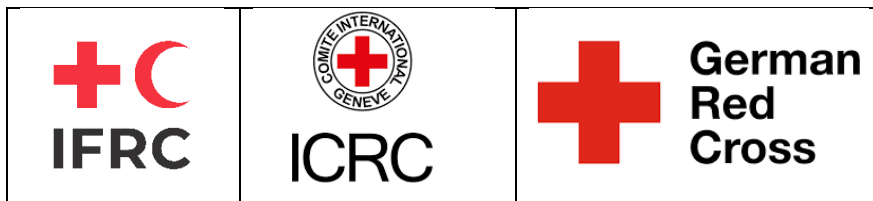




IRAN Unified Plan Midyear Report 2023

This plan reflects the priorities of the Iranian Red Crescent Society (IRCS), its partner National Societies and the IFRC Secretariat for 2023 progressing to subsequent years (context based). It is the result of a joint planning process and will serve for joint monitoring and reporting. It will be revised annually to adjust priorities and funding requirements to the needs in-country.



Number of People Reached	
Operation	2023
Ongoing Emergency Operations	36,000
Climate and Environmental Crises	2,620,137
Evolving Crises and Disasters	1,546,360
Growing Gaps in Health and Wellbeing	7,530,805
Migration and Identity	0
Power, Values, and Inclusion	10,405,879

Operation	Allocated Funding
Droughts Appeal	CHF 248,200
Afghan Appeal: Italian Grant (Extended/Reporting carried forward)	CHF 962,350
MDRIR012 West Azarbayejan EQ 2022	CHF 296,217
MDRIR013 Khoy EQ 2023	CHF 833,363
Japan Drought Fund	CHF 857.46

Click [here](#) for mid-year report dashboard.

Click here for mid-year financial report. [IR Iran 2023 MYR financials.pdf](#)

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National Society Profile

Established in 1922, the Red Crescent Society of the Islamic Republic of Iran (Iranian Red Crescent) derives its strength from a large volunteer base and resources. It is the only local organization in Iran with nationwide community reach and access and is well respected. It plays a pivotal role as an auxiliary to the public authorities in humanitarian response.

According to its statutes, the objectives of the IRCS are to promote human dignity, establish sustainable friendship, peace, and mutual understanding among nations, strive to alleviate human suffering, and support the life and well-being of humans without discrimination. Its Organizational Strategy 2016–2024 outlined a 10-year vision for “safe, resilient, prepared communities in disasters that care for protecting human dignity and promoting peace, friendship and voluntary services both in Iran and around the globe”.

Its strategic direction defines its four priorities as:

- Promoting peace, friendship and understanding through humanitarian diplomacy
- Assisting with creating a resilient society, reducing risks, and responding effectively to disasters
- Assisting with safe and immune livelihoods, and preserving the environment
- Promoting social participation in humanitarian activities, through strengthening the role of youth and volunteers

The National Society is mandated by Iranian law to lead national emergency operations, conduct search, and rescue activities and relief services, and provide emergency health and shelter services. It is also responsible for raising public awareness around disasters and crises and providing related educational activities.

The IRCS has its national headquarters in Tehran, 31 provincial branches, over 500 branches, 584 relief rescue bases and 7,368 Helal Houses (community-owned Red Crescent houses) (FDRS). It has 35 emergency operation centres (EOC) across the country operating 24/7. It has sniffer dogs and professional teams (35 centres) who specialize in the fields of search and rescue in rubble and mountains, sea airlifting, road accident relief, telecommunications (35 units), first aid and 35 rapid deployment teams. It also has its own textile production company, Iran Helal Textile Industries Co., which manufactures non-food, shelter, and relief items such as tents and blankets.

The National Society also plays a vital role in contingency planning at national and local levels in cooperation with the authorities and other stakeholders. It has considerable experience in responding and operating in urban settings, and high technical expertise in urban disaster risk reduction.

Through its mandate as an auxiliary to the Government, the Iranian Red Crescent supports the Ministry of Health with the ongoing provision of emergency health care and disease prevention. The National Society has 35 health and treatment centres, 31 ERU Type-I (rapid deployment mobile clinics) and 4 field referral hospitals. It provides physical rehabilitation through its 201 units (including physiotherapy, vocational therapy, audiometry, speech therapy, hydrotherapy, clinical nutrition, neurology, and clinical hypnosis), 37 pharmacies, as well as 41 vaccination centres. The IRCS also provides road relief, basic emergency health care units during national and international disasters, rapid response field hospitals, medical equipment and supplies, procurement, and the production of medicines and specialized medicines. In the area of preventative health care, the National Society provides assistance with reproductive health, vaccination campaigns, HIV awareness-raising, and pilgrimage season health awareness-raising.

The National Society also provides medical services locally and internationally in 10 countries. It also coordinates with neighbouring National Societies when humanitarian assistance is required in response to crises affecting the region.

The ICRC is present in Iran with a range of activities namely IHL, WEC, HCID, Communication Promotion, health, and Rehab, and PFL. GRC is having one field officer coordinating in the field of sniffer dogs search and rescue (ToT) and mountain rescue training, but main financial and technical support comes from Berlin. No other Movement Partner is visibly engaged in the country.

