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Emergency Plan of Action Preliminary Final Report

Iran /MENA: Floods

 International Federation
of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

Emergency Appeal no. MDRIR002	Operation n° MDRIR002
Date of Issue: 19-Mar-2020	Glide number: FL-2019-00022-IRN
Operation start date: 29-Mar-2019	Operation end date: 29-Dec-2019
Host National Society: Iranian Red Crescent Society (IRCS)	Operation budget: 5,100,000 Swiss Francs (coverage 53.74%) DREF initially allocated: 499,751 Swiss Francs (CHF)
Number of people affected: 156,531	Number of people assisted: 61,020
Red Cross Red Crescent Movement partners currently actively involved in the operation: International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC), 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, Médecins Sans Frontières (MSF)	

This is a preliminary final report. The final narrative and financial reports will be published as soon as possible.

A. SITUATION ANALYSIS

Description of the disaster

From mid-March to April 2019 widespread flash flooding affected large parts of Iran, most severely in Golestan, Fars, Khuzestan, Lorestan, Ilam and other provinces. Iran has been hit by three major waves of rain and flooding over the course of two weeks which led to flooding in at least 26 of Iran's 31 provinces leading to a death toll of 78 nationwide according to the officials.

The first wave of rain began on 17 March, leading to flooding in two northern provinces, Golestan and Mazandaran with the former province receiving as much as 70 percent of its average annual rainfall in single day. Several large dams have been overflowed, particularly in Khuzestan and Golestan, therefore many villages and several cities have been evacuated. About 2,200 cities and villages across country have been damaged by severe floods as well as hundreds of millions of dollars of damage to water and agriculture infrastructure.

The flooding caused the destruction of hundreds of millions of dollars of infrastructure and the collapse of at least 314 bridges across the country. At least 25,000 houses were completely destroyed, while another 60,000 sustained some form of damage.



Figure 1. Khuzestan under water – photo credit: IRCS

Summary of response

Overview of Host National Society

The IRCS was established in 1922 (as the 'Red Lion and Sun Society') and became affiliated with the IFRC in 1924. It has over 10,000 staff and some two million volunteers, being structured in the Youth Organization, the Volunteers Organization and the Relief & Rescue Organization. IRCS has 400 local branches and over 560 road relief and rescue bases across the country.

Under its mandate, the road relief and rescue base has two main objectives:

- i) to assist and help the injured people from car accidents,
- ii) and to carry out assessments in the affected areas during emergencies.

The National Society has strong auxiliary link to Government and is mandated, under the Law on Emergency Operations, to conduct Search & Rescue activities, Relief Services and to provide Emergency Shelter which comprise key components of the response operation. In addition, the IRCS is responsible for raising public awareness on disasters, including the provision of related educational activities.

The Iranian Red Crescent Society responded to the floods since the early onset of the disaster as they closely monitored the evolving floods situation and analysed the information received from the 32 provincial Emergency Operations Centers (EOCs) across the country (one EOC in each province).

The EOCs operate 24/7 in all the branches, with three main objectives:

- 1- to receive calls on their 24-hour hotline, collect information from the field, online register the information and to channel the information through links with other organisations such as the police, the traffic organization (safety of the roads), the Institute of Geophysics at the University of Tehran, the Road Maintenance and Transportation Organization and the Emergency Medical Organization (affiliated to the Ministry of Health)
- 2- HR Management
- 3- Information Management



IRCS Emergency Operations Centers (EOCs) facilitate twice daily updates for provincial branches through video conferencing, based on updates from Government agencies and forecasts of the meteorological agency. The population is warned on risks at an early stage and necessary measures (e.g. evacuation) are being taken.

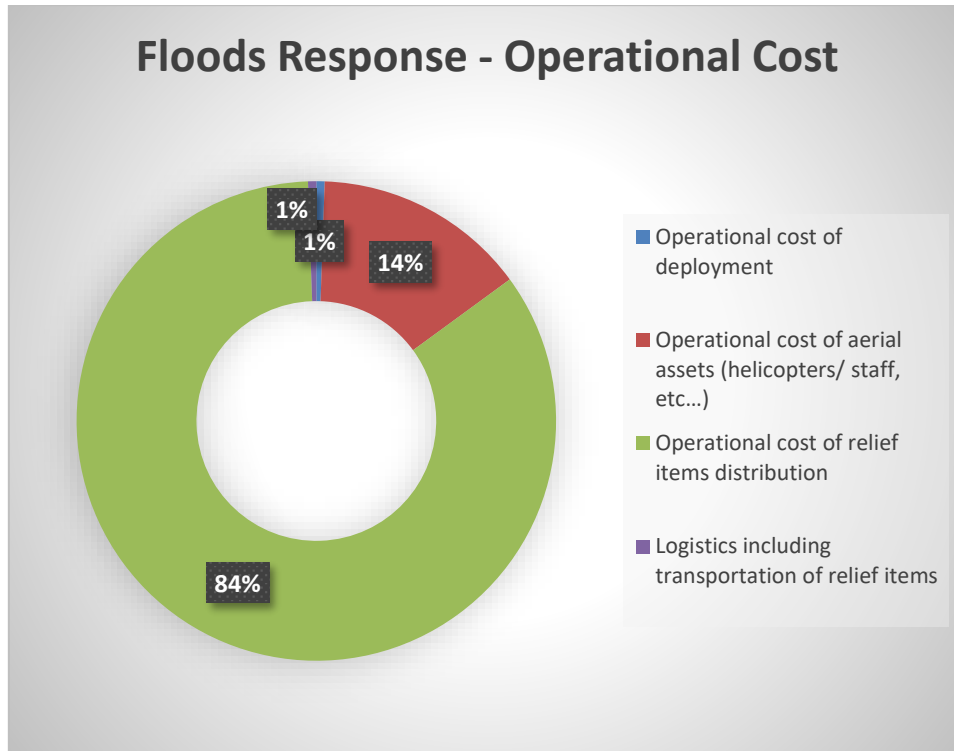
The IRCS operation included a national fundraising campaign that has raised about 75 million Swiss Francs in cash, complemented by national in-kind donations of more than 75 million Swiss Francs.

Overall, the IRCS operation can be summed up as an exemplary national response operation:

- ✓ A total of 100,000 volunteers and staff have been mobilized to assist the floods affected population;
- ✓ Operational Teams from 31 provinces were deployed to hardest hit areas;
- ✓ 24 relief and rescue helicopters, 77 boats, and about 5,500 light and heavy relief vehicles (ambulances, rescue cars, etc...) have been involved in the operation, carrying out response activities in line with IRCS's mandate within the national response system;
- ✓ 10 Mobile Communication Vehicles (MCV) have been deployed and used covering all the provinces.

The total operational costs are estimated to be more than IRR 1,510b (CHF 35.95m). The breakdown of the operational cost is as follows:

Floods Response - Operational Cost




The IRCS used its own financial means to ensure continued assistance.

