

www.ifrc.org
Saving lives,
changing minds.

Operation Update Report

IRAN: Flash Floods in Central/Southern Area

 International Federation
of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

DREF n°: MDRIR011	GLIDE n°: FF-2022-000274-IRN
Operation update n° 1; date of issue: 28 December 2022	Timeframe covered by this update: 23 July to 31 November 2022
Operation start date: 23 July 2022	Operation timeframe: initially 4 months, extended for additional 2 months, end date 28 February 2023
Funding requirements (CHF): 498,319	DREF amount initially allocated: CHF 498,319
N° of people being assisted: 84,517 people	Number of people assisted under DREF: 15,000 (3,750 HHs)
Red Cross Red Crescent Movement partners currently actively involved in the operation: The International Federation of Red Cross & Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) and the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC).	
Other partner organizations actively involved in the operation: The government of Iran, Local NGOs, UN Agencies, and INGOs.	

Summary of major revisions made to the emergency plan of action:

To date, the IRCS has been implementing the operation according to the current strategy outlined in the DREF Operation, with the aim to replenish emergency items mobilized immediately to support flood-affected households in central and southern parts of the country.

In light of the multiple ongoing emergencies including the West Azerbaijan Earthquake (MDRIR012), and the Drought (MDRIR009) operations, combined with procurement challenges experienced in this operation, the IRCS Relief and Rescue Organization (RARO) is requesting a no-cost timeframe extension for this DREF operation of an additional **8 weeks until 28 February 2023**.

An overview of the procurement challenges encountered to date includes:

- Due to a shortage of ready-made or off-the-shelf products and a limited number of Iranian suppliers capable of producing tents and blankets, these items must be manufactured, which takes time, and because of the high demand for a large number of tents and blankets, producers require more time to complete the production process. Also, these producers need to be contracted separately.
- Based on the prevailing economic situation combined with sanctions, the basic raw materials required are not necessarily readily available in the local market and must either take more time to be manufactured or sourced from other markets.
- Due to the high demand induced by ongoing disaster responses by IRCS and other actors, one of the primary suppliers, Helal Textile Industries, has depleted its stock of relief items, implying that additional time is required to produce and replenish the National Society stockpiles.

- Two suppliers participated in the first tendering process but were unable to meet the requisite standards for the items. Furthermore, the main supplier was unable to deliver the requisite Bank Guarantee Statement in accordance with IRCS procurement rules until past commitments were cleared.

The National Society anticipates that the markets will become more stable in the coming weeks as a result of the Ministry of Economy and the Iranian Central Bank's strategies to stabilize the currency exchange rate. While the fluctuation in prices may be beyond the control of the National Society, according to the formal request from IRCS RARO, the National Society will exert all reasonable efforts to convince suppliers to accept the IRCS terms and conditions.

The no-cost extension will enable IRCS to proceed with the re-tendering and selection of the suppliers for the tents and blankets replenishment. IRCS anticipates that the re-tender process will take seven working days. As mentioned above, while it is challenging to control external factors such as fluctuation in prices and local market availability, risks associated with any further procurement challenges, will be mitigated with the support of the IFRC's MENA Global Logistics Unit.

A. SITUATION ANALYSIS

Description of the disaster

According to the Iranian Meteorological Organization, monsoon flash floods with thunderstorms started on 23 July 2022 in 25 provinces and lasted till 30 July. Over 126,775 people were affected in 26 provinces of East Azarbayejan, Isfahan, Alborz, Bushehr, Tehran, Charmahal-Bakhtiari, South Khorasan, Khorasan Razavi, North Khorasan, Khuzestan, Zanjan, Semnan, Sistan-Baluchistan, Fars, Qazvin, Qom, Kerman, Kohgiluyeh-uyeh-Buyeh-Ahmad, Golestan, Lorestan, Mazandaran, Markazi, Hormozgan, Hamedan and Yazd. The floods resulted in tremendous damage to agricultural lands, roads, infrastructure, bridges, domestic animal husbandry, residential buildings, and drinking water supply facilities.

