

# **Structure of the Iran Reconstruction Organization (IRO)**

## **1. Philosophy Behind the Establishment of the Organization**

### **Primary Objectives**

To create a temporary, non-political, operational, and emergency structure aimed at:

- Preserving the survival and social stability of members of society during the first six months
- Preventing the complete collapse of vital and social services
- Preventing chaos, famine, large-scale internal migration, and the outbreak of violence
- Preparing infrastructure for handover to the transitional government

Under no circumstances is this Organization a substitute for, competitor to, or parallel structure alongside a transitional or established government. Rather, it serves as a bridge across a governance vacuum in the sphere of public and relief services.

## **2. Environmental Assumptions**

The design of the Organization's structure and its required assumptions are based on the worst plausible scenario.

**Probable national conditions on “Day Zero” of collapse or overthrow:**

- Severe disruption or shutdown of the internet
- Disruption or shutdown of the national power grid
- Disruption or temporary shutdown of the fuel distribution network
- Suspension of the conventional monetary and banking system
- Shortage of medicine and food supplies
- Widespread internal migration from one region to another
- Collapse of supply chains across various sectors
- Absence of police and public security forces
- Absence of active municipal services
- Fragmentation within local and regional administrations
- Damage to certain vital infrastructures (refineries, dams, hospitals, etc.)

**Constraints:**

- No access to the national civil registration system
- No access to a stable financial system
- No access to stable communication infrastructure
- Public distrust toward newly formed entities
- Risk of theft or formation of destabilizing groups

**3. Operational Principles in Service Delivery**

- Human-centered approach

- Non-ideological and non-political character
- Full financial transparency
- Operational decentralization
- Coordination with international institutions
- Data-driven decision-making

#### **4. Macro Structure of the Organization**

A) Strategic Council

B) Operations Command Council

##### ***Strategic Council***

This Council constitutes the planning and decision-making pillar of the Organization.

##### **Composition:**

- Iranian experts inside and outside the country
- International crisis managers
- Representatives of global humanitarian institutions
- Independent financial observers

##### **Responsibilities:**

- Setting priorities
- Preventing potential abuses
- Exercising high-level oversight of operations

##### ***Operations Command Council***

This Council forms the executive core of the Organization and consists of six primary operational arms:

- Relief and Vital Services Center
- Infrastructure and Energy Command
- Social Order and Population Management Center
- Iranian Diaspora Network
- Financial Relief and Global Assistance Center
- Crisis Technology and Data Center

## **5. Details of the Main Operational Arms**

### **5.1. Relief and Vital Services Center**

#### **Objective:**

Provision of essential services, particularly during the first 30 days, and reduction of pressure on the national healthcare network.

#### **Responsibilities:**

- Food supply
- Drinking water supply
- Provision of essential medicines
- Emergency medical services
- Emergency shelter provision

#### **Practical Measures:**

- Establishment of regional distribution centers for food, medical, and support items

- Utilization of public infrastructure capacity (schools, stadiums, etc.)
- Deployment of mobile kitchens for emergency hot meals
- Establishment of field and camp clinics outside the capacity of the national healthcare system

## **5.2. Infrastructure and Energy Command**

### **Objective:**

Preventing the total collapse of the country.

### **Priorities:**

1. Supplying electricity to selected hospitals
2. Restoring emergency water supply networks
3. Establishing emergency fuel networks
4. Launching basic communications and telecommunications networks

### **Innovative Solutions:**

- Deployment of mobile solar microgrids
- Installation of modular generators to create stable regional power networks
- Use of Starlink and satellite-based systems for communication networks
- Establishment of local Mesh networks for stable connectivity

### **5.3. Social Order and Population Management Center**

**Objective:**

Structuring the secure delivery of programs and services in the absence of public order forces.

**Responsibilities:**

- Assisting in establishing minimum social security
- Registering service recipients
- Preventing inequitable distribution of resources

**Tools:**

- Emergency digital identity cards
- Lightweight biometric registration (fingerprint, facial recognition, etc.)
- Engagement of local and international volunteer teams

### **5.4. Iranian Diaspora Network**

**Objective:**

Leveraging the capacity of approximately 8 million Iranians residing outside Iran.

