

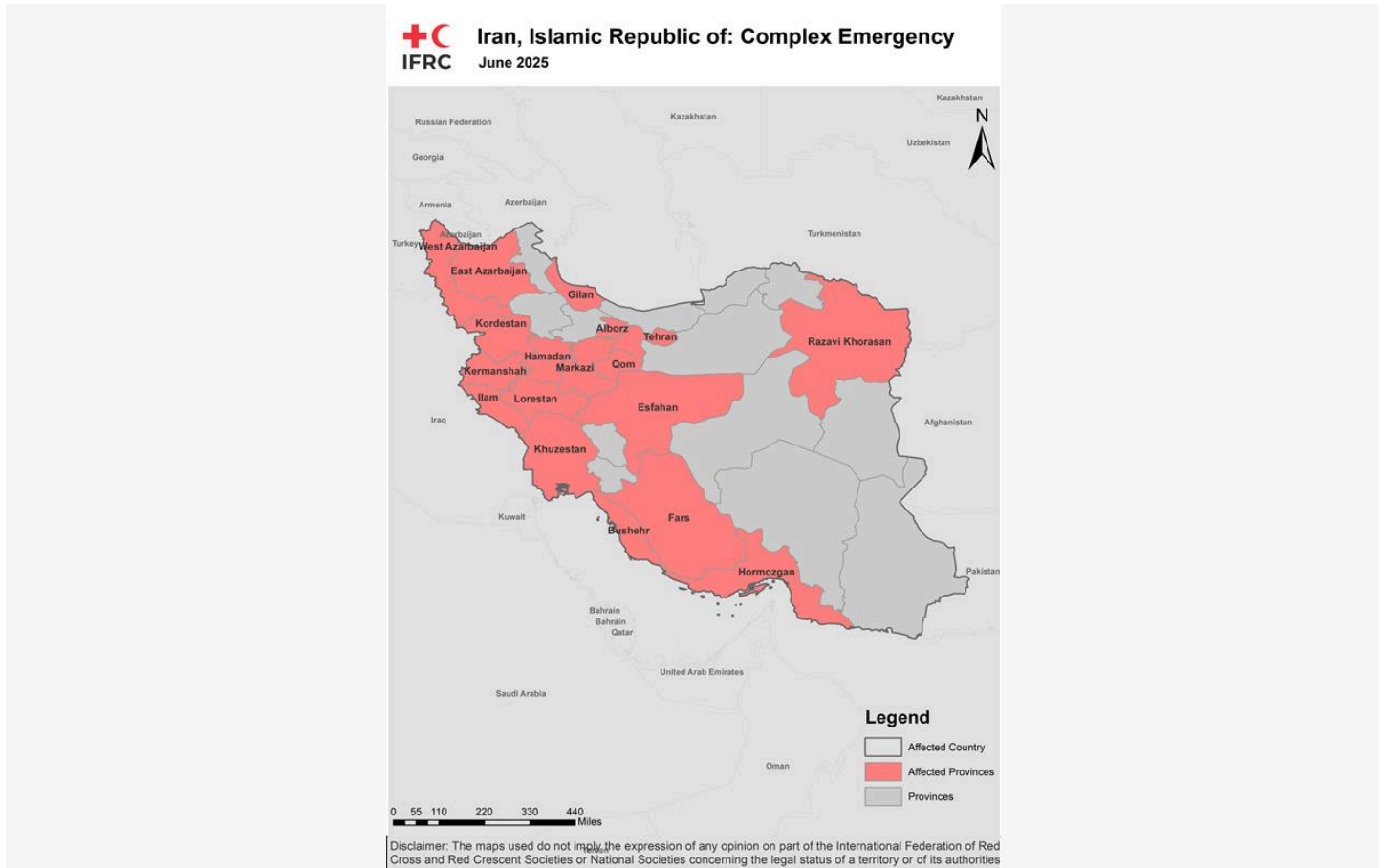
IRCS volunteers in Search and Rescue response.

