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Final Report

Iran: Hormozgan Earthquake 2022

 International Federation
of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

DREF operation	Operation n°: MDRIR010
Date of Issue: 20-12-2023	Glide number: EQ-2022-000256-IRN
Operation start date: 11-07-2022	Operation end date: 30-11-2022
Operating National Society: I. R. of Iran Red Crescent Society	Operation budget: CHF 392,514
Number of people affected: 22,216 (5,318 HHs)	Number of people assisted: 10,848 (2,712 HHs)
Red Cross Red Crescent Movement partners currently actively involved in the operation: The International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC).	
Other partner organizations actively involved in the operation: Government of Iran and local NGOs.	

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



Quake hit houses in Khamir Port, Hormozgan Province @The IRCS

According to the Iranian Seismological Centre, 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 time followed by 81 aftershocks (the biggest one with 6.1 Richter at 03:55 local time has hit the region). The affected area consisted of one city and 55 villages, with a total population of approx. 5,318 households (22,216 people). In addition, affected cities in the

surrounding area included Khamir Port, Kang, Lengeh Port, Qeshm, and Kish Islands. According to the Emergency Medical Services (EMS), 84 individuals were injured and 5 died in this disaster. Quake-affected people in the region preferred to stay outside overnight in the following days as aftershocks continued. Many buildings had been damaged, and some infrastructures were destroyed. Cracks on the walls of buildings could be seen primarily in the villages near the epicenter and surrounding areas. The worst affected villages were Kooshk, Konkh, Berke Seflin, Saye Khosh, Gavmiri, Chahderaz, Tang Sim, Doab, Basaeidoo, Chah Sahrghi, and Gooran.

Summary of response

Overview of Host National Society

The Iranian Red Crescent Society (IRCS) was established in 1922 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 the Government. It's 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 disaster preparedness, including the provision of related educational activities.

Since the onset of the floods, the IRCS Relief and Rescue Organization Emergency Operations Center (EOC) has been activated to manage and coordinate the response operations at the Headquarters (HQ) level with the field support of provincial EOCs in the affected provinces, which were operational 24 hours a day, seven days a week (24/7).

The emergency operations centers (EOCs) at the provincial and headquarters levels were activated as soon as the seismological center reported the event. The EOC in the relief and rescue organization managed and coordinated 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 were 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. Moreover, continuous data exchange was established at the provincial level with the EMS and road department command centers. Helal House public teams conducted the initial assessment at the community level, 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 were sent from the neighboring provinces to the IRCS Hormozgan branch. For the first 72 hours, 2,620 food parcels were delivered to the Hormozgan IRCS Branch. Overall, the IRCS distributed relief items including 1,857 tents (1,857 HHs or 7,548 individuals), 1,356 ground sheets, and 2,712 food packages. In addition, 1,000 bread loaves, 2,000 bottles of mineral water, and 2,000 canned foods were distributed by the volunteer organization affiliated with the IRCS.

Village	Tents/HHs	Ground Mat	Food Package	Water Bottles	Canned Food
Saeh Khosh	446	682	950	2000	
Barkeh Sflein	142		260		
Koshk	80		160		
Kalato	38		76		
Tonb Damgriz	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		30		
Tonb Iki	30		40		
Dghgan	120	80	9		
Snghsia	21	49			
Pishgan	15				
Total	1,857	1,356	2,712	2,000	2,000

Overview of Operating National Society Response Action

The National Society has a strong auxiliary link to the 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 disaster preparedness, including providing related educational activities. After obtaining the precise location of the earthquake's epicenter (by the Iranian Geophysics Center), operational and command decisions were made at the highest provincial level (Provincial Disaster and Crisis Management taskforce), the IRCS operational teams comprising 291 personnel (62 operational teams) were dispatched for field assessment, search, and rescue. Briefing operational sessions were conducted for the officials of the responding partners and organizations to create an integrated approach and actions by forming a joint EOC at 4:45 AM. Search and rescue operations in Sayeh Khosh village concluded at 8:00 AM with the transfer of 84 injured individuals and of 4 bodies found dead. Support operations to provide distribution of tents, food packages, sanitary packages, and household items continued for 24 hours. The PSS teams affiliated to the IRCS Youth Organization created safe spaces and transitional shelters and offered MHPSS interventions for the children, adolescents, and the elderly, to avoid psychological harm and negative impacts from the disaster. A summary of the response is as follows:

- Relief and rescue vehicles: 63
- Sniffer dogs team: 3
- Rescue chopper: 3
- Relief tent: 2,031
- Ground mat: 1,842
- Food package: 4,132

Overview of Red Cross Red Crescent Movement 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, National Society Development, Youth, and Health. There are no participating National Societies (PNSs) present in the country, however, IRCS has a memorandum of understanding with several 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). However, ICRC did not have any intervention and support in this particular operation.

Overview of non-RCRC actors in country

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

Needs analysis and scenario planning

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 operational vehicles to reach the affected areas. The initial assessments carried out in the affected areas identified lifesaving needs

namely blankets, ground mats, plastic sheets, heaters, emergency shelter, and food parcels. Complementary services which normally offered in such disasters are MHPSS services wherever and whenever needed. Psychological support to the vulnerable people in the affected districts was also identified as an urgent need. The child-friendly spaces needed to be established by the operational youth volunteers.