Key National Society Data		
SR	Title	Total
1	Paid staff	7,678
2	No. of branches	584
3	Specialized volunteers	2,168
4	Rescuer 1	7,068
5	Rescuer 2	4,299
6	Rescuer 3	5,022
7	Relief worker 1	5,913
8	Relief worker 2	2,451
9	Relief worker 3	3,311
Total		30,232
10	No. of Youth volunteers	1,604,654
11	No. of volunteers	978,470
Total No. of Volunteers, youth & Relief workers		2,613,356

<https://en.rcs.ir/>

IFRC Network Action

Joint situational analysis

With a population of 85 million¹ people, Iran's economy is characterized by the hydrocarbon, agriculture, and services sectors, as well as a noticeable state presence in manufacturing and financial services. Iran ranks second in the world in natural gas reserves and fourth in proven crude oil reserves. Iran has the world's eighteenth largest by purchasing power parity (PPP). With limited fiscal space and high inflation, economic pressures on poor households will continue. Better targeting of cash transfers can help reduce mitigation costs.

Iran is one of the most seismically active countries in the world being crossed by several major faults. As a result, from January to August 2023, since the country is prone to disasters, 28,339 operations have been responded so far, among which the most notably include destructive earthquakes (115 cases), floods (672), heatwaves (49), and road accidents (13,966).

According to the Global Facility for Disaster Reduction and Recovery (GFDRR), the highest category hazards are flooding (river, urban and coastal), earthquakes, volcanic eruptions, landslides, water scarcity, extreme heatwaves, and wildfire, while the medium category is tsunami and cyclone. Additionally, it is challenging for the National Society to keep the operational pace, especially in life-saving activities when sanctions are hindering. As an example, IRCS could not procure tools that are mandatory to keep running lifesaving actions: ambulances, air sorties/search rescue helicopters' spare parts, and search/rescue life detectors batteries as well as medical equipment and consumables that cannot be imported.

Another example of the impact of the sanctions is the long process required to channel financial resources to the National Society through the international banking systems.

Ongoing emergency response

For real-time information on emergencies, see

IFRC GO page Iran

Operation	Allocated Funding
Droughts Appeal	CHF 248,200

¹ <https://www.worldbank.org/en/country/iran/overview#1>

Afghan Appeal: Italian Grant (Extended/Reporting carried forward)	CHF 962,350
MDRIR012 West Azarbayejan EQ 2022	CHF 296,217
MDRIR013 Khoy EQ 2023	CHF 833,363
Japan Drought Fund	CHF 857.46

More than half of Iran’s population is in urgent need of humanitarian assistance, due to a combination of crises and hazards: a protracted and severe drought, flash floods, and multiple earthquakes across the country. The country is facing extreme economic hardship and unemployment, which has been exacerbated by the impact of international sanctions and severe drought.

Iran is experiencing one of the worst droughts to hit the country in decades. The drought is affecting the eastern, central, and southern parts of the country, and contributing to one of the world’s worst food insecurity and malnutrition crises. About 20 million people are in crisis, or experiencing emergency levels of food insecurity, and more than half of all children under the age of five are expected to suffer from acute malnutrition, particularly in the southeastern provinces.

The severe drought and its impact on agriculture and livestock, compounded by economic hardship, has forced hundreds of thousands of households to be displaced internally.

The IFRC supported the IRCS response to the drought through a DREF operation launched in August 2021. In view of the deteriorating situation, the IFRC launched an Emergency Appeal in March, which was subsequently reviewed to address the multi-layered crisis in the country. The Emergency Appeal defines the response until the end of Sep. 2023 to target 800,000 people.

Strategic Priorities

Climate and environment

Thematic analysis

Iran is at risk of drought, floods, earthquakes, locust infestations which result in loss of lives and livelihoods as well as disrupt the economy. Iran is one of the most seismically active countries with 3 active fault lines. Iran ranked among the top 10 countries regarding death related to disasters. According to INFORM Risk Index 2023 results, Iran is at high risk in terms of climate change impacts and natural disasters.

INFORM SEVERITY INDEX (JULY TO DECEMBER 2022)	VERY HIGH			Nigeria, Ukraine	Afghanistan, CAR, Chad, Congo DR, Ethiopia, Haiti, Yemen, Mali, Myanmar, Syria, Somalia, Sudan, South Sudan	
	HIGH	Sri Lanka	Angola, Lebanon, Malawi, North Korea, Palestine, Peru, Zimbabwe, El Salvador, Türkiye	Bangladesh, Burundi, Colombia, Eritrea, Guatemala, Honduras, Iran, Libya, Pakistan, Venezuela	Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Iraq, Mozambique, Niger, Kenya, Uganda	
	MEDIUM	Chile, Eswatini, Hungary, Malaysia, Moldova, Poland, Romania, Slovakia	Algeria, Brazil, Costa Rica, Djibuti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Jordan, Mauritania, Morocco, Namibia, Panama, Rwanda, Senegal, Zambia	Congo, Madagascar, Mexico, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Tanzania		
	LOW	Greece, Italy, Spain, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia	Armenia, Egypt, Gambia, Thailand, Tonga	Azerbaijan		
	VERY LOW					
		VERY LOW	LOW	MEDIUM	HIGH	VERY HIGH

INFORM RISK INDEX (2022)

@INFORM 2023 Report

Iran has often struggled with desertification, extreme weather, water scarcity, and environmental degradation. Water scarcity and severe droughts due to climate change pose serious threats, especially when combined with other hazards like sandstorms in eastern parts of the country.

Climate change has severely impacted the IFRC or IRCS operations (multiple crisis droughts, people on move due to livelihoods, pandemics, floods, cyclones dust storms, etc.) Moreover, IFRC and the IRCS (HNS) have a strategic commitment to tackle the impacts of climate change, programs adaptability, preparedness efforts to tackle climate triggered crisis, and multiple crisis.

