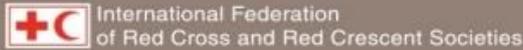




Emergency Plan of Action (EPoA)

Iran: Population Movement from Afghanistan



DREF Operation	MDRIR006	Glide n°:	OT-2021-000112-IRN
Date of issue:	18 August 2021	Expected timeframe:	4 months
		Expected end date:	31 December 2021
Category allocated to the of the disaster or crisis: Yellow			
DREF allocated: CHF 168,483			
Total number of people affected:	2,000 people (400 households)	Number of people to be assisted:	2,000 people (400 households)
Provinces affected:	Khorasan Razavi, Sistan-u-Baluchestan and South Khorasan	Provinces/Regions targeted:	Khorasan Razavi, Sistan-u-Baluchestan and South Khorasan
Operating National Society presence (n° of volunteers, staff, branches): The Iranian Red Crescent Society (IRCS) as the largest humanitarian organization in the country has extended its humanitarian supports to the deprived, affected and needy people in the last century. The National Society has committed its efforts towards the alleviation of human suffering, disaster risk reduction, and disaster response both within and outside the country. The IRCS has approximately 2,000,000 volunteers and 10,000 staff who have always played an effective and active role across the country in various events based on their various skills and expertise.			
Red Cross Red Crescent Movement partners actively involved in the operation: International Federation of Red Cross & Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) and International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC)			
Other partner organizations actively involved in the operation: UNHCR, WFP, UNICEF, Relief International, Norwegian Refugee Council, Médecins Sans Frontières (MSF), Society for Recovery Support (SRS), and Pars Development Activists Institute (PDA)			

A. Situation analysis

Description of the crisis

Following the announcement by Coalition/NATO forces that they will withdraw their troops from Afghanistan in July 2021, there has been an increase in internal violence, infrastructure damage, and safety concerns. These circumstances resulted in increased humanitarian needs, internal displacements, and a new wave of displaced people fleeing to neighbouring countries (primarily Pakistan and Iran) to seek refuge and safety. According to the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), it is estimated that since the beginning of 2021 nearly 400,000 Afghans have been internally displaced, some 244,000 since May alone.¹

According to the Iranian Red Crescent Society (IRCS), nearly 2,000 people have been forced to flee their homes and cross the border into Iran as a result of the development of political instability. The IRCS had already begun to assist them at the Adimi camp in Sistan-u-Baluchistan as of 12 August.

The majority of displaced people are Hazara and Tajik origin, from the following eight provinces/locations: Herat, Balkh, Kunduz, Parwan, Baghlan, Nimruz, Ghazni, and Faryab in Afghanistan. Given the demographic specifications of Afghan families, a large proportion of the displaced will be children, as well as pregnant and breastfeeding mothers, single-

