

IRAN| Drought Emergency Appeal

Emergency appeal №: MDRIR009 First launched on: 03/03/2022	Glide №: DR-2021-000089-IRI
Final report issued on: 20/06/2025	Timeframe covered by final report: From 01/03/2022 to 30/09/2023
Number of people targeted: 4,900,000 People	Number of people assisted: 81,892 People
Funding coverage (CHF): CHF 805,558	DREF amount initially allocated: CHF 438,000

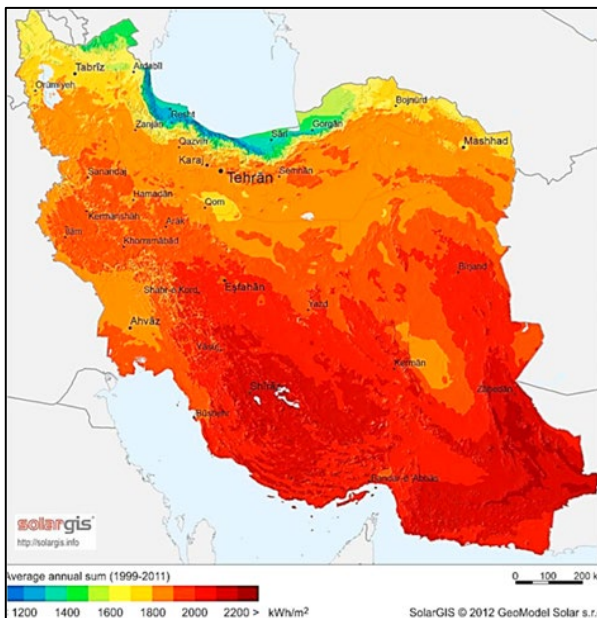
The major donors and partners of the Emergency Appeal include the Italian Red Cross, Japanese Red Cross, Red Cross of Monaco, and the Netherlands Red Cross, all of whom contributed online to the project. On behalf of the Iranian Red Crescent Society (IRCS), the IFRC would like to extend thanks to all for their generous contributions.

Despite the significant need, the appeal had experienced severe underfunding, reaching only about 9% of the required coverage. Further funding contributions were needed to enable the Iranian Red Crescent Society (IRCS) to continue with the preparedness efforts and provide humanitarian assistance and protection to the drought-affected people in the target provinces. The appeal initially allocated CHF 438,000. Overall, CHF 805,558 was the total funding under the MDRIR009 which covered only provision of food packages, WASH interventions, Health services, MHPSS trainings and logistics and support activities, the details of which provided under the detailed operational report.



A. SITUATION ANALYSIS

Description of the crisis



In 2022, Iran had a per capita renewable water resource of 1,558.7 cubic meters per year. This represents a slight decrease from the 1,570.0 cubic meters per year in 2020. While 94.22% of the population had access to safely managed drinking water services in 2022, Iran is still facing significant water scarcity. (Water Resources and Quality in Iran). According to the director for drought and crisis management department of Iran's Meteorological Organization, 96% of Iran experiences a prolonged drought. (Tehran Times; Jan 8, 2018 - 9:1). No one can ignore the effects of climate change on the reduction of average rainfall which consequently lead to drought, however, there are some other culprits in Iran as well such as shortsighted water management policies and unsustainable agricultural practices which exacerbate water shortage in the country.

The most dramatic proof of the devastating and prolonged drying of the past thirty years is the disappearance of lakes and wetlands mostly in the eastern parts of Iran. Excessive stress on water resources across the country, notably in the borderlands of the east and west, is becoming more pronounced and impossible to ignore. Safe and sufficient water supply for drinking, hygiene and health, agriculture, animal husbandry, and electrical power is under threat; while food insecurity and a breakdown in societal cohesion are highly likely to follow if increased strains on households and communities are not addressed. Current drought conditions are primarily human-induced, both locally and as a symptom of global climate change; caused, or intensified, by unsustainable land and water management domestically and in neighboring countries. Vast expanses of central and western Asia, including the majority of Iran within its mountain ranges, have been affected by drought conditions with degrees of severity and local magnitude that have varied throughout history. What brings the current situation into sharp humanitarian focus is the confluence of declining precipitation over the last 30 years, inadequate infrastructure projects, and the economic-political hit to the country, and thus its National Society, given the impacts of the renewed sanctions on the country, where all the while, some 3.5 million refugees are being hosted from war-torn lands.

