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## DREF FINAL REPORT

### IRAN: Hormozgan Earthquake

 International Federation  
of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

<b>DREF Operation</b>	<b>Operation n° MDRIR007</b>
<b>Date of Issue:</b> 28 December 2022	<b>GLIDE n°</b> <a href="#">EQ-2021-000177-IRN</a>
<b>Operation start date:</b> 25 November 2021	<b>Operation end date:</b> 31 May 2022
<b>Operating National Society:</b> Red Crescent Society of the Islamic Republic of Iran (IRCS)	<b>Operation budget:</b> CHF 499,996
<b>Number of people affected:</b> 36,484 (9,121 HHs)	<b>Number of people assisted:</b> 66,766 (16,692 HHs)
<b>Red Cross Red Crescent Movement partners currently actively involved in the operation:</b> The International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) and the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC)	
<b>Other partner organizations actively involved in the operation:</b> Government of Iran, Local NGOs, UN Agencies	

*The major donors and partners of the Disaster Relief Emergency Fund (DREF) include the Red Cross Societies and governments of Belgium, Britain, Canada, Denmark, Germany, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, New Zealand, Norway, Republic of Korea, Spain, Sweden, and Switzerland, as well as DG ECHO and Blizzard Entertainment, Mondelez International Foundation, and Fortive Corporation and other corporate and private donors. The IFRC, on behalf of the Red Crescent Society of the Islamic Republic of Iran, would like to extend thanks to all for their generous contributions.*

**<click [here](#) for the final financial report and [here](#) for contacts>**

## A. SITUATION ANALYSIS

### Description of the Disaster

According to the Iranian Seismological Center, a magnitude 6.4 earthquake struck Ghal-e Ghazi district, near Fin city in Hormozgan province of South Iran at 15:37 local time on 26 November 2021. More than 22 aftershocks, the biggest one of a magnitude 6.2 at 21:20 local time also reported. One city and 137 villages were recorded to have the highest number of damages as a result of this earthquake. The affected area accommodates around 9,121 households (34,394 people). The surrounding cities affected were Haji Abad, Bandar Abbas, and Roudan. A total number of 100 volunteers participated in the relief and rescue operation.

According to the national EMS, 104 persons were injured and one death was reported as a result of the power pole collapse. People in the affected areas were terrified and assumed to stay outside overnight. Meanwhile, slight cracks in the walls of buildings were seen in the villages near the epicenter, Fin district, Sarzeh and Rezvan villages. The worst affected villages were West Gishan, Aab Shirin, Zartoo Bala & Paen, Roodshoor, Gohareh Chelo and Chahkal.



Figure 1: The magnitude 6.4 earthquake struck Hormozgan province. © IRCS

## Summary of Response

As soon as the seismological center reported the event, the Emergency Operations Centers (EOCs) at the provincial level and headquarters (RARO) were activated. Together with the EOCs in the provinces of Hormozgan, Fars, Kerman, and Bousher, the Relief and Rescue Organization was in charge of leading and directing the effort. To allow a close connection with the field, the video link was configured by the EOCs. At the community level, the Helal House public teams, 9 from Kerman, 10 from Bousher, and 24 from Hormozgan were mobilized and launched the initial and rapid assessment process, allowing operational teams to focus on the most affected areas. Two rescue helicopters were on standby. There were two rescue helicopters available. From the provinces of Kerman and Fars, two emergency shelter rapid response teams totaling 15 people were dispatched. A total of 376 rescuers and humanitarian workers from Hormozgan and the nearby regions were deployed and took part in this operation. 14 rescue vehicles were also dispatched to help with the operation. In order to mitigate the disaster's detrimental impacts, more than 90 people were transferred to hospitals, and MHPSS was provided to children, adults, and the elderly.

The IRCS, which has a strong auxiliary link to the government and is mandated by the Law on Crisis Management, to conduct search & rescue activities, relief services, and to provide emergency shelter, has reached the affected people through the Relief and Rescue organization, the Volunteers Organization, and the Youth Organization.