Generally, the National Society receives financial support from the Government in addition to its domestic income generating activities from:

- 75 operational pharmacies across the country,
- Textile industries,
- Commercial companies, and
- Pharmaceutical and medical organization (affiliated to the NS)

During the operation, and under its mandate, the National Society carried out rescue services **assisting 9,159 people in different locations.**

The IRCS delivered 16 types of relief items (food and household items) to the affected communities:



Household items

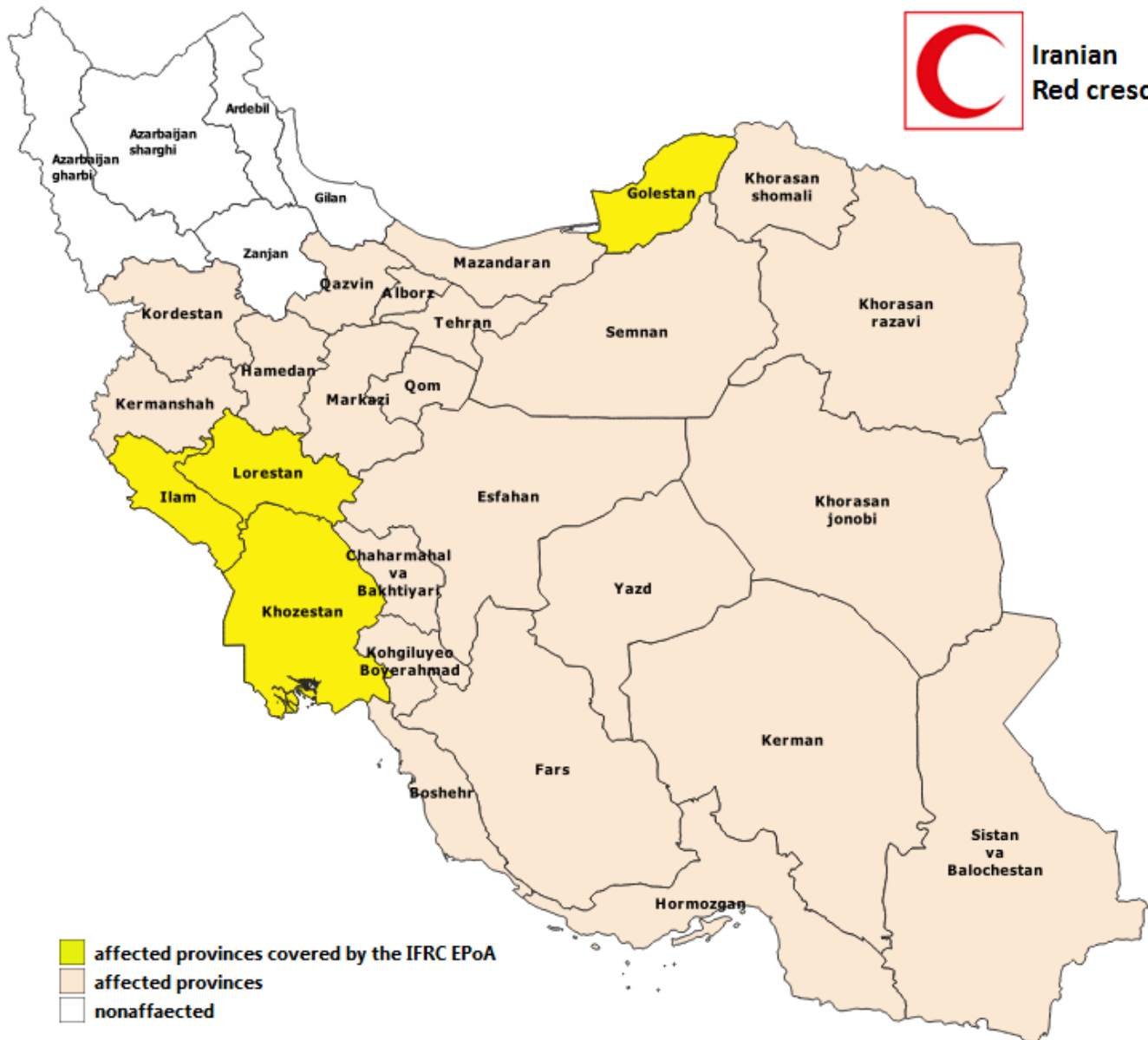
1. Tent
2. Tent plastic cover
3. Blanket
4. Carpet
5. Heater
6. Kitchen sets
7. Pitcher
8. Lantern
9. Hygiene kits



Food Parcels

1. Rice
2. Edible oil
3. Sugar
4. Tea
5. Lentils
6. Canned beans
7. Canned fish

The below map shows the floods affected provinces across the country.



Initially a [DREF](#) was launched as a loan for the appeal on 29 March 2019 by IFRC for CHF 499,751 to assist 3,000 families affected by the floods for a duration of three months. Based on the evolving situation and changing needs in the field, an [emergency appeal](#) was later launched on 07 April 2019 with a further increase in the appeal amount to CHF 5.1 million.

From the immediate onset of the disaster, IRCS started a major response operation that by now reached 664,196 persons in need. See the below dashboard.