Multi-year high level objectives of the National Society

Its Organizational Strategy 2016–2024 outlined a 10-year vision for “safe, resilient, prepared communities in disasters that care for protecting human dignity and promoting peace, friendship and voluntary services both in Iran and around the globe”. Its five-year Strategic Plan 2017–2022 defines its four priorities as:

- Promoting peace, friendship and understanding through humanitarian diplomacy
- Assisting with creating a resilient society, reducing risks, and responding effectively to disasters
- Assisting with safe and immune livelihoods, and preserving the environment
- Promoting social participation in humanitarian activities, through strengthening the role of youth and volunteers

The followings were the sector-wise multi-year high level objectives of the IRCS under Climate and environment:

- Developing community-level climate adaptation plans through the entrepreneurship initiatives of volunteers and Red Crescent Houses
- Mobilizing health caravans to reduce the effects of climate change
- Developing or improving existing action plans
- and early warning early action against heat waves, droughts, and flash floods
- Integrating climate-related and environmental considerations across programs and operations through the provision of practical guidance and 'do no harm' approaches
- Mobilizing youth as agents of behavioral change
- Developing sessions to raise awareness of the effects of climate change among targeted local communities, National Society staff and volunteers, with a focus on densely populated urban areas
- Developing culturally appropriate climate change information, education, and communication materials
- Providing staff with the required knowledge, tools, and skills to integrate climate change adaptation and climate-smart programming and operations
- Developing targets against the commitments of the Climate and Environment Charter
- Reducing the National Society's carbon footprint

Longer-term support from the IFRC Network

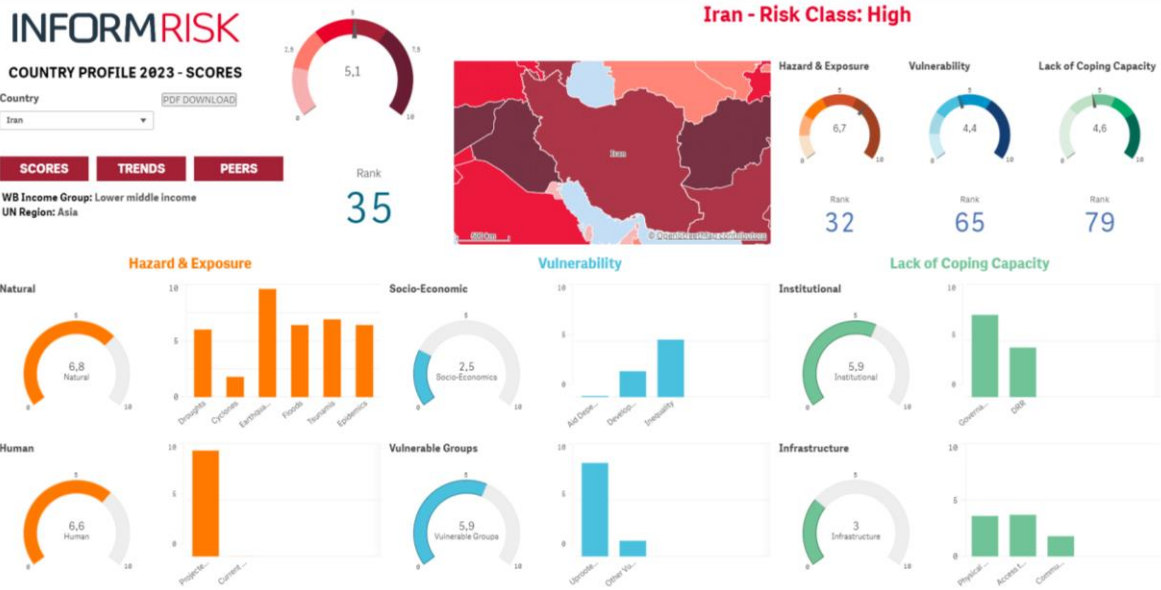
IFRC and National Societies systematically integrate and anticipate short- and longer-term impacts of the climate and environmental crises in their programs and operations to help communities absorb, adapt, and transform to climate change. They will also reduce their carbon footprint, promote environmentally sustainable practices, and implement their environmental policies by:

- Providing IRCS and IFRC staff with knowledge, tools, and skills to integrate climate change adaptation and climate smart programming and operations,
- Integrating Climate-related and environmental considerations across programs and operations through the provision of practical guidance and do no harm approaches,
- Developing or improving existing action plans against heat waves, droughts, EW/EA flash floods, etc.
- Developing targets against the commitments of the Climate and Environment Charter that IRCS has signed.

Disasters and crises

Thematic analysis

One HNS mandated as biggest humanitarian actor in Iran, responding in one go to many disasters. The IRCS shoulders all natural and man-made disasters including road accidents, building collapse, earthquakes, flash floods, droughts, Afghan population movement, to name a few.,



@INFORM Country Profile 2023

Multi-year high level objectives of the National Society

- Conducting awareness sessions for targeted communities to develop their knowledge of disaster risk reduction, health promotion, disaster preparedness and response – including forecast-based action protocols training, first aid and community-based emergency response teams
- Improving the National Society's capacity to respond appropriately to needs, through developing cash voucher assistance programming and other activities
- Establishing 26 micro-business community empowerment initiatives in vulnerable villages
- Developing urban contingency planning in mega cities with a focus on earthquakes, and conducting a pilot in Tehran
- Developing a standard operating procedure and system in Tehran to keep a CHF300,000 revolving emergency fund for tackling bank transfer issues associated with sanctions
- Supporting the National Society's rescue and relief organization to establish community emergency response teams – part of the Red Crescent Houses initiative
- Increasing the National Society's early warning early action capacities, through training and links with forecast-based financing and the IFRC's Disaster Response Emergency Fund for imminent crises
- Supporting the National Society with procurement of search and rescue specialized equipment
- Developing the National Society's surge capacity through the integration of technical human resources in the IFRC Rapid Response register
- Increasing participation in government and inter-agency coordination mechanisms to improve the National Society's positioning