The heavy flash flood resulted in the death of 92 people (including 43 in Tehran, 1 in Charmahal-Bakhtiari, 10 in Khorasan Razavi, 6 in Sistan and Baluchestan, 1 in Khuzestan, 2 in Semnan, 3 in Fars, 4 in Kerman, 4 in Lorestan, 5 in Yazd, 2 in Markazi and 11 in Mazandaran). As a result of the floods, transportation was halted, and relief supplies were delivered to flood-affected cities by IRCS air rescue choppers. Also, 6 individuals were injured, and 3,569 affected people were evacuated to safe areas by IRCS rescue teams. Outpatient services were provided to injured people, and 58 persons were transported to medical centers. In addition to rescue and relief efforts, aid workers pumped water out of 2,204 houses and extricated 500 vehicles.

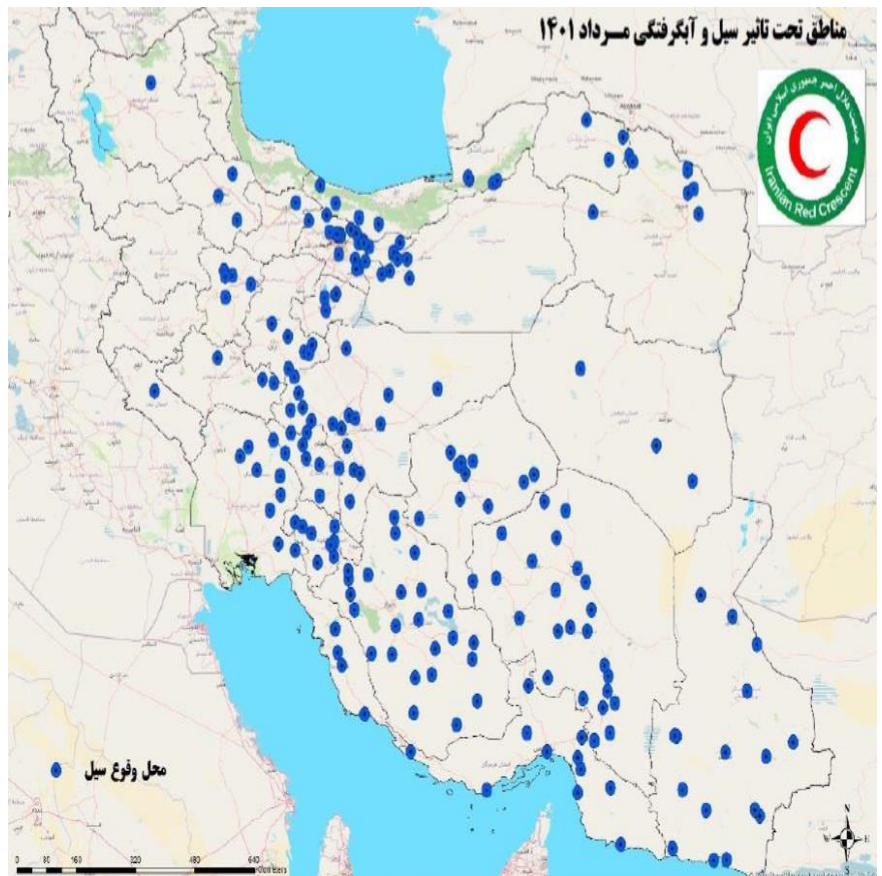


Figure 1: Map showing the flood-affected provinces. ©IRCS EOC

Summary of current response

Overview of Operating National Society Response

The Iranian Red Crescent Society (IRCS) as the largest humanitarian organization in the country has extended its humanitarian support to the deprived, affected, and needy people in the last century. It has over 8,500 staff and some 2 million volunteers, being active through the Youth Organization, the Volunteers Organization, and the Relief & Rescue Organization. The National Society staff and volunteers played an effective and active role across the country in various events based on their various skills and expertise. IRCS has 500 local branches across the country and a strong auxiliary link to Government. It is mandated, under the Law on Crisis Management, to conduct search & rescue activities, and relief services and to provide emergency shelter. In addition, the IRCS is responsible for raising public awareness of disaster preparedness, including the provision of related educational activities.