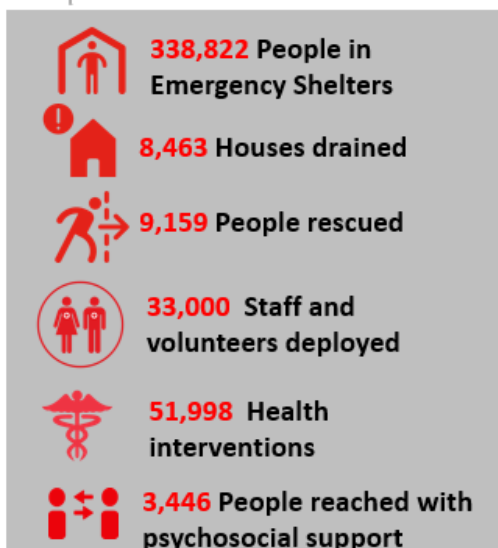
AFTERMATH OF THE IRAN FLOODS

SITUATION OVERVIEW

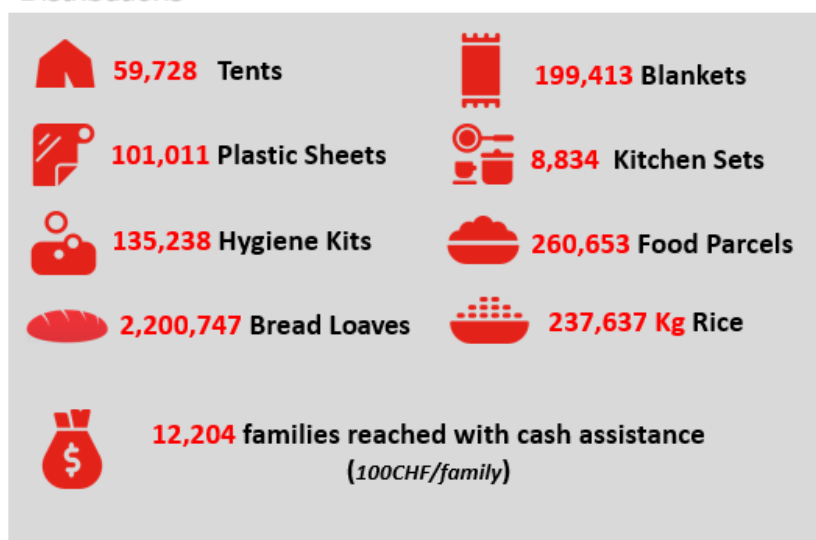


RELIEF EFFORTS

Response Activities



Distributions



With both local funding and IFRC Emergency Appeal funds, IRCS provided emergency assistance in two phases. The first phase was during the acute flooding and that was focused on the search, rescue and relief services. As the flood waters started to recede, the second phase provided a more focused distribution of household items and provision of cash grants amounting 100 CHF per family¹ to the most affected households.

The IRCS carried out the following response actions:

Search & Rescue Services:

IRCS has carried out search and rescue services at the first phase of the response, and evacuated 9,159 persons to safe areas, utilizing IRCS helicopters, boats and vehicles, throughout the country. Evacuations also included livestock; 4,821 vehicles were towed from water. The country's well-functioning early warning system prevented further loss of lives.

Emergency Shelter:

IRCS provided emergency shelter to those displaced and unable to return to their destroyed or seriously damaged houses. 91 camps, widely set up in schools, sport clubs and alike, are



Figure 2. Evacuation of the affected people from Lorestan to Khorram Abad City- photo credit: IRCS

¹ According to the local culture, one family may have 2-3 households living together in one house.

managed by IRCS located mainly in Khuzestan and four main cities in Lorestan (Noor Abad, Aligodarz, Pol- Dokhtar, and Dorood).

Overall, 338,822 people have been provided with emergency shelters in IRCS camps. IRCS services included the distribution of hot meals, which are widely provided by local NGOs, the facilitation of social activities, and transport service to schools.

All of the affected persons returned to their houses, and they are mainly categorized in three different groups:

- 1- The families whom houses were drained of water allowing them to go back to their homes;
- 2- The families whom houses are rebuilt with the support of the government;
- 3- The families who are offered to stay at rented houses financially supported by the government, awaiting their new houses to be re-built (ongoing).

Throughout the flood's response, IRCS has provided material to drain 8,463 houses from water.



Figure 3. IRCS volunteers setting up camps to host the evacuated families in Khuzestan – photo credit: IRCS

Relief:

Persons in shelters as well as other persons in need were provided with food and basic household items (HH items). The relief operation used IRCS emergency stocks (held in warehouses at national and provincial level) and in-kind donations of the public, commercial enterprises, and international donors. More than 2,000 'collection points' were set up all 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 utilized IRCS's air, water, and land fleet capacities. IRCS also reached out 12,204 families with cash assistance under this EA.

Shelter and Households Items	Tents	Piece	59,728
	Carpets	Piece	80,287
	Plastic Sheets	Kg	101,011
	Blankets	Piece	199,413
	Kitchen Sets	Piece	8,834
	Heaters	Piece	6,719
Food Items	Food Parcels	Piece	260,653
	Bottled Water	Piece	1,429,392
	Canned Food	Piece	394,000
	Bread Loaf	Piece	2,200,747
	Dates	Kg	11,280
	Rice	Kg	237,637
	Edible Oil	Kg	25,995
	Sugar	Kg	69,994
WASH	Beans	Kg	95,696
	Hygiene Kits	Piece	135,238
CVA	Cash	100	12,204
	disbursement	CHF	families

Table 1. Food and Household items distributed to affected population

Health:

37 mobile clinics provided basic health care, assisting the Ministry of Health's (MoH) activities and services.

21,373 outpatients and 11,543 paramedical cases were supported, 6,143 mother and child interventions done, 2,322 cases of malnutrition (children under 5 years) taken care of. IRCS psychosocial teams done more than 4,815 psychosocial support interventions, and 1,448 environmental health interventions have been done.

4,754 awareness sessions have been conducted to the affected communities in four provinces (Lorestan, Khuzestan, Golestan and Ilam). 572 staff and volunteers have been mobilized to the affected areas to conduct the health-related activities and services.

The below table shows the activities and services of the mobile clinics in three provinces targeted by the EPoA.

Affected Province	Training	Environment health	Nutrition	Psychosocial Support (PSS)	Mother and child health	Nursing	Doctor's visit	Total
Golestan	--	229	815	392	99	4,503	2,621	8,459
Lorestan	--	--	--	1,628	2,267	1,432	4,502	9,829
Khuzestan	4,523	1,204	1,228	2,469	3,477	5,150	13,583	31,534
Total	4,523	1,433	2,043	4,489	5,843	11,085	20,706	49,822

WASH:

Water infrastructure was damaged to a high extent leading to reduced access to safe water. Provision of safe water through installation of water tanks and water containers was managed by the Ministry of Energy and Water (IRCS complementing with bottled water covering immediate drinking water needs).

IRCS in the emergency phase provided support in drainage of houses, distribution of hygiene/dignity kits, and raised public awareness in camps. Awareness raising was conducted through hygiene promotion (including safe water, food handling, cleaning campaigns, vector control, and public awareness) among communities and camps.



Figure 4. IRCS volunteers packing the hygiene kits items to be distributed in Khuzestan – photo credit: IRCS

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, and these camps were guarded by the local authorities and managed by the IRCS staff and volunteers (both female and male). Information and support desks acting as a first port of call and providing referral services have been installed. IRCS' health personnel were tracking, monitoring and referring cases of Sexual and Gender- Based Violence (SGBV), with no cases registered throughout the flood's response.

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 systems were in place during the operation.

A multi-channel information and feedback mechanism for the affected population was set-up. IRCS has installed an information and support desk in every camp which includes at least one female volunteer for support. Volunteers recorded requests and complaints and transferred them to the IRCS local branch to resolve the issues. The process for collection, recording and resolving the complaints vary from one camp to another depending on the experience of the volunteers.

The public gardens and child-friendly facilities have been cleaned out of mud and are functional. Children who were living in camps benefited from these facilities as well as other recreational activities facilitated by the volunteers.

The IRCS volunteers facilitated some social activities provided by local NGOs and civil society initiatives to the girls hosted in camps.

IRCS incorporated data protection principles throughout their programs and operations. The National Society has an e-data protection policy and uses an internal automated system for data management. IRCS' audit and investigation department deals with confidential data and complaints received through their hotline ('112') and complaint boxes, the latter installed at their local branches and sub-branches.



Figure 5. Social activities for Girls hosted in Golestan-
photo credit: IRCS

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 and has been providing technical support in capacity building initiatives and disaster management, shelter, disaster law, youth and health. There are no partner National Societies (NSs) present in the country, however IRCS has a memorandum 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 have regular coordination meetings in country.

