



@Iranian_RCS responding to flood affected population in S&B province

Appeal: MDRIR014	Country: Iran, Islamic Republic of	Hazard: Flood	Type of DREF: Response
Crisis Category: Yellow	Event Onset: Sudden	DREF Allocation: CHF 442,667	
Glide Number: -	People Affected: 258,387 people	People Targeted: 22,000 people	
Operation Start Date: 2024-03-21	Operation Timeframe: 6 months	Operation End Date: 30-09-2024	DREF Published: 21-03-2024

Targeted Areas: **Sistan-o baluchestan**

Description of the Event

Date of event

2024-02-26



Map of affected counties in S&B province

What happened, where and when?

Due to heavy rainfall and a severe cold wave starting from Monday, February 26th to the present day, March 8th, 2023, 844 villages, 14,725 households, and 63,343 individuals were severely affected across Sistan and Balouchestan provinces by the devastating floods. Over 3,000 hectares of farmland and banana gardens have been destroyed particularly in Konarak, Chabahar, and Dalgan. With 500 villages rendered inaccessible and 9 dams overflowing, the scale of destruction is profound, with over 20,000 homes damaged and vital power and drinking water networks disrupted in more than 520 villages. The rural communities, notably the 26,640 nomadic households, are among the most affected and vulnerable. So far, 258,387 people across 16 counties namely Khash, Sib-o Soran, Fanuj, Iranshahr, Mirjaveh, Nikshahr, Dalgaan, Chabahar, Saravan, Zahedan, Nimroz, Sarbaz, and Mehrestan have been affected.



IRCS' Air & Ground Relief & Rescue Operations to Respond to the Flood Affected Population in S&B



IRCS' SAR teams responding to the flood affected population

Scope and Scale

The devastating flood wreaked havoc across the southern region of Sistan and Baluchestan, obliterating over 3,000 hectares of farmland and banana gardens spanning 16 counties, particularly devastating areas like Konarak, Chababar, and Dalgan. With 500 villages rendered inaccessible and 9 dams overflowing, the scale of destruction is profound, with over 20,000 homes damaged and vital power and drinking water networks disrupted in 520 villages. The rural communities, notably the 26,640 nomadic households, are among the hardest hit, particularly in Nikshahr, Qasr-e-Qand, and Sarbaz counties. The consequences on healthcare are dire, especially for vulnerable groups such as mothers and infants. The floods have left a trail of destruction, washing away entire villages and inflicting significant damage on underprivileged communities, severely impacting agricultural assets, infrastructure, and residential buildings. The psychological toll is immense, with lingering tensions that will require substantial time and effort to address. As affected households grapple with displacement, 5,176 individuals find themselves living in makeshift tents, having lost virtually all possessions beneath layers of mud. Urgent needs abound, including food, cash assistance, potable water, medication, blankets, and crucial psychosocial support to navigate the trauma and upheaval. The road to recovery will be long and arduous, requiring concerted efforts to rebuild shattered lives and communities.

According to Iran Meteorological Organization, the Orange Alert was issued on 10th March for Sistan & Baluchistan. IRCS is preparing to scale up response for possible displacement under new alert, which means that our DREF might request a scaleup in coming time according to the context.

Source Information

Source Name	Source Link
1. IRNA News Agency	https://en.irna.ir/news/85408129/Relief-workers-aid-19-000-flood-victims-in-Sistan-and-Baluchestan
2. IRCS Website	https://www.rcs.ir/



Previous Operations

Has a similar event affected the same area(s) in the last 3 years?	No
Did it affect the same population group?	-
Did the National Society respond?	-
Did the National Society request funding form DREF for that event(s)	-
If yes, please specify which operation	-

If you have answered yes to all questions above, justify why the use of DREF for a recurrent event, or how this event should not be considered recurrent:

-

Lessons learned:

Floods are indeed recurrent disasters in Iran. The neighboring provinces are susceptible to flooding due to various factors such as their geography, including the presence of rivers and seasonal rainfall patterns. The region often experiences heavy rainfall during the monsoon season, which can lead to overflowing rivers and flash floods, causing significant damage to infrastructure, homes, and agriculture. Additionally, the lack of proper drainage systems and infrastructure exacerbates the impact of flooding in the area. Over the years, the province has witnessed several devastating flood events, highlighting the recurrent nature of this disaster in the region. Focusing on resilience and comprehensive disaster risk management, protocols for vulnerable groups in floods, training managers in relief response aligned with national frameworks, promoting public safety culture via Halal houses network, acquiring helicopters (including night vision) and boats for swift item transfer and health team dispatch, organizing round table and field exercises as per national guidelines, and watershed management were key lessons to mitigate flood impacts and improve response by the IRCS.