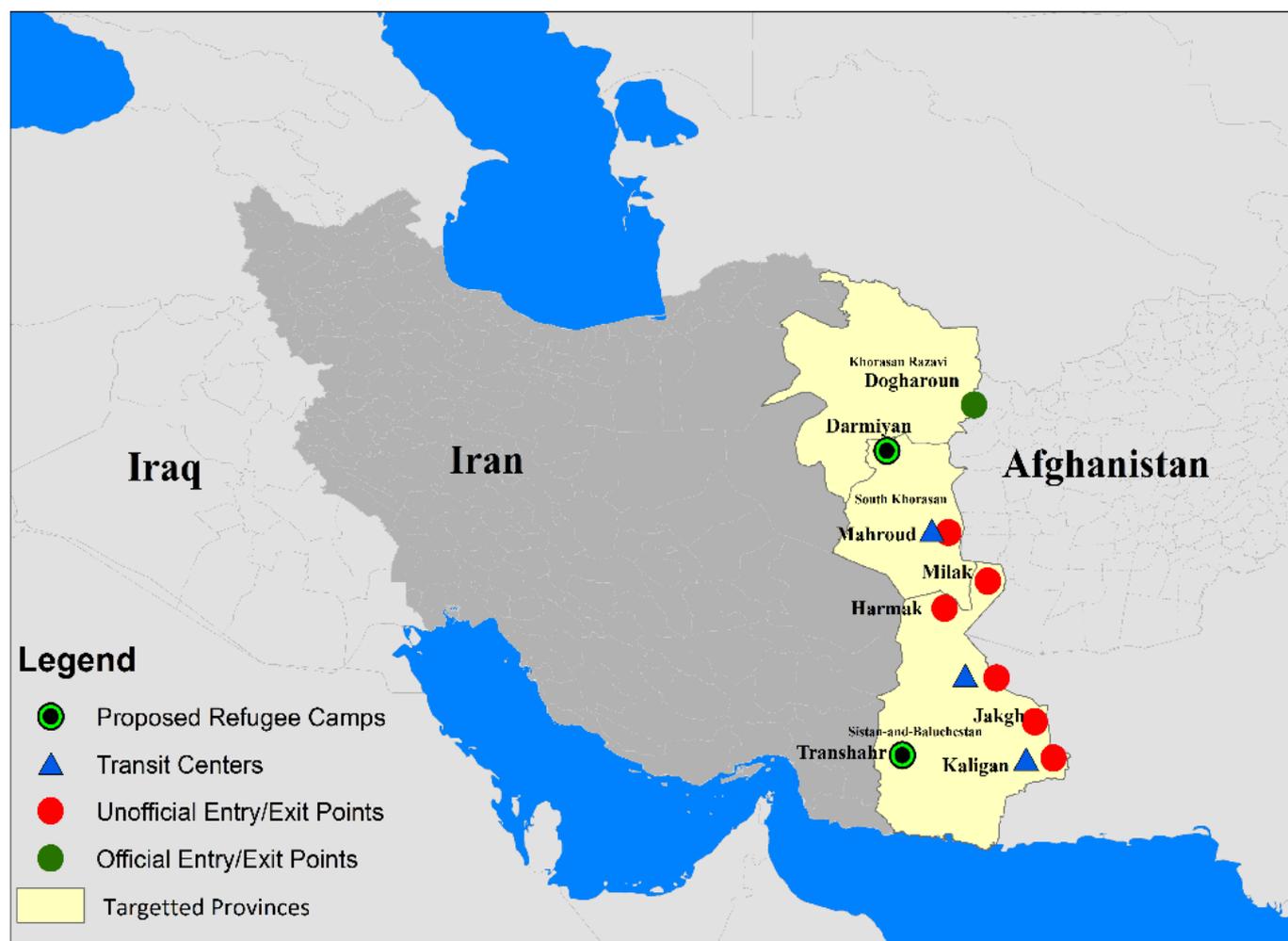
¹ <https://www.unhcr.org/news/press/2021/8/611141ec4/afghan-refugees-reach-iran-violence-escalates.html>

headed households, the elderly, unaccompanied minors, and people with disabilities will be presented among the new arrivals.



12 August 2021
MDRIR006
OT-2021-000112-IRN

**Iran - Population Movement from Afghanistan
Disaster Relief Emergency Funds**



The map used do not imply the expression of any opinion on the part of the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies or National Societies concerning the legal status of a territory or of its authorities

The Iran-Afghanistan border is 921 kilometres long, with border crossing points in three provinces of Khorasan Razavi (connecting to Herat, Afghanistan), South Khorasan, and Sistan-u-Baluchestan in the south. Aside from the official crossing points, there are also unofficial passages used primarily by human traffickers and drug smugglers. Afghanistan and Iran border crossings include Islam Qala in Herat Province of Afghanistan and Taybad in Razavi Khorasan Province of Iran, Abu Nasr Farahi in Farah Province of Afghanistan and Mahirud in South Khorasan Province of Iran, Zaranj in Nimruz Province of Afghanistan, and Milak in Sistan-u-Baluchestan Province of Iran.

If the security situation in Afghanistan deteriorates, forcing people to move towards Iran's borders, the Iranian authorities could open their borders, screen/vet the newcomers, and transfer them to pre-established camps in three provinces bordering Afghanistan, including South Khorasan, Sistan-u-Baluchestan, and Khorasan Razavi. IRCS has a contingency plan for population movement, including components of shelter, basic needs, and hygiene material, backed by the Movement partners, in case of a growing flow of displaced Afghans.