An IFRC Field Assessment and Coordination Team (FACT) was deployed to Iran to support needs assessments and assist the EPoA development. Assessment missions 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. A Cash expert was also deployed as part of the FACT mission for one month from IFRC MENA Regional Office to carry out cash feasibility and explore the opportunities of cash interventions. The cash expert carried out assessment mission including markets assessment and NS capacity to implement the cash interventions.

IFRC support through the Emergency Appeal (EA) allowed 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, China, Croatia, Iraq, Japan, Monaco, Netherlands, Qatar, and the Governments of South Korea, Switzerland, OPEC and ECHO have pledged to contribute to the current Emergency Appeal. The total amount of hard and soft pledges comes to CHF 2.74 million.

The Red Cross Red Crescent societies of Germany, Kuwait, Turkey, Saudi Arabia and United Arab Emirates, have sent in-kind assistance to the flood-affected people; items are being distributed by IRCS in the main affected provinces, while the Red Cross Red Crescent societies of Canada, Croatia, Qatar, Japan, Iraq, Netherlands, Hong Kong, Australia have sent cash assistance. ICRC supported IRCS with a financial contribution (440,000 Euros).

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 operation. IRCS has a permanent liaison person located within the NDMO.

Coordination and cooperation amongst agencies and local on local level worked well, with e.g. camps being managed by IRCS, health in the camps being taken care of by the Ministry of Health, WASH infrastructure provided from the Ministry of Energy, and local NGO supporting with food and social activities.

The floods have triggered a wide response from local communities and grass-root initiatives across the country; Iran's population was engaged and showed solidarity and provided manifold activities to support the affected people.

The flood response in Iran was 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. INGOs have limited presence in country, with Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC) and Relief International (RI) being active in migration contexts and Medecins sans Frontières (MSF) providing health services for marginalized groups. However, the operational presence of international actors on operational level is limited and all of the contributions were channeled through the governments.

The governments of Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belgium, Canada, China, Georgia, Germany, India, Iraq, Japan, Lebanon, Oman, Pakistan, Poland, Russia, Switzerland, United Kingdom, and the Vatican, have provided government-to-government in-kind donations. The Governments of Austria, Czech Republic, France, Italy, and Slovakia provided in-kind assistance through the European Civil Protection Mechanism (UCPM). IRCS is the consignee of the majority of international in-kind contributions.



Figure 6. Packing the in-kind donations at IRCS warehouse to be distributed in Lorestan- photo credit: IRCS

Needs analysis and scenario planning

IRCS, in coordination with local authorities, conducted 24- hour and 72-hour assessments in the affected districts and branches 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.

Need analysis by sector

Shelter:

A total of 91,404 houses were fully destroyed and in need to be re-build again and 51,961 houses have been partially damaged. Families, especially in rural areas, have lost most / all of their household effects; support was extended to the displaced families with emergency shelters and household items including tents, blankets, kitchen sets, carpets, and heaters.

Overall, 338,822 people have been provided with emergency shelters in IRCS camps. IRCS services included the distribution of hot meals, which are widely provided by local NGOs, the facilitation of social activities, and transport service to schools.

All of the displaced persons returned to their residential houses, i) either drained of water, ii) rebuilt with the support of the government; or they are staying at rented houses financially supported by the Housing Foundation, awaiting their new houses to be re-built (ongoing).

It is worth noting that the Ministry of Housing and the nonprofit Housing Foundation were mandated to provide sustainable solutions (reconstruction assistance, housing rental subsidy) for the families that will not be able to return to their destroyed / damaged homes.

Under the EA, IRCS complimented the financial assistance provided to most affected households by the Housing Foundation of Iran via disbursement of cash grants equivalent to 100 CHF per family. Although the assistance was initially planned for basic needs, however, due to the challenges in international funds transfer to Iran, the IFRC and IRCS decided to provide cash assistance to selected households for reconstruction of houses.



Figure 7. Blankets distribution in Lorestan – photo credit: IRCS

Livelihood & basic needs:

Since the onset of the disaster, the IRCS has been providing immediate assistance with bottled water, hot meals, and food parcels for people in camps and those stranded near their houses. 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. The cash assistance planned for basic needs was diverted for construction support.

Health:

Many affected people required 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 provided PSS to affected children.

Throughout the operation, around 51,998 health interventions performed, including 6,143 women and child health care services and about 3,446 people were reached with psychosocial support. IRCS responded to the existing needs for first aid in the emergency camps and continued to refer to medical cases to the health system.

WASH:

Water and sewage infrastructure was damaged to a high extent. Provision of safe water through installation of water tanks and water containers were managed by the Ministry of Energy and Water, IRCS was complementing with bottled water covering immediate drinking water needs.

IRCS provided 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.



Figure 8. Bottled water distribution – photo credit: IRCS

Risk 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.

RISK	IMPACT
Hydrological (Floods)	In case of the occurrence of further heavy rains, provinces are at risk to be hit by further flooding. Especially major dams in Khuzestan are still holding enormous amounts of water. With current weather indicating stable conditions, a most-likely scenario foresees water levels will gradually recede, supporting a swift move from relief to recovery.
Geophysical (Earthquake)	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. Fortunately, none happened.
Economic sanctions	The economic sanctions imposed on Iran have the potential to affect the efficiency of the relief and recovery efforts. For the same reason, there is a risk for delays in the transfer of funds from IFRC to IRCS. IRCS bridged delays in money transfers with own funds and ensured timely implementation of the Appeal activities. The IFRC will transfer funds in Swiss Francs rather than US Dollars.
Infrastructure	With further rains, increased water release from the reservoirs would be necessary to avoid overloads, which pose the risk of structural damage and dam breaks resulting in massive, large scale destruction. With this risk, evacuated people were accommodated in emergency shelters in safe areas.
Assets	6 out of the 23 relief and rescue helicopters of IRCS not being operational due to the unavailability of spare parts. It has impacted the flow and the efficiency of the relief and recovery supplies. Due to the economic sanctions, IRCS had to buy the spare parts from black market, leading to a significant increase in the cost.

Beneficiary Selection

The IRCS based the beneficiary selection process on the assessments, and the National Society aligned its interventions with the IFRC's commitments to the inclusion of gender and diversity in emergency programming.

Following the Search & Rescue operations, IRCS and the governmental authorities adopted an initial 'blanket approach' in the immediate response phase, reaching out to a maximum of affected persons in their relief operation. Subsequently, IRCS prioritized the most vulnerable amongst the affected populations: The selection of households provided with assistance was done in close coordination with the local authorities and with the NDMO members.

Priority was given to the people displaced by floods in the most affected areas, who are living in emergency shelters with totally / severely damaged houses. Close coordination among partners ensured collaboration and avoided duplication.