**Structure:**

- Volunteer physicians
- Volunteer engineers
- Volunteer IT specialists
- Volunteer logistics service providers

- Project managers

**Collaboration Model:**

- Remote operations
- Short-term or long-term field activities
- Online or written specialized consultations

**Tool:**

Digital platforms for volunteer data registration, including:

- Area of expertise
- Level of readiness
- Availability for physical or online participation

## **5.5. Financial Relief and Global Assistance Center**

**Objective:**

Enhancing the scope and reach of relief and service delivery through resource mobilization support.

**Sources:**

- Global public donations
- Contributions from humanitarian organizations
- International emergency funds
- Iranian diaspora contributions

**Transparency Structure:**

- Blockchain-based tracking of financial assistance

- Public expenditure dashboards
- Use of international audits

### **Methods of Receiving Assistance:**

- Conventional currencies
- Stable cryptocurrencies
- In-kind donations (medicine, equipment, etc.)

## **5.6. Crisis Technology and Data Center**

### **Objective:**

Creating the digital brain of the Organization for improved decision-making, implementation, and monitoring of objectives and programs.

### **Responsibilities:**

- Providing a live crisis map
- Analyzing regional needs based on local and international data
- Assisting resource distribution management through data analysis, activities, and reports
- Supporting the establishment of communication networks and service data registration centers

### **Supporting Technologies:**

- Use of satellite imagery and data
- Online and offline applications for regional relief operations

- Internet-independent communication networks (radio communications, intranet networks, etc.)

## **6. Regional Structure**

The level of service provision depends on the number of volunteers and available resources. Under the assumption of maximum resources and personnel at the highest operational scope, the country may be divided into nine operational regions to ensure orderly and equitable service delivery:

North, Northwest, Northeast, West, Center, East, South, Southeast, and Greater Tehran.

Each region includes:

- Operations Command
- Logistics Center
- Distribution Center
- Medical and Relief Team
- Infrastructure Team
- Communications Technology Team

## **7. Emergency Identification and Identity System**

Due to the potential shutdown of institutions such as the Civil Registration Organization and other identity verification centers, the issuance of temporary identity cards using emergency citizen identifiers is necessary.

**Features:**

- Offline QR Code with unique identifier
- Biometric data registration to enhance security
- On-site issuance capability

**Applications:**

- Receipt of food and supplies
- Access to medical services
- Prevention of abuse
- Access to ancillary services
- Enhancement of public security

**8. International Coordination**

The Organization must directly coordinate with:

- The United Nations and its affiliated agencies (World Food Programme, World Health Organization, UNESCO, UNICEF, etc.)
- Global relief organizations
- The Red Cross and Red Crescent
- Present military forces (for stabilizing relief corridors and protecting vital infrastructure and service facilities)

**9. Operational Phasing**

### **Phase 1 – Survival (First 30 Days)**

- Provision of food, water, minimum security, and primary communications

### **Phase 2 – Stabilization (From Day 30 to End of First 3 Months)**

- Restoration of basic services
- Orderly distribution and service systems

### **Phase 3 – Transition (From Month 3 to End of Month 6)**

- Gradual and phased handover of services and responsibilities to the transitional government

## **10. Potential Innovations (Subject to Global Infrastructure Availability)**

- Provision of digital relief wallets
- Designating internet-free zones as pilot points for testing satellite internet programs and emergency communications
- Use of drones and micro aerial vehicles for delivering medicine and emergency aid to hard-to-reach areas
- Deployment of rapidly installable solar, hydro, or wind energy centers
- Use of offline applications for registering and transmitting crisis-area reports

## **11. Principal Risks and Mitigation Strategies**

- Risk of chaos / Mitigation: Regional and planned resource distribution
- Risk of corruption / Mitigation: Blockchain transparency and openness to observers
- Risk of lack of trust / Mitigation: Daily and situational reporting
- Risk of resource theft / Mitigation: Cooperation with stabilization forces
- Risk of total communication shutdown / Mitigation: Establishment of local offline networks, deployment of Mesh networks, and use of radio communications

## **12. Final Output of the Organization**

The outcome of the Organization depends on the volume of available resources, personnel, and the scope of service delivery. Assuming the highest possible allocation in each area, after six months:

- The country should have passed beyond human and social collapse
- Vital infrastructures in key sectors should be stabilized
- A population database aligned with service provision should be established
- Conditions for the establishment of the transitional government should be better prepared

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