergency Fund (IFRC-DREF) which continued to be drawn on in support of the National Society, when needed. The IFRC DREF procurement assistance restored critical stocks and reinforced locally led response capacity. Future DREF indicators will distinguish services to affected people from the enabling effect of replenishment, and planned drills and lessons-learning will support safe handover to routine preparedness systems.

Health and wellbeing

Progress by the National Society against objectives

As part of the emergency response, the Iranian Red Crescent conducted search-and-rescue missions, rescuing 7,315 people and transferring 7,144 to health facilities and treating 10,382 on site through mobile medical units. A fleet of ambulances and health centres remained operational. Additionally, the SAHAR teams directly provided psychosocial support to 242,000 people through hotline contacts and counselling referrals.

By June end, 30.776 metric tons of medical and search-and-rescue supplies had reached Iran in five deliveries. This included trauma kits, splint sets, evacuation chairs, automated external defibrillators, and protective equipment. Routine community health, water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH), and first-aid activities continued.

IFRC network joint support

The IFRC supported the National Society with in identifying and reducing health risks in communities.

The **Bangladesh Red Crescent Society** supported the National Society through the provision of medicines, surgical supplies, hygiene, and dignity kits.

The **German Red Cross** supported the Iranian Red Crescent through technical assistance.

The **Indonesian Red Cross Society** supported the National Society through medicines and medical equipment.



The Iranian Red Crescent deployed response teams following an attack on a school in Minab, Hormozgan province. (Photo: The Iranian Red Crescent)

Migration and displacement

Progress by the National Society against objectives

Iran continued to host a large refugee and migrant population while the complex emergency created approximately 3.2 million internally displaced people. The National Society maintained emergency health, relief, information and referral functions through branches and community platforms, with attention to people on the move and host communities. Workplan priorities such as multilingual information, migration-sensitive assessments, staff and volunteer training, and accessible services remained a priority during the reporting period.

Protection risks increased as a result of displacement, family separation risks, damage to housing and services, economic stress, loss of livelihoods and reduced access to assistance.

IFRC network joint support

The IFRC supported the Iranian Red Crescent with integrated displacement analysis during the Emergency Appeal and supported coordination and humanitarian advocacy.

Values, power and inclusion

Progress by the National Society against objectives

Community engagement and accountability (CEA), protection, gender and inclusion (PGI), child safeguarding and conflict-sensitive risk analysis were integrated across the emergency response framework. Helal Houses, youth and volunteer structures supported community dialogue, needs identification, and feedback.

The National Society maintained complaints and integrity channels and confirmed a policy on protection from sexual exploitation and abuse. Harmonized feedback and referral procedures, documented response loops, and safer data management will be prioritized in the next reporting period.

IFRC network joint support

The IFRC supported the National Society with community-feedback approaches, safeguarding, protection, mainstreaming, and accountability in DREF and Emergency Appeal design.

ENABLING LOCAL ACTORS

Strategic and operational coordination

IFRC membership coordination

IFRC membership coordination involves working with member National Societies to assess the humanitarian context, humanitarian situations and needs; agreeing on common priorities; jointly developing common strategies to address issues such as obtaining greater humanitarian access, acceptance and space; mobilizing funding and other resources; clarifying consistent public messaging; and monitoring progress. This also means ensuring that strategies and programmes in support of people in need, incorporate clarity of humanitarian action, links with development assistance, and efforts to reinforce National Societies in their respective countries, including through their auxiliary role.

Participating National Societies support the Iranian Red Crescent remotely due to difficulties in establishing a presence in Iran.

Movement coordination

The Iranian Red Crescent ensures regular exchanges with the IFRC, the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) and participating National Societies, to align support and action between Movement partners. In times of emergencies, closer coordination is organized. This is carried out in line with the Strengthening Movement Coordination and Cooperation (SMCC) principles, and the newly adopted Seville Agreement 2.0. The IFRC and ICRC also jointly support the National Society's humanitarian diplomacy efforts and the enhancement of principled humanitarian action and support.

In Iran, the ICRC promotes international humanitarian law and works with the authorities in Iran and Iraq to address the consequences of the 1980-1988 Iran-Iraq war, particularly the issue of missing persons. It supports local initiatives to mitigate risks related to people's health and their exposure to mines and explosive remnants of war, and support access to health care for Afghan migrants. The ICRC works in partnership with the Iranian Red Crescent and other Iranian organizations and bodies in the fields of tracing, physical rehabilitation and international relief efforts.

