

DREF Operation n°	MDRIR010	Glide n°:	EQ-2022-000256-IRN
Date of issue:	11 July 2022	Expected timeframe:	4 months
		Expected end date:	30 November 2022
Category allocated to the of the disaster:		Yellow	
DREF allocated: CHF 392,514			
Total number of people affected:	22,216 (5,318 HHs)	Number of people to be assisted:	10,848 (2,712 HHs)
Provinces affected:	Hormozgan	Provinces targeted:	Hormozgan
Operating National Society presence: The Iranian Red Crescent Society (IRCS) has approximately 1.5 million volunteers, 8,500 staff and 500 branches across the country.			
Red Cross Red Crescent Movement partners actively involved in the operation: The International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) and the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC).			
Other partner organizations actively involved in the operation: Government of Iran, Local NGOs, UN Agencies.			

A. Situation analysis

Description of the disaster

According to the Iranian Seismological Center, a 6.1 magnitude earthquake hit Sayeh Khosh village near Khamir port in Hormozgan province of South Iran on 2nd July 2022 at 02:02 am local time¹. So far, 81 aftershocks (the biggest one with 6.1 Richter at 03:55 local time has hit the region). The affected area consists of one city and 55 villages, with a total population of approximately 5,318 households (22,216 people). In addition, affected cities in the surrounding area include Kamir port, Kang, Lengeh port, Qeshm, and Kish islands which effects were felt in the Kerman and Fars provinces and some countries in the region as well. According to the Emergency Medical Services (EMS), 84

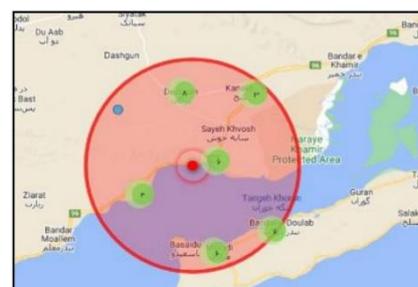


Figure 1: Map of Hormozgan earthquake

¹ <https://www.tehrantimes.com/news/474261/5-dead-44-injured-as-magnitude-6-1-quake-rattles-southern-iran>

individuals were injured and 5 died because of the quake.¹ People in the affected areas are worried, and it is expected that many will stay outside overnight in the following days as aftershocks continue. Many buildings have been damaged, and some infrastructures destroyed. Cracks on the walls of buildings can be seen primarily in the villages near the epicenter and surrounding areas. The worst-affected villages are Kooshk, Konkh, Berke Seflin, Saye Khosh, Gavmiri, Chahderaz, Tang Sim, Doab, Basaeidoo, Chah Sahrghi, Gooran.



Figure 2: Building damages caused by the earthquake. **Credit: IRCS**

Summary of the current response

As soon as the seismological center reported the event, the emergency operations center (EOCs) at the provincial and headquarters levels were activated. The EOC in the relief and rescue organization is

¹ <https://english.news.cn/20220703/0a1f0d90d3e84f39bdfd28cff6bba9ce/c.html>

managing and coordinating the operation with the EOCs in Hormozgan, Fars, Kerman, and Bousher provinces. Operational teams from the two provinces of Bandar Lengeh and Bandar Abbas were deployed and the teams from neighboring provinces are on alert/standby. 18 assessment teams, 46 operational teams (187 personnel), 3 rescue choppers, 41 rescue vehicles and 4 search and rescue dogs' teams, plus 2 (SAHAR) PSS teams immediately deployed to the field to support the operation. The EOCs' video connection was set to maintain a close connection with the field. Continuous data exchange is also established at the provincial level with the EMS and road department command centers. At the community level, Helal House public teams were conducting the initial assessment, allowing operational teams to focus on the most affected areas. Three rescue helicopters were also deployed to rescue and transfer those in need. An emergency camp was set up in the main gym in Bandar Abbas city. A Rubb Hall operational tent was also erected to accommodate affected families. Household items including 2,000 tents, 7,500 blankets, and 4,000 ground sheets are sent from the neighboring provinces to the IRCS Hormozgan branch. For the first 72 hours, 2,620 food parcels were delivered to Hormozgan IRCS Branch.

Until now the IRCS has distributed the items including 1,857 tents (1,857 HHs = 7,548 individuals), 1,356 ground sheets, and 2,712 food packages. Also, 1,000 bread loaves, 2,000 bottles of mineral water, and 2,000 canned food were distributed by the volunteer organization.

