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Emergency Plan of Action Operation Update

Iran: Floods

 International Federation
of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

Emergency appeal n° MDRIR002	GLIDE n° FL-2019-000022-IRN
EPoA update n° 3: 08 May 2019	Timeframe covered by this update: 07 April 2019 – 07 May 2019
Operation start date: 07 April 2019	Operation timeframe: 9 months, end date 07 Jan 2020
Overall operation budget: CHF 5,389,433	DREF amount initially allocated: CHF 499,751
N° of people being assisted: 30,000 households (150,000 people) within the Emergency Appeal (EA)	
Red Cross Red Crescent Movement partners currently actively involved in the operation: International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC). The Red Cross / Red Crescent Societies of Germany, Kuwait, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Turkey and the United Arab Emirates provide bilateral assistance.	
Other partner organizations actively involved in the operation: Government of Iran, UN agencies, local NGOs, Norwegian Refugee Council, Relief International, Medecins sans Frontieres	

Summary:

The one-month Operation Update provides recent information on the situation and progress of the ongoing response operation. The operational strategy of the Emergency Plan of Action (EPoA) is pursued, with activities implemented in line with EPoA timelines.

- 19 March 2010:** Start of heavy rains and storms, lasting for weeks from, resulting in flooding in almost all of Iran's provinces. Immediate start of Iranian Red Crescent Society's (IRCS) response operation.
- 29 March 2019:** IFRC allocates CHF 499,751 from its Disaster Relief Emergency Fund (DREF) to support the National Society.
- 07 April 2019:** IFRC launches an [Emergency Appeal](#) (EA) to support IRCS in meeting the humanitarian needs of 150,000 people.
- 11 April 2019:** IFRC Field Assessment and Coordination Team (FACT) deployed as surge capacity.
- 29 April 2019:** [Emergency Plan of Action](#) is published.

A. SITUATION ANALYSIS

Description of the disaster

Heavy rainfalls and storms continued for weeks from mid-March to April 2019 onwards and resulted in flooding in almost all of the country's 31 provinces. About 140 rivers burst their banks, with the provinces of Golestan (northeastern Iran), Ilam, Lorestan and Khuzestan (all southwestern Iran) being hit most severely by this 100-year flood. On 26 April, after the breakdown of a floodgate, the city of Aqqala (Golestan) was flooded, triggering the evacuation of around 700 families. The floods affected 10 million people (about one in eight citizens of Iran), leaving 2 million in need of humanitarian assistance (including 500,000 women in reproductive age, thereof about 7,100 pregnant). 78 persons lost their lives, 1,137 people are reported injured. More than 3,800 cities and villages have been hit by the floods, destroying 65,000 houses, damaging another 114,000 houses, more than 1,200 schools and 70 hospitals / health centers, and causing massive destruction to infrastructure (e.g. 159 main roads and 700 bridges being damaged). About 365,000 people were temporarily displaced, staying in emergency / temporary shelters or with relatives. Agricultural areas were heavily hit, 1 million hectares of farmland being flooded, with crops ahead of harvest and livestock being lost. The drinking water system has been repaired in a majority of affected villages; power has been restored in some 60% of the affected communities. The main needs are in the sectors of water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH); health, shelter, agriculture and livelihoods.



Figure 1: IRCS volunteers packing food parcels for distribution to affected people; credits: IRCS

With stable weather conditions and forecasts, waters in the Northeast of the country have widely receded, while vast areas of country's southwestern region of Khuzestan (delta-region for some of Iran's main rivers) remain flooded.

According to the authorities, the disaster has caused some USD 4.1 billion of damage on various sectors (including USD 1.5 billion in agriculture).

Summary of current response

Overview of Host National Society

Overall, the IRCS operation can be summed up as an exemplary national response: IRCS has mobilised a total of 37,500 volunteers and staff (in 5,900 operational teams). Teams from all provinces were deployed to hardest hit areas; the human resources capacities of the IRCS allowing for continued operation at scale. 17 relief and rescue helicopters, 97 boats, and more than 2,000 light and heavy relief vehicles have been involved in the operation, carrying out response activities. IRCS has strong auxiliary links to Government and is mandated, under the Law on Emergency Operations, to conduct Search and Rescue activities, Relief Services and to provide Emergency Shelter, which comprise key components of the response operation. The response operation, starting from the onset of the disaster, has by now reached 658,000 people in need. See the dashboard annexed for visualization.