Previous DREFs were mostly launched as replenishments of items hence included bulk procurement. Despite implanting a functional follow-up framework and mechanism within operation and support services stakeholders, the delivery of replenished items could not be completed in the DREF timeframe. Many factors are resisting like funds transfer delays, economic situation, inflation fragility of the market, and suppliers' capacity to name a few. IFRC and IRCS, from leadership to operation levels, have installed more cohesive collaboration and communication structures. We saw some results in terms of improvement in sensitization for the main stakeholders.

IFRC Country Delegation to Iran lacked Programme staff. As a lesson learned, we hired a program coordinator under regular resources and distributed program tasks to our reporting officer. Now, we have 1.5 program staff in our delegation whose presence is helping to maintain the speed of operation.

We agreed in principle with the leadership of the NS, that for every DREF operation, we will be facilitated by the deployment of different surge profiles.

Current National Society Actions

Start date of National Society actions

2024-02-26

Shelter, Housing And Settlements	The IRCS, in terms of shelter, has provided emergency transit camps and distributed relief tents and reached 5,076 plus 5,176 (in total 10, 252) individuals to those in dire need. In addition, IRCS distributed 3,238 ground mats for added comfort and protection, 6,323 warm blankets to ward off the chill of night, and 10,755 kg of durable plastic sheets to shield the settlements. Recognizing the importance of warmth in the face of adversity, IRCS has also reached 618 HHs with multi-purpose heaters to offer respite from the cold. Through IRCS' air rescue helicopters (83 sorties), 43 relief consignments and 1929 food packages were distributed to 30 villages. This intervention is ongoing.
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Livelihoods And Basic Needs	<p>Over 7,321 10-day food parcels and 15,822 72-hour food parcels have been swiftly distributed to reach 23,143 households (92,572 individuals) to ensure food security in the wake of this catastrophe. Additionally, 65,000 drinking water bottles and 16,000 loaves of bread have been distributed among the most affected. It is noteworthy that the operation is ongoing, and the figures will be increased. Amidst the disaster, IRCS has prioritized the most vulnerable households, endeavoring to meet their basic needs with unwavering compassion. Through these concerted efforts, IRCS remains steadfast in its mission to alleviate suffering, provide comfort, and restore hope to those affected by the floods.</p>
Health	<p>To safeguard public health and hygiene amidst challenging conditions, IRCS has reached 467 households with the hygiene kits, ensuring that individuals can maintain cleanliness and prevent the spread of diseases in temporary shelters. This intervention is ongoing.</p> <p>Furthermore, 16 technical MHPSS teams composed of trained youth volunteers (80 volunteers) have been dispatched from Fars, Kerman (neighboring provinces) as well as Sistan and Baluchestan provincial branches to support the most affected individuals with mental health services. These teams have reached 4,281 individuals in total.</p> <p>The operations are still ongoing and referring to the Iran Meteorological Organization orange alerts, further displacement is admissible. Hence, the MHPSS response is expected to be scaled up. We are monitoring the situation and will update the response figures on the Go Platform regularly.</p>
Community Engagement And Accountability	<p>In facilitating and reaching out to communities under inundation in remote and inaccessible areas and villages, the Helal Houses initiated the engagement of communities to get mobilized in opening the block routes and providing access to the response teams. IRCS field teams are in direct communication with communities to support the needs assessments and apply conflict-sensitive approaches for distributions. They agree with on-ground communities regarding prioritization of the vulnerable groups.</p>
Coordination	<p>The IRCS has demonstrated effective coordination by collaborating with local non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and stakeholders. This collaborative effort aims to prevent the duplication of relief efforts and maximize the utilization of both human resources and relief supplies stored in warehouses. By fostering synergy among various entities, IRCS endeavors to optimize response efforts and efficiently address the pressing needs of the affected population.</p> <p>The Honorable President of I. R. of Iran has visited the field and praised the efforts of the IRCS and emphasized the coordinated long-term interventions by stakeholders.</p> <p>The Secretary-General and Head of the Relief and Rescue Organization (RARO) deployed right from the beginning of the operation to closely monitor the operation and coordinate the efforts of response teams and public authorities.</p> <p>The IRCS is a key member of the inter-agency coordination mechanism at the national and provincial levels. At the provincial level, the Disaster Management Taskforce is organized, and meetings are held on a daily basis with the participation of the city Governorate, the IRCS Managing Director, the Emergency Medical Services (EMS), Road and relevant governmental departments to prepare and mobilize resources for emergency accommodation in order to set up and manage the emergency camps. In this task force, IRCS is in charge of search and rescue, emergency food and shelter, and public awareness. The public is also being informed about the response operation via social media daily via the IRCS platform in the initial phase of the disaster response.</p>
Resource Mobilization	<p>The IRCS has rapidly responded to the disaster by mobilizing all relief and rescue branches, bases, and Helal Houses not only within the province but also across seven neighboring provinces, including South Khorasan, North Khorasan, Kerman, Yazd, Chahmahal & Bakhtiari, Bushehr, and Razavi Khorasan. To ensure efficient management of resources, the flood-affected areas have been strategically divided into zones, with each zone assigned to an auxiliary province for coordinated relief efforts. Currently, a</p>