The National Society has committed its efforts towards the alleviation of human suffering, disaster risk reduction, and disaster response both within and outside the country.



Figure 2: IRCS rapid response teams are on the ground to do search and rescue in rubbles. ©IRCS

Overview of Red Cross Red Crescent Movement in country

The IFRC has had a presence in Iran since 1991 and has been providing technical support in capacity-building initiatives and supporting IRCS in disaster management, shelter, disaster law, youth, and volunteers as well as health. There are no participating National Societies (PNSs) present in the country; however, IRCS has a memorandum of understanding with the German Red Cross (search and rescue sniffer dogs' training, peer-to-peer exchange). The International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) has a delegation based in Tehran with a various number of humanitarian activities in cooperation with the IRCS and is on standby to support the IRCS operation (e.g. through health support to migrants, Mine Risk Education and Restoring Family Links).

Since the onset of the floods, the IRCS Relief and Rescue Organization Emergency Operations Centre (RARO EOC) was activated to manage and coordinate the response operations at the Headquarters level with the field support of provincial EOCs in the affected provinces, which are operational 24/7. IRCS senior management along

with senior officials from the government had a field visit to the affected areas to assess the situation and speed up the response operation. **So far, the IRCS has reached out to 84,517 flood-affected people in 26 provinces** (168 counties, 141 cities, 1,550 villages, and 162 roads).

Immediately after receiving the red-level warning from the National Meteorological Organization, the following measures were taken by the IRCS as well to expedite and speed up the operation response assisting flood-affected populations in the provinces across the country:

- The National Meteorological Organization issued an orange category alert (preparedness) in disaster-prone provinces, with a forecast and red alert status, and the Relief and Rescue Organization (RARO) issued a yellow alert to all auxiliary neighboring provinces, as well as the central and northern provinces across the country, based on the NMO's orange level warning of torrential rain and strong wind.
 - Preparedness alerts have been issued to air relief and rescue centers across the country, and rescue helicopters have been deployed in high-risk provinces.
 - Information is constantly being shared with the NMO's department.
 - Video conference calls are being held with the provinces that have been affected and those that are at risk.
 - Food and household items were dispatched to provincial warehouses, as shown in the table below.
 - Meteorological conditions are shared by the affected provinces according to the Meteorological Organization's red alert.
 - Sniffer dogs are being deployed to find missing people.
- The mass media is being mobilized to spread awareness messages via SMS, TV, and social media in order for the general public to adopt mitigation measures.

As a contingency plan, the following relief items were delivered to the provinces from contingency stocks.

No	From	To (province)	Relief tent	Kitchen set	Heater	Ground mat	Blanket	Food	Plastic sheet
1	RARO	Fars	1,650	-	-	4,000	8,400	-	10,000
2	RARO	Charmahal-B.	-	-	-	-	-	-	10,000
3	RARO	Kohgeloje-B.	400	500	500	1,000	10,000	1,500	10,000
4	RARO	Sistan-B.	530	-	-	1,700	1,600	700	10,000
5	RARO	Khuzestan	-	-	-	5,000	10,000	-	10,000
6	RARO	Hormozgan	800	-	-	-	-	-	-
7	Semnan	Tehran	100	-	-	400	800	505	-
8	Mazandaran	Tehran	100	-	-	-	-	190	-
9	RARO	Tehran	100	-	-	200	800	100	-
Total			3,680	500	500	12,300	31,600	2,995	50,000

The summary of response activities is shown below:

Relief and Rescue Services							
Total number of people assisted	Number of people transferred to safe area	Number of Vehicles extricated	Number of houses drained of floodwaters	Number of Emergency accommodation	Number of injured people transferred	Number of flood victims	Number of thunder victims
84,517	3,569	500	2,204	12,521	58	92	3

Food and Household Items Distributed					
Family tent	Blanket	Ground mat	Kitchen set	Plastic sheet	Food parcel
2,182	32,016	10,994	495	48,775	17,901

Operational Services			
Operational teams	Operational personnel	Relief vehicles	Rescue chopper
1,669	7,196	1,081	15

The distribution of relief items by province is indicated in the table below.

no	Province	Relief Tent	Blanket	Ground Mat	Kitchen Set	Plastic Sheets kg	Food Parcel
1	East Azarbayejan	1	8	1	-	-	-
2	Isfahan	92	2,086	408	-	7,941	474
3	Alborz	-	80				
4	Ilam	5	100	70			32
5	Bushehr	14	588	355	15	605	108
6	Tehran	98	2,2414	84	-	-	1,909
7	Charmahal-Bakhtiyari	215	4,361	1,136	298	9,119	2,265
8	South Khorasan	-	-	-	-	-	-
9	Khorasan Razavi	-	33	11	11	-	3
10	North Khorasan	-	-	-	-	-	-
11	Khuzestan	100	838	354	25	869	546
12	Zanjan	-	-	-	-	-	-
13	Semnan	100	800	400	-	-	427
14	Sistan-Baluchistan	796	4,619	2,201	22	6,046	2,131
15	Fars	78	6,882	2,364	2	8,196	2,411
16	Qazvin	-	-	-	-	-	-
17	Qom	-	84	-	-	-	170
18	Kerman	155	2,165	705	5	2,182	1,707
19	Kohgeloye-Bouyerahmad	104	1,857	1,127	20	9,318	3,026
20	Golestan	-	-	5	-	90	8
21	Lorestan	315	1,417	694	41	1,846	725
22	Mazandaran	11	436	97	-	270	607
23	Markazi	46	1,330	712	-	1,166	578
24	Hormozgan	8	712	166	10	1,127	624
25	Hamedan	42	406	104	46	-	50
26	Yazd	2	800	-	-	-	100
	Total	2,182	32,016	10,994	495	48,775	17,901

During the operation, the IRCS rescue helicopters performed 256 sorties (130 hours), transferring 3,327 people to safe regions and transporting relief supplies and 6,213 rescuers (1,669 teams) to the field. According to EOC data, approximately 84,517 persons received IRCS assistance throughout 26 provinces, with the worst hit provinces being: 3,849 in Tehran, 10,738 in Sistan and Baluchestan, 8,767 in Kerman, 3,054 in Hormozgan, 11,114 in Fars, 710 in Qom, 2,039 in Yazd, and 6,231 in Mazandaran. To combat inundations in flood-affected areas, 120 water sludging pumps were installed, and floodwater was pumped out of 2,204 residential units.

Actions by the IRCS Volunteer Organization:

- Raising social awareness in order to solicit public donations using the *112# code.
- Launching the national “Empathy Call” campaign to absorb and encourage people to assist flood-affected populations.
- Dispatching 1,600 food parcels contributed by donors to the affected areas.

Actions by the IRCS Youth Organization:

- Organizing and mobilizing the Psychological & Social Support Services (PSS) in the affected provinces.
- Participation of 167 PSS teams.
- Providing PSS to 2,180 beneficiaries.
- Active participation and assistance by the youth members in the response process including packaging, tent erection, and distribution, among others.
- Participation of 2,765 youth members in operation support services.
- Distributing 500 educational and recreational items packs.