In addition to a national domestic fundraising campaign raising both cash and in-kind donations, IRCS is using its own financial means to ensure continued assistance. The mere scale of the flood operation is stretching the financial capacities of the NS to its limits. As the operation continues, financial capacity restrictions will limit ICERS' human resources and technical capacities to respond at scale.

Key elements of the operation:

Search & Rescue Services: IRCS has evacuated 9,159 people to safe areas, utilizing IRCS helicopters, boats and vehicles. Evacuations also included livestock and some 4,823 vehicles were towed from water. The country's well-functioning early warning system prevented further loss of life.

Emergency Shelter: IRCS continues to provide emergency shelter to those displaced and unable to return to their destroyed or seriously damaged houses. Camps, widely set up in schools, sport clubs and alike, have been managed by IRCS with more than 120 camps run in parallel during the peak of floods, providing emergency shelter to a total of 296,000 people. In the recent floods event in Aqqala (Golestan), around 700 families have been sheltered in IRCS camps. IRCS services include the distribution of hot meals, which are widely provided by local NGOs, the facilitation of social activities, and transport service to schools.

In general, flood waters are receding, many affected persons are returning to houses; being declared inhabitable by authorities or prefer to move back to the vicinity of their houses (still staying in tents). The number of active emergency shelters is decreasing, with at present 32 camps active in Khuzestan (7) and Lorestan (25). Those who lost their houses require prolonged shelter assistance.

Relief: People in temporary shelters as well as other people in need have been provided food and basic household items. The relief operation uses IRCS emergency stocks (held in warehouses at national and provincial level) and in-kind donations of the public, of commercial enterprises, and of international donors. More than 2,000 'collection points' were set up across the country, where IRCS volunteers collect in-kind donations; in 'packing stations' volunteers (IRCS, with the support of local NGOs and including spontaneous volunteers) pack standard items. Distribution logistics utilize IRCS's air, water, and land fleet capacities.

In the recent flood response in Aqqala (Golestan), some 2,500 persons have benefitted from IRCS distributions of food and household items.

As well, IRCS has provided material to drain flood water from 8,423 houses.

Health: 24 mobile clinics are providing basic health care, assisting the Ministry of Health's (MoH) activities. To date, some 18,216 outpatients and 6,648 paramedical cases were supported, 5,779 mother and child interventions done, 1,290 cases of malnutrition (children under 5 years) taken care of. IRCS psychosocial teams done more than 4,229 psychosocial support interventions and 1,209 environmental health interventions have been done.¹

Shelter and household items	Tents	57,793
	Carpets	72,910
	Plastic Sheets	88,576 kg
	Blankets	181,971
	Kitchen Sets	3,069
	Heaters	6,229
Food Items	Food Parcels	230,087
	Bottled Water	711,701
	Canned Food	373,202
	Bread Loaf	1,851,390
	Dates	11,280 kg
	Rice	88,409 kg
	Edible Oil	25,995 kg
	Sugar	35,965 kg
Beans	31,817 kg	
WASH	Hygiene Kits	104,867

Table 1: Food / NFIs distributed to affected population (cumulative, as per 06 May 2019)

Crosscutting aspects (PGI, CEA): IRCS' accountability framework includes protection, gender and inclusion programming to ensure that specific needs of women, children, persons with disabilities and marginalized groups are considered. Special women and children-only camps have been set up, information and support desks acting as a first port of call and providing referral services. IRCS' health personnel are tracking, monitoring and referring cases of Sexual and Gender-Based Violence (SGBV), with no cases registered so far. Child-friendly spaces (CFS) have been set up in a majority of camps, migrant populations (Afghan migrant communities in the North-east) are assisted in similarity to the local population (with pre-existing NGO / INGO programming for migrant communities continuing). A well-functioning physical health referral system exists. Restoring Family Links (RFL) activities are on standby, with no current cases reported.

