



REDMI NOTE 9  
AI QUAD CAMERA

Appeal: <b>MDRIR017</b>	Hazard: <b>Pluvial/Flash Flood</b>	Country: <b>Iran, Islamic Republic of</b>	Type of DREF: <b>Response</b>
Crisis Category: <b>Yellow</b>	Event Onset: <b>Sudden</b>	DREF Allocation: <b>CHF 470,198</b>	
Glide Number: <b>FF-2025-000225-IRN</b>	People Affected: <b>42,112 people</b>	People Targeted: <b>12,000 people</b>	
Operation Start Date: <b>28-12-2025</b>	Operation Timeframe: <b>6 months</b>	Operation End Date: <b>30-06-2026</b>	DREF Published: <b>29-12-2025</b>

### Targeted Regions:

Ardabil, Azarbayejan 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, Zanzan





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 193 branches of the Iranian Red Crescent Society (IRCS) actively involved in the response. The scale of the event required simultaneous operations across multiple provinces, placing considerable pressure on national response capacities.

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 provided emergency shelter to 4,484 people, evacuated 396 individuals to safe areas, drained water from 492 flooded residential units, and released 2,152 vehicles trapped in floodwaters. 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 Name	Source Link
1. IRCS website	<a href="https://en.rcs.ir/portal/newsview/245904">https://en.rcs.ir/portal/newsview/245904</a>
2. Reliefweb	<a href="https://reliefweb.int/report/iran-islamic-republic/iran-severe-weather-updates-uncha-ircs-local-media-echo-daily-flash-22-december-2025">https://reliefweb.int/report/iran-islamic-republic/iran-severe-weather-updates-uncha-ircs-local-media-echo-daily-flash-22-december-2025</a>
3. IRNA	<a href="https://www.irna.ir/news/86032006">https://www.irna.ir/news/86032006</a>



# Previous Operations

Has a similar event affected the same area(s) in the last 3 years?	Yes
Did it affect the same population group?	Yes
Did the National Society respond?	Yes
Did the National Society request funding form DREF for that event(s)	Yes
If yes, please specify which operation	MDRIR014 (only for the affected Sistan Baluchestan province) 2024

**If you have answered yes to all questions above, justify why the use of DREF for a recurrent event, or how this event should not be considered recurrent:**

The event has affected 29 provinces in the same southern and western region. The DREF is launched to address the basic needs of the identified 12000 HH with emergency items support.

**Lessons learned:**

**SHELTER**

1. Importance of Needs Assessments & CEA: Comprehensive needs assessments and active engagement with affected households are crucial for understanding their preferences and priorities before implementing a response. This ensures that assistance is tailored to meet the actual needs of the community.
2. Better coordination is required in future operations so that the local NGOs approach the lead of the operation to have consultation and a clear image of gaps and needs to design the needful intervention. This includes defining the lead agency (IRCS) and ensuring that all responding entities understand and abide by the coordination framework set by the National Disaster Management Organization (NDMO).
3. 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.
4. Effective and structured communication among humanitarian actors is vital for successful coordination during response operations.

**LIVELIHOODS**

1. SOPs for emergencies have to be developed in the IRCS context to shorten long normal procurement procedures.
2. Future operations should establish clear protocols for consulting relevant experts, ensuring their input is integrated into cost estimations and operational planning from the outset. This can help in achieving more accurate projections and better preparedness.
3. Enhance Interdepartmental Communication Strategies

**HEALTH**

Future operations should prioritize the creation of highly specific budget lines that include itemized costs and justifications. Ensuring that all expenditures are clearly defined and categorized will aid in better tracking of financial resources and help prevent confusion or discrepancies in spending.

**PGI**

The IRCS still needs to consider the areas for improvement in terms of the referral pathways, providing training on safeguarding in specific areas, and a refresher on the child safeguarding policy, code of conduct, etc.

**NSD**

A lessons learned workshop should preferably be conducted at the conclusion of the operation to thoroughly review and document all challenges encountered and insights gained.

Did you complete the Child Safeguarding Risk Analysis in previous operations, what was risk level?	Yes
--	-----



