



REDMI NOTE 9
AI QUAD CAMERA

Appeal: MDRIR017	Total DREF Allocation: CHF 470,198	Crisis Category: Yellow	Hazard: Pluvial/Flash Flood
Glide Number: FF-2025-000225-IRN	People Affected: 42,112 people	People Targeted: 12,000 people	
Event Onset: Sudden	Operation Start Date: 28-12-2025	New Operational End Date: 30-09-2026	Total Operating Timeframe: 9 months
Reporting Timeframe Start Date: 28-12-2025		Reporting Timeframe End Date: 31-05-2026	
Additional Allocation Requested: -		Targeted Regions: Ardabil, Azarbajejan Sharghi, Bushehr, Chaharmahal and Bakhtiari, Esfahan, Fars, Ghom, Golestan, Hamedan, Hormozgan, Kerman, Khorasan Jonoubi, Khorasan Razavi, Khorasan Shomali, Khuzestan, Kohgiluyeh va boyerahma, Kurdistan, Markazi, Mazandaran, Semnan, Sistan-o baluchestan, Yazd, Zanjan	



Distribution of Nylon sheet



Water drainage from houses and facilities



Preparation of food parcels by the IRCS Volunteers parcels by IRCS volunteers



Distribution of livelihood assistance package

Scope and Scale

Since 15 December 2025, a series of intense and unstable weather systems caused heavy rainfall, flash floods, river overflows, and widespread waterlogging across large parts of Iran. The event affected 25 provinces nationwide, impacting both urban and rural areas and resulting in significant humanitarian consequences.

Flooding led to inundation of residential areas, disruption of transport routes, trapping of vehicles, and localized infrastructure damage. A total of 335 operational locations were affected, with 192 branches of the Iranian Red Crescent Society (IRCS) actively involved in the response. The scale of the event required simultaneous operations across multiple provinces, with IRCS deploying 662 operational teams, supported by 451 vehicles (including 182 ambulances).

As a result of the floods, 42,112 people required emergency and humanitarian services. The operation included search and rescue, evacuation, emergency shelter support, water drainage, first aid, and relief distribution. The National Society supported a total of 38,662 people with different services as follows

- 4,390 people accommodated in safe emergency shelters
- 11,909 people received food assistance
- 23,731 people received relief items (Nylon Sheets, Kitchen Sets, Hygiene Kits, and other NFIs).
- 392 people evacuated to safe areas
- 492 household water pumping operations in flooded residential units,
- 1,632 vehicles recovered from flood waters

Tragically, seven fatalities were reported, and multiple injuries required medical referral.

The wide geographical coverage, combined with prolonged power outages, damaged access routes, and evolving weather conditions, significantly increased the complexity of the response. The scale and severity of the flooding underline the need for sustained humanitarian assistance and additional resources to support life-saving activities and early recovery for affected communities.

Source Information

Source Name	Source Link
1. IRCS website	https://en.rcs.ir/portal/newsview/245904
2. Reliefweb	https://reliefweb.int/report/iran-islamic-republic/iran-severe-weather-updates-unocha-ircs-local-media-echo-daily-flash-22-december-2025
3. IRNA	https://www.irna.ir/news/86032006

Summary of Changes

Are you changing the timeframe of the operation	Yes
Are you changing the operational strategy	No
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
Are you requesting an additional allocation?	No

Please explain the summary of changes and justification:

The operation timeframe is being extended by 3 months, from 30 June 2026 to 30 September 2026, bringing the total operational timeframe to 9 months. No change is being made to the operational strategy, geographical coverage, budget, or DREF allocation, and no additional allocation is requested.

The extension is required to allow the Iranian Red Crescent Society (IRCS), with IFRC technical support, to complete the remaining procurement, quality assurance, delivery, documentation, and replenishment processes linked to the emergency items and response equipment mobilised during the floods. The operation remains focused on replenishing essential relief items and strengthening flood-response capacity used during the acute response, including emergency shelter materials, food parcels, kitchen sets, hygiene kits, flood-rescue equipment.