A multi-channel information and feedback mechanism for the affected population exists. Nonetheless it requires ensuring that all staff and volunteers know how to deal with different types of feedback in a systematic approach, including referrals for psychological and protection services and support.

Overview of Red Cross Red Crescent Movement in country

The International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) has a presence in Iran since 1991. There are no partner National Societies (NSs) present in the country, however IRCS holds memoranda of understanding with a number of Red Cross Red Crescent NSs. ICRC has a delegation based in Tehran with various number of humanitarian activities in cooperation with the IRCS. Movement partners are having regular coordination meetings in country.

¹ activities related to hygiene and sanitation

An IFRC Field Assessment and Coordination Team (FACT) was deployed to Iran to support needs assessments and assist the EPOA development. Assessment mission of IRCS, the FACT team, and ICRC (for Golestan), were conducted in the north-eastern province of Golestan and the south-western province of Khuzestan. Coordination meetings included Ministries, local and regional authorities, local NGOs, UNOCHA, foreign government representatives, and the affected population. The FACT ended its field mission in Iran on 20 April 2019; no further IFRC surge capacities are scheduled to deploy.

IFRC support through the Emergency Appeal (EA) will allow to further scale up the assistance provided by IRCS with given domestic human, operational and technical resources, by increasing financial capacities.

The Red Cross Red Crescent Societies of Australia, Canada, Hong-Kong, Iraq, Japan, Netherlands, Qatar, Switzerland, the Government of South Korea, European Commission's DG ECHO and OPEC's OFID have pledged to contribute to the current EA. As per 07 May 2019, the total amount of hard and soft pledges amounts to CHF 2.634 million (48.9%).

The Red Cross Red Crescent Societies of Germany, Kuwait, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Turkey, and United Arab Emirates, have sent in-kind assistance to the flood-affected people; items are being distributed by IRCS in the most affected provinces. ICRC's Iran delegation supported IRCS with a financial contribution.

Overview of non-RCRC actors in country

Efforts of Ministries, local authorities, national NGOs and the IRCS are coordinated by the National Disaster Management Organization (NDMO), with 14 standardized sectoral working groups established. IRCS convenes the 'Relief, Rescue and Emergency Shelter Working Group', and participates in another four working groups. Sectoral working groups apart from the aforementioned allocated to IRCS are led and activities widely implemented by line ministries supported by non-governmental actors. The Iranian army, police, local NGOs and governmental bodies and institutions are engaged in the ongoing operation.

The floods have triggered a wide response from local communities and grass-root initiatives across the country; Iran's population demonstrates solidarity, providing manifold activities to support the affected people. With the upcoming Ramadan period (early May – early June), social and charity activities are expected to rise.

The flood response in Iran is implemented by national and local actors, providing an example of localized response. A wide range of UN agencies are present in-country, including FAO, IOM, UNDP, UN-Habitat, UNHCR, UNICEF, UNOCHA and WHO. USD 1.971 million were allocated from the UN's Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF). On 29 April 2019 the UN launched a Floods Response Plan, seeking USD 25million, targeting emergency and early recovery needs of 115,000 vulnerable people in Golestan, Khuzestan, Ilam and Lorestan (the geographic focus being subject to potential updates) with a focus on Shelter/household items, WASH, Health, and Livelihoods. The UN will support national and local authorities to respond to the emergency through provision of in-kind assistance and technical support and expertise. The cluster system has not been activated.

INGOs have limited presence in country. Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC) has announced activities in Education, WASH, Shelter, and a cash response covering basic needs; Relief International (RI) intends to assist in Education, WASH, and Shelter. Medecins sans Frontieres (MSF) is planning activities in basic health and household items distributions. ECHO has also pledged EUR 1 million to NRC and RI

The governments of Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belgium, Canada, China, Georgia, Germany, India, Iraq, Japan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Oman, Pakistan, Poland, Russia, South Korea, Switzerland, Thailand, United Kingdom, and the Holy See, have so far provided government-to-government in-kind donations. The Governments of Austria, Czech Republic, France, Italy, and Slovakia have sent in-kind assistance through the European Civil Protection Mechanism (UCPM). As well, UNHCR, UNFPA, UNICEF, and WHO contributed in-kind. IRCS is the consignee of the majority of international in-kind contributions.