External coordination

The Iranian Red Crescent, with support from the IFRC, will maintain its crucial engagements with local authorities, ensuring continued collaboration and reinforcing its roles as an auxiliary to the Iranian public authorities in the humanitarian domain. The National Society is well respected and strongly engaged within its national response system. In this connection, it is a member of the National Disaster Management Organization (NDMO) – a role which

is recognized through legislation on the NDMO. The NDMO coordinates the disaster response efforts of the Iranian Red Crescent, ministries, local authorities and NGOs. Line ministries, supported by UN agencies in Iran, lead and implement sectorial services.

The Iranian Red Crescent is also mandated by the Iranian Government to serve as the local partner for all humanitarian agencies operating in the country. As such, it has established partnerships and is working closely with UNICEF, WFP, WHO, UNHCR, UNFPA, UNOCHA, MSF (France/Swiss), the Norwegian Refugee Council, and Relief International.

Since its re-establishment in Iran, the IFRC has engaged with the other humanitarian organizations which are active in the country, and this includes engagement with the World Bank in the context of the COVID-19 pandemic response. The IFRC aims to leverage its International Organization status and maximize support for the Iranian Red Crescent.



National Society development

Progress by the National Society against objectives

During the reporting period, emergency operations reinforced logistics, fleet, emergency-health, relief-stock, information-management, and volunteer-safety capacity. DREF replenishment restored pre-positioned stocks, while the Emergency Appeal included targeted institutional support for business continuity, information management, financial management, logistics and volunteer systems.

Progress on the One National Society Development Plan is well advanced, with finalization underway. Additionally, in May 2025, the National Society, with support from the IFRC-ICRC National Society Investment Alliance (NSIA) grant, initiated the development of a comprehensive business plan and improvement of the quality of relief products at its Helal Textile Industries, thereby contributing to financial sustainability. Following the successful completion of the initial NSIA phase, the National Society continued its efforts through the NSIA Bridge phase to consolidate achievements and further strengthen financial sustainability and institutional resilience.

The National Society also implemented the IFRC Capacity Building Fund (CBF) project to strengthen and integrate its information management system. This project supports system development and advances digital transformation efforts.

Both the NSIA Bridge and CBF projects have been successfully implemented, contributing to the Iranian Red Crescent's institutional development, strengthening technical capacities, improving financial sustainability, enhancing digital systems, and increasing the efficiency and quality of relief and rescue operations.

IFRC network joint support

The IFRC supported the National Society through technical accompaniment focused on planning, monitoring, evaluation, and reporting. Additionally, it supported the National Society with conducting annual leadership orientation workshops to familiarize middle managers and refresh staff on the Red Cross Red Crescent Movement, its Fundamental Principles, and coordination mechanisms.



Humanitarian diplomacy

Progress by the National Society against objectives

The revised Emergency Appeal, operational updates, and donor briefings were used to communicate the humanitarian consequences of the emergency and the role of Iranian Red Crescent. The National Society and IFRC engaged partners on humanitarian access, protection of medical and humanitarian services, sanctions-related barriers, banking and procurement constraints, and the need for predictable funding. The World Red Cross and Red Crescent Day activities in May further reinforced public-facing humanitarian messages.

To further promote financial assistance, the National Society will consolidate funding tables, standardize evidence packages, and provide more frequent results updates to connect operational needs with verified delivery and programme outcomes.

IFRC network joint support

The IFRC will support the National Society with public information, media materials, partner outreach, and advocacy with diplomatic and humanitarian stakeholders.

Accountability and agility (cross-cutting)

Progress by the National Society against objectives

The National Society used operational risk registers, compliance review, centralized information management, and procurement controls to manage a volatile operating environment. Logistics are adapted through multiple routes and local or regional sources. Community feedback, protection from sexual exploitation and abuse, staff and volunteer safety, conflict sensitivity, fraud prevention, and donor reporting were integrated into emergency plans and DREF operations.

The response demonstrated operational agility, but also exposed gaps in disaggregated reach data, outcome monitoring, consolidated financial actuals, and systematic documentation of community feedback. The upcoming reporting period will prioritize common indicator definitions, unique-person and contact tracking, sex-age-disability disaggregation, protected data workflows, and routine management review of feedback and risk actions.

IFRC network joint support

The IFRC supported the National Society through technical and financial assistance.

Q4. AFFECTED PERSONS (PEOPLE REACHED)

See cover pages

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

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

Q6. RISK MANAGEMENT

This information is not available in Mid-year Reports

Q7. EXIT STRATEGY AND SUSTAINABILITY

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

Q8. LESSONS LEARNED

- The National Society's unified plans need explicit crisis pivots. The current framework allowed urgent responses to be linked to recovery, preparedness, and institutional strengthening without abandoning long-term priorities.
- Reach must distinguish unique people, service episodes, hotline contacts, and referrals. Future tools will build these definitions and sex-age-disability disaggregation into collection at source.
- DREF results framework for replenishment operations should measure restored readiness and service continuity, not only direct beneficiary outputs.
- Decentralized community platforms and standing relationships with utilities, authorities and Movement partners enable faster delivery. These should be formalized in contingency plans and programme handover arrangements.
- Procurement, sanctions, compliance, and alternative routing must be designed early, with realistic lead times, supplier options, and contingency budgets.