Specific consideration was given to:

- ✓ persons with disabilities
- ✓ the elderly and
- ✓ single-headed households.

Other considerations are households with disrupted livelihoods and an overall poor economic.

In some mountainous rural areas (Lorestan), access was limited due to destroyed traffic infrastructure. IRCS managed to deliver assistance to these at-risk groups by using the helicopters.

B. OPERATIONAL STRATEGY

Overall objective:

The overall objective of this operation was to ensure that at least 150,000 people (30,000 households) affected by floods receive appropriate assistance in a timely, effective, and efficient manner and that they are provided with the necessary support in order to meet their basic needs.

The immediate response efforts focused on the provision of shelter support and basic non-food items through unconditional cash grants, with specific attention to protection, gender and inclusion issues.

In parallel, material preparedness for the ongoing operation / other emergencies is reinforced by replenishing depleted shelter emergency stocks.

The timeframe of the operation was of nine months, from April until December 2019.

Proposed strategy

The strategy was fully in line with IRCS and IFRC policies, procedures, rules, regulations and mandates. Beneficiary selection was carried out involving affected community members and in close coordination with the local authorities. Priority was given to those people who were displaced by floods and other criteria as listed in the beneficiary selection section.

Within the Iranian disaster management system, Governmental agencies / line ministries are mandated to implement early recovery / recovery efforts, while IRCS mandate is limited to response phase activities; no recovery activities have been implemented by the NS. However, the NS have provided the affected people with household appliances such as, refrigerators, stoves, washing machine, carpets, etc... and contributed to the recovery process for the local economy and household economic security.

The activities foreseen under the Emergency Appeal complemented the ongoing IRCS operation. The Emergency Appeal allowed the IRCS' existing operational capacities in country to respond at scale to the needs of the affected population by boosting financial capacities.

The National Society conducted damage assessments and recorded and analyzed data from its emergency operations centre (NEOC), and its coordinated actions with national authorities and humanitarian actors in the country to avoid the duplication of efforts.

The Iranian Red Crescent Society also established systems to keep the affected communities informed about its relief activities, through different channels (Television, radio, website, social media platforms), the distribution processes and feedback mechanisms.

Shelter:

The IRCS has been mandated by the Government to respond to the emergency needs of the affected populations in providing rescue and relief support. With IRCS teams and branches responding in all affected areas since day one, the focus has been on the most vulnerable provinces of Golestan, Ilam, Khuzestan and Lorestan. In addition to providing emergency camps, IRCS distributed shelter items including tents, carpets, kitchen sets, plastic sheets, and heaters. Initially, this appeal aimed to partially replenish IRCS stocks for three items distributed in large quantities: tents, blankets, and kitchen sets, to complement IRCS contingency stocks for the ongoing operation and future responses. However, and due to economic sanctions, the IFRC couldn't process the transfer and only tents were replenished.

Livelihoods and Basic Needs:

IRCS began cash programming, including post-distribution monitoring, in 2004 in response to the Bam Earthquake (with support from British Red Cross). Since then, cash-based intervention (CBI) has been included in IRCS operational responses. In the recent Kermanshah earthquake, CBI was also used to provide help to the vulnerable groups such as female-headed households, disabled persons and families with infants. Cash assistance within the current operation was harmonized with support provided by other agencies including government authorities (e.g. Ministries of Health, Housing and Social Wellbeing).

The selection of benefitting families was based on agreed vulnerability criteria. IRCS undertook a rapid market assessment to ensure that markets are functional and that essential items are available. The IRCS used an unconditional unrestricted cash modality, so that families can utilize the money based on their needs.

As planned, cash was transferred to the recipients' bank accounts, as all Iranian citizens have identification and bank accounts to ensure families could meet their essential needs.

The cash assistance in the amount of CHF 100 per family contributed to the recovery process for the local economy and contributed in reconstruction of their houses.

Protection, Gender and Inclusion

To preserve the dignity of affected population especially the girls and women, IRCS provided dignity kits containing essentials supplies such as sanitary towels for menstrual hygiene. People living with disabilities and older persons were also targeted with tailor made disability and age-friendly services.

Due to the displacements, there was a risk of increase in cases of sexual and gender-based violence in the different counties. No cases registered throughout the flood's response.

Operational support services

IRCS covered all related operational costs and expenses (such as logistics, human resources, volunteer-related expenses) on their side.

Human resources

IRCS has deployed about 33,000 volunteers and staff to support the flood response in the targeted four provinces. Based on previous experience, the activities were managed by IRCS HQ. Cash transfers to targeted families were done electronically, as such, volunteer capacities were only required to very limited extent.

Administration and Finance

Operational expenses such as volunteer accommodation, transportation, communication and coordination activities was covered by the IRCS. Finance and administration support to the operation was provided by IRCS Headquarters.

Logistics and Supply chain

Logistics for the CBI programme included the bank transfers to the recipient affected households via Sepah national Bank.

The National Society initial request was for procurement of kitchen sets, blankets and family tents. However and at the request of the National Society, the decision was made for procurement of family tents due to change in needs through international tendering process which was carried out by IFRC MENA Operational Logistics, Procurement and Supply Chain Management (LPSCM) Unit. The IFRC Regional Office in MENA procured 4,481 standard relief tents to replenish the stock of Iranian RC, used during the flood response.

Enhanced localization of aid capacity

IRCS has demonstrated its strong localized capacity through its recurrent emergency operations. The NS has invested in building strong, well equipped and skilled branches. In line with the Agenda for Humanity, consistent efforts are continuously made to support and strengthen local leadership and build capacities especially at the branch level.

Communication

The IRCS has a strong Public Relations Department which led the communications in this operation. Since the

onset of the floods, IRCS has been disseminating daily information for public awareness and information via their social media platforms (twitter, Instagram, Telegram) and the IRCS website. The National Society owns a studio and a newspaper, both disseminated nationwide.

The IFRC MENA regional communication manager visited the country and went on field mission to Tehran and Ahwaz to provide international visibility to the IRCS activities. The Federation social media platforms (Twitter, Facebook, Instagram) as well as its official website were mobilised at a high rate throughout the relief operations. Public communications content was published on IFRC Website and social media platforms (Regional and HQ). Different sorts of audio-visual and written materials were published ([video1](#), [video2](#)) using these channels and platforms which include photos, video documentaries, web stories, photo stories, press releases, interviews etc.

Some Tweets during only one day generated over 30,000 impressions. six videos were shared on Facebook and Instagram, about the floods happening in different provinces on one hand and the Iranian Red Crescent relief operation through its volunteers on the other hand.