Summary of response

The IRCS, with a long history of providing life-saving assistance to people in need in Iran, has presence and local networks across the country are exceptionally well-established, which enables the National Society to reach vulnerable populations in highly remote and hard-to-reach areas. The IRCS enjoys nationwide acceptance and accessibility and plays a pivotal role as an auxiliary to public authorities in the humanitarian field to respond to disasters across the country and facilitate disaster preparedness activities with all its branches spread across the country. The organization is mandated under the law to lead emergency operations nationwide, to conduct search and rescue activities, relief services, and to provide emergency health and shelter services. In addition, the IRCS is responsible for raising public awareness on disasters and crises, including the provision of related educational activities. During the operation period, IRCS had multiple active IFRC-supported emergency operations focusing on delivering assistance to households affected by multiple shocks- drought, flash floods, earthquake, and displacement. Under this Emergency Appeal, IRCS, had reached **81,892 people (20,473 households)** across the target provinces namely Sistan and Baluchistan, Kerman, South-Khorasan, Razavi Khorasan, Isfahan, Khuzestan and Hormozgan

through the distribution of food packages (3 types namely 72-hour, 10-day and one month food parcels) as well as hygiene kits provision only in Khuzestan province.

Operational risk assessment

The affected regions had experienced multi hazards, significant challenges and constraints due to cold waves, heavy snowfall, and flash floods. These conditions made some areas hard to access because of road damage. Additionally, the health of staff and volunteers could be jeopardized if the operational demands increased their workload beyond sustainable levels. The table below outlines the risk areas identified by the IRCS and the corresponding mitigation measures that were implemented during this drought operation.

Risk Area	Controls Management
Staff and volunteer health: risk of contracting COVID-19 through community-based activities in the response operation.	Since July 3, 2021, the IRCS has initiated the vaccination of all staff, rescuers, and relief workers participating in this operation. Additionally, there has been a rigorous adherence to the IRCS COVID-19 awareness protocols.
Disruption of the access to deliver support such as road cut-off access routes affected due to force majeure.	Alternative Route Planning, Transport and Logistics Partnerships with local logistics and transportation organizations established, Stockpiling Supplies maintained in strategic locations that could be accessed in emergencies, reducing reliance on immediate transport.
Negative media coverage related to the handling of the response operation.	Proactive communication with media and stakeholders. Community Engagement and Accountability.
Procurement delays of replenishment stocks due to sanctions and Covid-19.	IRCS anticipated depleting stocks in winter at a faster pace, not to wait for a long time for international procurement.


B. OPERATIONAL STRATEGY

As mentioned, the EA was severely underfunded with around 9% coverage in tune with recent developments and humanitarian operations in the region. Making the best use of the allocated funding, the IRCS could implement a good portion of the planned activities under this EA. The IRCS had ensured that the operation met the pressing and immediate needs of the most vulnerable droughts affected households by conducting continuous needs assessment and analysis through the vast network of its Helal Houses and Volunteers Organization across South Khorasan, Kerman, Sistan and Baluchistan, Hormozgan, Khuzestan, Isfahan, Khorasan Razavi provinces. During the operation the integrated programming between areas of intervention had been ensured, community preparedness and early recovery had been promoted, and operational plan modified recurrently based on the feedback surveys and systems to provide humanitarian assistance and protection to the drought-affected people.



IRCS's Mobile Health Units reaching droughts affected communities in S&B Province. @IRCS

C. DETAILED OPERATIONAL REPORT

 Livelihoods	Female > 18:	Female < 18:
	Male > 18:	Male < 18:

Objective: *Communities, especially in disaster and crisis affected areas, restore and strengthen their livelihoods*

Key indicators:	Indicator	Actual	Target
		<i># of households receiving one-month food rations over an initial six-month cycle.</i>	13,760
	<i># of households receiving 10-day food packages.</i>	3,338	4,000
	<i># of households receiving 72-hour food parcels.</i>	3,375	4,000
	<i># of Post Distribution Monitoring conducted.</i>	4	4


The table below displays the breakdown of food distribution in the four most vulnerable provinces including Sistan and Balouchestan, Kerman, South Khorasan and Hormozgan.