The delays in the procurement process are justified due to the reprioritization of IRCS activities towards the humanitarian needs caused by the intensification of hostilities in country, since February 2026, and the fact that the humanitarian response related to the floods has occurred mostly during the months of December and January, with only replenishment to be completed. Furthermore, market availability and financial transactions in Iran take considerable time to be finalized under the current context.

The extension will also enable IRCS and IFRC to complete final monitoring, financial reconciliation, supporting documentation, and a lessons learned process involving staff and volunteers engaged in the response. This will help consolidate learning from a large-scale, multi-province operation and inform preparedness for recurrent flood events.



IFRC Network Actions Related To The Current Event

Secretariat	<p>The IFRC Delegation in Iran has continued to provide technical support to IRCS throughout the DREF process, including the launch and follow-up of the operation, operational planning, coordination with relevant IFRC technical teams, procurement guidance, PMER support, financial management, and compliance with DREF procedures.</p> <p>During the reporting period, IFRC support focused on ensuring that the DREF operation remained aligned with the original response strategy and that the replenishment of emergency stocks and operational capacities was undertaken in line with IFRC standards. The IFRC also supported IRCS in documenting progress, reviewing procurement and operational needs, and preparing this Operational Update to reflect the extension of the timeframe without any change to the approved budget, target population, geographical coverage, or sectoral priorities.</p>
Participating National Societies	<p>No Participating National Society has provided direct support to this operation during the reporting period.</p>

ICRC Actions Related To The Current Event

No support is extended from ICRC to this operation.

Other Actors Actions Related To The Current Event

Government has requested international assistance	No
National authorities	<p>Iranian authorities activated national and provincial disaster response mechanisms immediately following the escalation of widespread flooding and waterlogging caused by intense rainfall starting on 15 December 2025. The National Disaster Management Organization (NDMO) coordinated multi-agency response efforts involving relevant line ministries, provincial crisis management offices across affected provinces, local authorities, and the Iranian Red Crescent Society (IRCS).</p> <p>Under this coordination framework, IRCS deployed large-scale operational capacities to support search and rescue, evacuation, emergency shelter, first aid, medical referral, and relief assistance. Ground response teams were mobilized across urban and rural areas to conduct water drainage from flooded residential units, assist stranded populations, and release vehicles trapped in floodwaters. Evacuation operations were carried out in high-risk locations in close coordination with local authorities to ensure the safety of affected communities.</p> <p>Authorities implemented temporary safety measures, including restrictions on access to flood-prone areas and hazardous transport routes, to reduce risks to the public and facilitate emergency operations. Ongoing response activities included damage and needs assessments, continuous monitoring of flood conditions, precautionary evacuations in areas at risk of further inundation, and the distribution of food and</p>



essential non-food items to affected households. Public information and safety advisories were disseminated to warn communities about ongoing flood risks, unsafe travel conditions, and potential secondary hazards, while emergency response and relief operations continued across multiple provinces.

Are there major coordination mechanism in place?

Iranian authorities activated national and provincial disaster response mechanisms immediately following the escalation of widespread flooding and waterlogging caused by intense rainfall starting on 15 December 2025. The National Disaster Management Organization (NDMO) coordinated multi-agency response efforts involving relevant line ministries, provincial crisis management offices across affected provinces, local authorities, and the Iranian Red Crescent Society (IRCS).

Under this coordination framework, IRCS deployed large-scale operational capacities to support search and rescue, evacuation, emergency shelter, first aid, medical referral, and relief assistance. Ground response teams were mobilized across urban and rural areas to conduct water drainage from flooded residential units, assist stranded populations, and release vehicles trapped in floodwaters. Evacuation operations were carried out in high-risk locations in close coordination with local authorities to ensure the safety of affected communities.

Authorities implemented temporary safety measures, including restrictions on access to flood-prone areas and hazardous transport routes, to reduce risks to the public and facilitate emergency operations. Ongoing response activities included damage and needs assessments, continuous monitoring of flood conditions, precautionary evacuations in areas at risk of further inundation, and the distribution of food and essential non-food items to affected households.