SUCCESS STORIES



1

Keeping a humanitarian supply line open

Five consignments totalling 30.7765 metric tons of medical and search-and-rescue supplies reached Tehran between 15 April and 30 June.

Coordinated routing through regional and global logistics nodes converted partner contributions into usable equipment despite sanctions, route closures, and rapidly increasing freight costs.

Responding on a national scale while supporting recovery, the Iranian Red Crescent combined search and rescue, emergency medical care, ambulance services, hotline management, and psychosocial support. By the end of May, thousands of people had been rescued, treated on site, and directly supported by SAHAR psychosocial teams.

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

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

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

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

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

The International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) is the world's largest humanitarian network, with 191 National Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies and around 15 million volunteers. Our volunteers are present in communities before, during and after a crisis or disaster. We work in the most hard to reach and complex settings in the world, saving lives and promoting human dignity. We support communities to become stronger and more resilient places where people can live safe and healthy lives, and have opportunities to thrive.

DATA SCOPE AND LIMITATIONS

- **Timeframe and alignment:** The reporting timeframe for this overview is covering the period from 1 January to 30 June 2026. However, due to the diversity of the IFRC and differences in fiscal years, this coverage may not fully align for some National Societies.
- **Financial overview:** This overview consolidates data reported by the National Society and its IFRC network partners, as well as data extracted from IFRC's financial systems. All reported figures should include the administrative and operational costs of the different entities. The financial data with a grey background is solely reported by the National Society, including the funding sources. Financial reporting is often times estimated depending on availability of financial figures, closing of financial periods and may be incomplete. 'Not reported' could sometimes mean 'not applicable'. Also note that funding requirements are already reflected in the published 2026 IFRC network country plan. The total funding requirements show what the IFRC network has sought to raise for the given year through different channels: funding through the IFRC, through participating National Societies as bilateral support and through the host National Society from non-IFRC network sources. All figures should include the administrative and operational costs of the different entities.
  - Host National Society funding requirements not coming from IFRC network sources can comprise a variety of sources, as demonstrated when reporting on income in the IFRC Federation-wide Databank and Reporting System
  - Participating National Society funding requirements for bilateral support are those validated by respective headquarters, and often represent mainly secured funding
  - IFRC funding requirements comprise both what is sourced from the IFRC core budget and what is sought through emergency and thematic funding. This includes participating National Societies' multilateral support through IFRC, and all other IFRC sources of funding
- **Missing data and breakdowns:** National Societies have diverse data collection systems and processes that may not align with the standardized indicators. Data may not be available for some indicators, for some National Societies. This may lead to inconsistencies across different reporting tools as well as potential under or over-estimation of the efforts led by all.
- **Reporting bias:** The data informing this Federation-wide overview is self-reported by each National Society (or its designated support entity) which is the owner and gatekeeper, and responsible for accuracy and updating. IFRC tries to triangulate the data provided by the National Societies with previous data and other data in the public domain.
- **Definitions:**
  - **Local units:** ALL subdivisions of a National Society that coordinate and deliver services to people. These include ALL levels (provincial, state, city, district branches, sections or chapters, headquarters, and regional and intermediate offices, as well as community-based units)
  - **Branches:** A Branch has its roles, responsibilities and relationship with the National Headquarters defined through the National Society's Statutes, including the level of autonomy given, especially in the area of its legal status, mobilising local resources and building local partnerships, and the decisions it makes. It has a local-level decision-making mechanism through its Branch members, board and volunteers, equally defined through the National Society's Statutes

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

- IR_Iran MYR Financials.pdf
- IFRC network country plans
- Subscribe for updates
- Live Disaster Response Emergency Fund (DREF) data
- Operational information: IFRC GO platform
- National Society data: IFRC Federation-wide Databank and Reporting System
- Evaluations database

Contact information

Razieh Alishvandi
Under Secretary General
International Operations and IHL Affairs
T +989102104408
intdep@rcs.ir

Faisal Mahboob
IFRC Head of Delegation
Tehran,
based in Iran
T +16134138776
faisal.mahboob@ifrc.org

Yara Yassine
Head of Strategic Partnerships
& Resource Mobilization
IFRC Regional Delegation for Middle East & North Africa,
based in Beirut
T +96179300562
yara.yassine@ifrcorg

Sumitha Martin
Lead
IFRC Global Strategic Planning
& Reporting Centre
New Delhi
sumitha.martin@ifrc.org