Figure 2: IRCS volunteers loading relief goods to a helicopter delivering aid to hard-to-reach areas, Lorestan province; credits: IRCS

Needs analysis and scenario planning

Needs analysis

IRCS, in coordination with local authorities, conducted rapid needs assessments in the affected regions to identify the immediate needs and priorities using helicopters, boats and vehicles. With the situation continuously developing, further multi-sectoral needs assessments have been carried out by national actors, including IRCS and the IFRC's FACT.

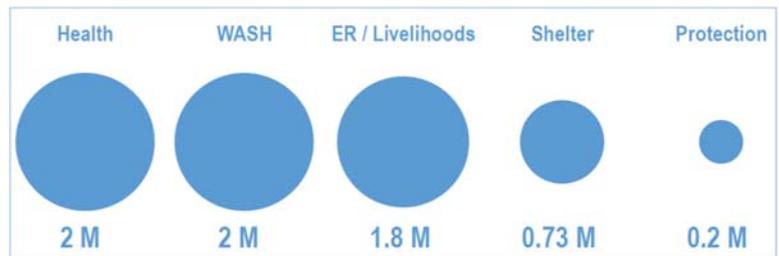


Figure 3: people in need of humanitarian assistance by sector
(UN Response Plan, 29 April 2019)

Needs analysis by sector

Shelter: A total of 65,000 houses are fully destroyed and 114,000 houses have been partially damaged. Families, especially in rural areas, have lost most / all of their household effects; thereby triggering the need to support displaced families with emergency shelters and household items including tents, blankets, kitchen sets, carpets, and heaters. Communities / NGOs are filling gaps (e.g. by providing school items). Around 269,000 people remain displaced, yet a majority staying in close vicinity of their destroyed / damaged houses and their property.

The Ministry of Housing and the nonprofit Housing Foundation are mandated to provide sustainable solutions (reconstruction assistance, rental houses) for the families that will not be able to return to their destroyed / damaged homes. The Housing Foundation has started the repair process of 98,000 residential houses. Temporary shelter solutions, which shall be provided by the Ministry of Housing, with support from IRCS, are under discussion for those in need of shelter in the months to come.

Livelihood & basic needs: IRCS has provided immediate assistance with bottled water, hot meals, and food parcels for people in camps and those stranded near their houses from the onset. In addition to household and personal effects, agriculture food stocks, livestock, and crops were lost. Livelihoods of small-scale entrepreneurs, crafts people and employees of enterprises hit by floods have been affected. A significant number of households have lost the raw material and tools for carpet handicrafts. Ministries of Agriculture and Industry committed to provide cash grants and low-interest loans for affected people to restore their livelihoods.

Health: Many affected people require psychosocial support (PSS), first aid, and medical attention. The Ministry of Health is mandated to cover the health sector in emergency. IRCS complements in PSS and basic health care through its Basic Health Care units. IRCS' Youth Organization also provides PSS to affected children. IRCS responds to the need for first aid in the emergency camps and continues to refer to medical cases to the health system.

WASH: Water and sewage infrastructure was damaged to a high extent. Despite infrastructure being restored, WASH needs do persist. Provision of safe water through installation of water tanks and water containers is managed by the Ministry of Energy and Water, IRCS was complementing with bottled water covering immediate drinking water needs). IRCS provides support in drainage of houses, distribution of hygiene / dignity kits, and raising public awareness (including safe water, food handling, cleaning campaigns, and vector control) among communities and camps. Stagnant waters over vast areas of land with increasing temperatures will turn to an influencing habitat suitability for vectors. Ministry of Agriculture is planning to spray larvicides to reduce vectors and related risks.

Protection, Gender and Inclusion: There have been no SGBV incidents registered by the IRCS. IRCS health staff are ready to refer any identified cases to the police who oversees this file in Iran and facilitate referrals to the health system (including PSS). Nonetheless data on SGBV could be highly under-reported.