Longer-term support from the IFRC Network

- Enhancing the community-based disaster risk reduction activities by sensitization of the local communities.
- Increasing IRCS early warning early actions capacities through a training of trainers on early warning emergency actions (EWEA) and linkages with FBF and DREF for imminent crises.

Health and wellbeing

Thematic analysis

According to the Global Health Security Index, Iran ranks 70/195 overall, with 39.4 index score in terms of sufficient and robust health sector, health capacity in clinics, hospitals and community care centers, and Healthcare access.

In this regard, affording costs of treatments for the most vulnerable populations remains the main challenge for the IRCS.

Multi-year high level objectives of the National Society

- Adopting existing National Society curative, preventive and promoting systems to include the most valuable pandemic and epidemic preparedness and response
- Supporting efforts to achieve and sustain national immunization targets, and promote fair and equitable access to new vaccines
- Conducting risk communication and community engagement and community-based health and first aid training for National Society staff and volunteers
- Revising and adapting the existing social listening and community feedback mechanism
- Revising existing health-related messages corresponding to the needs of community members
- Adapting global and regional information, education and communication and behavior change communication materials and tools into Iran-specific contexts
- Engaging community-based stakeholders such as religious leaders, teachers, and influencers to develop a supportive environment for health promotion activities at community level
- Supporting the National Society's health staff to implement and monitor health programs
- Conducting intersectoral training on mental health and psychosocial support, psychological first aid, health, and hygiene promotion
- Providing community psychosocial support activities and sessions during emergencies
-
- Creating technical capacities for mental health and psychosocial support services in emergencies
- Strengthening the capacities of staff and volunteers to provide psychological first aid, including in National Society branches
- Establishing a mapping of referral services linking community members to specialized services
- Training staff and volunteers on the Caring for Staff and Volunteers program and providing technical support to enhance the establishment of the system,
- Adopting and piloting available evidence-based scalable mental health and psychosocial support interventions,
- Enhancing knowledge and conducting sensitization workshops on protecting the mental well-being of staff and volunteers,
- Becoming a member of the IFRC Middle East and North Africa mental health and psychosocial support network

Longer-term support from the IFRC Network

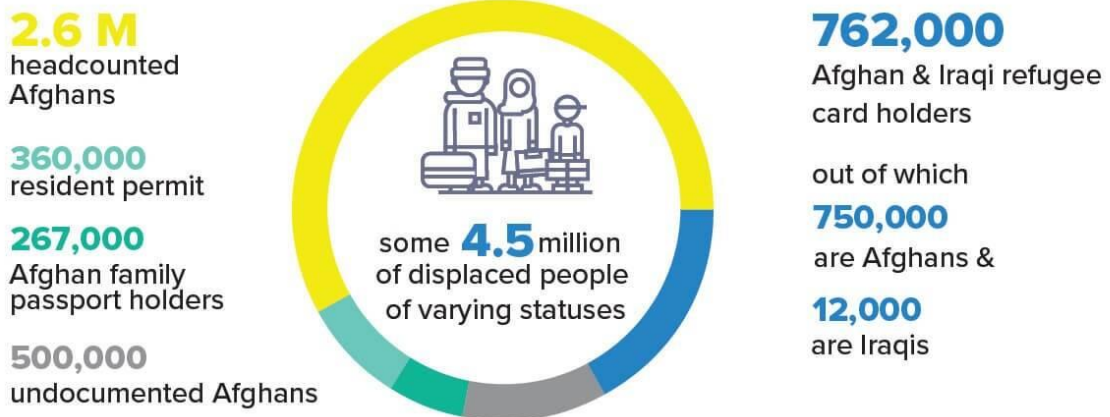
- Creating technical MHPSS capacities at IRCs on MHPSS in Emergencies.
- IFRC IRCS engagement to accredit IRCS ERU HEALTH 2.
- Supporting IRCS branches with Psychosocial First Aid (PFA) training.
- Supporting community PSS activities and sessions during emergencies.