Figure 3: Poster about the “Empathy Call” campaign to absorb and encourage people to assist flood-affected populations. ©IRCS

Overview of non-RCRC actors in-country

According to the act of parliament, IRCS is the national lead for natural disaster/crisis response in the country. The concerned ministries are bound to cooperate and coordinate their activities with the IRCS. Efforts of Ministries, local authorities, national Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs), and the IRCS are coordinated by the National Disaster Management Organization (NDMO). At the NDMO level, the convener of relief response is IRCS. All UN/INGOs/NGOs have to work under the IRCS role for initial response. Sectoral services are led and implemented by line ministries. UN agencies are present in the country, including WHO, FAO, UNOCHA, UN-Habitat, UNDP, UNHCR, and UNICEF. INGOs have a limited presence in the country. The Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC) and Relief International (RI) coordinate their response activities according to the Law with the IRCS.

IRCS is mandated by the public authorities to fully respond to this flash flood. To fulfil the mandated role of crisis response, the IRCS utilized existing resources from the center and neighbouring provinces.

Needs analysis and scenario planning

Needs analysis

Following rapid assessments in the affected districts, IRCS identified the immediate needs and priorities. The initial assessments carried out in the affected areas identified lifesaving needs in search and rescue, food security, shelter, and household items. Huge inundations were observed, and people needed to be safe in temporary shelters for some days. Since most of the area is quite remote in affected provinces, access to the affected people is challenging. Impacts of COVID-19, unemployment, and high fluctuation in the market caused livelihood loss among many of the communities. Since the scale of flooding is huge, IRCS is coordinating with multiple actors to seek support. IFRC contributed via DREF in replenishing part of the distributed items for 15,000 people (3,750 HHs). The amount of replenishment is based on the IRCS's current priorities, which identify the most affected families.

Targeting

The Iranian Red Crescent Society deployed its existing resources to meet the needs of affected populations in flood-hit areas. More than 84,517 people have received emergency assistance from IRCS. Due to recurring crises since last year, including the Afghan population movement, Hormozgan Earthquake, Droughts, and flooding in January 2022, the IRCS emergency stocks are being consumed rapidly and restocking is not happening as fast as

consumption. This DREF operation aimed to support 15,000 people (3,750 HHs) with food packages for the first 72 hours and household items as well.

The following criteria were looked into as a benchmark for selecting the targeted populations:

- Residing in flood-hit areas,
- People with severely or partly damaged houses,
- Households with lost living facilities,
- Households headed by women, i.e., widows, divorced or separated women without income,
- Households with person(s) living with special needs and socially excluded/marginalized groups,
- Households with insufficient coping mechanisms,
- People who lost their jobs (unemployed).

Scenario planning

Scenario	Humanitarian consequence	Mitigation measures
The rain continues with low/average rainfall	Further damage to property and livelihoods in the affected areas	IRCS continues to monitor the situation while coordinating with different actors in the field. The implementation of relief operations continues as planned, no scale up is needed.
Recurrence of floods/ increase of rainfall	Increased damage, effects on poverty/loss of livelihoods, effects on mental health, and potential displacement.	IRCS scales up assistance efforts with available resources, and DREF can be extended, and Operation update will be developed. IFRC/IRCS will engage in Forecast-based Action (FbA) by DREF and EWEA tools application in Iran including the development of multi-hazard contingency plans and Early Action Protocols (EAPs).

Operation Risk Assessment

There are constraints in the affected areas due to heavy floods. Also, health of staff and volunteers can be at risk if the scale of operation is demanding more workload. Access to the affected areas was challenging for the relief workers which required the necessity of securing and discipline in the areas where relief tents must be erected. Also, Road Department should facilitate and speed up the rubble removal from the roads in order the accessibility for the relief workers is smoothly ensured. There is also risk of low telecommunication network in the affected areas, where operational teams need to establish their connections with the provincial and HQ cells. IRCS is looking for improving its radio and digital communication and strengthening the EOC centers nationwide to enhance and improve its effective, fast and quality response.

RISK AREA	CONTROLS MANAGEMENT
Staff and volunteer health Risk of contracting COVID-19 through community-based activities in the response. Risk of possible injury	Strict adherence to IRCS COVID-19 awareness protocols. Refreshing the risk awareness communication aspects by utilizing existing COVID-19 protection audio/visual learning platforms for staff/volunteers. Relief operations manager prioritizing the monitoring of adherence. IRCS has social/medical insurance for staff and volunteers. Most of field locations have health service delivery structure from IRCS as well.