Public information and safety advisories were disseminated to warn communities about ongoing flood risks, unsafe travel conditions, and potential secondary hazards, while emergency response and relief operations continued across multiple provinces.

Needs (Gaps) Identified



Shelter Housing And Settlements

The floods and widespread waterlogging resulted in damage to residential units and temporary displacement of households across multiple provinces. Identified shelter-related needs included safe emergency accommodation, lighting, heating where required, and basic services in temporary shelter locations. A critical challenge during the response was the lack of access to electricity in many affected areas, which directly affected the functionality of emergency shelters, communication systems, and safety conditions, particularly during night-time operations.

Given the large geographical scale of the operation and the dispersion of affected communities, the availability of mobile and reliable power generation equipment was identified as essential to support emergency shelter operations, ensure minimum living standards, and enable continuity of lifesaving services. Without adequate generators and supporting equipment, the effectiveness and safety of shelter assistance would be significantly reduced.

Update:

Shelter-related needs remained linked to the emergency support provided during the acute phase of the floods, particularly for households whose homes were inundated, temporarily unsafe, or otherwise affected by waterlogging. IRCS provided safe emergency shelter assistance by accommodating 4,390 people in collective safe shelters and through the distribution of nylon sheets during the initial response and supported evacuation to safe areas where required. Under the DREF, IRCS replenished emergency shelter materials, particularly nylon sheets, that were mobilised from IRCS stocks. This replenishment is essential to restore the National Society's readiness for recurrent floods and other sudden-onset hazards, especially in areas exposed to repeated rainfall, river overflow, and flash flooding.



Livelihoods And Basic Needs

Flood impacts disrupted access to livelihoods, basic services, and household assets, particularly in areas where homes, vehicles, and local infrastructure were affected by waterlogging. Immediate needs included food assistance, essential household items, and basic relief support to reduce hardship and ensure minimum living conditions for affected populations.

At the same time, sustaining large-scale relief operations required substantial logistical and operational resources, including fuel, equipment maintenance, and emergency power supply. The extent of the operational coverage across numerous provinces, combined with limited access to electricity in many locations, significantly increased the demand for supporting equipment and running costs. Adequate availability of these resources was identified as essential to maintain continuity of assistance, support early recovery, and



prevent further deterioration of living conditions.

update:

Flooding disrupted household assets, access to food, and basic living conditions, particularly among vulnerable households in urban and rural locations. During the acute phase, IRCS distributed food assistance to 11,909 people, using available national stocks and operational capacities. The remaining DREF need is to replenish food parcels and kitchen sets for 3,000 households. This will help restore IRCS emergency stock levels and ensure that the National Society remains able to provide rapid basic needs support in future flood events or further deterioration in affected areas.



Water, Sanitation And Hygiene

Flooding led to extensive water accumulation in residential areas, increasing risks related to contaminated water, damaged sanitation facilities, and unsafe living conditions. Identified WASH needs included rapid drainage of flooded houses, safe management of standing water, and protection of responders and affected populations during water-related interventions.

The response faced operational constraints due to power outages in multiple locations, which limited the use of water pumps, lighting, and communication equipment. As a result, portable power supply systems were identified as a critical requirement to enable water drainage, sanitation support, and safe operations. In addition, the scale and nature of flood conditions highlighted the need for specialized flood response equipment, including rescue boats and personal protective equipment, to safely access affected households and reduce health and safety risks.

Update:

Flooding disrupted household assets, access to food, and basic living conditions, particularly among vulnerable households in urban and rural locations. During the acute phase, IRCS distributed food assistance to 11,909 people, using available national stocks and operational capacities. The remaining DREF need is to replenish hygiene kits 3,000 households. This will help restore IRCS emergency stock levels and ensure that the National Society remains able to provide rapid basic needs support in future flood events or further deterioration in affected areas.