Type of Food Package	Households	People Reached
72-hrs Food Packages	3,375	13,500
10-Day Food Parcels	3,338	13,352
One-Month Food Packages	13,760	55,040
Total	20,473	81,892

The target populations have received One-Month Food Packages rations over an initial six-month cycle in the said provinces:

One-Month Food Package Provision	Households	People Reached
Sistan & Balouchestan province	3,277	13,108
Kerman province	4,410	17,640
Hormozgan province	1,970	7,880
South Khorasan province	4,103	16,412
Total	13,760	55,040

Furthermore, the findings of the Post Distribution Monitoring (PDM) surveys conducted during the drought operation indicated that despite a high level of satisfaction obtained due to the proactive measures taken by IRCS to meet the needs of affected households and communities in the target provinces, significant gaps remained. Specifically, there was an urgent need for sustainable solutions to provide water supply to all impacted areas, as well as to address the disruptions to livelihoods and the internal migrations occurring within these communities. These efforts were crucial for building resilience among the affected populations.

 Health & Care <i>(Mental Health and psychosocial support / Community Health / Medical Services)</i>	Female > 18:	Female < 18:
	Male > 18:	Male < 18:

Objective: *Strengthening holistic individual and community health of the population impacted through community level interventions and health system strengthening*

Key indicators:	Indicator	Actual	Target
	# of trained male and female volunteers in mental health and psychosocial support (MHPSS) activities and community engagement so they can form teams to visit communities.	210	210
	# of the Youth Organization PSS teams (SAHAB and SAHAR teams) deployed to the affected areas to provide PSS and MHPSS services in communities.	7	7
	# of mobile health units dispatched.	7	7

The MHPSS or SAHAR teams (literally, “Ambassadors of Psychosocial Supports”) conducted 55 training workshops successfully in all 7 target provinces through which 1,329 people reached directly, the breakdown of which provided in the following table:

Province	# of MHPSS Trainings	People Reached
Kerman	11	280
Isfahan	18	461
Khuzestan	4	100
Hormozgan	5	98
Razavi Khorasan	4	95
South Khorasan	8	170
Sistan & Balouchestan	5	125
Total	55	1,329

In addition, **7 mobile health units** deployed to the target provinces, had reached **9,000 households** and provided vulnerable communities with essential medical supports and supplies. They had distributed over **152 types of medicine** and **26 types of medical instruments** including masks and dignity kits and blood pressure testers for visiting and diagnosis purposes during the operation.



IRCS' medical services to the affected people by drought in target provinces. Credit: IRCS



Water, Sanitation and Hygiene

Female > 18:

Female < 18:

Male > 18:

Male < 18:

Objective:

Ensure safe drinking water, proper sanitation, and adequate hygiene awareness of the communities during relief and recovery phases of the Emergency Operation, through community and organizational interventions

Key indicators:

Indicator	Actual	Target
# of health and hygiene promotion campaigns carried out.	7	7
# of hygiene kits distributed.	19,031	50,000
# Water supply systems across target provinces repaired.	Yes	Yes

Covered by the Emergency Appeal, the IRCS's volunteers' organization had implemented seven hygiene promotion campaigns in each targeted province efficiently. In addition, the distribution of four types of Hygiene Kits—specifically designed for men, women, children, and infants—was implemented across the most affected villages in Khuzestan province.

In total, an impressive 19,031 Hygiene Kits have been distributed to vulnerable households, significantly mitigating the adverse effects of prolonged drought conditions on hygiene and health. The kits are tailored to meet the diverse needs of each demographic, ensuring that all community members receive essential personal care products.

Khuzestan Province	Qty
Droughts Hygiene Kits for Men	6,683
Droughts Hygiene Kits for Women	4,883
Droughts Hygiene Kits for Children	4,583
Droughts Hygiene Kits for Infants	2,882
Total	19,031


This intervention not only addresses immediate hygiene needs but also contributes to preventing the spread of skin and waterborne diseases that can arise during drought periods. By providing these kits, the IRCS has actively supported the health and well-being of the most vulnerable populations in Khuzestan, reinforcing community resilience in the face of climate change and environmental challenges. Since the appeal had experienced severe underfunding, the provision of hygiene kits could only be implemented in this province.