Migration and Displacement

Thematic analysis

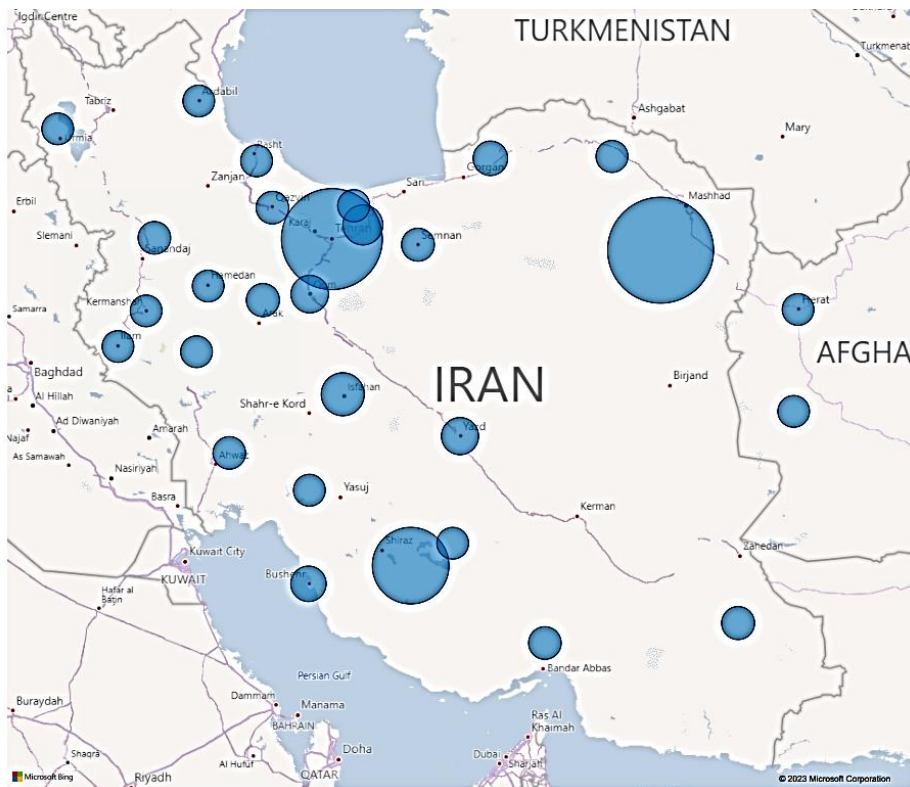
Due to economic crisis, multiple disasters, and people on move and Afghan displaced population across the country, migration and identity is of the greatest humanitarian needs and gaps in support, and projected trends in needs.

IRCS is committed to support the population in terms of healthcare and treatment, shelter, livelihoods, and basic needs, and RFL in coordination with IFRC, ICRC, and UN concerned agencies.



@UNHCR

The following map reveals the spread of refugees across the country.

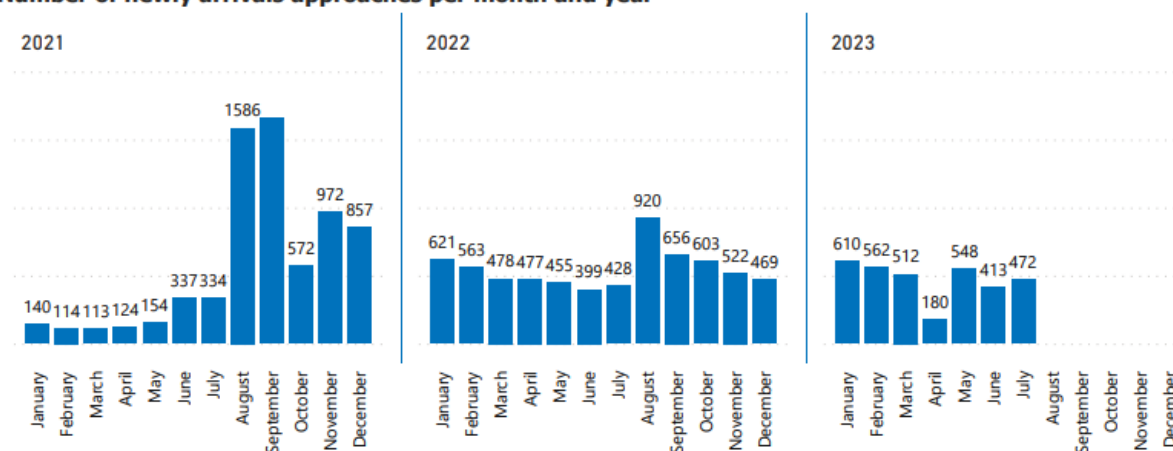


@UNHCR

Based on a recent updated by UNHCR Iran: New Arrivals from Afghanistan-End July 2023, many Afghans are still fleeing to Iran in an irregular manner through unofficial border crossings and with the help of smugglers, as official border points remain closed for entry to persons without valid passports

and visas intending to seek asylum. In February 2023, UNHCR issued an updated Guidance Note on the International Protection Needs of People Fleeing Afghanistan

Number of newly arrivals approaches per month and year



@UNHCR

Multi-year high level objectives of the National Society

Iran is a major host for refugees, primarily due to the conflicts in Afghanistan and Iraq. It hosts 800,000 refugees and at least 2.6 million undocumented Afghans. Heavy flooding in 2019 also triggered significant internal displacement, contributing to the nearly one million Iranians who have been internally displaced due to disasters since 2010.

Refugees in Iran are concentrated in urban areas, with more than 96 per cent in cities or peri-urban settlements. They are often not part of formal humanitarian assistance systems. Challenges of migration and urbanization in the country include poverty, pollution in large cities, informal settlements, and a lack of assistance to migrants in destination cities.

The Iranian Red Crescent has a long history of providing humanitarian assistance to people on the move from Afghanistan, and it continues to do so. The National Society is in contact with the central authorities, humanitarian actors, and local stakeholders to coordinate operations and manage the delivery of dignified basic assistance. This includes providing emergency shelter, food, and household items for basic needs, alongside health, water, sanitation, and hygiene services.

Longer-term support from the IFRC Network

- IFRC/ICRC/GRC are collectively supporting this action while IRCS utilize their own resources too.

Values, power, and Inclusion

Thematic analysis

IRCS pool of youth volunteers (1,666,480), huge efforts retention of volunteers, engagements, plans, community engagement, Helal Houses.

