



IRAN

2024 IFRC network annual report, Jan-Dec



25 July 2025

IN SUPPORT OF THE RED CRESCENT SOCIETY OF THE ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF IRAN



579

National Society
branches



7,897

National Society
local units



7,454

National Society
staff



2,998,610

National Society
volunteers

PEOPLE REACHED

Climate and
environment



100,000

Disasters
and crises



300,000

Health and
wellbeing



200,000

Migration and
displacement



500,000

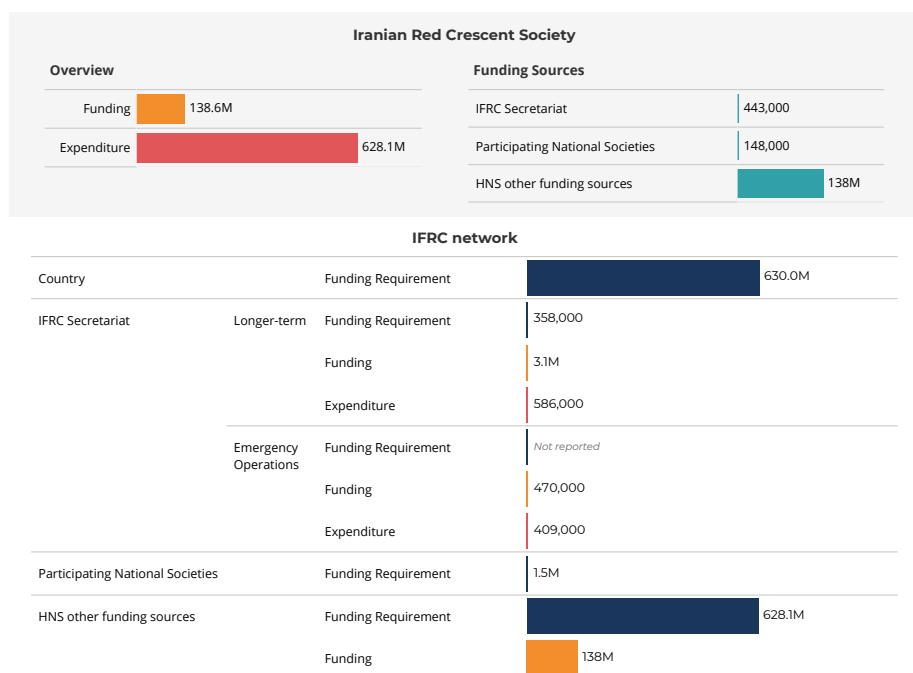
Values, power
and inclusion



5,128,388

FINANCIAL OVERVIEW

in Swiss francs (CHF)



Appeal number **MAAIR002**

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

ONGOING EMERGENCY INDICATORS

M2412063 / H2O Peace Program-KOICA

EF1 - Strategic and operational coordination	Number of government-led coordination platforms the National Society is part of	<div></div> 6
	Number of formal interagency/international coordination platforms the National Society is part of	<div></div> 1
EF2 - National Society development	There is a National Society Development plan in place	Yes
	National Society has developed and/or implemented a strategy for strengthening their auxiliary role	Yes
	National Society has created and implemented youth engagement strategies	Yes
	National Society covers health, accident and death compensation for all of its volunteers	Yes
EF3 - Humanitarian diplomacy	National Society participates in IFRC-led campaigns	Yes
	National Society has a domestic advocacy strategy developed aligning, at least in part, with global IFRC advocacy strategies	Yes
EF4 - Accountability and agility	National Society is implementing a digital transformation roadmap in line with the IFRC strategy	Yes
	National Society has strengthened its integrity and reputational risk mechanism	Yes
	National Society has a PSEA Action Plan to enforce prevention and support survivors	Yes
	National Society has a Protection of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA) policy to enforce prevention and support survivors	Yes
	National Society has a functioning data management system that informs decision making and supports monitoring and reporting on the impact and evidence of its actions	Yes