Appeal: MDRIR015	Total DREF Allocation: CHF 1,000,000	Crisis Category: Orange	Hazard: Complex Emergency
Glide Number: CE-2025-000090-IRN	People Affected: 585,000 people	People Targeted: 200,000 people	People Assisted: 200,000 people
Event Onset: Sudden	Operation Start Date: 20-06-2025	Operational End Date: 31-03-2026	Total Operating Timeframe: 9 months

Targeted Regions:

Azarbajejan Gharbi, Azarbajejan Sharghi, Bushehr, Esfahan, Fars, Ghom, Gilan, Hamedan, Hormozgan, Ilam, Kermanshah, Khorasan Razavi, Khuzestan, Kurdistan, Lorestan, Markazi, Tehran, Alborz

Description of the Event



Date of event

13-06-2025

What happened, where and when?

Since June 13, 2025, a significant military conflict has unfolded between Israel and Iran, marking a major escalation in their historically tense relationship. The hostilities began with a series of Israeli airstrikes targeting Iranian infrastructure in locations such as Natanz, Fordow, and Tehran.

The humanitarian situation in Iran has become increasingly concerning. Civilian areas in several cities, particularly Tehran, have been affected by the ongoing strikes. Iranian authorities have reported significant casualties, with a large proportion believed to be civilians. The conflict has placed immense pressure on emergency services and healthcare systems, with hospitals facing challenges in managing the influx of injured individuals. Damage to infrastructure, including power and water systems, has further complicated relief efforts. Additionally, many residents have been displaced from their homes, seeking safety in less affected areas. As of June 18, 2025, there has been internet blackout in Iran. The conflict remains active, and the humanitarian needs on the ground continue to grow amid continued strikes.



IRCS volunteer providing support to affected people.



IRCS volunteer in Search and Rescue response.

Scope and Scale

The complex emergency affected an estimated 585,000 people, with the IRCS operation designed to support assistance for 200,000 people most affected by the escalation, strengthened and replenished by this DREF allocation. The affected population included civilians directly impacted by attacks, people injured or requiring emergency medical assistance, families displaced or temporarily relocated from high-risk areas, and vulnerable groups such as children, older people, people with disabilities, people with chronic health conditions, and migrants or refugees with limited access to services.

The crisis placed significant pressure on emergency response and health systems. Hospitals and emergency medical services were placed on high alert, while IRCS search and rescue teams, emergency health teams, psychosocial support teams and volunteers operated in a complex and volatile environment. Several hospitals and health-related facilities reportedly sustained damage from strikes near urban areas, while the IRCS also reported damage to humanitarian assets, including an ambulance and a helicopter. Four IRCS volunteers were reported killed while carrying out humanitarian duties, underscoring the risks faced by frontline responders.

The IRCS response was implemented at scale. Search and rescue bases, Helal Houses and Rapid Response Teams remained actively engaged in affected areas, coordinated through Emergency Operations Centres across the country. IRCS specialized teams conducted search and rescue, assessment, debris removal, first aid, emergency medical support and psychosocial assistance. The 4030 helpline also provided mental health and psychosocial support and responded to a high volume of calls from affected people seeking information, counselling and support. The DREF operation complemented and supported the wider IRCS response. Rather than replacing the National Society's own response capacity, the allocation helped sustain and replenish critical operational stocks required for emergency medical and relief services. Under the MDRIR015 allocation, IRCS confirmed receipt of in-kind items including cardiac electric shock devices, staircase stretchers, inflatable splints, trauma kits, and helmets with headlamps. These items strengthened IRCS capacity to continue providing emergency medical care, search and rescue support, and relief services to people affected by the complex emergency.

Source Information

Source Name	Source Link
1. Sky news: How conflict between Israel and Iran has unfolded over four days	https://news.sky.com/story/how-the-conflict-between-israel-and-iran-unfolded-over-three-days-13383942
2. Al Jazeera: Israel-Iran conflict: List of key events	https://www.aljazeera.com/news/2025/6/17/israel-iran-conflict-list-of-key-events-june-17-2025