IRCS's Volunteers Organization is implementing Hygiene Promotion in Khuzestan province. @IRCS

Under the Emergency Appeal, significant strides have been made to enhance water supply and sanitation infrastructure in the most vulnerable villages across the provinces of Hormozgan, Kerman, Razavi Khorasan, South Khorasan, and Sistan & Balouchestan. In **South Khorasan**, the IRCS's Volunteers' Organization procured and installed essential water pumps and tanks, directly benefiting drought-affected communities. In **Razavi Khorasan**, the traditional Qanat water supply system was repaired, and new water reservoirs were established in Das and Qanat Ghosoon villages in Neishabur and Kashmar counties, ensuring reliable access to water for the households. In **Kerman** province, several wells were drilled, and water pumps were procured to restore the water supply network across targeted villages in Kahnooj and Qale Ganj counties, effectively addressing the pressing water shortages in this arid region. In **Sistan & Balouchestan**, a total of 12 water purification units were procured and installed, and the local water supply systems in the drought-affected villages of Zabol county were thoroughly repaired. This initiative is vital in ensuring that clean, safe drinking water is accessible to residents as an immediate and pressing need. Lastly, in **Isfahan**, new water pipelines have been established to supply drinking water to remote and vulnerable villages in Naein County. Additionally, water tanks and reservoirs have been provided to households, enabling families to store and access safe drinking water conveniently.

These efforts collectively represent a robust response to the water crisis faced by these communities, demonstrating a commitment to improving public health and ensuring sustainable access to safe drinking water in some of the most affected and vulnerable areas of the country.

 Risk Reduction, climate adaptation and Recovery		Female > 18:	Female < 18:
		Male > 18:	Male < 18:
Objective:			
Key indicators:	Indicator	Actual	Target
	<i># of IRCS Helal Houses equipped to provide DRR supports to the droughts affected communities.</i>	7	7
<p>In alignment with our Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) and preparedness objectives, 150 Standard First Aid Kits have been distributed among the Helal Houses situated in targeted areas across 7 provinces. This proactive initiative addresses the urgent needs of communities affected by drought, benefiting both rural villages and urban settings. By equipping these Helal Houses as first responders in crises with essential first aid supplies, IRCS had enhanced local capacity to respond to health emergencies and ensuring that vulnerable populations have access to critical medical resources. This timely intervention underscores IRCS commitment to supporting drought-affected communities and building community resilience against future crises.</p>			

Enabling approaches

 National Society Strengthening			
Objective:			
Key indicators:	Indicator	Actual	Target
	<i>Financial support provided to enhance Financial Reporting Management and Ensure Compliance in the NS.</i>	Yes	Yes

	<i># of IRCS Finance Staff supported</i>	33	1
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To enhance financial reporting management and ensure compliance within the IRCS General Treasury, several significant improvements have been implemented. A laptop and two laser printers have been procured and provided to the Finance and Credit Department, bolstering their operational efficiency and capacity for accurate financial documentation.

Additionally, to further enhance the skills of the finance team, fees for an English language course have been covered for 33 IRCS finance staff members. This initiative aims to improve communication and facilitate high-quality, agile financial reporting, which is essential for effective decision-making and transparency within the organization.

These investments reflect a commitment to strengthening the financial infrastructure and professional development of the IRCS finance team, ultimately leading to better compliance and more effective financial management practices.

D. FINANCIAL REPORT

Despite the significant need, the appeal had experienced severe underfunding, reaching only about 9% of the required coverage. In Total, **CHF 805,558** was the total funding under the MDRI009. The final financial report is submitted separately by the finance unit along with this final narrative report.