Increase in COVID-19 community transmission	IRCS will continue risk awareness education activities while adhering to safety protocols and scaling up response with preparedness actions in order to limit spread. IRCS Continues to monitor social distancing in emergency camps and during evacuations.
Disruptions in access to deliver assistance, such as road closures caused by inclement weather.	Mapping alternative routes and modes of transportation. Air sorties are planned from neighbouring hangars of IRCS to provide assistance via Helicopters. Coordination with authorities will take place to support in addressing the risk and finalize the delivery.
Procurement delays and Sanctions: The operational pace is slowed, international procurement and funds transfers are hampered, and replenishment and financial resources are delayed in reaching IRCS.	Local procurement will be carried out because international procurement will take longer due to COVID-19 and sanctions. IFRC will support closely the procurement to get the items delivered on time.

B. OPERATIONAL STRATEGY

Proposed strategy

Overall Operational objective

The overall objective of this operation is to ensure appropriate assistance for the affected population in the most affected provinces in the areas of food aid and essential household items. It also aims to replenish consumed stocks from IRCS main warehouses which are underutilization frequently due to the multiple crises in the last 2 years.

Shelter, Livelihoods and Basic Needs

The IRCS has been mandated by the government to respond to the emergency needs of the affected populations in providing relief support. With IRCS teams and branches responding in all affected areas since day one, the focus has been on the most vulnerable districts hit by flooding.

Operational support services

IRCS will cover all related operational costs and expenses (such as logistics, human resources, and volunteer-related expenses).

Human resources

IRCS has deployed about 7,196 volunteers and staff to support the disaster response. Over 70 % of the deployed rapid response personnel are volunteers. The volunteers are insured under a national scheme.

Administration and Finance

Operational expenses such as volunteer accommodation, transportation, communication and coordination activities and field monitoring are covered by the IRCS. Finance and administration support to the operation will be provided by the IRCS Headquarters, with assistance from IFRC Country and Regional Office administration and finance team.

Logistics and Supply chain

IRCS made most of the procurements locally, aligned with the IFRC procurement regulations and standards (with the support of the Global Humanitarian Services and Supply Chain (GHS & SCM) MENA team. The rationale being the sanctions limitations in terms of international procurements. All relief items replenished by this DREF were

available and IRCS is well-experienced with a strong compliance accountability procurement system. The IRCS fleet is one of the biggest in the region.

Communication

The IRCS has a strong Public Relations department that leads the communications in this operation. Since the onset of the floods, IRCS disseminated daily information for public awareness and information via their social media platforms (Twitter, Instagram, and the official website). The National Society owns a TV studio and a newspaper, both disseminated nationwide. The IFRC MENA regional head of communications provided additional support throughout the operation if required.

Security

While there are some safety and security risks posed to operational staff and volunteers, exposure to such risks can be reduced through the implementation of effective mitigation measures in line with Movement security frameworks. Furthermore, and importantly, IRCS is very well accepted by the communities in the affected regions.


Planning, Monitoring, Evaluation and Reporting (PMER) & quality assurance

The IRCS PMER unit is embedded in the IRCS Emergency Operations Center (EOC). The technical PMER capacity and technical support had been provided through IFRC MENA Regional PMER team. IRCS operational teams conducted monitoring visits during the first weeks of the operation and undertook satisfaction surveys for the items that have been distributed. Reporting on the operation carried out in accordance with the IFRC DREF reporting standards. IFRC/ICRC/IRCS recruited a joint PMER position, which supports and facilitates the IRCS PMER capacity. Recent support from IFRC Regional MENA PMER also contributed in revising the tools which would be utilized in DREFs.