A summary of the IRCS response is provided in the table below:

DESCRIPTION	QUANTITY
Relief tent	<b>6,000</b>
Moquette/mat	<b>1,538</b>
72-hour food parcel	<b>1,413</b>

Heater	1,658
Canned food	44,520
Nylon sheet	1,680
20 litres Gallon	328
Health kit	1,850

In addition to relief assistance, the IRCS provided MHPSS services to those in need.



*IRCS's response to Hormozgan earthquake. Credit: IRCS*

### 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 1.5 million volunteers, being active through the Youth Organization, the Volunteers Organization, and the Relief and Rescue Organization, and its 500 local branches across the country. In addition, the IRCS has an extensive network of 6,000 Helal Houses within the country. The National Society has a strong auxiliary link to the government and is mandated by the Law on Crisis Management, to conduct search & rescue activities, relief services and to provide emergency shelter. In addition, the IRCS is responsible for raising public awareness of disaster preparedness, including the provision of related educational activities.

### Overview of Red Cross Red Crescent Movement Actions in-country

The IFRC has had a presence in Iran since 1991 and has been providing technical support in Capacity Building initiatives and supporting IRCS in Disaster Management, Shelter, Disaster Law, Youth, and Health. There are no participating National Societies (PNS) 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 shelter. Sectoral services are led and implemented by line ministries. The governmental bodies and institutions were engaged in the 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 (NRC) and Relief International (RI) present in the country. The IRCS is mandated by the Public Authorities to fully respond to this earthquake. To fulfil the mandated role of crisis response, the IRCS utilized all of its resources from the centre and neighbouring provinces.

## Needs Analysis and Scenario Planning

### Needs Analysis

Following rapid assessments in the affected districts, IRCS identified the immediate needs and priorities and responded accordingly. The initial assessments carried out in the affected areas identified lifesaving needs in search and rescue, emergency first aid, food security, and emergency shelter. Many houses were damaged and power was cut off in the early hours. People were evacuated to safety while their houses had been completely damaged or partially damaged and at risk of collapsing. These displaced people required emergency sheltering and imminent basic necessities in response to the aftermath of the earthquake. Some families were unable to return to their homes for months until they got repaired and reconstructed by concerned governmental bodies.

Because the affected area was quite remote, the harsh winters could aggravate the already precarious situation of the affected population. The impacts of COVID-19-induced livelihood loss were also being experienced by the affected population.

### Targeting

IRCS had prioritized the most vulnerable households amongst affected populations in the affected districts within Hormozgan province. The selection was carried out in close coordination with the local community and authorities. Priority was given to those in need who live in totally to partially damaged houses. Short-term cash assistance (100 CHF/one time/2,000 HHs) was provided to the affected population to allow them to cater immediate support for repairs or livelihoods. Out of the 5,629 tents consumed for this operation, the DREF replenished 394 of them. A total number of 3,750 most vulnerable families received a one-month food ration<sup>1</sup>, based on the following selection criteria.

- Affected population of Hormozgan province;
- 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, impacts on mental health, and potential displacement	IRCS scaled up assistance efforts with available resources, and DREF was extended and adapted.

<sup>1</sup> The Food Ration includes: Rice 10 kg, Canned Pinto Beans 3,200 gr, Canned Tuna Fish 2,160 gr, Lentils 2,700 gr, Red Beans 2,700 gr, Edible Oil 2,430 gr, Sugar Cubes 2,100 gr, Sugar 1,800 gr, Tea 500 gr, and Salt 500 gr.

Droughts	Hormozgan is also a target district for IFRC operation for Droughts (orange category DREF), and the earthquake had heightened the vulnerability to meeting basic needs and disrupting social netting.	The IRCS/IFRC included long-term assistance in the planned Droughts Appeal for the most vulnerable families/individuals/groups affected by the earthquake.
Increase in COVID-19 community transmission	The spread of the infection could be sparked by possible displacement.	IRCS continued risk awareness education activities while adhering to safety protocols and scaling up response with preparedness actions in order to limit spread.
Sanctions	The operational pace was slowed, international procurement and funds transfers were hampered, and replenishment and financial resources were delayed in reaching IRCS.	Local procurement, reimbursement to IRCS for the use of their shelter emergency stocks.