# Current National Society Actions

## Start date of National Society actions

15-12-2025

<b>Shelter, Housing And Settlements</b>	<p>Flooding caused by heavy rainfall and river overflows led to the inundation of residential areas and temporary displacement of affected households across multiple provinces. In response, the Iranian Red Crescent Society provided emergency shelter assistance to 4,484 people, ensuring immediate protection and safety for those whose homes were damaged or rendered temporarily uninhabitable. In addition, 396 individuals were evacuated to safe locations in close coordination with local authorities. Shelter support focused on short-term emergency needs, while damage and needs assessments were conducted to identify households requiring further assistance.</p>
<b>Livelihoods And Basic Needs</b>	<p>The floods significantly disrupted livelihoods and access to basic services, particularly in both urban and rural settings. To address immediate needs, the National Society distributed food assistance to 13,219 people and essential non-food relief items to 27,275 people, including basic household items required for daily living. These interventions aimed to reduce immediate hardship, support food security, and meet basic needs of affected populations during the acute phase of the emergency.</p>
<b>Water, Sanitation And Hygiene</b>	<p>During the flood response operation, the Iranian Red Crescent Society (IRCS) implemented key WASH-related actions to reduce health and sanitation risks associated with widespread waterlogging. Operational teams carried out water drainage in 492 flooded residential units, significantly reducing exposure to contaminated standing water and improving safety conditions for affected households. These activities were implemented alongside broader field operations in urban and rural areas, with responders working in waterlogged environments to support safe access to homes and facilities. In parallel, community hygiene and safety awareness messages were delivered during field interventions to mitigate the risk of waterborne diseases, while responders used appropriate protective measures to ensure safe implementation of WASH-related activities under challenging conditions.</p>
<b>National Society Readiness</b>	<p>The Iranian Red Crescent Society activated its national emergency response mechanisms following the issuance of Red-Level weather warnings. A total of 681 operational teams, composed of trained staff and volunteers, were deployed across the affected provinces. The response engaged 1,396 volunteers and 992 emergency response personnel, supported by established emergency preparedness systems, standard operating procedures, and trained rapid response capacities. This readiness enabled the National Society to respond rapidly and at scale across a wide geographical area.</p>
<b>Resource Mobilization</b>	<p>The response was implemented primarily through nationally mobilized resources, including human resources, emergency stocks, and operational assets. A total of 462 operational vehicles were deployed nationwide, including 182 ambulances, 20 rescue vehicles, 216 multipurpose off-road vehicles, and 44 additional support vehicles, ensuring continuity of operations across multiple provinces. While the Government did not request international assistance, the National Society requested international support to complement national efforts and sustain response capacity as needs continue to evolve.</p>
<b>National Society EOC</b>	<p>The response was centrally coordinated through the Emergency Operations Center (EOC) of the Relief and Rescue Organization of the Iranian Red Crescent Society. The EOC ensured real-time coordination, deployment of response teams, information management, and liaison with national and local authorities. Through the EOC, the National Society coordinated search and rescue, evacuation, first aid, medical referrals, water drainage operations, and relief distributions, enabling effective command and control throughout the multi-province emergency operation.</p>



# IFRC Network Actions Related To The Current Event

Secretariat	IFRC Delegation present in the country and provided technical support on launching the DREF
Participating National Societies	No national society supported the IRCS in this operation

## 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 essential non-food items to affected households.</p> <p>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.</p>

### 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.



## 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.



## 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.



## 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.

## 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 relief support.

## 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 6 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.
<b>Please indicate any security and safety concerns for this operation:</b>	
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:** 3,000

#### Indicators

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

#### Priority Actions

- Provision of emergency shelter support to flood-affected households through distribution of nylon sheets



### Livelihoods And Basic Needs

**Budget:** CHF 175,725

**Targeted Persons:** 3,000

#### Indicators

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

## Priority Actions

- Distribution of food parcels to flood-affected households to address immediate basic needs.
- Provision of kitchen sets to households whose cooking facilities and household items were damaged or lost due to flooding.



## Water, Sanitation And Hygiene

Budget: CHF 47,925

Targeted Persons: 3,000

### Indicators

Title	Target
# of households receiving hygiene kits	3,000

## Priority Actions

- Distribution of hygiene kits to flood-affected households to reduce health and sanitation risks



## Risk Reduction, Climate Adaptation And Recovery

Budget: CHF 198,090

Targeted Persons: -

### Indicators

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

## Priority Actions

- Strengthening IRCS flood response capacity through procurement and deployment of rescue boats, life jackets, Wetsuit and Flood boots.
- Coverage of logistics and operational costs (fuel, transportation, equipment maintenance) to ensure continuity of response.



## Secretariat Services

Budget: CHF 18,638

Targeted Persons: -

### Indicators

Title	Target
-------	--------

## Priority Actions

- HR cost for Program delegate, finance officer and the finance in emergencies regional advisor to ensure adequate support for the operation



## National Society Strengthening

**Budget:** CHF 3,195

**Targeted Persons:** -

## Indicators

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

## Priority Actions

- Conduct a lessons learned and experience-sharing session involving IRCS staff and volunteers engaged in the flood response

# About Support Services

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

A total of 3,784 personnel from the Iranian Red Crescent Society (IRCS) are involved in the flood response operation, comprising 2,388 staff and 1,396 volunteers deployed through 681 operational teams across 25 affected provinces.

These teams include:

Field response teams conducting search and rescue, technical rescue, evacuation, water drainage from flooded residential units, and release of trapped vehicles;

Health and first aid teams providing emergency medical assistance and referrals;

Relief and shelter teams supporting emergency shelter, food distribution, and non-food item assistance;

Logistics and support teams managing transportation, equipment deployment, fuel, and operational continuity.

The operation is coordinated through the IRCS Emergency Operations Center (EOC) at national and provincial levels, with designated team leaders and sector coordinators overseeing field deployment, safety, logistics, and coordination with local authorities to ensure effective command and control.

## 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

<b>Planned Operations</b>	<b>448,365</b>
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
<b>Enabling Approaches</b>	<b>21,833</b>
Coordination and Partnerships	0
Secretariat Services	18,638
National Society Strengthening	3,195
<b>TOTAL BUDGET</b>	<b>470,198</b>

*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:** Faisal Mahboob, IFRC Head of delegation- Iran, faisal.mahboob@ifrc.org

**IFRC Project Manager:** Muhammad Zubair Khan, zubair.khan@ifrc.org

**IFRC focal point for the emergency:** Raja Assaf, Roving Ops manager, raja.assaf@ifrc.org

[Click here for the reference](#)