STRATEGIC PRIORITIES

Climate and environment	Number of people reached with activities to address rising climate risks	100,000
	Number of people reached with activities to address environmental problems	60,000
	Number of people reached with heatwave risk reduction, preparedness or response activities	40,000
	National Society implements nature-based solutions (including those with a particular focus on the planting of trees and mangroves)	Yes
	National Society implements environmental or climate campaigns focused on behaviour change, plastic reduction, clean-ups or reducing GHG emissions	Yes
Disasters and crises	Number of people reached with livelihoods support	300,000
	Number of people reached with shelter support	250,000
	Number of people reached per year with support services, in-kind, cash and voucher assistance for emergency response and recovery	100,000
	Number of people reached with disaster risk reduction	50,000
Health and wellbeing	Number of people reached by the National Society with contextually appropriate health services	200,000
	Number of people reached by the National Society with contextually appropriate water, sanitation and hygiene services	150,000
	Number of people trained by the National Society in first aid	60,000
	Number of people reached with psychosocial and mental health services	50,000
	Number of people donating blood	40,000
Migration and displacement	Number of migrants and displaced persons reached with services for assistance and protection	500,000
Values, power and inclusion	Number of people whose access to education is facilitated through National Society's programming	5.1M
	Number of people reached by the National Society's educational programmes	5.1M

Number of people reached by protection, gender and inclusion programming

150,000

Q1. OVERALL PERFORMANCE

Context

Iran is highly susceptible to seismic events, with frequent earthquakes which result in severe humanitarian crises. Seasonal flooding, on the other hand, poses significant risk, often intensified by deforestation and inadequate infrastructure. For instance, in 2019, extensive flooding affected over 25 provinces, leading to loss of life, large-scale displacement, and widespread damage to homes and critical infrastructure. Humanitarian actors utilized nationwide network to provide essential relief and rescue services to the impacted communities.

The imposition of economic sanctions on Iran has also hindered the country's capacity to address humanitarian emergencies effectively. These sanctions have restricted access to vital resources, including medical supplies and equipment, thus impeding disaster response initiatives and worsening the effects of natural disasters on already vulnerable populations.

Moreover, Iran is home to a substantial number of refugees, primarily from its neighbour Afghanistan. These and other factors in Iran continue to pose humanitarian challenges, such as natural disasters, economic strain, displaced populations, and public health crises.

Key achievements

Climate and environment

In 2024, the Iranian Red Crescent Society focused on enhancing early warning systems and community resilience to address the impacts of water scarcity and flash floods. Leveraging advanced technologies such as automated weather stations, flood sensors, and mobile communication platforms, the National Society provided timely alerts to at-risk communities. It also laid the groundwork for awareness campaigns and training to improve community preparedness and response. Additionally, the National Society worked to integrate climate change and environmental sustainability into all operations, conducting capacity-building exercises for staff and volunteers to effectively tackle climate-related challenges.

Disasters and crises

In 2024, the Iranian Red Crescent Society addressed the escalating challenges of climate change—such as floods, water scarcity, and land degradation—by launching a comprehensive livelihoods assistance programme to support flood-affected communities with food, clean water, and hygiene kits. To reduce human casualties and infrastructure damage, the National Society implemented proactive contingency planning, disaster risk reduction (DRR) measures, and conducted scenario-based simulations to enhance emergency response coordination. Emphasizing community-based disaster risk reduction, the National Society promoted inclusive resilience-building activities that engaged youth, empowered women, supported diverse income generation, and ensured the needs of all vulnerable groups were considered in preparedness and response efforts.

Health and wellbeing

In this reporting period, the Iranian Red Crescent Society launched a healthcare initiative targeting vulnerable individuals across multiple provinces. This effort includes the provision of mental health and psychosocial support (MHPSS) through youth teams and health convoys, aiming to meet urgent health needs while strengthening long-term resilience and healthcare infrastructure. Additionally, under the IFRC Disaster Response Emergency Fund (DREF), the National Society reached around 22,000 people with MHPSS services and mobile health caravans. The National Society also advanced climate-resilient water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) infrastructure, aligning these efforts with sustainable watershed management to withstand extreme weather impacts.