Village	Tents/HHs	Ground sheet	Food package	Bread loaves	Water bottles	Canned food
Saeh Khosh	446	682	950	1,000	2,000	
Barkeh Sflein	142		260			
Koshk	80		160			
Kalato	38		76			
Tonbdamgirz	29		49			
Doab	60		60			
Tonb Bngro	101	50	200			
Chah Doki	20		20			
Hnadan	28		28			
Krochi	21		21			
Narmstan	15		15			
Benr	15		15			
Khokhoar	13		23			
Kanai	102		97			
Hshmhodo	50		100			2,000
Konkh	432	455	559			
Gavmiri	79	40	30			
Tnb Iki	30		40			
Dghgan	120	80	9			
Snghsia	21	49				
Pishgan	15					
Total	1,857	1,356	2,712	1,000	2,000	2,000

Overview of Operating National Society Response Action

The IRCS was established in 1922 (as the 'Red Lion and Sun Society') and became affiliated with the IFRC in 1924. It has over 8,500 staff and some 1.5 million volunteers, being active through the Youth Organization, the Volunteers Organization, and the Relief & Rescue Organization. IRCS has 500 local branches across the country. The National Society has a strong auxiliary link to Government and is mandated, under the Law on Crisis Management, to conduct search & rescue activities, and relief

services and to provide emergency shelter. In addition, the IRCS is responsible for raising public awareness of disasters preparedness, including the provision of related educational activities.



Figure 3: The IRCS's response to the earthquake. **Credit: IRCS**

Overview of Red Cross Red Crescent Movement Actions in country

The IFRC has a presence in Iran since 1991 and has been providing technical support in Capacity Building initiatives and supporting IRCS in Disaster Management, Shelter, National Society Development, Youth, and Health. There is no participating National Societies (PNSs) present in the country, however, IRCS has a memorandum of understanding with a number of PNSs. The International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) has a delegation based in Tehran with a various number of humanitarian activities in cooperation with the IRCS and is on standby to support the IRCS operation (e.g., through health support to migrants, mine risk education (MRE), restoring family links (RFL).

Overview of other actors' actions in-country

Efforts of Ministries, local authorities, national Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs), and the IRCS are coordinated by the National Disaster Management Organization (NDMO). IRCS delivers relief, rescue, and emergency shelters. Sectoral services are led and implemented by line ministries. The governmental bodies and institutions are engaged in the ongoing operation. UN agencies are present in-country, including WHO, FAO, UNOCHA, UN-Habitat, UNDP, UNHCR and UNICEF. INGOs have a limited presence in the country, with the Norwegian Refugee Council and Relief International present in-country. IRCS is mandated by law to fully respond to this event. The IRCS utilized all its resources from centre and neighbouring provinces to fill in the mandated role of crisis response.

Needs analysis, targeting, scenario planning and risk assessment

Needs analysis

Following rapid assessments in the affected districts, IRCS identified the immediate needs and priorities and responded through the provision of relief items by using rescue vehicles such as pickups and 4x4

to reach the affected areas. The initial assessments carried out in the affected areas identified lifesaving needs in search and rescue, first aid, food security, and emergency shelter. SAHAR¹ youth volunteers regularly visit safe spaces/transitional shelters and carry out PSS activities with children, adolescents, and the elderly to avoid psychological harm and negative impacts from the disaster. Five people were reported dead (3 on the spot and 2 in the hospital), and 89 individuals are injured. Many houses were damaged, and power was cut off in the early hours. IRCS normally is prepared to keep responding for prolonged impacts for 3 months, since damages to houses will need a lot of time to recover/reconstruct and hence their daily wages labour work will be affected. Hence IRCS started to distribute food packages. People need shelter, food and essential household items, and psychological support.



Figure 4: IRCS distributing relief items to the affected HHs. **Credit: IRCS**

Targeting

IRCS has prioritized the most vulnerable households amongst affected populations in the affected districts within Hormozgan province. The selection will be carried out in close coordination with the local community and authorities. Priority will be given to those in need who live in totally to partially damaged houses. A total number of 2,712 most vulnerable families will receive food and essential household items

¹ Sahar Groups as Persian abbreviation of “organizing of psychological support of survivors in disasters” have been formed in youth organization of the Iranian Red Crescent Society in 2014. Youth organization is one of the IRCS organizations that enjoys about 2 million members classified in youth, university students, clergymen, rural and tribal, school students, among others.

(including tent, blanket, hygiene kit, kitchen set, and ground sheet), based on the following selection criteria

The criteria for selection are;

- 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.