### Operation Risk Assessment Risk Analysis

There were constraints in the affected areas due to existing prevailing droughts and the pandemic. Moreover, the health of staff and volunteers was at risk in case the scale of the operation was demanding more workload. The constraints mainly affected the implementation of the operation were the risks associated with staff and volunteer's health during COVID-19, the multiple operations the IRCS had engaged with like Covid19, Droughts, Afghan Influx, faster transmission of Covid-19 due to the harsh weather and winter season, disruptions in access to deliver assistance due to road closures caused by inclement weather, aftershocks, procurement delays for replenishment stocks, and eventually the blockage of funds transfers. However, the IRCS had taken measures to mitigate the adverse impacts of the same by strictly adhering to COVID-19 awareness protocols, selecting locations for IDPs where social distancing could be observed, mapping alternative routes and modes of transportation, applying CEA, setting up evacuation centres in case of displacement in the safe zone to cope with aftershocks, and procuring the relief items locally to deal with long periods of international procurement while IFRC legal/finance/treasury/management circles at different levels were putting efforts to unblock the banking transfers.

## B. OPERATIONAL STRATEGY

### Overall Operational objective:

The overall objective of this operation was to ensure appropriate assistance for the affected population in the province of Hormozgan in the areas of food aid, cash support, and emergency shelters in a timely, effective, and efficient manner, providing them with support to meet their basic livelihood needs through unconditional cash grants. In parallel, material preparedness for the operation was reinforced by replenishing depleted shelter emergency stocks, specifically tents and monthly food provision (one time).

### Proposed Strategy

#### Shelter:

The IRCS has been mandated by the government to respond to the emergency needs of the affected populations by providing rescue and relief support. With IRCS teams and branches responding in all affected areas since day one, the focus had been on the most vulnerable districts hit by the earthquake in Hormozgan. IRCS distributed shelter items including tents, blankets, groundsheets and heaters. This DREF aimed to partially replenish IRCS stocks for tents (394) to complement IRCS contingency stocks for the ongoing operation and future responses.

#### Livelihoods and Basic Needs:

IRCS began using cash as a response option in 2004 in response to the Bam Earthquake (with support from British Red Cross), and in the Sistan-Baluchistan floods in 2019 (with support from the IFRC). Since then, the Cash and Voucher Assistance (CVA) has been included in IRCS operational responses, such as the COVID-19 Response, Sisakht earthquakes, Droughts, among others. In the Kermanshah earthquake and floods 2019 response operation, CVA was also used to provide assistance to vulnerable groups such as female-headed households, people living with disabilities, and families with infants. Cash assistance within the operation was harmonized with support provided by other agencies including government authorities (e.g., the Ministry of Housing and Urban Development, and Ministry of Cooperatives Labour and Social Welfare, to name a few). The selection of benefitting families was based on agreed vulnerability criteria. The lists of those most affected had been compiled at the grass-root level by an Iranian housing foundation affiliated with the government and working in community-based systems and structures on the ground. The most vulnerable from the affected lists had been coordinated by IRCS as female-headed households, physically disabled people, and families with infants. Extreme winter weather conditions (e.g., storms and snow) were anticipated to be a greater barrier to access to humanitarian assistance; hence, reaching the affected population through cash transfers was deemed as one of the best modalities.

The IRCS had provided a one-time unconditional, unrestricted cash grant to the most vulnerable families, which they were able to use as they see fit. A cash grant had been given to 2,000 of the most vulnerable families out of a total of 3,750 households. IRCS conducted a rapid market assessment to ensure that markets were functional and that those essential items were available. The cash was transferred to the recipient's bank accounts, as all had identification and bank accounts.