Women and Children-only camps have been set up in areas where men refused to leave their homes (in order to protect their properties). These camps are either set in boarding schools or sports facilities. Men only access these camps during day time and provide women with required necessities. These camps are guarded by the local authorities and managed by the IRCS staff and volunteers (both female and male).

IRCS has installed information and support desks in every camp which includes at least one female volunteer for support. Volunteers record requests and complaints and transfer them to the IRCS local branch to resolve the issues. There is however no systemized complaint mechanism, therefore the process for collection, recording and resolving the complaints varies from one camp to another depending on the experience of the volunteers.

IRCS has strong internal protection policies, including systematic briefing of staff and volunteers on the Code of Conduct. The NS incorporates data protection principles throughout their programs and operations. IRCS uses an internal automated system for data management. IRCS' audit and investigation department deal with confidential data and complaints received through their hotline ('112') and complaint boxes, the latter installed at their local branches and sub-branches. However, increased focus needs to be given to reporting mechanisms and referral pathways. IRCS is called to invest in Community Engagement and Accountability (CEA) to inform better on the services they deliver as per their mandate, but also to encourage affected communities to provide feedback on their needs and report potential issues that could affect the quality of services delivered by the NS.

Targeting

For this section, please refer to the [Emergency Plan of Action](#).

Scenario planning

In a worst-case scenario (in case of the occurrence of further heavy rains), provinces are at risk of further flooding. The recent flood event in Aqqala (Golestan) gives proof of the continued risk of new flooding. This may as well put major dams in Khuzestan back at risk of overloads and resulting structural damage and dam breaks.

Similarly, other disasters in the country (e.g. earthquakes) would exacerbate the situation, with response capacities still bound in the flood operation and emergency stock widely depleted.

Most likely, with current weather conditions being stable and seasonal forecasts indicating 'higher-than-average' rainfalls, yet a low probability of severe precipitation, waters will continue to recede, supporting a swift move from relief to recovery.



Figure 4: flood water receded, leaving destruction in a village, Golestan Province; credits: IRCS

Operation Risk Assessment

There is a high risk for delays in the transfer of funds from IFRC to IRCS due to restrictions. Options to transfer funds to Iran are discussed with partners.

Exchange rates for international currencies are volatile, with a tendency of the central bank exchange rate to further depreciate. This may result in decreased value of money.

For the flow of supplies, 6 out of the 23 relief and rescue helicopters of IRCS not being operational due to the unavailability of spare parts, with potential effect on the efficiency of the relief and recovery efforts.

B. OPERATIONAL STRATEGY

Overall Operational objective:

The overall objective of this operation is to ensure appropriate assistance for 30,000 households (150,000 people) affected by floods in the provinces of Golestan, Ilam, Khuzestan and Lorestan in a timely, effective, and efficient manner, providing them with support to meet their basic needs through unconditional cash grants. In parallel, material preparedness for the ongoing operation / other emergencies is reinforced by replenishing depleted shelter emergency stocks.

Proposed strategy

For this section, please refer to the [Emergency Plan of Action](#).

Operational support services:

For this section, please refer to the [Emergency Plan of Action](#).

C. DETAILED OPERATIONAL PLAN



Shelter

People reached: 9,000 HH (45,000 people)

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

Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of targeted people with safe and adequate shelter and settlements	45,000 people (9,000 HH)	45,000 people (9,000 HH)

Output 1.1: Short, medium and long-term shelter and settlement assistance is provided to affected households

Indicators:	Target	Actual
# households provided with emergency shelter and settlement assistance	45,000 people (9,000 HH)	45,000 people (9,000 HH)

Progress towards outcomes

IRCS will be supported to continue their ongoing / future relief operations through partial replenishment of depleted IRCS stocks for three items distributed in large quantities: tents, blankets, and kitchen sets. The partial replenishment will cover 9,000 family packages (each consisting of 1 tent, 4 blankets, and 1 kitchen set). It will thereby restock IRCS' contingency storage and allow for support operational preparedness and.