Multi-year high level objectives of the National Society

- Improve understanding of protection, gender, and inclusion issues by collecting and analyzing sex, age and disability disaggregated data in all assessments, programs, and operations
- Adopt minimum standards for protection, gender and inclusion in emergencies and pilot their application

- Develop and roll out a briefing and training package on diversity management
- Roll out basic-level protection, gender and inclusion training to National Society staff and volunteers
- Conduct a protection, gender and inclusion self-assessment and develop a corresponding action plan
- Develop and roll out standard operating procedures and training in protection from sexual exploitation and abuse
- Roll out a child safeguarding policy and support tools, and ensure a child safeguarding risk analysis is in place across operations
- Establish and strengthen community-based social listening and feedback mechanisms to address community concerns, develop practical standard operational procedures and assign community engagement and accountability focal points
- Institutionalize community engagement and accountability by developing and integrating related policies and standard operating procedures
- Conduct community engagement and accountability orientation and training sessions across the organization

Longer-term support from the IFRC Network

- The IFRC Secretariat supports the IFRC network to strengthen engagement with and accountability to communities through integrating mechanisms for communication, participation and feedback and complaints within programs and operations.
- Implementing community engagement and accountability approaches across the Movement, at all levels from program and operations staff to senior leadership.
- Conducting technical training to IRCS on data collection, analysis, and management.
- Design a data management system that for data security which meets data protection guidelines,
- Designing an M&E plan to track and report progress against all IRCS ongoing emergencies.

Enabling functions

Commitments to National Society Development

The National Society's development aimed to have "safe, resilient, prepared communities in disasters that care for protecting human dignity and promoting peace, friendship and voluntary services both in Iran and around the globe" and to alleviate human suffering and empowering the affected societies through effectively utilizing the capacities of youth and volunteers in humanitarian as well as:

- Promoting Peace, Friendship and Understanding through Humanitarian Diplomacy
- Assisting with Creating a Resilient Society, Reducing Risks and Responding Effectively to Disasters
- Assisting with Safe and Immune Livelihood and Preserve the Environment
- Promoting Social Participation in Humanitarian Activities through Strengthening the Role of Youth and Volunteers

Based on the vision, IRCS will also assist with creating a resilient society, reducing risks, and responding effectively to disasters, assist with safe and immune livelihoods, and preserving the environment, promoting social participation in humanitarian activities, through strengthening the role of youth and volunteers.

By building the IRCS capacity to sustain its reach, access, and mission by applying for the NSD funds. Furthermore, the IRCS has applied for NSIA fund and CBF fund. The NSIA fund is in line with the Preparedness for Effective Response (PER) is an approach that support them to identify and plan for critical capacity strengthening preparedness actions response, to ensure timely and effective humanitarian assistance in line with the IRCS auxiliary role and mandate.

Further, the CBF is in line with the Capacity Development for the Iranian National Society (IRCS) in line of initiating Youth Volunteers Management database for developing and managing the volunteers in an efficient and effective way.

Strategic and operational coordination

Multi-year high level objectives of the National Society

To increase IRCS financial resources, both through domestic fundraising and greater international support to the IRCS, the followings will be pursued:

- Facilitate peer-to-peer connections between the National Society and other Middle East and North Africa National Societies, including through participation in regional networks such as on disaster management
- Design a funding strategy and resource mobilization plan and facilitate in seeking Office of Foreign Assets Control licenses
- Balance and maximize partnerships with UN agencies, leveraging the International Organization status of the IFRC
- Expand the National Society's partnerships with multilaterals and international financial institutions, bridging global and regional opportunities
- Develop fundraising tools and channels for enhancing the manufacturing and quality of the National Society's Helal Textile tents
- Extend technical support from the IFRC's shelter expertise to ensure that National Society's relief tents are manufactured according to internationally accepted standards, and are accredited for regional and global supply
- Provide support services to the National Society to procure ambulances, search, and rescue equipment, specialized medical equipment and operational fleet vehicles
- Train National Society staff and volunteers on the communication strategy and production of materials, and produce humanitarian assistance
- communication products for international audience
- Develop advocacy communication tools to showcase the rationale and intended functions of the Red Crescent Houses for national-level organizations involved in disaster management – such as the National Disaster Management Organization
- Enhance media coverage of the Red Crescent Houses programme expansion and other National Society-owned digital tools and websites showcasing the initiative
- Produce humanitarian diplomacy documents and common narratives together with the National Society
- Profile and participate actively in humanitarian coordination
- Engage in dialogue with humanitarian actors and provide support to participating National Societies to amplify the voice of the Iranian Red Crescent with their respective governments
- Provide the National Society with digital transformation and information management knowledge and skills
- Invest in innovative entrepreneurship approaches and ideas developed by National Society youth and volunteers
-

Longer-term support from the IFRC Network

- Promoting humanitarian footprint of IRCS by establishing regular Movement Coordination Collaboration leadership meetings in Iran by joint efforts in connecting local actors for humanitarian action, with IRCS being prominent in lead position.
- Ensuring that joint coordination tools and mechanisms are in use within the Movement response where a Movement response is required.
- Supporting the IRCS in launching financial and management systems.
- Training the staff and users
- Supporting the IRCS through participation in regional and global skill share events.

National Society development

Multi-year high level objectives of the National Society

The IFRC Network is a network of relevant local organizations who are trusted partners of choice or local humanitarian action with the capabilities to act in the global network.