National Society Actions

<p>Have the National Society conducted any intervention additionally to those part of this DREF Operation?</p>	<p>Yes</p>
<p>Please provide a brief description of those additional activities</p>	<p>The Iranian Red Crescent Society (IRCS) led the national humanitarian response to the complex emergency from the onset of the escalation, drawing on its nationwide auxiliary role, branch network, Emergency Operations Centres, Rapid Response Teams, Helal Houses, specialized rescue capacities, health services and volunteer base. The DREF operation supported and complemented these national efforts but did not represent the full scale of the IRCS response.</p> <p>Beyond the specific support provided through the DREF allocation, IRCS implemented a wide range of emergency interventions, including search and rescue operations in affected urban areas, emergency first aid, transfer and referral of injured people to health facilities, debris removal, rapid assessments, psychosocial support, public awareness messaging, and dissemination of verified information to reduce rumours and misinformation. IRCS also maintained operational readiness through its branches, relief bases and Emergency Operations Centres, while coordinating response teams in affected provinces.</p> <p>The National Society established relief base camps in Tehran to accelerate emergency response in high-impact areas. IRCS search and rescue bases, Helal Houses and Rapid Response Teams remained active in affected locations, supporting immediate life-saving actions and assisting people affected by strikes, displacement, infrastructure disruption and psychological distress.</p> <p>IRCS also scaled up mental health and psychosocial support through the 4030 helpline, SAHAR teams and youth volunteers, providing counselling, psychological first aid, resilience messaging, child-friendly support and outreach to affected households. BAVAR teams contributed to public communication by disseminating safety and protection protocols, practical guidance and scenario-based instructions to help communities reduce risks during the escalation.</p> <p>The DREF allocation helped sustain these nationally led efforts by replenishing and strengthening critical response stocks. Under the DREF, the IRCS confirmed receipt of in-kind items including cardiac electric shock devices, staircase stretchers, inflatable splints, trauma kits, and helmets with headlamps. These items contributed to maintaining IRCS capacity for emergency medical care, search and rescue, protection of responders, and relief services to people affected by the complex emergency.</p>

IFRC Network Actions Related To The Current Event

<p>Secretariat</p>	<p>The IFRC supported the Iranian Red Crescent Society in its role as the lead humanitarian responder in Iran. Support focused on coordination, technical guidance, operational planning, resource mobilization, while respecting the nationally-led nature of the response.</p> <p>The IFRC approved a CHF 1 million DREF allocation under MDRIR015 to support the IRCS response capacity for 200,000 people affected by, or at risk due to, the complex emergency. The DREF was used to support the continuation of life-saving emergency services and to replenish critical stocks required by IRCS for emergency medical care, search and rescue, relief operations and responder safety.</p> <p>The IFRC also supported scenario planning with IRCS, including preparedness for potential population movements and Chemical, Biological, Radiological and Nuclear risks. IFRC coordination with the ICRC and other Movement components helped</p>
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	ensure coherence of Movement support, with IRCS remaining the primary operational actor on the ground.
Participating National Societies	N/A

ICRC Actions Related To The Current Event

The International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) is actively supporting the humanitarian response to the conflict, focusing on protecting civilians and reinforcing the efforts of the Iranian Red Crescent Society (IRCS). The ICRC continues to provide technical and logistical support to IRCS teams in their emergency response. It has also issued strong calls for all parties to respect international humanitarian law, particularly the protection of civilians and medical personnel

Other Actors Actions Related To The Current Event

Government has requested international assistance	No
National authorities	Iranian national authorities have taken a range of emergency and protective measures aimed at managing the humanitarian impact and maintaining public order. The government has activated civil defense protocols, including the deployment of emergency services and coordination with the Iranian Red Crescent Society (IRCS) to provide medical care, shelter, and relief supplies to affected populations. Authorities have also facilitated mass evacuations from high-risk urban areas such as Tehran, where thousands of residents fled following air raid warnings and missile strikes. Furthermore, Iran's Ministry of Health has mobilized hospitals and medical teams to treat casualties, while also working to restore damaged health infrastructure.
UN or other actors	UN agencies were present in-country and the Humanitarian Country Team was activated. However, no international assistance was formally requested by the Government, and the response remained primarily nationally led, with IRCS playing the central humanitarian role in emergency response and assistance to affected communities.