Migration and displacement

In 2024, the National Society was extensively involved in implementing durable solutions for issues related to the return of internally displaced populations. This included providing appropriate support and strategies for their return and reintegration into their hometowns and provinces.

Values, power, and inclusion

In 2024, the Iranian Red Crescent Society prioritized the inclusion of vulnerable groups—such as women-headed households, persons with disabilities, the elderly, and widows—across all interventions. Key initiatives included hygiene promotion, disaster preparedness, and MHPSS sessions tailored for women, alongside the mainstreaming of protection, gender, and inclusion (PGI) across programmes. The National Society reinforced its commitment to community engagement and accountability (CEA) by ensuring active participation of women-headed households in project planning and implementation, and by fostering partnerships in conflict-affected areas to support reintegration, access to basic services, and job creation. A structured feedback mechanism and a Risk Communication and Community Engagement (RCCE) framework ensured community voices guided programme design and response strategies.

Enabling local actors

In 2024, the Iranian Red Crescent Society advanced its organizational development through key initiatives funded by the IFRC-ICRC National Society Investment Alliance (NSIA) and the IFRC Capacity Building Fund (CBF). With NSIA support, the National Society developed a comprehensive business plan and improved the quality of relief products at its Helal textile factory, promoting long-term financial sustainability. Simultaneously, the CBF project focused on enhancing digital transformation by integrating an information management system at the smart strategic monitoring observatory. Leadership orientation workshops were also conducted to strengthen internal understanding of the Red Cross Red Crescent Movement and its coordination mechanisms.

The Iranian Red Crescent Society remained active in humanitarian diplomacy, leading global conversations on urgent humanitarian issues, epidemics, climate change, and community resilience. In 2024, it organized two major international conferences: one supporting Gaza and another on the role of International Humanitarian Law (IHL) in humanitarian conflicts, drawing participation from over 25 National Societies. The National Society ensured strong governance and accountability through a digitalized procurement system aligned with national policies, a risk management protocol following sanctioned lists, and a robust audit and complaints division that addresses corruption, prevention of sexual exploitation and abuse (PSEA), child safeguarding, and other protection issues. The youth community played an active role across programmes, particularly in monitoring protection concerns through systematic training.

Q2. CHANGES AND AMENDMENTS

The Iranian Red Crescent Society has implemented a disaster response emergency fund (DREF) to address the flood in Sistan and Baluchistan. In addition, the H2O Peace Programme, also known as KOICA Fund, has already received approval to enhance the National Society's capacity to address and mitigate water scarcity issues across three provinces that have been severely impacted by prolonged drought conditions. Though the project has been signed and started in November 2024, its implementation will likely begin in late February 2025.

Q3. MEASURING RESULTS OF THE IFRC NETWORK ACTION

STRATEGIC PRIORITIES



Climate and environment

Progress by the National Society against objectives

The Iranian Red Crescent Society, in 2024, worked on strengthening early warning systems and community resilience to enhance preparedness and effective response to cope with the adverse effects of water scarcity and flash floods. The National Society utilized advanced technologies, such as automated weather stations, flood sensors, and mobile communication platforms, to provide timely alerts and advisories to at-risk communities. Moving forward, the National Society will conduct awareness campaigns and training to ensure communities understand and respond effectively to early warning signals, promote proactive evacuation and preparedness measures.

Other activities conducted in 2024 by the National Society included working towards embedding climate change and environmental sustainability into all plans, programmes, and operations to ensure a holistic approach. It conducted capacity building exercise for staff and volunteers to effectively address climate crises.

IFRC network joint support

The IFRC provided both technical and financial support to the Iranian Red Crescent Society in its activities to bolster its objective under climate and environment. The support for the National Society includes components such as the integration of climate change and environmental sustainability, capacity building of the staff and volunteers on climate crisis skills and knowledge and supporting the National Society in leveraging its roles.