- Support the National Society in constitutional amendments
- Strengthen the National Society's results-based monitoring and evaluation, and better demonstrate their impact on communities
- Design a monitoring and evaluation plan to track and report progress against all ongoing emergencies
- Conduct technical training for the National Society on data collection, analysis, and management
- Design a data management system for data security which meets data protection guidelines
- Complete the IFRC project partner financial management capacity review, and provide recommendations
- Conduct finance-related training sessions to enhance the knowledge and skills in project financial management.
- Continue working closely with the National Society and other stakeholders to speed up the transfer of financial resources through the international banking system

Longer-term support from the IFRC Network

- Guiding and coordinating complementary support from the Movement partners towards IRCS NSD plans and priorities.
- Organizing movement coordination meetings, and providing updates to the Movement partners
- IFRC providing support under membership services to facilitate the procurement of 1,000 relief and rescue vehicles to uplift the disaster response capacity of IRCS

Humanitarian diplomacy

Multi-year high level objectives of the National Society

- Developing communication and public advocacy resources and guidance, supported by IFRC network, to enhance their impact and improve understanding of their role and activities for international audiences.
- Developing a communication strategy plan.
- Strengthen Movement dialogue on policy issues to consolidate its influence in the humanitarian sector

Longer-term support from the IFRC Network

- Developing advocacy reports policy briefs on humanitarian diplomacy issues
- Promoting its image and advocating for change, affecting, public behavior, policies, and decisions on a domestic, regional, and global scale.

Accountability and agility (cross-cutting)

Multi-year high level objectives of the National Society

- Developing organizational strategies, plans and policies priorities innovation for driving systems and cultural change,
- Supporting Leadership by developing opportunities that enhance their capacity in anticipation and drive agility and innovation.

Longer-term support from the IFRC Network

- Using innovative and transformative approaches to better anticipate, adapt to, and change for complex challenges and opportunities.

The IFRC Network

The IFRC

The IFRC re-established a country delegation in Iran in 2021 to increase support for the National Society in its mandate as an auxiliary to the public authorities in the humanitarian field. This delegation coordinates and facilitates IFRC membership support in Iran to fully harness the combined potential of the membership. In recent years, IFRC supported the National Society through several Disaster Response Emergency Fund (DREF) and Emergency Appeals operations in relation to earthquakes, droughts, floods, and population movement.

The IFRC supports the National Society in Iran to achieve the following main objectives:

- Reach milestones set out in its Strategic Plan,
- Build the National Society's capacity to sustain its reach, access, and mission,
- Increase the resilience of communities on the ground,
- Support long-term joint planning and reporting beyond emergency response,
- Improve the National Society's visibility and positioning,
- Increase information-sharing on IFRC global digital platforms,
- Use aggregated Federation-wide data to position the Red Cross Red Crescent brand.

IFRC Membership coordination

The International Federation Red Cross Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) established a Country Delegation in Iran in 1991 and continues to play a key role in supporting the mandate of the Iranian Red Crescent Society (IRCS) as an auxiliary to the public authorities in the humanitarian field. Additionally, one of the IFRC's statutory obligations is to coordinate and facilitate the IFRC membership support in Iran to fully harness the power of Partner National Societies (PNS) and the combined potential of the membership.

Member NS support Iranian RC remotely, in view of the difficulties of establishing a presence in Iran. As such, the coordination of membership is directed towards mobilizing support most efficiently from the sister National Societies than actual operational coordination.

The membership coordination in Iran will result in:

- Supporting Iranian Red Crescent to achieve milestones set against their 5-year strategic plan.
- Contributing to build IRCS capacity for sustaining their reach, access, and mission.
- Building resilience of communities on the ground.
- Joint planning and reporting beyond emergency situations.
- Improved visibility and position.
- Increased information sharing on the IFRC GO platform.
- Aggregated Federation-wide data used to position the RCRCS brand.

The IFRC is supporting the National Society in joint advocacy, humanitarian diplomacy, and coordination with the authorities and other humanitarian actors. Collaboratively, they will also seek to influence policy and investment decisions, to ensure they address humanitarian needs.

Movement coordination

Within the Movement, IFRC and ICRC are the only RCRC entity present with country offices in Iran. IRCS, IFRC, and ICRC maintain continuous dialogue to ensure that Movement relations are effective and are based on mutual respect. Red Pillar's footprint will be reinforced, by being more engaged, influential, and vocal in Movement platforms, including Strengthening Movement Cooperation and Coordination (SMCC), reinforcing the auxiliary role of the National Society and visibility in their own countries. The International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) promotes International Humanitarian Law (IHL) and works with the authorities in Iran as well. IFRC and ICRC join their efforts to support IRCS' humanitarian diplomacy in view of enhancing principled humanitarian action and support.

Coordination with other actors

Disaster response efforts of ministries, local authorities, NGOs, and the IRCS are coordinated by the National Disaster Management Organization (NDMO). IRCS is mandated to render relief, rescue, and emergency shelter services and provide community-based awareness on disaster risks and preparedness. Sectorial services are led and implemented widely by line ministries supported by UN agencies in Iran. IRCS has a permanent liaison person within the NDMO. There is a positive and regular level of coordination and cooperation amongst agencies and local authorities on the local level. IRCS is mandated by the government as the local humanitarian partner for all humanitarian agencies operating in the country. As such, IRCS has established partnerships and is working closely with: UNICEF, WFP, WHO, UNHCR, UNFPA, UNOCHA, MSF (France/Swiss), Norwegian Refugee Council, Relief International.