Summary of the current Preparedness for response

Overview of Operating National Society Preparedness & response

The IRCS submitted a three-month response plan to support 150,000 people (30,000 HHs) to the Bureau for Aliens and Foreign Immigrants Affairs (BAFIA). This plan seeks nearly 30 million USD over three months to respond in all three camps. This plan was presented by BAFIA/IRCS at a national donor conference attended by all Heads of Mission on UN resident coordinator/UNOCHA, WFP, UNHCR, UNICEF, Norwegian Refugee Council, MSF, IFRC, ICRC, and national non-governmental organizations (NGOs).

At the International Red Cross Red Crescent Movement level, the IRCS, the IFRC, and the ICRC have conducted a series of meetings and developed a Red Cross Red Crescent Movement contingency plan to contribute to the IRCS main operational response/preparedness. This plan served as a foundation for building and mobilizing support for the IRCS main response plan.

In parallel to preparedness efforts, the IRCS is responding to 2,000 people covered by this DREF.

DREF progressive adaptation triggers include:

Trigger 1: The DREF will be launched once 500 to 1,000 people have arrived in the camps (initiated on 7 August).

Trigger 2: The IRCS will monitor the influx trend for two weeks; once 4,000 people arrive, or 220-300 people per day, the DREF will be revised to address the response, and the expected scale will be revised based on the trending.

Trigger 3: The IRCS will monitor the trend and, if the influx reaches 30,000 – 50,000 people, a full-scale orange DREF will be launched/revised/adapted.

The provincial branches of the IRCS in Southern Khorasan, Sistan-u-Baluchestan, and Khorasan Razavi will be responsible for emergency sheltering and nutrition as well as rendering services and social support to the displaced population by distributing safe drinking water, food packages, and hygiene parcels. In addition, IRCS is aiming to sustain those services through supporting camp infrastructures in three border provinces that will face an influx of population movement.

The IRCS is prepared to respond to a potentially massive influx of displaced people by supporting communities along Iran's eastern borders with COVID-19 preparedness, shelter, WASH, and basic needs services. The affected communities are spread across three provinces of Southern Khorasan, Sistan-u-Baluchestan, and Khorasan Razavi and the auxiliary provinces of Yazd, Isfahan, Kerman, Fars, Semnan, Northern Khorasan, and Golestan.

IRCS response plan is divided into three stages:

- **phase 0:** Preparedness Activities - completed/in-progress includes the following: deployment of tents/shelter for three camps (30,000 tents); procurement of food packages for 72 hours (6,000), non-food items kits (6,000), Hygiene parcels (6,000); deployment of IRCS Teams to the field; activation of a task force; establishment of a coordination network; three joint humanitarian agency assessment visits to border campsites were carried out; Contingency support Plan (IFRC/ICRC/IRCS) is being prepared. The DREF is triggered on the count of 1,000 targeted people and will be revised on the 4,000 people trigger.
- **phase 1:** Covering the needs of 150,000 people in the first three months, trigger 2/3 action.
- **phase 2:** After the third month of response or following an increase of new arrivals (over 150,000)- depending on context and needs.

IRCS expects to assist 150,000 displaced persons over the next three months.

Overview of Red Cross Red Crescent Movement Actions in-country

The IFRC has had a presence in Iran since 1991 and has been providing technical support in capacity-building initiatives and supporting IRCS in disaster management, shelter, Disaster Law, youth, and volunteers as well as Health. The IFRC will support the operational plan of the Iranian Red Crescent Society which includes the provision of food items, safe drinking water, health services through the deployment of IFRC Disaster Management Tools (e.g.: DREF, surge, financial/technical support).

There are no participating National Societies (PNS) present in the country; however, IRCS has a memorandum of understanding with the German Red Cross (search and rescue sniffer dogs, peer-to-peer exchange). The International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) has a delegation based in Tehran with a number of humanitarian activities in cooperation with the IRCS. Within the framework of the strategic plan, the ICRC will support the Iranian Red Crescent Society in responding to the Afghan influx crisis.

The IRCS will have the lead in coordinating the operation through its Emergency Operation Centres (EOC) at the HQ and branch levels. The IRCS is also in contact with the national central authorities in Tehran, humanitarian actors, and

local stakeholders, to coordinate their operations and manage dignified basic assistance delivery in a well-protected way. The Movement partners (IFRC/IRCS/ICRC) will regularly meet to coordinate the Movement response and agree on additional support needed. At the technical level, the IRCS, ICRC, IFRC will communicate to improve coordination and identify potential areas of support for the IRCS response, as well as to conduct joint assessments/visits as the operational response progresses.