#### **Operational support services:**

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

#### **Human resources**

IRCS had deployed about 376 volunteers in addition to permanent staff to support the disaster response. These volunteers were insured under a national scheme.

#### **Administration and Finance**

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

#### **Logistics and Supply chain**

The logistics for the CVA component included national bank transfers to recipient-affected households. The IRCS had in place the necessary financial transfer mechanisms, including signed pre-agreements with banks, to ensure timely cash transfers to the targeted families. The MENA Regional Delegation facilitated the cash transfer while working with the IRCS / IFRC's Country Delegation to provide assistance as needed. Local procurement was permitted for non-food replenishment, with the rationale being quick refills. A key aspect was also the strengthening of the local market.

#### **Communication**

The IRCS had a strong Public Relations Department which leads the communications in this operation. Since the onset of the earthquake, IRCS had been disseminating daily information for public awareness and information via their 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 was standby to provide additional support throughout the operation in case required.

#### **Security**

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


### Planning, Monitoring, Evaluation, and Reporting (PMER)

The IRCS PMER unit was somehow embedded in the IRCS Emergency Operations Centre (EOC). IRCS Branches were responsible for day-to-day monitoring of the implementation of this emergency operation. Technical PMER capacity and technical support had been provided through the IFRC Country Delegation and the MENA Regional PMER team.

### Community Engagement and Accountability (CEA)


In an evidence-based and community-driven approach, the community was engaged to report the priority needs that help draw the intervention through the rapid needs assessment. Furthermore, IRCS established a community feedback mechanism, which had been enhanced through this operation with IFRC assistance. The IRCS Audit and Investigation Department were responsible for the complaints received through the complaint mechanism (via hotline 112, EOC hotlines and social media access). Through the development of appropriate feedback systems, the CEA framework had helped prevent and address misinformation and rumours, particularly in relation to the distribution of relief items and cash assistance.

## C. DETAILED OPERATIONAL PLAN

	<h3 style="color: red;">Shelter</h3> <p><b>People reached: 1,576 (394 HHs)</b></p>		
Indicators:		Target	Actual
# of targeted people with safe and adequate shelter and settlements		1,576	1,576
# of households provided with emergency shelter and settlement assistance		394	394
Narrative description of achievements			
<p>Non-food items (NFI) such as <b>5,288 blankets, 5,629 family tents, and 5,000 ground sheets</b> had been distributed among the earthquake-affected population in Hormozgan province by the IRCS supplying from the neighboring provinces. In Bandar Abbas city, an emergency camp with 400 family tents had been set up in the Persian Gulf Gym. Under this DREF, 394 tents from the total number of distributed tents have been replenished using the IFRC's DREF funding.</p>			
Challenges			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Sanctions caused a significant delay in transferring funds, which had a direct impact on the entire operation, pushing the National Society to allocate tents from its own resources within the provinces and certain neighboring provinces.</li> <li>The lack of systematic and standard Post Distribution Monitoring tools/mechanisms hampered the timely and regular reporting and information sharing expected by the IFRC and donors at all levels of the operation.</li> <li>The tents produced by Iran Helal Industries and acquired and distributed by the IRCS among the affected community are suitable for all seasons. This aspect presented a number of challenges to the operation. For example, during the summer season in Hormozgan and southern regions, it was found that is hard to live in these tents since the inside is too hot.</li> </ul>			
Lesson Learned			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>For effective and efficient reporting, capacity building in information management, data analysis, and PDM development must be improved at all levels, from focal persons in provincial branches to specialists and concerned personnel in the RARO and Volunteers Organization. Workshops should be</li> </ul>			

arranged to introduce various types of PDM tools based on disaster type to all focal individuals in disaster-prone provinces, as well as concerned staff in the RARO (EOC) and Volunteers Organization.