Risk Reduction, Climate Adaptation And Recovery

The floods demonstrated increasing climate-related hazards, including intense rainfall, flash flooding, and prolonged waterlogging affecting both urban and rural areas. Identified needs in this sector focused on strengthening operational preparedness, response capacity, and early recovery mechanisms to mitigate the impacts of recurrent flood events.

Ensuring the availability and readiness of essential emergency response equipment, such as generators, rescue boats, trailers, and specialized flood-response gear, was identified as a key requirement to reduce response times, prevent secondary risks, and enhance operational resilience. The ability to operate effectively in electricity-deprived and hard-to-reach areas is critical for climate adaptation and disaster risk reduction, particularly as extreme weather events become more frequent and widespread.

update:

The floods highlighted the increasing operational importance of preparedness for climate-related hazards, including intense rainfall, flash flooding, river overflow, and prolonged waterlogging. IRCS deployed large-scale response capacity across multiple provinces, including rescue, evacuation, water drainage, logistics, and relief distribution.

The remaining DREF priority is to strengthen IRCS flood-response readiness through the procurement of rescue boats and specialised flood-response equipment, including life jackets, wetsuits, and flood boots. The operation also supports logistics and operational costs, including fuel, transportation, and equipment maintenance, which are essential to sustain field operations and improve readiness for future flood events.

Any identified gaps/limitations in the assessment

The rapid onset and wide geographical spread of flooding across multiple provinces posed significant challenges to conducting comprehensive and simultaneous assessments in all affected locations. While immediate life-saving needs were addressed, several gaps and limitations were identified during the assessment process.

Unmet and Partially Met Needs:

Although emergency shelter, food assistance, and basic relief items were provided, shelter support and WASH interventions remain only partially addressed in several locations, particularly in areas experiencing prolonged waterlogging and repeated inundation. Limited access to electricity constrained the full functionality of temporary shelter sites, water drainage operations, and sanitation support,



affecting the quality and sustainability of assistance.

Resource Shortages:

The scale of the operation exceeded available national emergency stocks and operational assets, particularly regarding power generators, flood rescue boats, trailers, specialized flood-response equipment, and fuel. These shortages limited the ability to sustain continuous operations, especially in remote and hard-to-reach areas. In addition, extended operational duration increased pressure on existing financial resources and logistics capacity.

Operational Challenges:

Key operational constraints included damaged or flooded access roads, dispersed operational locations, and unstable weather conditions, which delayed access to some affected communities and restricted assessment coverage. Power outages in many affected areas further constrained the use of essential equipment, communication systems, and nighttime operations, limiting the overall efficiency and reach of the response.

Coordination Constraints:

While national coordination mechanisms were activated, the simultaneous engagement of multiple actors across numerous provinces created challenges in information flow, real-time data consolidation, and prioritization of needs. In some locations, this resulted in delays in assessments and uneven response coverage, particularly in remote districts.

Vulnerable Groups:

The rapid assessment approach may not have fully captured the specific needs of elderly persons, people with disabilities, female-headed households, and households with limited mobility or access to transportation, particularly in rural and flood-prone areas. These groups face heightened risks during evacuations and recovery and may require targeted assistance beyond standard

Operational Strategy

Overall objective of the operation

The IFRC-DREF operation aims to support the Iranian Red Crescent Society to replenish essential relief items and response capacities deployed during the floods, in order to reduce humanitarian risks and prevent further deterioration of living conditions for 3,000 flood-affected households impacted by widespread flooding and waterlogging caused by heavy rainfall, by providing 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.

Operation strategy rationale

The operation strategy is focused on replenishing the emergency relief items, equipment, and operational capacities mobilized by the Iranian Red Crescent Society to address the most urgent life-saving needs of 3,000 households affected by widespread flooding and waterlogging across multiple provinces in Iran.

Rapid assessments confirmed that emergency shelter support, basic relief assistance, evacuation and water drainage activities, and the ability to sustain response operations in electricity-deprived environments were critical response elements that required immediate deployment of the National Society stocks and capacities.