Needs (Gaps) Identified



Shelter Housing And Settlements

The conflict has caused widespread damage to residential infrastructure in major Iranian cities, particularly Tehran, Isfahan, and Shiraz. Airstrikes have destroyed or severely damaged several households and apartment buildings, leaving many families without safe shelter. In some neighborhoods, entire apartment blocks have been rendered uninhabitable, forcing residents to seek refuge in public buildings, mosques, or with relatives in rural areas.





Livelihoods And Basic Needs

The conflict has significantly disrupted economic activity across Iran, particularly in urban and industrial centers. Small businesses have closed, informal workers have lost income, markets are disrupted and key sectors like energy and agriculture have been hit hard by infrastructure damage and displacement. Inflation and currency depreciation have further strained household purchasing power, while public services including transportation, education, and healthcare have been disrupted. Power outages and water shortages are common in affected areas, and many families are struggling to meet basic needs.

These impacts are compounded by pre-existing vulnerabilities such as high unemployment, and economic fragility due to sanctions.



Health

The health impacts of the conflict have been severe. Iranian authorities report over 585 fatalities, with the majority being civilians, including women and children. Major cities such as Tehran, Isfahan, and Kashan have been heavily affected by airstrikes, which have impacted health infrastructure. The Iranian Ministry of Health has confirmed that hundreds more have been injured, many critically. The destruction of roads and power supplies has further hindered access to care, while the psychological toll—especially among children and displaced families—is growing rapidly.



Migration And Displacement

The conflict significantly worsened an already complex displacement situation in Iran. Prior to the conflict, Iran was hosting one of the largest refugee populations in the world, including over 3 million Afghans. With the onset of the conflict, thousands more have been newly displaced, particularly from heavily bombarded urban centers such as Tehran, Isfahan, and Shiraz. These individuals have fled to rural areas or temporary shelters.

Operational Strategy

Overall objective of the operation

The IFRC-DREF operation aims to support IRCS delivery of immediate life-saving assistance for 200,000 people affected by the complex emergency in Iran through a 9-month operational timeframe, by supporting the Iran Red Crescent in their coordinated search and rescue operations, emergency health services, and psychosocial support, while strengthening the operational capacity and readiness of the Iranian Red Crescent Society.

Operation strategy rationale

The operational strategy was based on the central role of IRCS as the primary humanitarian responder in Iran and on the urgent need to sustain its emergency response capacity during and after the escalation. IRCS mobilized its Branches, Emergency Operations Centres, Rapid Response Teams, Helal Houses, Search and Rescue units, Health teams, Youth volunteers and Psychosocial Support teams to assist affected people.

The DREF allocation was designed to complement this wider IRCS response by supporting the replenishment of essential stocks and equipment required for continued emergency operations. This included emergency medical and trauma-related equipment, rescue and evacuation support items, and protective equipment for response teams. By replenishing these items, the operation helped ensure that IRCS could maintain readiness and continue providing emergency medical care, search and rescue, relief services and psychosocial support.

Priority actions included:

- replenishment of critical emergency response items used or required by IRCS during the response;
- support to emergency medical care, trauma response, first aid and referral capacity;



- support to search and rescue and safe evacuation capacity in affected urban areas;
- support to responder safety through protective equipment;
- support to psychosocial assistance and community-facing information;
- coordination and technical support by IFRC to IRCS, including operational planning, DREF management and Movement coordination.

Targeting Strategy

Who was targeted by this operation?

This operation will target 200,000 people most affected by the June 2025 conflict in Iran, with a focus on civilians in heavily bombarded urban areas, internally displaced persons (IDPs), and vulnerable groups such as women, children, the elderly, people with disabilities, and Afghan refugees. These populations face the highest risks due to direct exposure to violence, loss of shelter, limited access to healthcare, and barriers to humanitarian assistance. The strategy prioritizes life-saving interventions—search and rescue, emergency health services, and psychosocial support—delivered through mobile teams and branches in different provinces to ensure timely and inclusive outreach. Most of the targets were in Azarbayejan Gharbi, Azarbayejan Sharghi, Bushehr, Esfahan, Fars, Ghom, Gilan, Hamedan, Hormozgan, Ilam, Kermanshah, Khorasan Razavi, Khuzestan, Kurdistan, Lorestan, Markazi, Tehran, Alborz z provinces.