Disasters and crises

For real-time information on emergencies, visit IFRC GO page [Iran](#).

In 2024, the IFRC Disaster Response Emergency Fund (IFRC-DREF) was approved for one emergency.

NAME OF THE OPERATION	Sistan and Baluchestan Flood DREF
MDR-CODE	MDRIR014
DURATION	6 months (21 March 2024 to 21 September 2024)
FUNDING ALLOCATION	CHF 442,667
PEOPLE TARGETED	22,000
LATEST OPERATION UPDATE	DREF Operations Update

The IFRC-DREF allocation of CHF 442,667 in March 2024 supported the Iranian Red Crescent Society in assisting approximately 22,000 people affected by the floods across Sistan and Baluchestan provinces. The National Society supported the targeted people over a six-month period with assistance including shelter, health, water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH), and cash and voucher assistance, while mainstreaming protection, gender and inclusion (PGI), and community engagement and accountability (CEA).

Progress by the National Society against objectives

Iran confronts multiple challenges caused and exacerbated by climate change, including floods, storms, prolonged heatwaves, declining precipitation, water scarcity, loss of fertile land, salinization, and more. In 2024, to address the urgent and lifesaving needs of vulnerable people in flood-affected provinces, the Iranian Red Crescent Society planned a comprehensive livelihoods assistance programme, which will provide essential support to help communities recover and rebuild their lives through the provision of food, clean water, and hygiene kits to ensure immediate survival needs are met. The National Society has also planned reduce human casualties and infrastructure damage by implementing proactive contingency planning and disaster risk reduction measures. Scenario-based exercises or simulations and tabletop drills will be conducted to improve response coordination and familiarize stakeholders with emergency roles and responsibilities.

The Iranian Red Crescent Society promotes community-based disaster risk reduction and resilience building activities, which include components such as the consideration of genders and diverse groups, involving young people in disaster risk reduction activities, building strong communities, supporting women in taking active roles in disaster preparedness and response, and helping communities' diversity their income sources.

IFRC network joint support

The IFRC continues to support the Iranian Red Crescent Society in its activities under disasters and crises to effectively address the needs of affected people in emergencies and crises. The IFRC disaster response emergency fund (IFRC-DREE) supported the National Society in provided more than 8,000 people with provision of relief tents, ground mats and blankets, in addition to food parcels and livelihoods packages.



The Iranian Red Crescent Society worked to ensure safe relocation of individuals to secure areas. (Photo: Iranian Red Crescent Society)



Health and wellbeing

Progress by the National Society against objectives

In response to the pressing humanitarian needs of affected populations and to improve the quality of healthcare in Iran, the Iranian Red Crescent Society, with the support of the Japanese Supplementary Budget (JSB) and the Korea International Cooperation Agency (KOICA) funds, will serve 500,000 people from vulnerable households in targeted provinces. This comprehensive initiative includes the provision of mental health and psychosocial support (MHPSS) services, delivered by the youth organization teams and the volunteer's organization health convoys. This intervention aims to address immediate healthcare needs and build long-term resilience and improve the overall health infrastructure in the affected regions.

Under the IFRC disaster response emergency fund (DREF), the Iranian Red Crescent Society reached approximately 22,000 people with MHPSS services and through health caravans. In addition to psychosocial support services under healthcare, the National Society continues to work towards aligning watershed management practices with water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) infrastructure projects, such as the construction of resilient water supply systems and sanitation facilities and also, incorporating climate-resilient designs and technologies in WASH infrastructure to withstand the impacts of extreme weather events.

IFRC network joint support

The IFRC provides technical and financial support to the Iranian Red Crescent Society primarily in healthcare services and mental health and psychosocial support services. IFRC funding mechanisms such as the IFRC disaster response emergency fund (DREF) and the IFRC Emergency Appeal are utilized for disaster response and for timely National Society interventions.