Based on these findings, the NS strategy prioritizes the life-saving resources essential for reducing humanitarian risks and preventing further deterioration of living conditions. These priorities were selected in light of the scale and geographic dispersion of the flooding, damaged access routes, hard-to-reach locations, and prolonged power outages, all of which necessitated intensive use of relief items, equipment, and emergency power solutions during the response.

This DREF operation focuses on replenishing operational resources used for evacuation, water drainage, and temporary NFI and emergency shelter support.

Targeting Strategy

Who will be targeted through this operation?

This operation will primarily target flood-affected households while strengthening the operational capacity of the Iranian Red Crescent Society (IRCS) to deliver timely and effective flood response services in affected areas. The operation focuses on 3,000 households residing



in urban and rural locations exposed to flooding and waterlogging, particularly in low-lying, flood-prone areas and communities with limited access to basic services.

These households are directly exposed to flood risks, including inundation of homes, disruption of livelihoods, damage to household assets, and restricted access to essential services, often compounded by power outages and damaged infrastructure. Many affected families rely on daily income activities, agriculture, livestock, or small-scale livelihoods, which are highly vulnerable to flood impacts and prolonged waterlogging, placing them at increased risk of displacement and socio-economic deterioration.

Rationale for targeting and selection criteria

Targeting these groups is essential due to their limited coping capacity and reduced ability to recover independently, particularly in the context of repeated flooding, loss of assets, and restricted access to electricity and services. Immediate humanitarian support and strengthened operational response are therefore critical to prevent further deterioration of living conditions and long-term livelihood loss.

In addition, the operation integrates support for local response teams and community volunteers actively engaged in flood response activities alongside IRCS, including evacuation, water drainage, relief distribution, and emergency shelter support. Enhancing their operational capacity contributes directly to safer and more effective assistance for affected populations.

Explain the selection criteria for the targeted population

The targeted population will be selected based on the following criteria:

Households located in flood-prone or waterlogged areas, including low-lying urban neighborhoods and rural settlements;

Families whose homes, assets, or access to basic services have been directly affected by flooding or evacuation;

Livelihood-dependent households, including those reliant on agriculture, livestock, or informal income sources disrupted by floods;

Female-headed households, households with elderly members, or persons with disabilities, who face increased barriers during evacuation and recovery;

Economically vulnerable or income-less households lacking sufficient resources to meet essential needs and recover from flood impacts.

By prioritizing households and communities at highest risk, the operation aims to reduce displacement, protect livelihoods, and mitigate the humanitarian consequences of flooding and climate-related hazards, while ensuring assistance is delivered in a dignified, equitable, and needs-based manner.

Total Targeted Population

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

Risk and Security Considerations (including "management")

Does your National Society have anti-fraud and corruption policy?	Yes
Does your National Society have prevention of sexual exploitation and abuse policy?	Yes



Does your National Society have child protection/child safeguarding policy?	Yes
Does your National Society have whistleblower protection policy?	Yes
Does your National Society have anti-sexual harassment policy?	Yes
Please analyse and indicate potential risks for this operation, its root causes and mitigation actions.	
Risk	Mitigation action
The continued presence of people in high-risk and flood-affected areas increases the risk of injuries, loss of life, and disruption of response operations.	community-based risk awareness and safety messaging delivered through IRCS volunteers and local community members, aimed at discouraging movement through unsafe routes and keeping people away from flood-prone locations. Local volunteers support guidance toward safe areas and reinforce safety messages in coordination with local authorities to reduce exposure to flood-related risks.
The scale and duration of the response may exceed available national resources, leading to shortages in fuel, equipment, and operational funding	the use of DREF funding to cover critical gaps, regular budget monitoring, prioritization of life-saving activities, and transparent financial tracking in line with IFRC procedures.
Flooded terrain, fast-moving water, unstable structures, and night-time operations increase the risk of injuries to responders and volunteers	strict adherence to safety protocols, deployment of trained personnel only, use of appropriate personal protective equipment, safety briefings prior to deployment, and close coordination with local authorities.
Please indicate any security and safety concerns for this operation:	
There is no high risk of security for the operational staff and volunteers. IRCS is very well accepted in the region.	
Has the child safeguarding risk analysis assessment been completed?	Yes