The targeting approach is grounded in needs-based prioritization and geographic vulnerability, ensuring that assistance reaches those in greatest distress.

Explain the selection criteria for the targeted population

The selection criteria for the targeted population in this operation are based on a combination of exposure to conflict, level of need, and vulnerability status. Priority is given to individuals and communities directly impacted by airstrikes—particularly in urban centers — where casualties, displacement, and infrastructure damage are most severe. Within these areas, the operation targets those who have been either stranded under the rubble due to the targeting of building, those who have been displaced, who are in need of healthcare, and those who are suffering trauma and distress due to the conflict.

Total Assisted Population

Assisted Women	-	Rural	-
Assisted Girls (under 18)	-	Urban	-
Assisted Men	-	People with disabilities (estimated)	-
Assisted Boys (under 18)	-		
Total Assisted Population	200,000		
Total Targeted Population	200,000		



Risk and Security Considerations (including "management")

Does your National Society have anti-fraud and corruption policy?	No
Does your National Society have prevention of sexual exploitation and abuse policy?	No
Does your National Society have child protection/child safeguarding policy?	No
Does your National Society have whistleblower protection policy?	No
Does your National Society have anti-sexual harassment policy?	No

Please analyse and indicate potential risks for this operation, its root causes and mitigation actions.

Risk	Mitigation action
The conflict escalates and spills over to neighboring countries	Coordination between the different regions and countries is ongoing to explore possible scenarios for this conflict and possible response options
Security situation deteriorates impacting the NS ability to access some locations	The NS is in direct coordination and communication with the national authorities to monitor the situation and plan alternative routes and access points
The IFRC delegation staff may face displacement or may be affected by the conflict disrupting communications and the IFRC ability to provide adequate support to the NS	The IFRC is deploying an emergency operations manager and are exploring business continuity plans ensuring staff wellbeing and continued support from the IFRC regional office as needed

Please indicate any security and safety concerns for this operation:

The operation faces significant security and safety concerns due to the ongoing conflict in Iran. Airstrikes, missile attacks, and damaged infrastructure in urban centers like Tehran, Isfahan, and Shiraz pose direct threats to both humanitarian personnel and affected communities. Search and rescue teams are at risk from unstable buildings and unexploded ordnance, while health workers and volunteers face exposure to trauma, disease, and psychological stress in overcrowded shelters and high-risk zones.

To mitigate these risks, strict security protocols will be implemented, including safety briefings, real-time coordination with local authorities, and the use of personal protective equipment.

Has the child safeguarding risk analysis assessment been completed?	No
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Implementation



Budget: CHF 564,450
Targeted Persons: 200,000
Assisted Persons: 200,000
Targeted Male: -
Targeted Female: -

Indicators

Title	Target	Actual
#of psychosocial teams deployed	30	30
# of awareness raising messages developed	3	3
# of people reached with psychosocial support	200,000	200,000
# of people reached with awareness messaging	200,000	200,000
# of people reached with first aid and pre-hospital care	200,000	0
# of first aid kits procured	10,000	1,350
# of portable three-piece stretchers procured	500	300
# of inflatable and foldable splints procured	2,500	2,500

Narrative description of achievements

The DREF operation supported the Iranian Red Crescent Society's nationally led response to the complex emergency by strengthening and replenishing the operational capacity required to provide emergency health, first aid, pre-hospital care, psychosocial support, awareness messaging and search and rescue support to people affected by the escalation.

Through the IRCS response, 200,000 people were reached with, or had access to, emergency health, first aid, pre-hospital care, psychosocial support and awareness messaging. The response included emergency medical assistance, referral and transfer of injured people, search and rescue support, public safety messaging, rumour management and mental health and psychosocial support.

IRCS operational reporting indicates the scale of the wider National Society response. A total of 1,582 specialized IRCS teams, including search and rescue teams, dog units, assessment teams and debris removal specialists, were mobilized for relief operations. Some 8,200 IRCS volunteers participated in 502 missions, providing medical aid, search and rescue, and debris removal support. The 4030 helpline answered more than 72,000 calls, with over 9,900 people receiving counselling services. These figures reflect the broader IRCS response, which the DREF helped sustain through replenishment of critical emergency response capacity.