Migration and displacement

Progress by the National Society against objectives

The Iranian Red Crescent Society coordinates with the Ministry of Interior to better support and serve the Afghani displaced population scattered across the country, particularly in the eastern provinces. Additionally, the National Society has been extensively involved in implementing durable solutions for issues related to the return of internally displaced populations. This includes providing appropriate support and strategies for their return and reintegration into their hometowns and provinces.

IFRC network joint support

The IFRC provides support to the Iranian Red Crescent Society in the provision of services to migrant populations and supports the National Society's initiatives in advocating with stakeholders to advocate for provision of support and services for migrants.

The ICRC provides support to the Iranian Red Crescent Society under the restoring family links (RFL) programme.



Values, power and inclusion

Progress by the National Society against objectives

The Iranian Red Crescent Society is dedicated to ensuring the inclusion of vulnerable populations in all its interventions. This includes women-headed households, persons with disabilities, pregnant women, elderly heads of households, and widows. The National Society's key initiatives include conducting awareness sessions on hygiene promotion and disaster preparedness with MHPSS sessions provided for women, mainstreaming protection, gender and inclusion (PGI) across all programmes, implementing a robust community engagement and accountability (CEA) framework to involve communities in the planning and execution of interventions, among others.

The National Society, through its prioritization of community engagement and accountability (CEA), provides special attention to women-headed households, ensuring their participation in all project phases. The National Society fosters proactive partnerships, particular in areas affected by conflict and displacement. It focuses on building resilience and supporting community-based reintegration through participatory approaches that address barriers to return, improve access to basic services and promote job creation. The Iranian Red Crescent Society has also established a systematic community feedback mechanisms where feedback forms are collected and thoroughly assessed to incorporate community viewpoints and needs into the programmes. The National Society has implemented a robust framework for Risk Communication and Community Engagement (RCCE) which has fostered a stronger community development, ensuring that the needs and feedback of the communities are integral to the response strategies.

IFRC network joint support

The IFRC supports the Iranian Red Crescent Society in its efforts to promote and integrate PGI and CEA into all aspects of its programmes. This includes both technical and financial support to the National Society to enhance its capacity in these areas and to advocate with relevant stakeholders to inclusivity and community engagement. The IFRC has supported the National Society's effort in conducting a child safeguarding risk analysis.

ENABLING LOCAL ACTORS



Strategic and operational coordination

Progress by the National Society against objectives

IFRC membership coordination

IFRC membership coordination involves working with National Societies to assess the humanitarian context, agree on common priorities and jointly develop common strategies. This includes addressing issues such as obtaining greater humanitarian acceptance and access, mobilizing funding and other resources, clarifying consistent public messaging, and monitoring progress. It also entails ensuring that strategies and programmes in support of people in need incorporate clarity of humanitarian action while linking with development assistance and contribute to reinforcing National Societies in their respective countries, including through their auxiliary role.

Movement coordination

The Iranian Red Crescent Society ensures regular exchanges with the IFRC, the International Committee of the Red Cross and participating National Societies, for the alignment of support and action between Movement partners. In times of emergencies, closer coordination is organized. This is carried out in line with the Strengthening Movement Coordination and Cooperation ([SMCC](#)) principles, and the newly adopted [Seville Agreement 2.0](#).

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

External coordination

The disaster response efforts in Iran are coordinated by the National Disaster Management Organization (NDMO), involving ministries, local authorities, NGOs, and the Iranian Red Crescent Society. The Iranian Red Crescent Society is mandated to provide relief, rescue, emergency shelter services, and promote [community-based awareness](#) of disaster risks and preparedness. Line ministries, supported by UN agencies, lead sector-specific services across the country. The Iranian Red Crescent Society has a permanent liaison within the NDMO, ensuring regular and effective coordination with local authorities and agencies. As the government's designated humanitarian partner for international organizations, the Iranian Red Crescent Society works closely with UNICEF, WFP, WHO, UNHCR, UNFPA, UNOCHA, MSF (France/Swiss), the Norwegian Refugee Council, and Relief International.