- The learning exercise should also be organized and held as part of the DREF operation that was canceled in the NS owing to time constraints, overload, and profusion generated by the occurrence of various operations and responses all around country. The workshop's findings will enable the IRCS plan the response capacity building program.
- If Iran Helal Industries or other vendors can deliver tents designed and manufactured for specific seasons and geographical regions, the affected populations housed in these tents will be much more comfortable, and no additional appliances will be necessary. This can be strategically considered, and the possibilities examined for future operations.

	<p><b>Livelihoods and basic needs</b>  <b>People reached: 15,000 (3,750 HHs)</b></p>		
<b>Indicators:</b>		<b>Target</b>	<b>Actual</b>
# of households provided with one-month food ration		3,750	3,750
# of households provided with unconditional/multipurpose cash grants		2,000	2,000
<b>Narrative description of achievements</b>			
<p>Following the initial rapid assessments, the IRCS's technical and specialized teams visited the target areas and registered beneficiaries in coordination with the government and other NGOs to avoid any duplication of efforts. The IRCS had provided a one-time unconditional, unrestricted cash grant to the most vulnerable families, 2,000 out of a total of 3,750 households where priority was given to those in need who live in totally to partially damaged houses. IRCS conducted a rapid market assessment to ensure that markets were functional and that those essential items were available. The cash was transferred to the recipient's bank accounts, as all had identification and bank accounts. This short-term cash assistance of 100 CHF for one time was provided to allow them to cater immediate support for repairs or livelihoods. At the same time, a total of 3,750 most vulnerable families received the one-month food ration using the DREF funding.</p> <p>Based on the feedback collected through the defined mechanism, the beneficiaries were highly satisfied with the cash assistance allocated and received however, the rest of the affected households were given no priority and naturally did not receive the cash grant, were unhappy and expected to receive this assistance.</p>			
<b>Challenges</b>			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Sanctions caused a significant delay in transferring funds, which had a direct impact on the entire operation, pushing the National Society to allocate tents from its own resources within the provinces and certain neighboring provinces.</li> <li>• The lack of systematic and standard Post Distribution Monitoring tools/mechanisms hampered the timely and regular reporting and information sharing expected by the IFRC and donors at all levels of the operation.</li> </ul>			
<b>Lesson Learned</b>			
To set up a formal monitoring mechanism for response operations, including PDM, as well as to train the operations team on emergency reporting and monitoring mechanisms and processes.			

<b>International Disaster Response</b>			
<b>Indicators:</b>		<b>Target</b>	<b>Actual</b>
IFRC support to launch a DREF to raise financial and human resources		Yes	Yes
# of surge deployments in support of the operation		1	0

## Narrative description of achievements

To address the immediate needs, IRCS launched its response shortly after the earthquake struck. Regional branches of the National Society (NS) were at the forefront of the response and collaborated with Disaster Response Units (DRU).

## Challenges

Nothing to report.

## Lesson Learned

Nothing to report.

## D. Financial Report

Please see the attached final financial report.

# DREF Operation

## FINAL FINANCIAL REPORT

Selected Parameters			
Reporting Timeframe	2021/1-2023/12	Operation	MDRIR007
Budget Timeframe	2021/1-2023/12	Budget	APPROVED

Prepared on 30/Dec/2023

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

## MDRIR007 - Iran - Hormozgan Earthquake

Operating Timeframe: 25 Nov 2021 to 31 Aug 2022

### I. Summary

<b>Opening Balance</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Funds &amp; Other Income</b>	<b>499,996</b>
DREF Response Pillar	499,996
<b>Expenditure</b>	<b>-496,085</b>
<b>Closing Balance</b>	<b>3,911</b>