The Government will establish screening/transit centres at each border crossing point to register incoming displaced persons. The Bureau for Aliens and Foreign Immigrants Affairs (BAFIA), under the Ministry of Interior, is the primary responsible coordinating body on behalf of the government, overseeing both local and international response. The IRCS, the National Disaster Management Organization (NDMO), relevant ministries, and armed/security forces are among the key local actors leading this operation. The involvement of international agencies in an emergency response would depend on their operational capacity as well as government request/approval. IRCS will enjoy full access to all topologies as being the only humanitarian service delivery entity that has maximum access and acceptance by all stakeholders in the country.

Overview of other actors' actions in-country

The Iranian Red Crescent Society has organized the national coordination meeting with the BAFIA, international, Non-Governmental Organizations as well as UN agencies including UNHCR, WFP, UNICEF, Relief International, MSF, Norwegian Refugee Council, in the presence of the IFRC and ICRC representatives in Iran.

- **UNHCR:** An attempt has been made to consider USD10,000,000 for the provision of tents and non-food items for approximately 50,000 displaced people, as well as to receive additional financial resources from donors in order to be prepared to provide long-term services to the Afghan displaced population.
- **WFP:** Ready-to-eat food, canned food, snacks, and biscuits will be prepared for 50,000 displaced persons during the first 72 hours of their arrival to the country.
- **UNICEF:** The priority of planning is focused on women and children under the age of 5, including their training, feeding, and support. Meanwhile, they will offer psychosocial support during the first week, which is critical.
- **Relief International:** In collaboration with related donors, PPE will be provided for protection against COVID-19 and the budget will be increased to respond to the vulnerabilities of the displaced population.
- **Norwegian Refugee Council:** The provision of shelter, food packages, and safe drinking water as well as health care facilities will be prioritized.
- **MSF:** A mobile clinic will be deployed, and doctors, nurses, health and psychosocial workers will provide services to the needy, as well as medicines and medical supplies to the displaced people.
- **SRS:** The SRS is ready to provide medical and psychosocial services to displaced people.
- **Sequa:** With the support of the German government, an attempt has been made to render relief and health services.

Needs analysis, targeting, scenario planning, and risk assessment

Needs analysis (*full-scale operation maximum caseload*)

The overall objective of this DREF operation is to meet the most urgent needs of 2,000 displaced Afghans (400 HHs) and to replenish the part of deployed stocks.

The following table summarizes the needs of the three reception camps planned for 3 provinces, to target the total population that will be covered in line with the contingency plan is 150,000 individuals.

Description	Quantity per household
Relief tent	relief tent (one piece)
Carpet	carpet (two pieces)
Blanket	blanket (three pieces for one person)
Emergency food package	Food (one package)

Description	Total quantity by month	Unit
Tent	30,000	Unit
Carpet	60,000	Piece
Blanket	450,000	Piece
Nylon for tent cover	450,000	Kilo
72 hours food package	18,000	Pack
One month food package	18,000	Pack
Kitchen set	18,000	Set
Hygiene Kits for men	15,000	Pack
Hygiene Kits for women	15,000	Pack
Hygiene Kits for children	25,000	Pack
Hygiene Kits for infants	5,000	Pack
Cooking set	18,000	Piece
PPE	150,000	Pack
Safe drinking water	1,100,000	Bottle
Operation relief and logistics forces	15,000	Person
Relief logistics (per day)	3,000	Unit

In terms of water, hygiene, and sanitation services, the needs identified at three refugee campsites in the provinces of Khorasan Razavi, Sistan-u-Baluchestan, and South Khorasan are primarily related to latrines and showers, as well as the need for first aid stations and hygiene kits.

Drought is one of the most significant and destructive climatic phenomena affecting the receiving provinces with a greater impact on a regional scale too. Thus, the IRCS will face additional challenges in supporting the displaced population coming from Afghanistan and ensuring access to the basic services including the provision of basic food and household items, WASH, and health care services. Moreover, the National Society has the mandate to establish and manage the camps. A [DREF](#) has been launched to support IRCS intervention to the drought in the affected and targeted areas, while an Emergency Appeal is being considered.