Under the DREF allocation, IRCS confirmed receipt of the in-kind consignment dispatched by IFRC. The received items included cardiac electric shock devices, staircase stretchers, inflatable splints, trauma kits, and helmets with headlamps. These items were delivered to IRCS warehouses under the supervision of the Rescue and Relief Organization and the Health, Treatment and Rehabilitation Division. The consignment strengthened IRCS capacity to provide emergency medical care, trauma response, safe evacuation and responder protection.

While the indicator framework refers to first aid kits and portable three-piece stretchers, the final DREF-supported replenishment



package was implemented through emergency medical and rescue-related items aligned with the same operational purpose: restoring and strengthening IRCS capacity to provide first aid, pre-hospital care, safe transfer, trauma management and emergency response services.

Lessons Learnt

The operation demonstrated the value of using DREF to support and replenish the capacity of a strong National Society already leading a large-scale response. In this operation, IRCS was able to mobilize rapidly through its existing systems, including branches, EOCs, Helal Houses, Rapid Response Teams, volunteers, rescue teams, health services and MHPSS capacities. The DREF was most relevant where it reinforced these national systems and helped replenish critical stocks needed to quickly recover and maintain response readiness.

The response also highlighted that in complex emergencies, beneficiary reach should be understood in relation to the National Society's overall response capacity when DREF support is provided mainly through replenishment. The people reached were supported through IRCS-led services enabled and sustained by DREF, rather than through a separate direct distribution caseload.

Another key lesson is the importance of flexibility in procurement and replenishment. In a sanctions-affected and operationally constrained context, the final composition of the replenishment package may need to be adapted to the most urgent and feasible response needs, while remaining aligned with the original operational objectives.

Challenges

The operation was implemented in a volatile security environment marked by airstrikes, damage to infrastructure, communication disruptions, access constraints, and risks to humanitarian workers and assets. Search and rescue and emergency medical teams worked in high-risk conditions, including damaged buildings, debris, unstable structures and potential explosive hazards.

The DREF implementation was also affected by sanctions-related constraints, import procedures, banking limitations, procurement restrictions and shipping challenges. These factors influenced the modality and timing of support, making in-kind replenishment the most feasible and accountable option.

A further challenge was reporting direct beneficiary data against a replenishment-focused operation. As the DREF supported IRCS response capacity rather than a separate household-level distribution, sex, age and disability disaggregated data are not available for the DREF-supported component. The reach figure therefore reflects people supported through the IRCS-led response capacity strengthened by DREF.



Secretariat Services

Budget: CHF 50,020

Targeted Persons: 0

Assisted Persons: 0

Targeted Male: -

Targeted Female: -

Indicators

Title	Target	Actual
#of ops managers deployed	1	1
#lessons learned workshop conducted	1	0
# of monitoring visits	3	1

Narrative description of achievements

The IFRC Secretariat supported the IRCS-led response through DREF allocation management, coordination, technical guidance, operational follow-up, Movement coordination and procurement/logistics support. IFRC worked closely with IRCS to ensure that the DREF allocation contributed to the National Society's response priorities and replenished critical operational stocks needed for emergency medical, relief, search and rescue, and responder-safety services, as per IRCS requirements.



IFRC also supported scenario and contingency planning with IRCS, including preparedness for potential population movement and CBRN-related risks. Coordination with ICRC and other Movement actors helped ensure coherence of Movement support, while IRCS remained the lead operational actor on the ground.

The planned lessons learned workshop did not happen for the DREF response specifically. However, a monitoring visit was conducted to review the quality and adequacy of the goods received. Field monitoring was not implemented as standalone activities due to the security context, access limitations, operational constraints and the prioritization of remote coordination and stock replenishment follow-up.

Lessons Learnt

In a security-sensitive and sanctions-affected context, Secretariat support must remain flexible and adapted to what is feasible. Remote coordination, technical support, procurement follow-up and documentation can provide meaningful support when physical monitoring visits or workshops are constrained.

The operation also showed the need to define indicators carefully when DREF support is expected to be delivered through replenishment. Future operations should ensure that indicators capture both the direct response delivered by the National Society and the enabling role of DREF support.