total of 741 Search and Rescue (SAR) teams comprising 3,944 dedicated staff and volunteers have been actively engaged in ongoing operations. Leveraging a diverse fleet, IRCS has deployed 2 helicopters, 397 operational vehicles, and 33 boats to navigate through the inundated regions, providing vital assistance and humanitarian aid to those in distress. In addition, 5,227 vehicles were extricated and dewatered in 68 residential units.

ECHO, IOM, and UNOCHA are in collaboration with the IFRC delegation in IRAN. We are coordinating operational connections between IRCS and the said entities so that possible contributions synergize for efficient response.

IFRC Network Actions Related To The Current Event

<p>Secretariat</p>	<p>The IFRC Delegation to Iran stands in sincere solidarity with the affected communities and has been actively engaged in closely monitoring the response efforts of the IRCS. Through close collaboration and partnership with the International Operations Division and other concerned deputies and affiliated organizations, the IFRC Delegation has provided invaluable technical support, leveraging its expertise to craft comprehensive field reports that accurately reflect the evolving needs on the ground. Furthermore, the IFRC Delegation has played a pivotal role in facilitating communication and coordination efforts, ensuring effective dissemination of response reports and information through social media, and feeding the IFRC Go Platform to enhance situational awareness and to proceed with launching the DREF request to partially cover the operations costs. By working together synergistically, the IFRC delegation is making efforts to effectively mobilize resources, strengthen response capacities, and ultimately, contribute to the resilience and recovery of the affected population in S&B province.</p>
<p>Participating National Societies</p>	<p>So far, no RCRC Movement actor has intervened in or supported the operation.</p>

ICRC Actions Related To The Current Event

<p>NA</p>

Other Actors Actions Related To The Current Event

<p>Government has requested international assistance</p>	<p>No</p>
<p>National authorities</p>	<p>Concerted by the National Disaster Management Organization (NDMO), public authorities, army, and NGOs have proactively deployed their operational teams to the province and are supporting the IRCS to keep responding to the affected communities. The estate will grant loans to households with damaged or destroyed houses in the recovery phase after carrying out a detailed assessment. According to the Ministry of Interior, an amount of 8 million USD (advance payment) is allocated to the provincial governorate for reconstruction of damaged/destroyed houses and infrastructures. All damaged infrastructure and destroyed houses will receive loans and grants when a full detailed assessment is implemented.</p>
<p>UN or other actors</p>	<p>So far, no UN agency or iNGOs have provided support to the operation. However, should any assistance be extended, this report will be promptly updated to reflect the developments.</p>

Are there major coordination mechanism in place?

Employing a strategic and meticulously orchestrated coordination framework, a multitude of local NGOs, humanitarian organizations, as well as private and governmental institutions, have rallied behind the Iranian Red Crescent Society (IRCS) in its pivotal role as the



designated responder to natural disasters, as mandated by the National Disaster Management Organization (NDMO). This concerted effort aims to eliminate duplication of efforts, ensuring that resources are deployed efficiently and effectively to reach all affected individuals. By fostering this collaborative approach, the collective response is fortified, enabling a unified front against the adversities wrought by natural disasters. Moreover, this coordinated effort serves to maximize the impact and reach of humanitarian aid, thereby magnifying its efficacy in mitigating the suffering and restoring stability in affected communities. Through this cohesive partnership, the humanitarian community stands poised to confront the challenges posed by disaster with resilience, compassion, and unwavering determination.