The overall objective of this DREF operation is to meet the most urgent needs of 2,000 displaced Afghans (400 HHs) and to replenish the part of deployed stocks.

Targeting

Under this DREF, 2,000 people will be targeted in the camps under the initiation and will be revised in scale, targeting, and budget according to triggers.

Scenario planning

Scenario	Humanitarian consequence	Potential Response
Best scenario The violence in Afghanistan is coming to an end, and security conditions are gradually returning to normal.	Displaced people who crossed the border will be gradually returning to Afghanistan over the next three months.	The IRCS will complete the activities of the DREF operation, responding to the most urgent needs, in coordination with the Government and other humanitarian actors.
Possible scenario The security situation in Afghanistan deteriorates in the weeks that follow. The number of new migrants in Iran is expected to reach 150,000 within three months.	Violence in Afghanistan continues. The IRCS registers a steady influx of migrants into the country (220 ~ 300 people / day).	The IRCS will submit a DREF Operation Update with the objective of increasing the number of people targeted, requesting an additional allocation, and extending the operation's timeframe to a maximum of 6 months.
Worst-case scenario The number of migrants in Iran has risen to more than 150,000 people. (More than three months/to be determined)	The violence in Afghanistan spirals out of control, and population movement into Iran exceeds IRCS and Iranian government projections.	The IRCS with the support of the IFRC launches an Appeal/ Emergency Plan of Action for at least a year.

Operation Risk Assessment

Drought and the COVID-19 outbreak are the main risks in the three provinces bordering Afghanistan. Other possible risk factors include the current civil unrest in Afghanistan, sandstorms, and escalating violence within Afghanistan, as well as deteriorating security. The health of staff/volunteers may also be jeopardized if the scale of operation necessitates a greater workload.

Risks	Mitigation actions
Staff and volunteer health: there is a risk of contracting COVID-19 as a result of response-related community-based activities.	The IRCS has begun immunizing all staff and relief workers, and only those vaccinated will be deployed in this operation (beginning 3 July 2021). Strict adherence to IRCS COVID-19 awareness protocols, Refreshing the risk awareness communication aspects by utilizing existing COVID-19 protection audio/visual learning platforms for staff/volunteers. The relief operations manager prioritizes adherence monitoring.
The number of COVID-19-infected migrants is growing.	IRCS will select locations for migrants where social distancing can be observed.
Delays in transferring financial aid and funds to Iran as a result of sanctions imposed on the country	Negotiations between the IFRC, ICRC, and IRCS are ongoing to find a solution to expedite the transfer of funds to Iran.

Drought has had a significant impact on various aspects of these three provinces' development, people's lives, and basic resources in recent years. Water scarcity has resulted in drought in the provinces, a lack of vegetation and desertification of lands, an increase in wind speed, a significant drop in fodder and livestock production, and an increase in the outbreak of common human and animal diseases. The IRCS, in collaboration with local authorities, conducted field assessments. The IRCS aims to ensure the effective continuation of humanitarian operations, specifically for the provision of WASH, health, and livelihoods to the most vulnerable people

Because of the widespread COVID-19 pandemic, the IRCS may face a shortage of health supplies and personal protective equipment (PPE) to distribute to affected people in camps, and displaced people may lack adequate access to food and safe drinking water.

B. Operational strategy

Overall Operational objective:

The overall objective of this DREF operation is to meet the most urgent needs of 2,000 displaced Afghans (400 HHs) and to replenish the part of deployed stocks by providing food packages, tents installations, household items, hygiene kits, and safe drinking water.

Human resources

IRCS has deployed one operational unit in each related border which includes the following responsible persons to support the operation:

1. Operation Manager: Head of the Provincial Branch,
2. Deputy operations manager,
3. Logistician, administration and finance manager,
4. Communication officer,
5. Security Manager.

The IRCS deployed three operational teams of five people for operations preparedness, and a total of 15 people provide relief and shelter services.

Telecommunication

Due to communication limitations at border regions, the mobile radio vehicles from the IRCS Headquarter, Relief and Rescue Organization, and 11 provinces that own these vehicles for short radio communication (VHF) and long radio communication (HF) are deployed in the related borders to share the needed and necessary information with the EOC of three provincial branches in Khorasan.