Items foreseen to be restocked have been distributed in the targeted provinces as listed below. Distributions are continuing, especially for kitchen sets (with families returning to their homes after displacement).

Item	Province				Total
	Golestan	Khuzestan	Ilam	Lorestan	
Tents	5,833	27,218	650	15,121	48,822
Blankets	38,834	52,091	3,066	47,000	140,991
Kitchen sets	445	360	168	1,382	2,355

Table 2: Distribution figures for goods defined for replenishment the in the targeted provinces (as per 06 May 2019)



Livelihoods and basic needs

People reached: 0 (within the EA); 658,000 in total

Outcome 1: Communities, especially in disaster and crisis affected areas, restore and strengthen their livelihoods

Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of households provided with unconditional / multipurpose cash grants and able to cover their monthly basic needs	150,000 people (30,000 HH)	0

Output 1.1: Households are provided with unconditional/multipurpose cash grants to address their basic needs

Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of households provided with unconditional/multipurpose cash grants	150,000 people (30,000 HH)	0

Progress towards outcomes

Following the defined timelines for the assistance of 30,000 households (150,000 individuals) with one-off unconditional and unrestricted cash grants (CHF 100) via bank transfer to meet basic needs, arrangements have been taken for overall implementation. Current focus is on preparations to brief staff and volunteers in the target regions, to develop preliminary recipients' lists, and continue market monitoring (with stable prices at present).



Protection, Gender and Inclusion

People reached: 0 (within the EA)

Outcome 1: Communities identify the needs of the most vulnerable and particularly disadvantaged and marginalised groups, as a result of inequality, discrimination and other non-respect of their human rights and address their distinct needs

Indicators:	Target	Actual
Does the operation demonstrate evidence of addressing the specific needs to ensure equitable access to disaster response services?	Yes	Yes

Output 1.1: NS programmes improve equitable access to basic services, considering different needs based on gender and other diversity factors.

Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of staff and volunteers trained on the Minimum Standards	100	0

Output 1.2: Emergency response operations prevent and respond to sexual- and gender-based violence and all forms of violence against children.

Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of staff and volunteers trained on addressing SGBV	100 men and women	0

Progress towards outcomes

Data collection for review of specific needs (based on gender and other diversity factors) is ongoing. Building on its findings (good practice and lessons learned), one-day trainings for staff and volunteers (prioritizing the most affected provinces' branches) on IFRC 'Minimum standards for protection, gender and inclusion in emergencies' (including CFS) and addressing SGBV will contribute to increased awareness for PGI and facilitate integration of crosscutting activities in the current and future responses.

Strengthen National Society

Outcome S1.1: National Society capacity building and organizational development objectives are facilitated to ensure that National Societies have the necessary legal, ethical and financial foundations, systems and structures, competences and capacities to plan and perform

Indicators:	Target	Actual
<i>reported under MAAIR001</i>	-	-

Output S1.1.6: National Societies have the necessary corporate infrastructure and systems in place

Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of IRCS staff and Volunteers trained on CBI and CEA (reported under MAAIR001)	-	-

Progress towards outcomes

Capacity development activities for cash based initiatives (CBI) and community engagement and accountability (CEA) have been planned and budgets have been ensured in the Operational Plan 2019 (OP) for Iran (MAAIR001): the OA intends to enhance capacities through training of headquarters and branch staff and volunteers on CBI and CEA. They are mentioned here for reference, yet they are not budgeted in the EA and will be reported under the OP. The OP will be amended in order to align timelines with the EA.

International Disaster Response

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

Indicators:	Target	Actual
Effective and coordinated international disaster response ensured	Yes	ongoing

Output S2.1.1: Effective response preparedness and NS surge capacity mechanism is maintained

Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of FACT members deployed in the country	4	4

Outcome S2.2: The complementarity and strengths of the Movement are enhanced

Indicators:	Target	Actual
Are coordination tools and mechanisms in use within the Movement response?	Yes	Yes

Output S2.2.1: In the context of large-scale emergencies the IFRC, ICRC and NS enhance their operational reach and effectiveness through new means of coordination.