Needs (Gaps) Identified



Multi purpose cash grants

The unconditional multipurpose cash assistance is vital to support the affected households in a dignified and fast way to empower them to some extent to purchase the items they require which may vary from one household to another.

This intervention will support the local economy and it is more feasible with lessened load on the NS. The early cash transfer improves the welfare of the families during and after the flood, reducing asset loss, and supporting early recovery. It is also a choice for families during the critical times.

The scale of the impact is huge and continuity in Multi-Purpose Cash Grants can be the lifeline for the affected communities. To have impact through the intervention with limited resources, we can do twice cash distribution trying to cover the same families (the most vulnerable 1,500 HHs). It's better to have an impact rather than giving one round to many families.



Health

Health Caravans need to be dispatched as well as the MHPSS youth teams to reach the affected people with both mental and physical health services. These caravans are voluntary based and composed of basic healthcare services and public health promotive and curative interventions to the remote and most vulnerable households in villages.

It is vital since the affected households are exposed to health hazards and water contamination hence, they need service delivery at doorsteps till the stakeholders manage to revive the basic service delivery structure.

Due to the flooding situation, there is a high risk of water-borne disease outbreaks like Cholera and Typhoid. Public health awareness raising is also essential to take preventive measures and promote hygiene practices and safe behaviors. Thus, the health caravans will tackle such needs.



Water, Sanitation And Hygiene

One of the main needs of the affected households is definitely drinking water and the IRCS is distributing drinking water bottles (65,000 so far) with the food packages. The households' access to clean drinking water is disrupted and proper sanitation facilities are unavailable. The remedy to tackle this need is beyond the DREF scope. In case, authorities request for the Emergency Appeal (EA), our support can be provided to cope with this partially.



Risk Reduction, Climate Adaptation And Recovery

The frequency and intensity of climate-triggered disasters are on the rise in Iran. Hence, IRCS' community implanted system and structure (Helal Houses) needs enhancement and resources to continue preparing the communities against the adverse effects.

Local Helal House needs to be trained in Basic Emergency Response Training and climate adaptation training. Thus, they can cope with response to and recover from disasters in the initial phase. These communities will be also familiar with disaster risk reduction measures and trainings which are approved by the IRCS standard training package. Local communities through the Helal House network will receive basic response kits including First Aid kits and will learn how to utilize them.



Any identified gaps/limitations in the assessment

During the assessment phase of the flood, several gaps or limitations were identified, which can be outlined below:

1) Access Constraints: Floodwaters render certain areas inaccessible to assessment teams, particularly in Dashtyari, Chabahar, and Konarak which distorted the accuracy and comprehensiveness of the assessment to some extent. IRCS has mobilized air rescue and boats to cope with this constraint.

2) Time Constraints: In the immediate aftermath of the flood, a detailed assessment is impossible as the DREF application needs to be submitted in a short period. Hence, rapid assessments have been done to identify the needs of the affected population.

3) Resource Limitations: Since S&B province is the biggest province in Iran in terms of area, conducting comprehensive/detailed assessments requires significant resources, including personnel, transportation, access, and equipment. In resource-constrained environments, assessment teams struggled a lot to cover vast areas or reach remote communities, resulting in gaps in data collection.

4) Coordination Challenges: Effective coordination among multiple stakeholders is essential for conducting assessments and coordinating response efforts. To enhance the coordination and tackle this constraint, a filed EOC has been set up to expedite the data collection process and to facilitate leading the operations response.

Operational Strategy

Overall objective of the operation

This DREF allocation aims at supporting 5,500 HHs (22,000 individuals) affected by the flood, by providing unconditional cash distribution, MHPSS services, basic healthcare services, and Community Emergency Response Training across the target villages and counties in Sistan and Balouchestan province for 6 months.