Tweet

[Twitter thread](#) (3 April) on Iran floods generated over 14,000 impressions
[Tweet](#) sharing Iranian Red Crescent video: 47RTs/60 likes/9,268 impressions
[Tweet](#) sharing Iranian Red Crescent photos: 13 RTs/15 likes/3,600 impressions
[Tweet](#) sharing Iranian Red Crescent video: 13 RTs/12 likes/2,900 impressions
[This tweet](#) (3 April) sharing another video from Iranian Red Crescent (helicopter brings help in Lorestan) performed very well as well with 32RTs, 113 likes and 10,869 impressions
[Tweet](#) (April 2) sharing also a video from Iranian Red Crescent (flash floods): 32RTs, 36 likes and 5,959 impressions

Facebook

[Facebook post](#) – Iran is under water (video): 10,300 people reached (3 April)
[Facebook post](#) – Flash floods in Iran (video): 6,300 people reached (2 April)
[Facebook post](#) – Heavy rains and floods (video): 8,800 people reached (26 March)

Instagram

[Post](#) (3 April) sharing helicopter video – 6,324 views/1,545 likes
[Post](#) (2 April) sharing video of Iranian Red Crescent volunteers in action – 1,922 likes
[Post](#) (26 March) sharing video of floods happening in different provinces – 1,673 likes

Planning, Monitoring, Evaluation and Reporting

The IRCS PMER reporting unit is currently embedded in the IRCS EOC. And the information is channeled to the HQs. IRCS PMER were responsible for day-to-day monitoring of the implementation of this emergency operation. The IRCS operation monitoring teams at branch level conducted regular field monitoring visits throughout the operation.

Reporting on the operation was carried out in accordance with the IFRC EA reporting standards and four operation updates (OU) were issued during the operation's timeframe ([OU 1](#), [OU 2](#), [OU 3](#), [OU 4](#)). Technical PMER capacity and technical support was provided through IFRC MENA Regional office PMER team.

Community Engagement and Accountability

The Community Engagement and Accountability approach was streamlined throughout the whole response process to ensure active and meaningful participation of the affected communities.

This was achieved through the following initiatives:

- **Community feedback mechanism** was set up by IRCS. This promoted active engagement with the communities to handle any issues regarding the floods, response and related activities.
- **Community participation** was also embraced during registration through community-based targeting, formation of community relief committees with representation of various community groups to take part in the selection of the most affected and vulnerable beneficiaries.
- **Different channels of communication** were used to ensure all the affected communities had access to the required information about the floods and response activities as well as coordination with both Government and other non-governmental actors.

- The National Society volunteers involved in the response were sensitized on how to maximize on community engagement and accountability during the response.

The NS already conducted post-distribution monitoring (PDM) for the provision of relief, using different tools, such as examining the families ration books, home visits, interviews with the community leaders.

The IRCS Treasury General is responsible for the outcomes of the PDMs as well as the complaints received through the complaint mechanism.

C. DETAILED OPERATIONAL PLAN



Shelter

People reached: 45,000 (9,000HHs)

Outcome 1: Communities in disaster and crisis affected areas restore and strengthen their safety, wellbeing 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 HHs)	45,000 people (9,000 HHs)

Outcome 1: Communities in disaster and crisis affected areas restore and strengthen their safety, wellbeing and longer-term recovery through shelter and settlement solutions

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

Narrative description of achievements

The IRCS has been mandated by the Government to respond to the emergency needs of the affected populations in providing rescue and relief support.

With IRCS teams and branches responding in all affected areas since day one, the focus has been on the most vulnerable provinces of Golestan, Ilam, Khuzestan and Lorestan.

In addition to providing emergency camps, IRCS distributed shelter items including tents, carpets, kitchen sets, plastic sheets, and heaters.

Shelter and Households Items	Tents	Piece	59,728
	Carpets	Piece	80,287
	Plastic Sheets	Kg	101,011
	Blankets	Piece	199,413
	Kitchen Sets	Piece	8,834
	Heaters	Piece	6,719



Figure 9. Camps settled in schools – photo credit: IRCS

Challenges

Initially, this appeal aimed to partially replenish IRCS stocks for three items distributed in large quantities: tents, blankets, and kitchen sets, to complement IRCS contingency stocks for the ongoing operation and future responses.

However, due to economic sanctions and at the request of the National Society due to change in needs, the plan was amended and the IFRC in agreement with the IRCS replenished 4,481 tents through international tendering process which was carried out by IFRC MENA Operational Logistics, Procurement and Supply Chain Management (LPSCM) Unit.

The procured tents meet the standard tent for a family of five and they conform to the recommended minimum-standard living area for hot and temperate climates (3.5m² per person); the tent provides additional space for cold climates. Further information about the tent specifications can be found [here](#).

Lessons Learned

None reported.



Livelihoods and basic needs

People reached: 305,100 (12,204 HHs)

Indicators:

	Target	Actual
# of households provided with unconditional / multipurpose cash grants and able to cover their monthly basic needs	30,000 HHs	12,204 HHs
# of households provided with unconditional/multipurpose cash Grants	30,000 HHs	12,204 HHs

Narrative description of achievements

The selection of households provided with assistance was done in close coordination with the local authorities. Priority was given to the people displaced by floods in the most affected areas, who are living in emergency shelters with totally / severely damaged houses. Close coordination among partners ensured collaboration and avoided

duplication. Furthermore, in its response, IRCS ensured that activities within the operation are aligned with its gender commitments as well the 'Minimum standards for protection, gender and inclusion in emergencies'. Specific consideration was given to persons with disabilities, the elderly and single-headed households. Other considerations are households with disrupted livelihoods and an overall poor economic situation who are unable to recover.

Beneficiaries were selected upon the following criteria:

- ✓ The affected population of Khuzestan, Lorestan, Ilam, and Golestan provinces who are under the State Social Welfare Network and/or under the Housing Foundation;
- ✓ People with severely or completely damaged houses;
- ✓ Households headed by women, i.e. widows, divorced or separated women without income;
- ✓ Households with person(s) living with disabilities and other socially excluded / marginalized groups;
- ✓ Households with insufficient coping mechanisms;
- ✓ Households from vulnerable occupational groups.

The transfer amount of 100 CHF has been set to top-up existing governmental social subsidies to the most vulnerable and poor families and met country household income and expenditure standards (HIES), thereby providing supplementary means to cover essential needs.

Through the EA, 12,204 families were provided with one-off unconditional and unrestricted cash grants (CHF 100) via bank transfer to their bank accounts to compliment the assistance provided by Housing Foundation for reconstruction or meet basic needs as decided by the family.



Figure 10. Cash used for reconstruction in Golestan– photo credit: IFRC

The provision of unconditional cash grants to those target population increased their buying power and subsequently induced positive effects for the small retailers on local markets.


The NS already conducted post-distribution monitoring (PDM) for the provision of relief, using different tools, such as examining the families ration books, home visits, interviews with the community leaders.

The IRCS Treasury General is responsible for the outcomes of the PDMs as well as the complaints received through the complaint mechanism.

Challenges

The economic sanctions imposed on Iran have somehow affected the efficiency of the relief and recovery efforts, and IFRC funds couldn't be transferred to IRCS.

IRCS bridged delays in money transfers with own funds and ensured timely implementation of the Appeal activities.
Lessons Learned
None reported.