Communication

The visibility of the IRCS activities and the strengthening of the National Society's image will be ensured through the following activities: optimizing the visibility of the National Society through appropriate branding of volunteers and staff, local press releases, local media field visits, and an IFRC communications delegate field trip. Materials will be shared with local media and through the social media accounts of the IRCS and IFRC.

Logistics and Supply chain

According to the needs of three border provinces of Khorasan Razavi, South Khorasan, and Sistan-u-Baluchistan, the High lux pick-ups, SUV, heavy vehicles, and ambulances are deployed to support the operation in transferring the human resources and patients as well as transportation of the relief items together with other equipment. Meanwhile, the IRCS helicopters are used in the operation to accelerate the transportation operation in rendering the relief services. The acquisition of the items will be done according to the National Society and IFRC procedures and standards, in close coordination with IFRC Secretariat's Global Humanitarian Services & Supply Chain Management (GHS & SCM), utilizing if required IFRC GHS & SCM structures and existing regional arrangements. The purchase of fuel for transport and distribution of humanitarian assistance is included in the DREF budget. The IFRC Secretariat's GHS & SCM will continue to provide technical support as requested by the National Society for all the procurement. GHS & SCM will also provide technical validation of the procurement process according to the established IFRC rules and regulations.

Community Engagement and Accountability (CEA)

Community engagement and accountability will be ensured throughout the DREF starting from the needs assessment where the migrants will be interviewed/listened to for the sake of understanding and responding to their needs as per the IRCS scope of work. At least one language-appropriate Feedback channel will be activated at the distribution centres to ensure that migrants have the right to reflect their inquiries suggestions, opinions, complaints to IRCS and get timely responses. Satisfaction surveys will be conducted as part of the post-distribution monitoring assessments to collect solicited community feedback around the aid. In addition, Risk Communication through information provision and spreading awareness will be delivered by IRCS on COVID-19 to mitigate its spread. Beyond information provision, IRCS will work on mobilizing the migrant's community to support in controlling the virus spread through identifying interested community members to be part of the awareness campaigns.

Planning, Monitoring, Evaluation, and Reporting (PMER)/ Information Management (IM)

The IRCS with the support of the IFRC country delegation and regional office will lead on reporting, monitoring, and evaluation of this operation. Reporting on the operation will be carried out in accordance with the IFRC DREF reporting standards. A monitoring and evaluation (M&E) plan will be produced to describe how the whole M&E system for the DREF operation works. This includes the indicators, who is responsible for collecting them, and what forms and tools will be used. Regular updates will be issued during the operation's timeframe with a final report issued within three months after the end of the operation.

Technical PMER capacity and technical support will be provided through IFRC MENA Regional office PMER team. This will help identify and, where possible and necessary, resolve any issues. An end-of-operation lessons learned exercise will take place to capture the relevance, efficiency, and effectiveness of the operation. It will also be used to measure qualitative outcome indicators and to ensure that the best practices are captured to inform the planning and designing of the long-term projects towards improved ways of working and increasing effectiveness and efficiency to the communities. The IFRC MENA regional IM will be supporting the Iran Country Delegation as well as IRCS in reporting through the [IFRC GO platform](#) to share updated field reports, information bulletins, documents, and updates to the emergency page on GO. Also, the regional IM team will be working closely with IRCS to develop information products, visualizations, and maps for their response and activities.

The IRCS PMER unit is currently embedded in the IRCS EOC. IRCS PMER will be in charge of the operation's coordination, monitoring, evaluation, and reporting. As a result, for the assessment of the latest operation situation, the communication with the EOC of each provincial branch is well established through the IRCS deployed units located at the related border points. This will allow the IRCS headquarters' EOC to make the appropriate decision.

Security

The IRCS has good access and acceptance throughout the country due to its strong historical performance in line with its mandate. All campsites in provinces are for the most part categorized by the government as a Red Zone (for COVID-19 reasons) in addition to Sistan-u-Baluchistan and South Khorasan which are bordering Afghanistan and Pakistan. In these regions, and throughout Iran, IFRC staff are obliged to comply with the IFRC Minimum Security Requirements which outline a strong security framework within which the IFRC operates in both regular and emergency operations. IRCS will facilitate field monitoring operational visits which will assist with and ensure access. IRCS will seek all security clearances for delegates to have access to the operational sites. IRCS colleagues will accompany IFRC delegates during any field visits. The Country Delegation will closely monitor the security environment with support from the Regional Security Coordinator. All Red Cross Red Crescent personnel actively involved in the operations must have completed the respective IFRC security e-learning courses (i.e. Stay Safe Personal Security, Security Management, and/or Volunteer Security). Road travel also presents a risk, and mitigation measures are in place to reduce the likelihood and impact of these risks. Contingency plans are in place to manage any critical incident that may occur during this operation.