Operation strategy rationale

After conducting initial rapid assessment in the impacted regions, the IRCS has pinpointed the urgent requirements and top priorities of the most at-risk individuals and is taking action by supplying essential food and household items. In tune with its immediate response duties, the IRCS is delivering crucial aid such as search and rescue operations, first aid, food distribution, and emergency shelter provisions. Through this DREF, the aim is to address the pressing needs of targeted vulnerable population by providing livelihoods and offering healthcare services to 5,500 affected households (22,000 individuals). The NS will maintain vigilance over the situation, particularly focusing on the quality of aid provided to affected families. Operational teams of the IRCS at the provincial level and neighbouring provinces will adapt to changing needs and risks, including issues related to accessing affected communities, availability of relief supplies, and community satisfaction. The IFRC country delegation to IRAN will aid the relevant IRCS departments in abiding necessary related measures and needful reports. Different surge profiles will be designated to ensure the effectiveness of interventions, with their responsibilities and qualifications determined by the IFRC MENA and GVA levels considering selection criteria, availability, and contextual factors. The IFRC delegation teams will collaborate to oversee and facilitate the execution of activities, ensuring adherence to timelines and proper implementation of planned initiatives.

Targeting Strategy

Who will be targeted through this operation?

The IRCS will prioritize the most vulnerable households among affected populations in the affected districts based on primary data obtained from the Welfare organization, and the selection criteria will be carried out in conjunction and consultation with the local authorities. Priority will be given to those who live in damaged houses, those with disabilities, women-headed households with children, and unemployed people. Emphasizing a proactive stance towards addressing pressing needs, particular attention will be accorded to households grappling with severe challenges, including those residing in structurally compromised dwellings, individuals with disabilities requiring specialized support, women-headed households caring for dependent children, and unemployed individuals facing economic hardship. In line with this commitment to comprehensive support, a diverse range of essential provisions will be disbursed to affected families. This includes unconditional cash, MHPSS, and basic healthcare services.



Explain the selection criteria for the targeted population

Beneficiaries will be selected upon the following criteria:

- People residing in the affected villages or counties;
- 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 marginalized groups;
- Households with insufficient coping mechanisms;

Total Targeted Population

Women	10,780	Rural	70%
Girls (under 18)	-	Urban	30%
Men	11,220	People with disabilities (estimated)	-
Boys (under 18)	-		
Total targeted population	22,000		

Risk and Security Considerations

Please indicate about potential operation risk for this operations and mitigation actions

Risk	Mitigation action
Deteriorating weather conditions due to further devastating floods that may hinder access	Activating the contingency plan to dispatch teams and stocks from the neighboring provinces.
Prolonged inflation and tightened sanctions possibly will hit local market capacity hence procurements could be delayed.	Discussing with NS the possibility of International procurement if needed in the DREF operations. Shifting to multi Purpose Cash modality will reduce this risk of suppliers capacity.
Possible blockage of funds transfer due to conscious approach of the intermediary banking channel	The IFRC legal, financial and treasury departments have worked to unblock the banking transfers at various levels. Since the start of 2022, the IFRC managed to transfer almost all requested amounts to the country. At the national, MENA regional, and GVA levels, efforts are underway to strictly adhere to agreed protocols and are in constant communication with stakeholders to meet the needs so that funds transfers can happen with high speed. Banking channels and related compliance protocols are regularly consciously investigated. To keep donor-compliant/operational advances reconciliations intact, IFRC/IRCS offices receive daily technical financial support at the country level.

Please indicate any security and safety concerns for this operation

There is no high risk of security for the operational staff and volunteers. IRCS is very well accepted among the communities and is well connected with all sectors in the country and the affected areas.

In terms of Child Safeguarding Risk Analysis, the IRCS follows the IFRC guidelines and policies. The risk assessment analysis checklist was translated into Persian and the first sessions were conducted for coordinating division. Further plans to roll out sensitization to the operational divisions could not be materialized due to the underfunded recovery plans of the country delegation. To counter this, we have planned to run basic orientation sessions during this operation under PDM and Lesson Learnt/Helal House CERT.



Has the child safeguarding risk analysis assessment been completed?