Operational Strategy

FINAL FINANCIAL REPORT

Selected Parameters			
Reporting Timeframe	2022/03-2025/04	Operation	MDRIR009
Budget Timeframe	2022/03-2025/04	Budget	APPROVED

Prepared on 30 May 2025

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

MDRIR009 - Iran - Drought

Operating Timeframe: 03 Mar 2022 to 30 Sep 2023; appeal launch date: 03 Mar 2022

I. Emergency Appeal Funding Requirements

Total Funding Requirements	9,000,000
Donor Response* as per 30 May 2025	374,069
Appeal Coverage	4.16%

II. IFRC Operating Budget Implementation

Planned Operations / Enabling Approaches	Op Budget	Expenditure	Variance
PO01 - Shelter and Basic Household Items	0	5,953	-5,953
PO02 - Livelihoods	195,787	440,602	-244,815
PO03 - Multi-purpose Cash	0	0	0
PO04 - Health	124,512	291,375	-166,862
PO05 - Water, Sanitation & Hygiene	376,627	29,625	347,001
PO06 - Protection, Gender and Inclusion	0	0	0
PO07 - Education	0	0	0
PO08 - Migration	0	0	0
PO09 - Risk Reduction, Climate Adaptation and Recovery	108,632	0	108,632
PO10 - Community Engagement and Accountability	0	0	0
PO11 - Environmental Sustainability	0	0	0
Planned Operations Total	805,558	767,555	38,003
EA01 - Coordination and Partnerships	0	0	0
EA02 - Secretariat Services	0	7,024	-7,024
EA03 - National Society Strengthening	0	25,375	-25,375
Enabling Approaches Total		32,399	-32,399
Grand Total	805,558	799,954	5,604

III. Operating Movement & Closing Balance per 2025/04

Opening Balance	0
Income (Includes outstanding DREF Loan per IV.)	812,069
Expenditure	-799,954
Closing Balance	12,115
Deferred Income	0
Funds Available	12,115

IV. DREF Loan

* not included in Donor Response	Loan :	438,000	Reimbursed :	0	Outstanding :	438,000
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Operational Strategy

FINAL FINANCIAL REPORT

Selected Parameters			
Reporting Timeframe	2022/03-2025/04	Operation	MDRIR009
Budget Timeframe	2022/03-2025/04	Budget	APPROVED

Prepared on 30 May 2025

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

MDRIR009 - Iran - Drought

Operating Timeframe: 03 Mar 2022 to 30 Sep 2023; appeal launch date: 03 Mar 2022

V. Contributions by Donor and Other Income

Opening Balance						
						0
Income Type	Cash	InKind Goods	InKind Personnel	Other Income	TOTAL	Deferred Income
DREF Response Pillar				438,000	438,000	
Italian Red Cross	97,682				97,682	
Japanese Red Cross Society	38,555				38,555	
On Line donations	2,932				2,932	
Prince Nasser Foundation	2,000				2,000	
Red Cross of Monaco	15,505				15,505	
The Netherlands Red Cross	106,665				106,665	
The Netherlands Red Cross (from Netherlands Govern	110,731				110,731	
Total Contributions and Other Income	374,069	0	0	438,000	812,069	0
Total Income and Deferred Income					812,069	0

Contact information

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

In the IRCS National Society

- **USG for International Affairs & IHL:** Raziye Alishvandi, int-dep@rcs.ir
- **Operational coordination:** Hassan Bagheri, D.G. for International Operations & Humanitarian Program, int-operation@rcs.ir.

In the IFRC

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For IFRC Resource Mobilization and Pledges support:

- **IFRC Regional Office for MENA:** Yara Yassine, Regional Head of Strategic Engagement and Partnership; email: yara.yassine@ifrc.org.

For In-Kind Donations and Mobilization table support:

- **Global Humanitarian Services and Supply Chain Management Unit, MENA Regional Office:** Cornelis Jan Dees, Regional Head, cornelis.dees@ifrc.org

Reference documents



Click [here](#) for:

- Droughts MDRIR009 EA
- Emergency Plan of Action (EPoA)

How we work

All IFRC assistance seeks to adhere the **Code of Conduct** for the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement and Non-Governmental Organizations (NGO's) in Disaster Relief, the **Humanitarian Charter and Minimum Standards in Humanitarian Response (Sphere)** in delivering assistance to the most vulnerable, to **Principles of Humanitarian Action** and **IFRC policies and procedures**. 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.