Scenario planning

Scenario	Humanitarian consequence	Potential Response
Recurrence and aftershocks	Increased damage, effects on poverty/loss of livelihoods, effects on mental health, and potential displacement	IRCS scales up assistance efforts with available resources, and DREF can be extended and adapted.
Droughts	Hormozgan is also a target district for IFRC operation for Droughts (orange category DREF), and the earthquake has heightened the vulnerability to meeting basic needs and disrupting social netting.	The IRCS/IFRC will include long-term assistance in the planned Droughts Appeal for the most vulnerable families/individuals/groups affected by the earthquake.
Sanctions	The operational pace is slowed, international procurement and funds transfers are hampered, and replenishment and financial resources are delayed in reaching IRCS.	Local procurement, reimbursement to IRCS for the use of their shelter emergency stocks.

Operation Risk Assessment

There are some constraints in the affected areas due to existing prevailing heatwaves. Also, staff/volunteers health can be at risk if the scale of operation is demanding more workload.

RISK AREA	CONTROLS MANAGEMENT
Staff and volunteer health: slight risk of contracting COVID-19 through community-based activities in the response.	Strict adherence to IRCS COVID-19 awareness protocols. Refreshing the risk awareness communication aspects by utilizing existing COVID-19 protection audio/visual learning platforms for staff/volunteers. Relief operations manager prioritizing the monitoring of adherence.

The IRCS is involved in and responding to a number of crises (Droughts Emergency Appeal Operation, Afghanistan Population Movement Regional Emergency Appeal).	If the operation is scaling up, the DREF will be adjusted to include short-term HR support. Clear roles and responsibilities within engaged departments for open files.
Disruptions in access to deliver assistance, such as road closures caused by the quake.	Mapping alternative routes and modes of transportation.
Negative media coverage related to handling of the response operation.	Proactive communication with the media and stakeholders. Application of Community Engagement and Accountability.
Aftershocks	Active communication about what to do in the event of an earthquake. Set up evacuation centres in case of displacement in the safe zone.
Procurement delays for replenishment stocks	Local procurement will be carried out because international procurement will take longer due to sanctions.
Blockage of funds transfers	IFRC legal/finance/treasury/management circles at different levels are putting efforts to unblock the banking transfers. At Country /MENA Regional /GVA levels is in full swing, communicating regularly with concerned stakeholders to meet the needs so that funds transfers can occur urgently. Banking channels and related compliance protocols are regularly consciously looked into.

B. Operational strategy

Overall Operational objective:

The DREF will replenish 790 tents (3,160 people), 1,356 ground mats and 2,712 food parcels (10,848 people) out of the total consumed items for this operation.

This DREF operation is aligned with and will contribute to the current global strategy developed by the IFRC Middle East and North Africa (MENA) Region, in coordination with global and regional partners. IFRC continues to assess how emergency operations in response to disasters and crises should adapt to this crisis and provide necessary guidance to its membership on the same. The National Society will continue to closely monitor the situation, focusing on health risks, and revise accordingly if necessary, taking into account the evolving operational risks that may arise, including operational challenges related to access to the affected population, availability of relief items, and procurement issues, and movement of IRCS volunteers and staff as well as international staff.

Proposed Strategy

Shelter:

The IRCS is 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 districts hit by the earthquake.

IRCS distributed shelter items including tents and ground sheets. This DREF aims to replenish IRCS stocks for tents (790) to complement IRCS contingency stocks for the ongoing operation and future responses.

Livelihoods & Basic Needs:

Along with shelter, IRCS warehouses provided food baskets as well, for one-time assistance. IFRC is planning to replenish all consumed food baskets. Since multiple disasters consume basic needs items, hence this is a priority for IRCS to maintain stocks. through this DREF operation, the distributed quantity of food baskets (2,712) will be covered.

Operational support services:

IRCS will cover all related operational costs and expenses (such as logistics, human resources, and volunteer-related expenses).

Human resources

IRCS has deployed about 111 volunteers and staff to support the disaster response. The volunteers are insured under a national scheme. Surge deployment will be considered in case of needs identified. Regional Finance in Emergency officer will be supporting the financial booking and follow-up for this DREF operation.

Administration and Finance

Operational expenses such as volunteer accommodation, transportation, communication and coordination activities and field monitoring will be covered by the IRCS. Finance and administration technical support to the operation will be provided by IRCS Headquarters, with assistance from IFRC MENA Regional Office administration and finance team, when required.

Communication

The IRCS has a strong Public Relations Department which leads the communications in this operation. Since the outset of the quake, IRCS has been disseminating daily information for public awareness and information via its social media platforms (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.

Security

There is no high risk of security for the operational staff and volunteers. IRCS is very well accepted in the region.