No

Planned Intervention



Multi Purpose Cash

Budget: CHF 300,000

Targeted Persons: 6,000

Indicators

Title	Target
# of households received cash assistance in 2 rounds	1,500
% of HHs satisfied with the unconditional cash assistance	80
# of PDM reports developed	1

Priority Actions

- Distribution of unconditional cash
- Coordination on the national level and other humanitarian actors regarding CVA programming to harmonize the (transfer value, installment, selection criteria, etc.).
- Conduct cash feasibility, market assessments, and FSP assessments to identify whether cash is the best option.
- Check whether the FSP agreement/contract is in place or not, if yes (it should be based on the IFRC procurement standards, (if not) Conduct FSP mapping and framework agreement /or service contract to deliver cash assistance.
- Conduct a needs assessment to identify the most vulnerable people and identify the basic needs that will help to determine the assistance transfer value.
- Distribute the cash through the contracted FSP.
- Follow up and monitoring of CASH activities
- CVA capacity building for cash and voucher assistance by delivering (induction sessions, CVA face-to-face training, and Rapid market assessment).
- Conduct PDM surveys



Health

Budget: CHF 40,000

Targeted Persons: 22,000

Indicators

Title	Target
# of people received healthcare and MHPSS services in 2 rounds	22,000
% of people satisfied with healthcare and MHPSS services	80
# of deployed health caravans	2



Priority Actions

- Deployment of Health Caravans
- Providing basic healthcare and MHPSS services
- Conducting satisfaction surveys on MHPSS Services



Risk Reduction, Climate Adaptation And Recovery

Budget: CHF 58,650

Targeted Persons: 200

Indicators

Title	Target
# of participants in CERT Trainings	150
% of participants satisfied with CERT training	80
# of field monitoring visits completed	3
# of Helal Houses equipped with Basic Response Kits	10

Priority Actions

- Conducting Community Emergency Response Training (CERT)
- Equipping Helal Houses with Basic Response Kits

Note: (S&B is the biggest province in Iran in terms of topography. The population is scattered and more nomadic. Hence IRCS has 346 Helal Houses (248 rural & 49 urban) to provide first responder services during disasters and public awareness services during peacetime. 10 HH will be selected from the worst-hit rural areas and according to the IRCS selection criteria (population, density, risk index, etc.) The average catchment of every Helal House is 400 Households.



Secretariat Services

Budget: CHF 14,000

Targeted Persons: 2

Indicators

Title	Target
# of deployments	2
# of participants in Lesson Learnt Workshop	25
% of participants satisfied with Lesson Learnt Workshop	80
# of participants in CVA Workshop	25

Priority Actions

- Deployment of surge personnel
- Conducting Lessons Learned Workshop



About Support Services

How many staff and volunteers will be involved in this operation. Briefly describe their role.

In total, 61 staff & 612 volunteers along with their role will be engaged in the DREF operation as below:

- 1) IFRC Delegation: Coordination & Monitoring, facilitation for technical support, external national coordination, troubleshooting, PMER, donor compliance, promotion of action, interpretation & translation, capacity building, Funds transfer, MoU preparation (5 staff)
- 2) Intl Division: Internal IRCS coordination & follow up between operations & support service division. (5 staff & 2 volunteers)
- 3) Treasury: Financial transactions, internal control and audit, monitoring, financial reports, working advance clearances (3 staff)
- 4) SG Helal House Secretariat: Technical support, training implementation, field visits coordination and logistic facilitation (2 staff)
- 5) Volunteers Org.: Stakeholders engagement, volunteers mobilization, cash and voucher intervention assessment, internal reporting and distribution planning in the process of service providing, and beneficiary lists (3 staff)
- 6) Presidential Office: Overall authorization of approach, methodology and budget utilization for IRCS at HQ and province (1 staff)
- 7) Helal Houses at branch level: Response and preparedness activities at the local grass root level, community mobilization and supporting access and conflict resolution (150 volunteers)
- 8) S&B Provincial Branch: Main implementer in the field, accountable to fulfil the plan of action, providing the venue, accommodation, etc. for field visits and local authorities coordination and reporting. Also, beneficiary list provision and preparation. (15 staff & 300 volunteers)
- 9) Provincial Communication: Providing promotion of humanitarian actions at local and provincial media (1 staff)
- 10) Health Caravans: Providing basic health services to the local communities (1 staff & 80 volunteers)
- 11) Youth Division: Implementing and mobilizing youth members for the MHPSS services (1 staff & 80 volunteers)
- 12) Security, Logistics & IT: Ensuring access and coordination meetings with local authorities, provision of fleet, communication and IT services to connect HQ with local branch. (8 staff)
- 13) Legal: Approving MoU and cash grant modality (1 staff)
- 14) EOC, RARO: Interconnectedness center and operations for data collection (3 staff)
- 15) IFRC MENA: Technical support in hiring FSP, PMER, finance and cash implementation (8 staff)
- 16) Surge personnel to be deployed: (2 staff)
- 17) GENEVA IFRC Treasury: Assisting Funds Transfer (2 staff)

Will surge personnel be deployed? Please provide the role profile needed.