National Society development

Progress by the National Society against objectives

In 2024, the Iranian Red Crescent Society was granted the IFRC-ICRC National Society Investment Alliance (NSIA) funding to develop a comprehensive business plan and improve the quality of relief products produced at the National

Society's Helal textile factor, thereby promoting financial sustainability. Additionally, the National Society has been implementing the IFRC capacity building fund (CBF) project to strengthen and integrate an information management system at the smart strategic monitoring observatory. This project aims to support the National Society in system development and drive [digital transformation](#) efforts.

In addition to the National Society development initiatives, the Iranian Red Crescent Society conducted a leadership orientation workshop to familiarize staff with Red Cross Red Crescent Movement and fundamental principles and to present coordination mechanisms.

IFRC network joint support

The IFRC supported the Iranian Red Crescent Society by deploying a surge procurement staff to Iran to support the National Society with procurement technical assistance during the implementation of the disaster response emergency fund (DREF) operation. The National Society's work towards its own development has been supported through mechanisms such as the National Society Investment Alliance ([NSIA](#)), the IFRC Capacity Building Fund ([CBF](#)), the [Empress Shoken Fund](#), among others. The IFRC will continue to work with the National Society to resolve challenges related to the implementation of National Society development programmes and to ensure in the long run that the National Society supported in fulfilling its objectives.



Humanitarian diplomacy

Progress by the National Society against objectives

The Iranian Red Crescent Society is actively engaged in humanitarian diplomacy to address pressing humanitarian concerns, support vulnerable populations, tackle emerging crises related to epidemics and climate change, and enhance community resilience for sustainable development. In 2024, the National Society successfully organized two international conferences to coordinate efforts in support of the people of Gaza, the International Humanitarian Conference to Support Palestine (Gaza), followed by a conference focused on the role of International Humanitarian Law (IHL) in humanitarian conflicts. These conferences saw participation from over 25 National Societies.

IFRC network joint support

The IFRC continues to provide support to the Iranian Red Crescent Society in enhancing its humanitarian diplomacy efforts and to effectively advocate through conferences, meetings, and other events to promote the work of the National Society and to highlight its interventions.



Accountability and agility (cross-cutting)

Progress by the National Society against objectives

The Iranian Red Crescent Society has a strong, digitalized procurement system aligned with state policies, which ensures transparency and accessibility. Its youth community participates in all programmes, including the monitoring of protection issues through more systematic training. Under risk management, the National Society follows a sanctioned list in its procurement processes. It also has a dedicated audit, inspection and complaints division which addresses corruption, protection from sexual exploitation and abuse ([PSEA](#)), child safeguarding and other related concerns.

IFRC network joint support

The IFRC supports the Iranian Red Crescent Society by streamlining processes, reducing bureaucracy, and fostering agile, automated, and accountable decision-making to empower leaders and enhance operational efficiency.

Q4. AFFECTED PERSONS (PEOPLE REACHED)

See cover pages

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

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

Q6. RISK MANAGEMENT

This information is not available in Annual Reports

Q7. EXIT STRATEGY AND SUSTAINABILITY

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

Q8. LESSONS LEARNED

- Standard operating procedures (SOP) for emergency situations must be developed in National Society context to shorten long and bureaucratic procedures, particularly the procurement process in normal situation
- The National Society should develop and implement formal communication channels and collaborative platforms that facilitate information sharing and problem solving across departments. Regularly scheduled meetings and updates can help ensure that all relevant stakeholders are aligned and informed, reducing the incidence of misunderstandings and communication
- Upgrading coordination mechanism so that local NGOs approach the lead of the operation to have consultation and develop a clear image of gaps and needs to design the needful intervention or support. Establishing clear roles, responsibilities, and mandates for each organization involved in the response is critical. This includes defining the lead agency and ensuring that all responding entities understand and abide by the coordination framework set by the National Disaster Management Organization (NDMO). Prior to deployment, it is essential to develop and disseminate a comprehensive coordination plan that outlines the specific functions and expectations of all stakeholders to prevent overlap and enhance collaboration

SUCCESS STORIES



1

Winning the first place in the first round of the Solferino World Event

After several meetings with the Solferino Academy, the Iranian Red Crescent Society Climate Centre announced its readiness to participate in the youth, innovation, and climate change programme. Managed by the National Society's Climate Change Centre, this project trained 2,000 people in its first phase. Based on the training provided and as per the academy's standard, 200 innovative projects from young people (aged 18 to 31) were submitted to the academy.