Planned Intervention



Shelter Housing And Settlements

Budget: CHF 26,625

Targeted Persons: 12,000

Targeted Male: -

Targeted Female: -

Indicators

Title	Target	Actual
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#of Household receiving emergency shelter materials (nylon sheets)	3,000	3,000
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Progress Towards Outcome

During the acute phase of the floods, IRCS provided safe emergency shelter assistance to 4,390 people affected by flooding and waterlogging and supported the evacuation of these individuals to safer locations in coordination with local authorities. Shelter support focused on immediate protection for households whose homes were damaged, inundated, or temporarily unsafe. Furthermore IRCS distributed nylon sheets to 23,731 people.

Under this DREF operation, the shelter component focused on replenishing emergency shelter materials for 3,000 households (12,000 people), particularly nylon sheets, that were used or required during the response. The procurement and replenishment process for the shelter materials is completed restoring IRCS emergency stock levels and strengthen the National Society's readiness to respond to future flood-related displacement and emergency shelter needs.



Livelihoods And Basic Needs

Budget: CHF 175,725

Targeted Persons: 12,000

Targeted Male: -

Targeted Female: -

Indicators

Title	Target	Actual
# of households receiving food parcels	3,000	2,977
#of households receiving kitchen sets	3,000	3,000

Progress Towards Outcome

IRCS provided immediate basic needs support during the emergency phase, including food assistance to 11,909 people and essential non-food relief items for 23,731 people, including Kitchen sets. This assistance helped reduce immediate hardship, supported minimum living conditions, and contributed to food security for households affected by flooding, waterlogging, and disruption of household assets.

The DREF livelihoods and basic needs component focused on replenishing food parcels and kitchen sets for up to 3,000 households (12,000 people). Food parcels were intended to restore the stocks used to support immediate household food needs, while kitchen sets supported households whose basic cooking items and household assets were damaged or lost during the floods.



Water, Sanitation And Hygiene

Budget: CHF 47,925

Targeted Persons: 12,000

Targeted Male: -

Targeted Female: -

Indicators

Title	Target	Actual
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# of households receiving hygiene kits	3,000	3,000
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Progress Towards Outcome

IRCS implemented key WASH-related actions during the flood response, including drainage of water from flooded residential units and hygiene and safety awareness during field interventions. These actions reduced exposure to contaminated standing water, improved access to homes, and helped mitigate health and sanitation risks in affected communities.

Under the DREF operation, WASH support focused on replenishing hygiene kits. The replenishment of hygiene kits helped restore IRCS preparedness capacity for future floods and ensure that the National Society can rapidly support affected households with essential hygiene items during similar emergencies



Risk Reduction, Climate Adaptation And Recovery

Budget: CHF 198,090

Targeted Persons: 0

Targeted Male: -

Targeted Female: -

Indicators

Title	Target	Actual
# of life jackets, Wetsuit and Flood boots procured	250	0
# of rescue boats procured	29	0

Progress Towards Outcome

The floods demonstrated the importance of maintaining strong flood-response capacity across multiple provinces, particularly in areas affected by waterlogging, damaged access routes, power outages, and hard-to-reach communities. During the emergency phase, IRCS deployed operational teams to support search and rescue, technical rescue, evacuation, water drainage, release of trapped vehicles, relief distribution, and emergency medical referrals.

The DREF operation supports the procurement of rescue boats and specialised flood-response equipment, including life jackets, wetsuits, and flood boots. This equipment will strengthen IRCS operational readiness, improve responder safety, and enhance the National Society's ability to access and assist affected communities during future flood events.