Two surge personnel will be deployed for one month to provide their technical services to support the IRCS in implementing the planned operation.

If there is procurement, will it be done by National Society or IFRC?

The IRCS will handle the procurement with technical support from the IFRC delegation to Iran and the IFRC Regional MENA delegation.



How will this operation be monitored?

Technical PMER capacity and support will be provided through the IFRC MENA Regional PMER team. Meanwhile, the IRCS Emergency Operations Center (EOC) and operation division will be responsible for monitoring the implementation of this emergency operation. The monitoring activities entail Post Distribution Monitoring (PDM) surveys that will be conducted with the recipients of relief items distributed. The PDM will measure the satisfaction of targeted people, along with the timeliness, relevance, and reach of the support provided. Reporting on the operation will be carried out in accordance with the IFRC DREF reporting standards, with a final report within three months after the end of the operation. An end-of-operation lessons learned exercise will take place to capture the relevance, efficiency, and effectiveness of the operation as well as to ensure that the best practices are captured to inform the planning and designing of future operations.

Please briefly explain the National Societies communication strategy for this operation

The IRCS has a strong Public Relations Department which leads the communications in this operation. Since the outset of the earthquake, the IRCS has been disseminating daily information for public awareness and information via their social media platforms (Telegram, Twitter, Instagram, and the official website). The National Society owns a TV studio and a newspaper, both disseminated nationwide. The IFRC MENA regional head of communications will provide additional support throughout the operation if required.



Budget Overview

International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

V2022.01

DREF budget tool for National Societies

National Society

Iranian Red Crescent Society

Appeal Code

MDRIR014

Date

03/05/2024

Operation

Sistan Baluchestan Flood Iran 2024

Currency (LC) &

CHF

Exchange Rate

1

Output Code	Description	Budget Group	Quantity	Unit	Unit Cost	Total Cost LC	Total Cost CHF
AP081	Unconditional Cash distribution	578	1,500.00	2	200.00	300,000.00	300,000.00
AP081	Banking charges	760	1.00 lumpsum		3,000.00	3,000.00	3,000.00
TOT_AP081	Multi-purpose cash grants					303,000.00	303,000.00
PO03	Multi-purpose Cash					303,000.00	303,000.00
AP109	Health Caravans and MHPSS services	540	2.00 Deployment		20,000.00	40,000.00	40,000.00
TOT_AP109	Health services in emergencies					40,000.00	40,000.00
PO04	Health					40,000.00	40,000.00
AP105	Support and Logistic Costs	594	1.00 Lumpsum		7,000.00	7,000.00	7,000.00
AP105	CVA Volunteers Moralization Costs (Assessment,	667	1.00 Lumpsum		10,000.00	10,000.00	10,000.00
TOT_AP105	National Society Disaster Management Capacity					17,000.00	17,000.00
AP106	PDM (visits & monitoring)	592	3.00 Evaluation		1,600.00	4,800.00	4,800.00
AP106	Basic Response Kits for Community Helal House	540	10.00 kit		1,300.00	13,000.00	13,000.00
AP106	Community Emergency Response Training	680	10.00 Training		1,385.00	13,850.00	13,850.00
AP106	Lesson Learnt Workshop	680	1.00 Workshop		5,000.00	5,000.00	5,000.00
AP106	CVA Training	680	1.00 Workshop		5,000.00	5,000.00	5,000.00
TOT_AP106	Disaster Law					41,650.00	41,650.00
PO09	Risk Reduction, Climate Adaptation and Recovery					58,650.00	58,650.00
AP122	Deployment of surge personnel	600	2.00 Deployment		7,000.00	14,000.00	14,000.00
TOT_AP122	Secretariat services strengthening					14,000.00	14,000.00
EA02	Secretariat Services					14,000.00	14,000.00
AP124							0.00
	DIRECT COSTS total					415,650.00	415,650.00
	INDIRECT COSTS					27,017.25	27,017.25
	TOTAL BUDGET					442,667.25	442,667.25

Internal

1/1

[Click here to download the budget file](#)



Contact Information

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[Click here for the reference](#)