Challenges

The main challenges were linked to access constraints, security risks, communication disruptions, sanctions-related limitations, procurement complexity and the difficulty of conducting in-person monitoring or learning activities during and immediately after the emergency phase.

Despite these constraints, the Secretariat was able to support IRCS through DREF management, coordination and replenishment of critical stocks, helping sustain the National Society's operational readiness and response capacity.



National Society Strengthening

Budget: CHF 385,530

Targeted Persons: 0

Assisted Persons: 0

Targeted Male: -

Targeted Female: -

Indicators

Title	Target	Actual
# of volunteers equipped with procured PPEs	2,000	2,000
# of LED Lights procured and utilized for Search and Rescue Missions	3,000	1,000

Narrative description of achievements

The DREF operation contributed to National Society strengthening by replenishing critical response and responder-safety equipment required by IRCS to maintain operational readiness during and after the complex emergency. IRCS volunteers and response teams were operating in difficult and dangerous conditions, including damaged buildings, debris, unstable structures, reduced visibility, and areas affected by strikes.

The DREF-supported replenishment package included 1,000 helmets with headlamps, which contributed to the safety and operational effectiveness of search and rescue and emergency response teams. These items supported the same operational objective as the original indicator: equipping responders and strengthening their capacity to conduct search and rescue missions safely and effectively.

The operation also strengthened coordination between IFRC and IRCS on DREF management, replenishment planning, procurement, logistics, documentation and receipt of in-kind assistance. The confirmed receipt of the full consignment by IRCS provided an accountable basis for reporting the completion of DREF-supported stock replenishment.



Lessons Learnt

Responder safety is a central element of National Society strengthening in complex emergencies. IRCS volunteers and staff faced significant risks while providing life-saving assistance. Ensuring the availability of protective and operational equipment is therefore essential to sustaining response capacity and fulfilling the duty of care towards volunteers and personnel.

The operation also confirmed that National Society strengthening can be achieved through practical replenishment of critical response assets, particularly where the National Society already has strong structures, trained teams and established operational systems.

Challenges

The main challenges related to the security environment, protection risks to humanitarian personnel, and procurement and logistics constraints. The sanctions environment and administrative procedures created additional complexity around the delivery of in-kind assistance.

There was also a reporting challenge linked to the wording of the original indicators. While the final replenishment package was aligned with the same operational purpose, the exact composition of items differed from the initial formulation. This should be explained in the narrative as an implementation adaptation within the same response logic.



Financial Report



DREF Operation Final Report (CHF)

Date from: 1 Jun 2025 to 31 May 2026

MDRIR015 - Iran - Complex Emergency

Operating timeframe: *Start date: 20-Jun-2025 End date: 31-Mar-2026*

Appeal launch date: *22-Jun-2025*

I. Summary

	Actual (CHF)
Opening Balance	0
Funds & Other Income	1,000,000
DREF Response Pillar	1,000,000
Expenditure	-999,592
Closing Balance	408

II. Expenditure by planned operations / enabling approaches

Description	Budget	Expenditure	Variance
PO01 - Shelter and Basic Household Items			
PO02 - Livelihoods			
PO03 - Multi-purpose Cash			
PO04 - Health	876,887	940,377	-63,490
PO05 - Water, Sanitation & Hygiene			
PO06 - Protection, Gender and Inclusion			
PO07 - Education			
PO08 - Migration			
PO09 - Risk Reduction, Climate Adaptation and Recovery	61,033	0	61,033
PO10 - Community Engagement and Accountability			
PO11 - Environmental Sustainability			
Planned Operations Total	937,920	940,377	-2,457
		-12,510	12,510
Planned Operations Total		-12,510	12,510
EA01 - Coordination and Partnerships			
EA02 - Secretariat Services	10,000	12,817	-2,817
EA03 - National Society Strengthening	52,080	58,908	-6,828
Planned Operations Total	62,080	71,725	-9,645
Total	1,000,000	999,592	408

III. Expenditure by budget category & group

Prepared on 18-J un-2026

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[Click here for the complete financial report](#)



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[Click here for reference](#)