In total, 22,000 proposals were submitted to the academy from around the world, and 1,000 innovative initiatives were selected. Of these, 76 were related to the Iranian Red Crescent Society, earning Iran the first-place ranking. Each selected project will receive an award of CHF 500, which is currently being transferred to young volunteers by the academy.

For the third stage, the Climate Change Centre is training the selected individuals to reach the top 100 projects, which will compete for a prize of CHF 20,000. Ultimately, the final 10 projects will receive special awards

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

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

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

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

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



The International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC)

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

DATA SCOPE AND LIMITATIONS

- **Timeframe and alignment:** The reporting timeframe for this overview is covering the period from 1 January to 31 December 2024. However, due to the diversity of the IFRC and differences in fiscal years, this coverage may not fully align for some National Societies.
- **Financial overview:** This overview consolidates data reported by the National Society and its IFRC network partners, as well as data extracted from IFRC's financial systems. All reported figures should include the administrative and operational costs of the different entities. The financial data with a grey background is solely reported by the National Society, including the funding sources. Financial reporting is often times estimated depending on availability of financial figures, closing of financial periods, and may be incomplete. 'Not reported' could sometimes mean 'not applicable'. Also note that funding requirements are already reflected in the published 2024 IFRC network country plan. The total funding requirements show what the IFRC network has sought to raise for the given year through different channels: funding through the IFRC, through participating National Societies as bilateral support, and through the host National Society from non-IFRC network sources. All figures should include the administrative and operational costs of the different entities.
 - » Host National Society funding requirements not coming from IFRC network sources can comprise a variety of sources, as demonstrated when reporting on income in the IFRC Federation-wide Databank and Reporting System
 - » Participating National Society funding requirements for bilateral support are those validated by respective headquarters, and often represent mainly secured funding
 - » IFRC funding requirements comprise both what is sourced from the IFRC core budget and what is sought through emergency and thematic funding. This includes participating National Societies' multilateral support through IFRC, and all other IFRC sources of funding
- **Missing data and breakdowns:** National Societies have diverse data collection systems and processes that may not align with the standardized indicators. Data may not be available for some indicators, for some National Societies. This may lead to inconsistencies across different reporting tools as well as potential under or over-estimation of the efforts led by all.
- **Reporting bias:** The data informing this Federation-wide overview is self-reported by each National Society (or its designated support entity) which is the owner and gatekeeper, and responsible for accuracy and updating. IFRC tries to triangulate the data provided by the National Societies with previous data and other data in the public domain.
- **Definitions:**
 - » **Local units:** ALL subdivisions of a National Society that coordinate and deliver services to people. These include ALL levels (provincial, state, city, district branches, sections or chapters, headquarters, and regional and intermediate offices, as well as community-based units)
 - » **Branches:** A Branch has its roles, responsibilities and relationship with the National Headquarters defined through the National Society's Statutes, including the level of autonomy given, especially in the area of its legal status, mobilising local resources and building local partnerships, and the decisions it makes. It has a local-level decision-making mechanism through its Branch members, board and volunteers, equally defined through the National Society's Statutes

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

- [IR Iran AR Financials.pdf](#) (Note: This financial report link will be fed upon the completion of the audit. For emergencies for which a financial report is not yet available, see [MDRIR014](#))
- [IFRC network country plans](#)
- [Subscribe for updates](#)
- [Live Disaster Response Emergency Fund \(DREF\) data](#)
- Operational information: [IFRC GO platform](#)
- National Society data: [IFRC Federation-wide Databank and Reporting System](#)
- [Evaluations database](#)

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