C. Detailed Operational Plan



Shelter

People targeted: 2,000 people (400 households)

Male: **1,020**

Female: **980**

Requirements (CHF): 110,334

Needs analysis: Families in Adimi camp require emergency shelter, which has already been provided by IRCS through their prepositioned stocks. Therefore, replenishment is required. The main package in the household items includes ground mats, kitchen sets, blankets, and tent covering sheets.

Risk analysis: The families who do not have access to a shelter will be even more vulnerable due to the hot and humid weather.

Programme standards/benchmarks: Shelter is provided based on SPHERE Standards. IRCS is facilitating the coordination between humanitarian actors. Close coordination is taking place between relief assistance provisions to avoid duplication of efforts.

P&B Output Code	Shelter Outcome 1: Communities in disaster and crisis affected areas restore and strengthen their safety, well-being, and longer-term recovery through shelter and settlement solutions	# of households provided with emergency shelter and settlement assistance. Target: 400															
	Shelter Output 1.1: Shelter and settlements and basic household items assistance is provided to the affected families.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	Activities planned -Week																
AP005	Assessment of shelter needs, capacities, and gaps																
AP005	Deployment of tents and household items for building emergency shelters, considering different needs of men, women, boys, and girls.																
AP005	Transport household items and materials for shelters																
AP005	Distribution of household items to the displaced population																
AP005	Coordination with government and other stakeholders																
AP005	Post distribution monitoring of the distributed NFIs and household items																
AP005	400 Tents erection in camps																
AP005	Evaluation of the shelter support provided																



Livelihoods and basic needs

People targeted: 2,000 people (400 households)

Male: 1,020

Female: 980

Requirements (CHF): 24,708

Needs analysis: Families in the Adimi camp will require ready-to-eat meals as well as monthly dry ration assistance.

Risk analysis: If food is not provided in the proper nutritional aspects, vulnerability in terms of health and malnourishment will increase.

Programme standards/benchmarks: 72 hours ready to eat food packages and one-month dry food ration is provided based on SPHERE Standards. IRCS is facilitating the coordination between humanitarian actors. Close coordination is taking place between relief assistance provisions to avoid duplication of efforts.

Livelihoods and basic needs Outcome 1: Communities, especially in disaster and crisis-affected areas, restore and strengthen their livelihoods		# of households whose livelihoods are restored. Target: 400															
P&B Output Code	Livelihoods and basic needs Output 1.2: Basic needs assistance for livelihoods security including food is provided to the most affected communities	# of households reached with food assistance. Target: 400															
	Activities planned Week	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
AP008	72 hours food packages + one-month dry ration for assistance																
AP008	Post Distribution Monitoring after distribution																



Water, sanitation and hygiene

People targeted: 2,000 people (400 households)

Male: 1,020

Female: 980

Requirements (CHF): 15,336

Needs analysis: Hygiene kits and safe drinking water are among the urgent needs of the families housed in Adimi camp. Those needs will be addressed immediately by distributing six litres of safe bottled drinking water for the first 72 hours for each person.

Risk analysis: Families housed in Adimi camps will suffer immensely from dehydration.

Programme standards/benchmarks: Water bottles will be provided for the first arrivals to meet their immediate need for drinking water. IRCS will coordinate with public authorities to arrange for water tankers from the Iranian water and sewage organization to supply the camp.