The operation also covers logistics and operational costs, including fuel, transportation, and equipment maintenance, which were essential to sustain the large-scale response across affected provinces. Procurement and documentation are ongoing and will be completed during the extended timeframe. Actual figures should be updated once the equipment has been procured, received, inspected, and formally handed over or entered into IRCS operational assets.



Secretariat Services

Budget: CHF 18,638

Targeted Persons: 0

Targeted Male: -

Targeted Female: -



Indicators

Title	Target	Actual
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Progress Towards Outcome

IFRC has provided technical and operational support to IRCS throughout the DREF operation, including support for the launch of the operation, coordination, planning, procurement, financial management, PMER, and preparation of the Operational Update.

During the reporting period, Secretariat support focused on ensuring the operation remained compliant with DREF procedures and aligned with the approved strategy, budget, and timeframe. IFRC technical support also contributed to the review of procurement needs, operational documentation, budget monitoring, and the justification for a one-month no-cost extension.

The extension will allow IFRC and IRCS to complete remaining procurement follow-up, financial reconciliation, supporting documentation, monitoring, and final reporting. Secretariat support will continue until the close of the operation to ensure accountability, compliance, and timely completion of deliverables.



National Society Strengthening

Budget: CHF 3,195

Targeted Persons: 0

Targeted Male: -

Targeted Female: -

Indicators

Title	Target	Actual
# of IRCS staff and volunteers participating in lessons learned activities	60	0

Progress Towards Outcome

A lessons learned and experience-sharing session is planned for IRCS staff and volunteers involved in the flood response. The session will provide an opportunity to review operational achievements, challenges, coordination arrangements, procurement and logistics processes, volunteer mobilisation, safeguarding, community engagement, and the effectiveness of preparedness and response mechanisms.

The activity will be conducted during the extended timeframe, once key procurement and operational follow-up activities are sufficiently advanced. The lessons learned process will help document operational good practice and identify practical recommendations to improve future flood preparedness and response, including needs assessments, coordination, stock replenishment, field safety, and inclusive support to vulnerable groups.

About Support Services

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

A total of 3,784 IRCS personnel are involved in the flood response operation, including 2,388 staff and 1,396 volunteers deployed through 681 operational teams across the affected provinces. These teams supported search and rescue, technical rescue, evacuation, water drainage, release of trapped vehicles, emergency medical assistance, relief distribution, shelter support, logistics, transportation,



equipment deployment, and operational continuity.

The operation is coordinated through the IRCS Emergency Operations Center at national and provincial levels, with designated team leaders and sector coordinators overseeing deployments, safety, logistics, and coordination with local authorities.

Procurement under the DREF will be conducted through the domestic market in Iran by IRCS, in line with IFRC procurement procedures, national regulations, approved technical specifications, and market availability. IFRC will provide technical oversight and compliance support as required.

Monitoring will be conducted jointly by IRCS and IFRC through regular operational follow-up, procurement tracking, verification of goods received, review of financial and supporting documentation, and monitoring of indicator progress. Final monitoring and lessons learned activities will inform the final report and support institutional learning for future flood operations.

Does your volunteer team reflect the gender, age, and cultural diversity of the people you're helping? What gaps exist in your volunteer team's gender, age, or cultural diversity, and how are you addressing them to ensure inclusive and appropriate support?

Yes. The volunteer teams deployed for this flood response operation largely reflect the gender, age, and cultural diversity of the affected populations. The Iranian Red Crescent Society (IRCS) mobilizes volunteers primarily from local and provincial branches, ensuring that teams are familiar with local languages, cultural norms, and community dynamics. This localized approach strengthens community acceptance, trust, and effective engagement during response activities.

Gender and age diversity:

Both female and male volunteers, as well as volunteers from different age groups, are actively involved in the operation. Female volunteers play a particularly important role in engaging with women, female-headed households, elderly persons, and children, including during relief distributions, hygiene promotion, and community outreach. Younger volunteers support physically demanding activities such as logistics and field operations, while experienced volunteers contribute to coordination, assessments, and supervision.