Planning, Monitoring, Evaluation and Reporting (PMER)

The IRCS PMER unit is currently embedded in the IRCS Emergency Operations Center (EOC). IRCS Branches will be responsible for day-to-day monitoring of the implementation of this emergency operation. The IRCS operation monitoring teams at the branch level will conduct field monitoring visits regularly and check the complaints or feedback from the target population when required. Reporting on the operation will be carried out in accordance with the IFRC DREF reporting standards. Regular updates will be issued during the operation's timeframe with a final report issued within three months after the end of the operation. IFRC/ICRC/IRCS recruited a joint PMER position, which will build the system and capacity of PMER. Recent support from IFRC Regional MENA PMER also contributed to designing the tools which would be utilized in DREFs. Two training sessions were facilitated by IFRC to the operational staff of IRCS.

Technical PMER capacity and technical support will be provided through the IFRC MENA Regional PMER team. This will help identify and, where possible and necessary, resolve possible issues. An end-of-

operation lessons learned exercise will take place to capture the relevance, efficiency, and effectiveness of the operation. It will also be used to measure qualitative outcome indicators.

Community Engagement and Accountability (CEA)

Starting from the rapid needs assessment, the community was engaged to report the priority needs that help draw the intervention in an evidence-based and community-driven approach. In addition, the community feedback mechanism is set up by IRCS and will be enhanced through this operation with support from IFRC. The IRCS Audit and Investigation Department is responsible for the PDMs as well as the complaints received through the complaint's mechanism (via hotline 112 and social media access). The CEA framework will help prevent and address misinformation and rumours, especially in relation to the distribution of relief items through the development of appropriate feedback systems.

C. Detailed Operational Plan



Shelter

People targeted: 3,160 (790 HHs)

Male: 1,612

Female: 1,548

Requirements (CHF): 195,332

Needs analysis: In the immediate aftermath of the earthquake, the IRCS distributed non-food items and emergency shelters to villages in the affected areas. IRCS set up a camp in the main gym in Bander Abbas and a Rubb Hall tent to accommodate some of the families. The IRCS has distributed 1,887 family tents, and 1,356 ground sheets for the first 72 hours. 790 HH tents plus 1356 ground mats will be replenished through this DREF

Risk analysis: It is critical to complete the replenishment as soon as possible. IRCS needs to abide by the minimum Contingency stock in warehouses to cater any other natural/man-made disaster. Sanctions will hinder the pace of replenishment by possible delays in financial disbursements and procurements.

Programme standards/benchmarks: The activities will seek to meet **Sphere standards**.

P&B Output Code	Shelter Outcome 1: Communities in disaster and crisis affected areas restore and strengthen their safety, well-being and longer-term recovery through shelter and settlement solutions	# of targeted people with safe and adequate shelter and settlements (Target: 3,160)			
	Shelter Output 1.1: Shelter and settlements and basic household items assistance is provided to the affected families.	# of households provided with emergency shelter and settlement assistance (Target: 790)			
	Activities planned Month	1	2	3	4
AP005	Assessment of shelter needs, capacities and gaps/ distribution of NFIS on rapid assessment basis				
AP005	Identification of caseloads and verification of beneficiaries in different target groups -				

	inclusion factors integrate gender, diversity and disability in the response				
AP005	Coordination with government and other stakeholders				
AP005	Analysis of the local market to identify availability				
AP005	Procurement of consumed items to refill depleted contingency stocks (790 tents, 1356 ground matts)				



Livelihoods and Basic Needs

People targeted: 10,848 (2,712 HHs)

Male: 5,532

Female: 5,316

Requirements (CHF): 155,967

Needs analysis: In the immediate aftermath of the earthquake, the IRCS distributed food items to the affected people. 1,000 loaves of bread, 2000 bottles of mineral water and 2,000 canned food has been distributed by the volunteer organization. A preliminary list of the people to be assisted was developed in coordination with the authorities and the community leaders to receive food parcels according to the IRCS standards.

Risk analysis: According to the metrological center, the possible flooding and dust will affect the areas in the coming days. Households in the area are still exposed to aftershock that still occurring and may occur in the future. In addition, household are exposed to severe weather conditions especially recurrent droughts.

Programme standards/benchmarks: The IRCS Relief and Rescue Organization has developed a food package based on nutritional value and Sphere standards.