 <p>Protection Gender and Inclusion People reached: 0 (within the EA) Male: 0 Female: 0</p>		
Indicators:	Target	Actual
<i>Does the operation demonstrate evidence of addressing the specific needs to ensure equitable access to disaster response services?</i>	Yes	Yes
<i># of staff and volunteers trained on the Minimum Standards</i>	100	0
<i># of staff and volunteers trained on addressing Sexual and Gender-Based Violence (SGBV)</i>	100	0
Narrative description of achievements		
<p>Overall, the NS has an Emergency Health Department in each provincial branch responsible in addition to the day-to-day health-related issues, to deal with SGBV identified cases. Within its current structure, each provincial branch has a group of well-experienced health personnel (midwives, nurses and doctors) who have taken SGBV training courses, and gained the necessary knowledge and skills allowing them to deal successfully with such cases. The NS health personnel were tracking, monitoring and referring cases of Sexual and Gender- Based Violence (SGBV) to the Ministry of Health, with no cases registered throughout the flood's response.</p> <p>Through this appeal, no trainings have been conducted by IFRC experts with regards to CEA and SGBV.</p>		
Challenges		
None reported		
Lessons Learned		
None reported		

Strengthen National Society		
Indicators:	Target	Actual
<i># of IRCS staff and Volunteers trained on CBI and CEA</i>	-	-
Narrative description of achievements		
<p>The appeal aims at complementing the response activities already implemented by the NS. Capacity development thereby focusses on CBI, PGI and CEA.</p> <p>As capacity development activities for CBI and CEA had been planned in the Operational Plan 2019 for Iran, they are mentioned here for reference, yet they are not budgeted in the EA. IRCS is committed to cover all operational costs and expenses relevant to the capacity development activities.</p> <p>The IRCS together with ICRC delegation in Tehran conducted a CEA workshop in Tehran on 24-26 February 2019. The purpose of this workshop was to achieve accountability towards communities, to implement stable and community-centered plans, and to increase trust and acceptance.</p>		
Challenges		
None reported		
Lessons Learned		
None reported		

International Disaster Response

Indicators:	Target	Actual
<i>Effective and coordinated international disaster response ensured.</i>	Yes	Yes
<i># of FACT members deployed in the country.</i>	4	4
<i>Are coordination tools and mechanisms in use within the Movement response?</i>	Yes	Yes
<i>Movement coordination is well-established, and all the partners and the relevant reference centres are regularly informed about the progress.</i>	Yes	Yes
Narrative description of achievements		
<p>The International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) has a presence in Iran since 1991 and has been providing technical support in capacity building initiatives and disaster management, shelter, disaster law, youth and health.</p> <p>An IFRC four-person Field Assessment and Coordination Team (FACT), consisting of a team leader (Austrian Red Cross), and experts for Cash-Based Intervention (CBI) (Kyrgyzstan Red Crescent, supported by Swiss Red Cross), disaster management (IFRC MENA Regional Office (RO), reinforced with Qatar Red Crescent Society), and Planning, Monitoring, Evaluation and Reporting (PMER) (IFRC MENA RO), was deployed to Iran to support needs assessments and assist the EPoA development.</p> <p>Together with IRCS (and ICRC for Golestan), the situation of the flood-affected population in the north-eastern province of Golestan and the south-western province of Khuzestan was assessed, and further response options identified. The FACT ended its field mission in Iran on 20 April 2019.</p> <p>Coordination meetings took place included Ministries, local and regional authorities, local NGOs, UNOCHA, foreign government representatives, and the affected population.</p> <p>All Movement partners in-country have regular coordination meetings (aligned with the SMCC spirit). While no partner NS (PNSs) is present in the country, the PNSs have been kept up to date through partnership calls and information updates.</p> <p>During the operation, four operational updates have been published on the IFRC website. The aim of the Operation Update is to provide recent information on the situation and progress on the ongoing response operation and on the implementation of the planned activities in line with the EA timelines.</p>		
Challenges		
None reported		
Lessons Learned		
None reported		

Influence others as leading strategic partner

Indicators:	Target	Actual
<i>IFRC and NS are visible, trusted and effective advocates on humanitarian issues.</i>	Yes	Yes
<i># of communications materials produced (social media engagement, news articles, interviews, AV materials, etc.)</i>	24	12
<i># of PMER monitoring visits.</i>	1	0
<i># of evaluations conducted.</i>	1	0
<i>The MDRIR002 has contributed to effectively and efficiently complement IRCS's ongoing flood operation.</i>	Yes	Yes
<i>% appeal coverage.</i>	80%	54%
Narrative description of achievements		
IRCS's Public Relations Department was 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 newspaper, disseminating information. Daily media releases have also been provided since the onset of the disaster on IRCS homepage and Instagram.

The IFRC MENA regional communication manager visited the country to support the communication plan and provided extended support throughout the operation.

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 number of press Releases, Tweets, Facebook and LinkedIn posts, videos, and more than 9 interviews for international media.

The Federation social media platforms (Twitter, Facebook, Instagram) as well as its official website were mobilised at a high rate throughout the relief operations. Regular operational updates were provided through IRCS and IFRC official social media sites and official websites. Different sorts of audio-visual and written materials were published ([video1](#), [video2](#)) using these channels and platforms which include photos, video documentaries, web stories, photo stories, press releases, interviews etc... Some tweets alone have generated a total of over 30,000 impressions, while six videos were shared on Facebook and Instagram, about the floods happening in different provinces on one hand and the Iranian Red Crescent relief operation through its volunteers on the other hand.

IRCS PMER (embedded in the IRCS EOC) was responsible for day-to-day monitoring of the implementation. The IRCS operation monitoring teams at branch level were conducting field monitoring visits regularly and on specific demand. In accordance with the IFRC EA reporting standards, four operational updates were issued during the operation's timeframe. Technical PMER capacity and technical support was provided through IFRC MENA Regional office PMER team.

54% of the Emergency Appeal was covered amounting to 2,740,540 CHF, through the generous contribution of: Australian Red Cross (from Australian Government), China Red Cross, Hong Kong branch, Croatian Red Cross, European Commission - DG ECHO, Iraqi Red Crescent Society, Japanese Red Cross Society, OPEC Fund for International Development-OFID, Qatar Red Crescent Society, Red Cross of Monaco, Republic of Korea Government, Swiss Government, The Canadian Red Cross Society, the Canadian Red Cross Society (from Canadian Government), the Netherlands Red Cross (from Netherlands Government*).

Challenges

None reported.

Lessons Learned

None reported.

Effective, credible and accountable IFRC

Indicators:	Target	Actual
<i>financial transfer mechanism is successfully implemented</i>	Yes	No
<i># of overdue financial reports</i>	0	0

Narrative description of achievements

In cooperation with partners, IFRC tried to secure a funding channel to Iran.