### II. Expenditure by planned operations / enabling approaches

Description	Budget	Expenditure	Variance
PO01 - Shelter and Basic Household Items	71,334	67,302	4,031
PO02 - Livelihoods		215,663	-215,663
PO03 - Multi-purpose Cash	428,663	213,120	215,542
PO04 - Health			0
PO05 - Water, Sanitation & Hygiene			0
PO06 - Protection, Gender and Inclusion			0
PO07 - Education			0
PO08 - Migration			0
PO09 - Risk Reduction, Climate Adaptation and Recovery			0
PO10 - Community Engagement and Accountability			0
PO11 - Environmental Sustainability			0
<b>Planned Operations Total</b>	<b>499,996</b>	<b>496,085</b>	<b>3,911</b>
EA01 - Coordination and Partnerships			0
EA02 - Secretariat Services			0
EA03 - National Society Strengthening			0
<b>Enabling Approaches Total</b>			<b>0</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>499,996</b>	<b>496,085</b>	<b>3,911</b>

# DREF Operation

## FINAL FINANCIAL REPORT

### MDRIR007 - Iran - Hormozgan Earthquake

Operating Timeframe: 25 Nov 2021 to 31 Aug 2022

Selected Parameters			
Reporting Timeframe	2021/1-2023/12	Operation	MDRIR007
Budget Timeframe	2021/1-2023/12	Budget	APPROVED

Prepared on 30/Dec/2023

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

### III. Expenditure by budget category & group

Description	Budget	Expenditure	Variance
<b>Relief items, Construction, Supplies</b>	<b>469,480</b>	<b>465,695</b>	<b>3,785</b>
Shelter - Relief	66,980	63,195	3,785
Food	202,500	202,500	0
Cash Disbursement	200,000	200,000	0
<b>General Expenditure</b>		<b>113</b>	<b>-113</b>
Financial Charges		113	-113
<b>Indirect Costs</b>	<b>30,516</b>	<b>30,278</b>	<b>239</b>
Programme & Services Support Recover	30,516	30,278	239
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>499,996</b>	<b>496,085</b>	<b>3,911</b>



**+CIFRC**

19 November 2021  
MDRIR007  
EQ-2021-000177-IRN

# Iran : Hormozgan Earthquake Disaster Relief Emergency Funds



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.

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## Contact information

Reference documents



Click here for:

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

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

**In the Iranian Red Crescent Society**

Mr. Behnam Saeidi, Under Secretary General, International Affairs & IHL Division; phone: +98 21 88662618; email: [intdep@rcs.ir](mailto:intdep@rcs.ir)

Mr. Abbas Mohammadi, Head of International Operations/Operational Coordinator; phone: +98 21 88201082; email: [int\\_operations@rcs.ir](mailto:int_operations@rcs.ir)

**IFRC Country Delegation:**

Atta Durrani, Program Coordination & Cooperation Manager, email: [atta.durrani@ifrc.org](mailto:atta.durrani@ifrc.org)

**IFRC Geneva:**

Nicolas Boyrie, DREF Lead; phone: +41 79 152 5147; e-mail [nicolas.boyrie@ifrc.org](mailto:nicolas.boyrie@ifrc.org)

**In the IFRC regional office:**

Hosam Faysal, Head of Health, Disasters, Climate and Crises (Prevention, Response and Recovery); phone: +961 71 802219, email: [Hosam.faysal@ifrc.org](mailto:Hosam.faysal@ifrc.org)

Nader Bin Shamlan; Operations Coordinator, phone: +961 81 131 074 , email: [nader.binshamlan@ifrc.org](mailto:nader.binshamlan@ifrc.org)

**For IFRC Resource Mobilization and Pledges support:**

Francesco Volpe, Regional Head, Strategic Engagement and Partnerships- MENA - Partnerships and Resource Development, phone: +961 70 146 103; email: [francesco.volpe@ifrc.org](mailto:francesco.volpe@ifrc.org)

**For In-Kind donations and Mobilization table support:**

Goran Boljanovic, Regional Head of Supply Chain- MENA; phone: +961 5 428 505; email: [goran.boljanovic@ifrc.org](mailto:goran.boljanovic@ifrc.org)

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

Nadine Haddad, Regional PMER Manager; phone: +961 71 802 775; email: [nadine.haddad@ifrc.org](mailto:nadine.haddad@ifrc.org)

## 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.