Indicators:	Target	Actual
Movement coordination is well-established, and all the partners and the relevant reference centres are regularly informed about the progress	Yes	ongoing

Progress towards outcomes

A four-person Field Assessment and Coordination Team (FACT) deployed to Iran in April to support needs assessments and assist with EPoA development. With adequate capacities of IRCS existing, no further deployments of Surge capacities are foreseen. IFRC' Country Office and the IFRC Regional Office are upholding close contact with IRCS and will continue to assist throughout the operation with technical expertise and advice as required. Similarly, ICRC's Iran delegation is stand-by to support IRCS in the flood response operation; all Movement partners in country (there are no partner NS present) are having regular coordination meetings (in the spirit of the SMCC process). Partner NS have been kept up-to-date through partnership calls and information updates.

Influence others as leading strategic partner

Outcome S3.1: The IFRC secretariat, together with National Societies uses their unique position to influence decisions at local, national and international levels that affect the most vulnerable.

Indicators:	Target	Actual
IFRC and NS are visible, trusted and effective advocates on humanitarian issues	Yes	Yes

Output S3.1.1: FRC and NS are visible, trusted and effective advocates on humanitarian issues

Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of communications materials produced (social media engagement, news articles, interviews, AV materials, etc.)	24	21

Output S3.1.2: IFRC produces high-quality research and evaluation that informs advocacy, resource mobilization and programming.

Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of PMER monitoring visits	1	0
# of evaluations conducted	1	0

Outcome S3.2: The programmatic reach of the National Societies and the IFRC is expanded.

Indicators:	Target	Actual
The MDRIR002 has contributed to effectively and efficiently complement IRCS's ongoing flood operation.	Yes	ongoing

Output S3.2.1: Resource generation and related accountability models are developed and improved

Indicators:	Target	Actual
% appeal coverage	80	48.9%

Progress towards outcomes

IRCS's Public Relations Department is leading the communications in this operation. Since the onset of the floods, IRCS has been disseminating daily information for public awareness and information via twitter, Instagram and the IRCS website. The National Society owns a nationwide TV station and newspaper, both disseminating information. Daily media releases have also been provided since the onset of the disaster on IRCS homepage and Instagram.

A visit by the IFRC MENA regional communications (accompanying the IFRC Regional Director) took place in April, at least one more visit is foreseen to support the communication plan especially when a mile stone has been achieved (success funds transfer, collecting the full amount of the appeal, etc.).

Opportunities for regional and international media outreach (pitching to individual media, press releases, press conferences, setting up interviews, media trips, briefing documents for media, writing opinion pieces or blogs) will be identified and maximized.

As per now, thousands of media and social mentions of the Red Cross and Red Crescent related to Iran floods. An IFRC press release has been picked up by major international agencies and media. IFRC produced a total of 12 press Releases, Tweets, Facebook and LinkedIn posts, videos by now, More than 9 interviews for international media.

The IFRC MENA regional head of communications is providing additional support throughout the operation. Social media will be mobilised as follows: Three tweets a week on IFRC MENA and HQ accounts, two Instagram audio-visual stories per week, one story a week will be posted on Linked IN and Facebook, bi-weekly story posted on IFRC.org

IRCS PMER (embedded in the IRCS EOC) takes responsibility for day-to-day monitoring of the implementation. The IRCS operation monitoring teams at branch level are conducting field monitoring visits regularly and on specific demand.

In accordance with the IFRC EA reporting standards, 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 is provided through IFRC MENA Regional office PMER team. An end-of-operation evaluation will take place to capture relevance, efficiency and effectiveness of the operation.

Effective, credible and accountable IFRC

Outcome S4: The IFRC enhances its effectiveness, credibility and accountability

Indicators:	Target	Actual
<i>financial transfer mechanism is successfully implemented</i>	YES	ongoing

Output S4.1.3: Financial resources are safeguarded; quality financial and administrative support is provided contributing to efficient operations and ensuring effective use of assets; timely quality financial reporting to stakeholders.