However, the economic sanctions imposed on Iran affected the efficiency of the relief and recovery efforts. For the same reason, the transfer of funds from IFRC to IRCS was delayed.

IRCS bridged delays in money transfers with own funds and ensured timely implementation of the Appeal activities. The IFRC will transfer funds in Swiss Francs rather than US Dollars, when feasible.

IFRC MENA Regional Office logistics and finance department provided technical support to ensure procurements and financial reporting in accordance with the IFRC standards.

Challenges

None reported

Lessons Learned

None reported

D. Financial Report

There is a balance of is CHF 174,818 at the end of the reporting period.

It is proposed that these funds are allocated to **Iran Operational Plan** to strengthen the operational capacity of the National Society including PMER & Logistics and subsequent implementation of activities in support of the communities with relation to COVID-19 response.

Please find the final financial report [here](#).

Contact information

Reference documents



Click here for:

- Previous Appeals and updates
- [Emergency Plan of Action \(EPoA\)](#)

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

In the Iranian Red Crescent Society

- **IFRC Acting Under Secretary General, International Affairs & IHL;** Ms. Zahra Falahat, email: intdep@rcs.ir, phone: +98 9128016240
- **Operational coordination:** Ms. Mansooreh Bagheri, Operational Coordinator, email: intdep@rcs.ir, phone: +98 9121396432

In the IFRC

- **IFRC Regional Office for DM coordinator:** Hosam Faysal, Head of Disaster and Crisis Prevention, Response and Recovery, email: Hosam.faysal@ifrc.org phone+961 71 802219
- **IFRC Regional Office for DM:** Raja Assaf, Senior Response Officer, email: raja.assaf@ifrc.org phone: +961 71 91089
- **IFRC Country Office:** Davood Pourkhanali, Acting Iran, Country Representative, email: Davood.Pourkhanali@ifrc.org phone:+961 79 300560

In IFRC Geneva

- **Programme and Operations focal point:** Eszter MATYEKA, Senior officer, DREF, email: eszter.matyeka@ifrc.org phone: +41-75-419 8604

For IFRC Resource Mobilization and Pledges support:

- **IFRC Regional Office:** Anca Zaharia, MENA Regional Head of Partnership and Resource Development, email: anca.zaharia@ifrc.org phone: +961 813 11 918

For In-Kind donations and Mobilization table support:

- **Logistics Coordinator,** Dharmin Thacker, Procurement Unit manager, email: Dharmin.Thacker@ifrc.org phone: +961 81314135

For Performance and Accountability support (planning, monitoring, evaluation and reporting enquiries)

- **IFRC Regional Office:** Nadine Haddad, PMER Regional Manager; Email: Nadine.Haddad@ifrc.org phone: +961 71 802775;

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.

www.ifrc.org

Saving lives, changing minds.



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

1. Save lives, protect livelihoods, and strengthen recovery from disaster and crises.
2. Enable healthy and safe living.
3. Promote social inclusion and a culture of non-violence and peace

Emergency Appeal

FINAL FINANCIAL REPORT

Selected Parameters			
Reporting Timeframe	2019/03-2020/04	Operation	MDRIR002
Budget Timeframe	2019-2020	Budget	APPROVED

Prepared on 18 May 2020

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

MDRIR002 - Iran - Floods

Operating Timeframe: 29 Mar 2019 to 29 Dec 2019; appeal launch date: 07 Apr 2019

I. Emergency Appeal Funding Requirements

Thematic Area Code	Requirements CHF
AOF1 - Disaster risk reduction	0
AOF2 - Shelter	2,000,000
AOF3 - Livelihoods and basic needs	3,000,000
AOF4 - Health	0
AOF5 - Water, sanitation and hygiene	0
AOF6 - Protection, Gender & Inclusion	32,000
AOF7 - Migration	0
SFI1 - Strengthen National Societies	0
SFI2 - Effective international disaster management	57,000
SFI3 - Influence others as leading strategic partners	0
SFI4 - Ensure a strong IFRC	11,000
Total Funding Requirements	5,100,000
Donor Response* as per 18 May 2020	2,740,540
Appeal Coverage	53.74%

II. IFRC Operating Budget Implementation

Thematic Area Code	Budget	Expenditure	Variance
AOF1 - Disaster risk reduction	0	0	0
AOF2 - Shelter	1,043,700	1,235,628	-191,928
AOF3 - Livelihoods and basic needs	1,854,272	1,288,472	565,800
AOF4 - Health	0	0	0
AOF5 - Water, sanitation and hygiene	0	0	0
AOF6 - Protection, Gender & Inclusion	0	0	0
AOF7 - Migration	0	0	0
SFI1 - Strengthen National Societies	3,980	16,263	-12,283
SFI2 - Effective international disaster management	30,353	5,620	24,733
SFI3 - Influence others as leading strategic partners	161,880	1,986	159,894
SFI4 - Ensure a strong IFRC	5,325	17,754	-12,429
Grand Total	3,099,509	2,565,722	533,787

III. Operating Movement & Closing Balance per 2020/04

Opening Balance	0
Income (includes outstanding DREF Loan per IV.)	2,740,540
Expenditure	-2,565,722
Closing Balance	174,818
Deferred Income	0
Funds Available	174,818

IV. DREF Loan

* not included in Donor Response	Loan :	499,751	Reimbursed :	499,751	Outstanding :	0
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Emergency Appeal

FINAL FINANCIAL REPORT

Selected Parameters			
Reporting Timeframe	2019/03-2020/04	Operation	MDRIR002
Budget Timeframe	2019-2020	Budget	APPROVED

Prepared on 18 May 2020

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

MDRIR002 - Iran - Floods

Operating Timeframe: 29 Mar 2019 to 29 Dec 2019; appeal launch date: 07 Apr 2019

V. Contributions by Donor and Other Income

Opening Balance							0
Income Type	Cash	InKind Goods	InKind Personnel	Other Income	TOTAL	Deferred Income	
Australian Red Cross (from Australian Government*)	343,100				343,100		
China Red Cross, Hong Kong branch	25,707				25,707		
Croatian Red Cross	5,000				5,000		
European Commission - DG ECHO	223,370				223,370		
Iraqi Red Crescent Society	4,852				4,852		
Japanese Red Cross Society	91,222				91,222		
Netherlands - Private Donors	1,122				1,122		
On Line donations	15,654				15,654		
OPEC Fund For International Development-OFID	497,077				497,077		
Qatar Red Crescent Society	410,000				410,000		
Red Cross of Monaco	10,883				10,883		
Republic of Korea Government	203,854				203,854		
Swiss Government	500,000				500,000		
Switzerland - Private Donors	77				77		
The Canadian Red Cross Society	107,555				107,555		
The Canadian Red Cross Society (from Canadian Gov	187,283				187,283		
The Netherlands Red Cross (from Netherlands Govern	113,784				113,784		
Total Contributions and Other Income	2,740,540	0	0	0	2,740,540	0	
Total Income and Deferred Income					2,740,540	0	