Community Engagement and Accountability (CEA)

Starting from the rapid needs assessment, the community was engaged to report the priority needs that help draw the intervention in an evidence-based and community-driven approach. In addition, community feedback mechanisms are set up by IRCS and will be enhanced through this operation with support from IFRC. The IRCS Audit and Investigation department will be handling community feedback through different proactive and reactive channels like on-site monitoring during the aid provision, as well as the complaints received through the complaint's mechanism (via hotline 112 and social media access) IRCS 112 hotline, IRCS Instagram, RARO Twitter/Instagram and Telegram account. Likewise, IRCS staff will inform the beneficiaries on the work IRCS does, the purpose of the assistance, the eligibility/selection criteria and the availability of feedback mechanisms. The IRCS will be using helpdesks at the distribution points to respond to beneficiaries' requests for information. The CEA framework will help prevent and address misinformation and rumours, especially in relation to the distribution of relief items through the development of appropriate feedback systems. IRCS is utilizing and developing the implementation of community-based approaches via Helal House activities. Helal House is the smallest local center in villages and remote areas (also in urban settings) where local communities gather voluntarily to act as the first responders to disasters and mobilize the local resources in dealing with preparedness and response activities.

C. DETAILED OPERATIONAL PLAN

	<p>Shelter</p> <p>People reached: 15,000 (3,750 HHs)</p> <p>Male: 7,650</p> <p>Female: 7,350</p>		
<p><i>Outcome 1: Communities in disaster and crisis affected areas restore and strengthen their safety, well-being and longer-term recovery through shelter and settlement solutions.</i></p>			
Indicators:		Target	Actual

# of targeted people with safe and adequate shelter and settlements	15,000	15,000
Output 1.1: Shelter and basic household items assistance is provided to the affected families.		
# of shelter items distributed replenished	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 8,871 kg plastic sheet, • 2,557 of ground mats, • 500 family tents, • 7,520 blankets 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 8,871 kg plastic sheet, • 2,557 of ground mats
Progress towards outcomes		
<p>In the immediate aftermath of the flood, 1,669 operational teams from the target provincial branches distributed 2,182 family tents, 32,016 blankets, 10,994 ground mats, 48,775 kg of plastic sheets and 495 kitchen sets, from the central and provincial stocks to the affected communities in the affected areas.</p> <p>IRCS relief workers also assisted in pumping inundated waters out from 2,204 houses hit by the floods. In addition, IRCS deployed 1,081 heavy and light vehicles to expedite the distribution and transfer of the relief items to the remote areas where people had little access to basic commodities due to the damage to the roads. The sniffer dogs were deployed as well to search for the missing people.</p> <p>This DREF operation aimed to replenish 8,871 kg of plastic sheets, 2,557 ground mats, 500 family tents, and 7,520 blankets. To date, IRCS managed to replenish the plastic sheets and ground mats, but unfortunately, the family tents and blankets could not be purchased and replenished due to the challenges in a volatile fluctuating market over short-term commitments.</p> <p>In order to replenish the DREF committed stocks of tents and blankets, the IRCS requested an extension for an additional 2 months to complete the re-tendering process. The new upcoming tender will be held only for blankets and tents since the new prices are dependent on the currency rate and raw materials prices. It should be mentioned that the main supplier (Iran-Helal Textile Industries) could not provide the required banking guarantee in the first tender, hence as per the formal request by the RARO, the updated tendering conditions will be launched after the approval by the IFRC and the suppliers will be selected according to new conditions.</p>		