Indicators:	Target	Actual
<i># of overdue financial reports</i>	0	0

Progress towards outcomes

In cooperation with partners, IFRC is working on securing a funding channel to Iran (see 'Operation Risk Assessment'). IFRC MENA Regional Office logistics and finance department are providing technical support to ensure procurements and financial reporting in accordance with the IFRC standards.

D. BUDGET

No budget revisions (compared to the EPoA) were made.

Iran Floods MDRIR002

Budget Group	Multilateral Response	Inter-Agency Shelter Coord.	Bilateral Response	Appeal Budget CHF
Shelter - Relief	1,998,000			1,998,000
Shelter - Transitional	0			0
Construction - Housing	0			0
Construction - Facilities	0			0
Construction - Materials	0			0
Clothing & Textiles	0			0
Food	0			0
Seeds & Plants	0			0
Water, Sanitation & Hygiene	0			0
Medical & First Aid	0			0
Teaching Materials	0			0
Utensils & Tools	0			0
Other Supplies & Services	0			0
Emergency Response Units	0			0
Cash Disbursements	3,000,000			3,000,000
Total RELIEF ITEMS, CONSTRUCTION AND SUPPLIES	4,998,000	0	0	4,998,000
Land & Buildings	0			0
Vehicles	0			0
Computer & Telecom Equipment	0			0
Office/Household Furniture & Equipment	0			0
Medical Equipment	0			0
Other Machinery & Equipment	0			0
Total LAND, VEHICLES AND EQUIPMENT	0	0	0	0
Storage, Warehousing	0			0
Distribution & Monitoring	0			0

Transport & Vehicle Costs	0			0
Logistics Services	0			0
Total LOGISTICS, TRANSPORT AND STORAGE	0	0	0	0
International Staff	0			0
National Staff	0			0
National Society Staff	0			0
Volunteers	0			0
Other Staff Benefits	0			0
Total PERSONNEL	0	0	0	0
Consultants	0			0
Professional Fees	0			0
Total CONSULTANTS & PROFESSIONAL FEES	0	0	0	0
Workshops & Training	35,000			35,000
Total WORKSHOP & TRAINING	35,000	0	0	35,000
Travel	17,500			17,500
Information & Public Relations	0			0
Office Costs	0			0
Communications	5,000			5,000
Financial Charges	5,000			5,000
Other General Expenses	0			0
Shared Office and Services Costs	0			0
Total GENERAL EXPENDITURES	27,500	0	0	27,500
Partner National Societies	0			0
Other Partners (NGOs, UN, other)	0			0
Total TRANSFER TO PARTNERS	0	0	0	0
Programme and Services Support Recovery	328,933	0	0	328,933
Total INDIRECT COSTS	328,933	0	0	328,933
TOTAL BUDGET	5,389,433	0	0	5,389,433



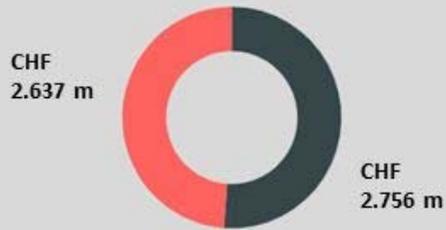
The International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

IRAN FLOODS – RESPONSE ACTIVITIES , 6 May 2019

Funding Requirements

CHF 5.389 million

Fundings ● Outstanding funding: ● Current hard/soft pledges:



Sector-specific funding allocation

CHF 3,195,000 Livelihoods

CHF 2,127,870 Shelter

CHF 5,325 Protection, Gender & Inclusion

Response activities

296,000 People in Emergency Shelters

7,930 Houses drained

8,345 People rescued

33,000 Staff and volunteers deployed

26,240 Health interventions

3,446 People reached with psychosocial support

Distributions

57,793 Tents

181,971 Blankets

88,576 Plastic Sheets

3,069 Kitchen Sets

85,273 Hygiene Kits

216,227 Food Parcels

1,851,390 Bread Loaves

88,409 Kg Rice



Situation overview



The maps 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.

Reference documents



Click here for:

- [Emergency Appeal](#)
- [Emergency Plan of Action](#)

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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.