P&B Output	Outcome 1: Communities, especially in disaster and crisis affected areas, restore and strengthen their livelihoods.	<i># of households provided with food packages and able to cover their monthly food needs (Target: 2,712 HHS)</i>			
P&B Output Code	Output 1.5: Households are provided with food parcels to address their basic needs.	<i># of households provided with one-month food ration (target: 2,712 HHS) % of beneficiaries satisfied with the food assistance provided (target: TBD)</i>			
Activities planned Month		1	2	3	4
AP081	Rapid Market Assessment				
	Replenishment of distributed food (for 2,712 HHS)				
AP081	Post Distribution Monitoring				

Strategies for Implementation Requirements (CHF): 41,216

P&B Output Code	Outcome S2.1: Effective and coordinated international disaster response is ensured	<i>IFRC support to launch a DREF to raise financial and human resources (Target: yes)</i>			
	Output S2.1.1: Effective response preparedness and NS surge capacity mechanism is maintained	<i># of surge deployments in support of the operation (Target:1)</i>			
Activities planned Month		1	2	3	4
AP046	IFRC surge support is on standby for any surge deployment				

P&B Output Code	Outcome S3.1: The IFRC secretariat, together with National Societies uses their unique position to influence decisions at local, national, and international levels that affect the most vulnerable.	<i>IFRC and NS are visible, trusted and effective advocates on humanitarian issues. (Target: Yes)</i>			
	Output S3.1.2: IFRC produces high-quality research and evaluation that informs advocacy, resource mobilization and programming.	<i># of PMER training (Target: 1)</i>			
	Activities planned Month	1	2	3	4
AP680	PMER training for EOC staff at HQ and provincial branches.				
AP065	Document Translation				

Funding Requirements

International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

all amounts in Swiss Francs (CHF)

DREF OPERATION

MDRIR010 Iran: Hormozgan Earthquake 2022

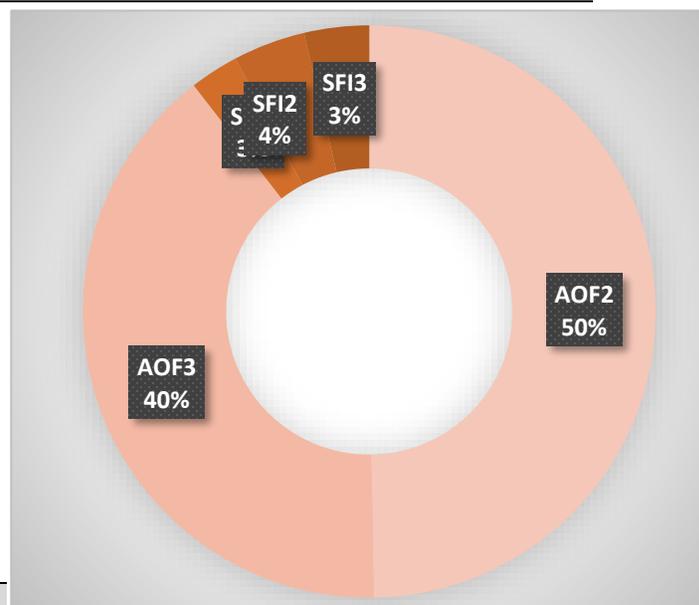
07/04/2022

Budget by Resource

Budget Group	Budget
Shelter - Relief	183,410
Food	146,448
Relief items, Construction, Supplies	329,858
International Staff	15,000
National Staff	4,200
Personnel	19,200
Workshops & Training	16,000
Workshops & Training	16,000
Information & Public Relations	3,500
General Expenditure	3,500
DIRECT COSTS	368,558
INDIRECT COSTS	23,956
TOTAL BUDGET	392,514

Budget by Area of Intervention

AOF1	Disaster Risk Reduction	
AOF2	Shelter	195,332
AOF3	Livelihoods and Basic Needs	155,967
AOF4	Health	
AOF5	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene	
AOF6	Protection, Gender and Inclusion	
AOF7	Migration	
SFI1	Strengthen National Societies	10,863
SFI2	Effective International Disaster Management	15,975
SFI3	Influence others as leading strategic partners	14,378
SFI4	Ensure a strong IFRC	
TOTAL		392,514





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IRN: Earthquake - 2022-07 - hormozgan earhquake

July 2, 2022



The maps used do not imply the expression of any opinion on the part of the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies or National Societies concerning the legal status of a territory or of its authorities, Data sources: IFRC, OSM contributors, Map box.

Reference documents



Click here for:

- Previous Appeals and updates
- Emergency Plan of Action (EPoA)

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How we work

All IFRC assistance seeks to adhere to the **Code of Conduct** for the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement and Non-Governmental Organizations (NGO's) in Disaster Relief and the **Humanitarian Charter and Minimum Standards in Humanitarian Response (Sphere)** in delivering assistance to the most vulnerable. The IFRC's vision is to inspire, **encourage, facilitate and promote at all times all forms of humanitarian activities** by National Societies, with a view to **preventing and alleviating human suffering**, and thereby contributing to the maintenance and promotion of human dignity and peace in the world.