Operational constraints – not for public versions

Multiple crises are at rise with equal decrease to access for resources. HNS mandate is to be conveners of disaster/crisis response/search/rescue/early recovery. Sanctions are denting the speed of resources mobilization, blocking preparedness efforts (access to licenses/software, ambulances, life detecting equipment batteries, funds mobilization, specialized health equipment, specialized search/rescue equipment-mountain rescuing, air lifting, repel equipment, spare parts for fleets, operational specialized vehicles, helicopters etc.). IRCS is depleting its own resources at a faster pace than replenishment. Demand for IRCS public humanitarian services is increasing with time as disasters are recurring with more frequency and magnitude. The system strengthening, national society development is not attracting resources as it should be. Hence operational pace is far ahead of the support services systems strengthening.

Monitoring and evaluation framework – not for public versions

Impact and reach indicators		
Strategic Priority	Indicator	Most recent baseline ²
Climate and Environment	# of people reached with activities to address rising climate risks	10,000,000
	# of people reached with heatwave risk reduction, preparedness, or response	3,000,000
	# of people reached with activities to address environmental problems	200,000
	Implementing nature-based solutions (including those with a particular focus on the planting of trees and mangroves)?	Yes
	Implementing environmental or climate campaigns focused on behavior change, plastic reduction, or clean-ups?	Yes
	Developing and implementing strategies and plans that address rising climate and environmental risks?	Yes
Crises and Disasters	# of people reached with Disaster Risk Reduction	10,000,000
	# of people reached per year with support services, in-kind, cash and voucher assistance for emergency response and recovery	1,000,000
	% of humanitarian assistance delivered using cash and vouchers	NA

² [FDRS](#) or other – specify source and year

	# of people reached with livelihoods support	600,000
	# of people reached with shelter support	600,000
Health and wellbeing	# of people reached with contextually appropriate health services	2,000,000
	# of people reached with contextually appropriate water, sanitation, and hygiene services	100,000
	# of people trained in first aid	2,906,260
	# of people donating blood	70,000
	# of people reached with psychosocial and mental health services	30,000
	# of people reached with immunization services	NA
Migration and displacement	# of migrants and displaced persons reached with services for assistance and protection	600,000
	# of Humanitarian Service Points (HSPs) that provided assistance and/or protection to people on the move along land-based migration routes	56
	Advocacy, dialogues, educational or communication initiatives to change the legal, policy, or operational environment to better assist and protect people on the move?	Yes
	Data collection, research, analysis, or other information management initiatives to better assist and protect people on the move?	Yes
Values, Power, and Inclusion	# of people reached by National Society educational programs	10,000,000
	# of people whose access to education is facilitated through National Society programming	10,000,000
	# of people reached by protection, gender, and inclusion programming	150,000
	Is Community Engagement and Accountability integrated and institutionalized in the National Society policies, operations, and procedures (with clear benchmarks)?	Yes
	% of people surveyed who report receiving useful and actionable information	NA
Institutional indicators		
Enabling Function	Indicator	
EF 1 – Strategic and operational coordination	# of government led coordination platforms the National Society is part of	4
	# of formal interagency/international coordination platforms the IFRC Network is part of	5
EF 2 – National Society Development	Strategy for strengthening the auxiliary role developed or implemented	Yes
	One National Society Development plan in place	No
	Youth engagement strategy developed or in place	Yes
	All volunteers covered by health, accident, and death compensation	Yes
EF 3 – Humanitarian diplomacy	Participation in IFRC-led communication campaigns	Yes
	Domestic advocacy strategies developed aligning, at least in part, with global IFRC advocacy strategies	No
EF 4 – Accountability and agility	Strengthened integrity and reputational risk mechanisms	Yes
	PSEA policy in place to enforce prevention and support survivors?	Yes
	PSEA Action Plan in place to enforce prevention and support survivors?	Yes
	Progress in digital transformation according to the digital maturity model outlined in the IFRC Digital Transformation Strategy	No

	Functioning data management systems that inform decision making and support monitoring and reporting on the impact and evidence of the IFRC network's contributions	Yes
Financial indicators		
Figures	Desired level of detail	
Total income	TBC	
Total expenditure	NA	

Quality and accountability

An overarching planning, monitoring, evaluation, and reporting (PMER) framework will be developed for the country plan and updated according to the level of funding coverage which the plan receives.

- Monitoring against performance and quality indicators mapped to National Society logframes.
- IFRC information products including operations updates against the Emergency Appeal, pledge-based reports, the IFRC Go page for Iran, and 3W dashboard showing membership engagement.
- Implementation of regular financial audits.
- Mainstreaming of minimum standards and actions for CEA and PGI across IFRC and NS portfolios.
- Adherence to IFRC and National Society policies on prevention and response to sexual exploitation and abuse.
- Focus for IFRC capacity-building will include training and capacity-building on data quality, ethics, management, and digital transformation.
- Acquisition of the goods and services according to IFRC procedures and standards, in close coordination with the IFRC Secretariat's Global Humanitarian Services & Supply Chain Management, utilizing, if required, IFRC structures and existing regional arrangements.
- A unified risk management approach will be led by the National Society (see risk management section).

Risk management – not for public versions

An agreed upon risk management strategy will be developed with the National Society to ensure risk management is done proactively to support and inform decision making. The risk management strategy will cover;

- a. Development and update of risk management frameworks and documentation guiding the implementation of risk management activities. This will also cover the requisite risk management tools and templates,
- b. Operational plan risk assessments, monitoring, and risk reporting,
- c. Development of an action plan and follow up to ensure regular update of the risk register,
- d. Risk training and awareness for risk champions and all staff to promote the organizational risk culture.