Identified gaps and mitigation measures:

In some remote or heavily affected areas, the availability of female volunteers or volunteers with specialized skills may be limited due to access constraints and the rapid scale-up of operations. To address this, IRCS:

Prioritizes deployment of female volunteers to areas with high numbers of female-headed households;

Works with local community volunteers and leaders to complement response teams where gaps exist;

Provides on-the-job orientation and guidance to ensure culturally sensitive and inclusive service delivery; and

Applies standard IRCS safeguarding, protection, and community engagement approaches to ensure respectful, dignified, and inclusive support.

Through these measures, the operation ensures that assistance is appropriate, inclusive, and responsive to the diverse needs of flood-affected communities.

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

Procurement for this DREF operation will be carried out exclusively through the domestic market in Iran, in full compliance with IFRC procurement policies, applicable national regulations, and operational requirements.

All items requested under this DREF will be sourced locally by the Iranian Red Crescent Society (IRCS), based on approved technical specifications and verified market availability, to ensure cost-effectiveness, timeliness, and operational suitability.

The IRCS will be responsible for conducting local market assessments, supplier selection, contracting, quality control, receipt of goods, and deployment to the field, while ensuring transparency, accountability, and adherence to IFRC standards.

The IFRC will provide technical oversight and support as required, including validation of procurement processes and compliance with IFRC procedures, to ensure that all procurements meet the necessary quality and accountability requirements.

How will this operation be monitored?

Overall monitoring of the DREF operation will be conducted jointly by IRCS and IFRC, with clear division of responsibilities.

IRCS will lead monitoring of field activities, including emergency shelter support, relief distributions, evacuation, water drainage operations, and community-based risk awareness. Monitoring will be conducted through standard IRCS internal reporting systems, operational logs, and field monitoring tools.



IFRC will support monitoring through standardized templates, financial tracking, and consolidation of progress updates in line with DREF reporting requirements.

Regular coordination and follow-up meetings between IRCS and IFRC operations teams will review implementation progress, operational challenges, and resource utilization. A lessons-learned workshop will be organized at the end of the operation to capture operational insights, challenges, and good practices to strengthen future flood preparedness and response.

Please briefly explain the National Societies communication strategy for this operation

The IRCS Public Relations Department leads communication for the flood response operation. Since the onset of flooding, the National Society has disseminated regular public information and safety messages through its official communication channels, including social media platforms (Instagram, X/Twitter) and the official IRCS website.

IRCS also utilizes its national media capacities, including its TV studio and newspaper, to provide timely updates, promote safety guidance, and raise awareness on flood risks and response actions. Communication efforts focus on public awareness, risk reduction messaging, and transparency of humanitarian actions. The IFRC will provide technical communication support if required to ensure alignment with Movement communication standards.



Budget Overview



DREF OPERATION

MDRIR017 - Iranian Red Crescent Society Floods

Operating Budget

Planned Operations	448,365
Shelter and Basic Household Items	26,625
Livelihoods	175,725
Multi-purpose Cash	0
Health	0
Water, Sanitation & Hygiene	47,925
Protection, Gender and Inclusion	0
Education	0
Migration	0
Risk Reduction, Climate Adaptation and Recovery	198,090
Community Engagement and Accountability	0
Environmental Sustainability	0
Enabling Approaches	21,833
Coordination and Partnerships	0
Secretariat Services	18,638
National Society Strengthening	3,195

TOTAL BUDGET 470,198

all amounts in Swiss Francs (CHF)



Contact Information

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

National Society contact:

Dr. Danial Tabatabaee, Director General for International Operations and Humanitarian Programs, int_operations@rcs.ir, 00989121820042

IFRC Appeal Manager: Maria Martinez, IFRC Head of delegation- Iran, maria.martinez@ifrc.org

IFRC Project Manager: Rui Oliveira, Ops manager, Rui.OLIVEIRA@ifrc.org

IFRC focal point for the emergency: Raja Assaf, Regional Head of DCC, raja.assaf@ifrc.org

[Click here for the reference](#)