WASH Outcome1: Immediate reduction in risk of waterborne and water related diseases in targeted communities											# of WASH assessments conducted in the targeted areas. Target:3					
WASH Output 1.1: Continuous assessment of water, sanitation, and hygiene situation is carried out in targeted communities																
Activities planned Week	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Conduct an initial assessment of the water, sanitation and hygiene situation in targeted camps																
Continuously monitor the water, sanitation and hygiene situation in targeted camps																
WASH Output 1.5: Hygiene-related goods (NFIs) which meet Sphere standards and training on how to use those goods is provided to the target population											# of households provided with a set of essential hygiene items. Target: 400					
Activities planned Week	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Distribute hygiene kits + water bottles to 400 HHs																

Strategies for Implementation

Requirements (CHF): 18,105

P&B Output Code	Outcome S2.1: Effective and coordinated international disaster response is ensured											Effective and coordinated international disaster response ensured. Target: Yes									
	Output S2.1.1: Effective and respected surge capacity mechanism is maintained.											# of expert members deployed. Target: 2 # of surge missions. Target: 2									
	Activities planned Week	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16				
AP046	Field's deployments to support the DREF operation																				
P&B Output Code	Output S3.1.2: IFRC produces high-quality research and evaluation that informs advocacy, resource mobilization and programming.											# of PMER monitoring visits. Target: 2 # of Lessons Learned Workshop. Target: 1 # of M&E plan produced. Target: 1									
	Activities planned Week	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16				
	AP055	Needs assessment, MEAL related activities																			
AP055	End-of-Operation Lessons Learned Workshop																				

Funding Requirements

International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

all amounts in
Swiss Francs
(CHF)

DREF OPERATION

MDRIR006 - Iran - Population Movement from Afghanistan

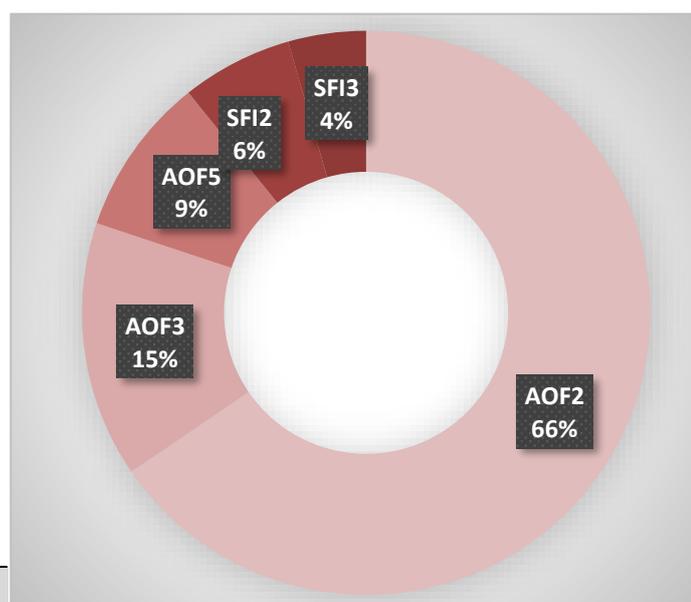
8/17/2021

Budget by Resource

Budget Group	Budget
Shelter - Relief	52,800
Clothing & Textiles	7,200
Food	23,200
Water, Sanitation & Hygiene	14,400
Medical & First Aid	0
Other Supplies & Services	0
Cash Disbursement	0
Relief items, Construction, Supplies	117,200
Storage	0
Transport & Vehicles Costs	0
Logistics, Transport & Storage	24,000
Volunteers	0
Personnel	0
Workshops & Training	5,000
Workshops & Training	5,000
Office Costs	0
Communications	0
General Expenditure	12,000
DIRECT COSTS	158,200
INDIRECT COSTS	10,283
TOTAL BUDGET	168,483

Budget by Area of Intervention

AOF1	Disaster Risk Reduction	
AOF2	Shelter	110,334
AOF3	Livelihoods and Basic Needs	24,708
AOF4	Health	
AOF5	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene	15,336
AOF6	Protection, Gender and Inclusion	
AOF7	Migration	
SFI1	Strengthen National Societies	
SFI2	Effective International Disaster Management	10,650
SFI3	Influence others as leading strategic partners	7,455
SFI4	Ensure a strong IFRC	
TOTAL		168,483



Reference documents



Click here for:

- Previous Appeals and updates
- Emergency Plan of Action (EPoA)

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

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How we work

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

The IFRC's work is guided by Strategy 2020 which puts forward three strategic aims:



Save lives,
protect livelihoods,
and strengthen recovery
from disaster and crises.



Enable **healthy**
and **safe** living.



Promote social inclusion
and a culture of
non-violence and **peace.**