	<h2 style="color: red;">Livelihoods and basic needs</h2> <p>People reached: 15,000 (3,750 HHs 72-hours food ration) Male: 7,650 Female: 7,350</p>		
Outcome 1: Communities, especially in disaster and crisis affected areas, restore, and strengthen their livelihoods.			
Indicators:		Target	Actual
# of people provided with 72-hour food ration		15,000	71,604
% of people reached and satisfied with the food assistance provided		80%	92%
Output 1.1: Skills development and/or productive assets and/or financial inclusion to improve income sources are provided to target population (off-farm livelihoods).			
# of households provided with 72-hour food ration		3,750	17,901
Progress towards outcomes			
<p>After the alert launched by the Iranian NMO for flash floods, the IRCS rescue and relief teams from the 26 target provinces were called to be deployed and on standby to provide food assistance to complement the household items. While relief workers started to conduct a needs assessment, rescue choppers completed 256 flights (130 hours) during the whole operation transporting relief and food items to vulnerable people in hard-to-reach areas.</p>			

Food parcels were distributed in the following provinces: Isfahan (474), Ilam (32), Bushehr (108), Tehran (1,909), Charmahal-Bakhtiyari (2,265), Khorasan Razavi (3), Khuzestan (546), Semnan (427), Sistan-Baluchistan (2,131), Fars (2,411), Qom (170), Kerman (1,707), Kohgeloje-Bouyerahmad (3,026), Golestan (8), Lorestan (725), Mazandaran (607), Markazi (578), Hormozgan (624), Hamedan (50) and Yazd (100). In addition, the Volunteer Organization also dispatched 1,600 food parcels which were donated by local donors to the affected areas.

International Disaster Response

Outcome S2.1: Effective and coordinated international disaster response is ensured

Indicators:		Target	Actual
Surge support is provided if needed		NA	NA

Output 1.1:

Indicators:		Target	Actual
# of deployed RR personnel		1	0

Progress towards outcomes

The required HR resources to ensure the financial and reporting requirements during the initial implementation phase of the EPoA planned activities were available and therefore the Country Delegation did not request any surge support.

D. Financial Report

The operating budget and response activities remain unchanged. The financial report will be included in the final report.

Reference documents



Click here for:

- [Emergency Plan of Action \(EPoA\)](#)

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

In the Iranian Red Crescent Society

Mr. Behnam Saeidi, Under Secretary General, International Affairs & IHL Division; phone: +98 21 88662618; email: intdep@rcs.ir

Mr. Abbas Mohammadi, Head of International Operations/Operational Coordinator; phone: +98 21 88201082; email: int_operations@rcs.ir

IFRC Country Delegation:

Atta Durrani, Program Coordination & Cooperation Manager, email: atta.durrani@ifrc.org

IFRC Geneva:

Nicolas Boyrie, DREF Lead; phone: +41 79 152 5147; e-mail nicolas.boyrie@ifrc.org

In the IFRC regional office:

Hosam Faysal, Head of Health, Disasters, Climate and Crises (Prevention, Response and Recovery); phone: +961 71 802219, email: Hosam.faysal@ifrc.org

Nader Bin Shamlan; Operations Coordinator, phone: +961 81 131 074 , email: nader.binshamlan@ifrc.org

For IFRC Resource Mobilization and Pledges support:

Francesco Volpe, Regional Head, Strategic Engagement and Partnerships- MENA - Partnerships and Resource Development, phone: + +961 70 146 103; email: francesco.volpe@ifrc.org

For In-Kind donations and Mobilization table support:

Goran Boljanovic, Regional Head of Supply Chain- MENA; phone: +961 5 428 505; email: goran.boljanovic@ifrc.org

For Performance and Accountability support (planning, monitoring, evaluation and reporting enquiries)

- Nadine Haddad, Regional PMER Manager; phone: +961 71 802 775; email: nadine.haddad@ifrc.org

How we work

All IFRC assistance seeks to adhere to the **Code of Conduct** for the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement and Non-Governmental Organizations (NGO's) in Disaster Relief and the **Humanitarian Charter and Minimum Standards in Humanitarian Response (Sphere)** in delivering assistance to the most vulnerable. The IFRC's vision is to inspire, **encourage, facilitate and promote at all times all forms of humanitarian activities** by National Societies, with a view to **preventing and alleviating human suffering**, and thereby contributing to the maintenance and promotion of human dignity and peace in the world.