SAHAR reached quake-affected people with MHPSS services, Hormozgan @The IRCS

Five people were reported dead (3 on the spot and 2 in the hospital), and 89 individuals were injured. Many houses were damaged, and power was cut off in the early hours. The IRCS was prepared to keep responding to prolonged impacts for 3 months since damages to houses might need a lot of time to recover and to reconstruct and hence, their daily wages and labor work could be affected. Therefore, IRCS started to distribute food packages along with other emergency relief items.

Targeting

IRCS 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 who lived in totally to partially damaged houses. A total number of 2,712 most vulnerable families received food and essential household items (including tents, blankets, hygiene kits, kitchen sets, and ground sheets), based on the following selection criteria.

The criteria for selection were:

- 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 scaled up assistance efforts with available resources
Droughts	the vulnerability of Hormozgan, a target district for IFRC operation for Droughts (orange category DREF), had heightened by the earthquake	The IRCS/IFRC included long-term assistance in the planned drought appeal for the most vulnerable families/individuals/groups affected by the earthquake.

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, and reimbursement to IRCS for the use of their shelter emergency stocks.
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Risk Analysis

There were some constraints in the affected areas due to prevailing heat waves. Also, staff and volunteers' health was at risk as the scale of operation was 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. The relief operations manager prioritized the monitoring of adherence.
The IRCS was involved in and responded to several crises (Droughts Emergency Appeal Operation, Afghanistan Population Movement Regional Emergency Appeal).	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 the 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 centers in case of displacement in the safe zone.
Procurement delays for replenishment stocks	Local procurement was carried out as international procurement took longer due to sanctions.
Blockage of funds transfers	IFRC legal/finance/treasury/management circles at different levels were putting efforts to unblock the banking transfers. At Country /MENA Regional /GVA levels was in full swing, communicating regularly with concerned stakeholders to meet the needs so that funds transfers could occur urgently. Banking channels and related compliance protocols were consciously looked into.

B. OPERATIONAL STRATEGY

Proposed strategy

The DREF replenished 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 was aligned with and contributed to the global strategy developed by the IFRC Middle East and North Africa (MENA) Region, in coordination with global and regional partners. IFRC continued 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 continued to closely monitor the situation, focusing on health risks, and revise accordingly if necessary, considering the evolving operational risks that might 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.

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 aimed 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 replenished all consumed food baskets. Since multiple disasters consumed basic needs items, hence this was a priority for IRCS to maintain stocks. through this DREF operation, the distributed quantity of food baskets (2,712) was covered.

Operational support services:

IRCS covered all related operational costs and expenses (such as logistics, human resources, and volunteer-related expenses). The procurement was delayed for three months (transferred on 3 October 2022) in this operation due to the delay in transfer of funding from the IFRC HQ.

Human resources:

IRCS deployed 291 personnel (62 operational teams) volunteers and staff to support the disaster response. The teams are categorized based on the IRCS mandate in responding to disasters, including of shelter team, relief distribution team, search and rescue team, sniffer dogs team, and logistic. The volunteers were insured under a national scheme.

Administration and Finance:

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

Communication:

The IRCS has a strong Public Relations Department which leads the communications in this operation. Throughout the operation, IRCS had disseminated information daily on safety and security measures, updates, and selfcare instructions 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 communications unit provided additional support in terms of covering and publicizing the news and updates on the operation wherever required.

Security:

There was 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 Centre (EOC). IRCS Branches were responsible for day-to-day monitoring of the implementation of this emergency operation. The IRCS operation monitoring teams at the branch level conducted field monitoring visits regularly and checked the complaints or feedback from the target population. Reporting on the operation carried out in accordance with the IFRC DREF reporting standards. A final report was issued within three months after the end of the operation. IFRC/ICRC/IRCS recruited a joint PMER position, which enhanced the system and capacity of PMER. Technical PMER capacity and technical support provided through the IFRC MENA Regional PMER team. This helped identify and, where possible and necessary, resolved possible issues.

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 was set up by IRCS and enhanced through this operation with support from IFRC. The IRCS Audit and Investigation Department was 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 helped 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 reached: **3,160 (790 HHs)**

Male: **1,612**

Female: **1,548**

Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of targeted people with safe and adequate shelter and settlements	3,160	3,160
# of households provided with emergency shelter and settlement assistance	790	790

Narrative description of achievements

In the immediate aftermath of the earthquake, the IRCS distributed 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 mats for the first 72 hours. Overall, out of the 1,857 tents (for 1,857 HHs or 7,548 individuals) IRCS distributed to the affected families, 790 tents (for 3,160 people) were replenished under this DREF funding. Also, the distributed 1,356 ground mats were replenished.



IRCS' RARO reached quake affected people with relief tents, Hormozgan @The IRCS

Challenges

The less and partially affected households relayed the rumours around social media on upcoming heavier quakes and preferred to be settled in relief tents and this created a serious challenge for the NS to provide additional shelter arrangements for such households.

Lessons Learned

The NS realized that early information via national media and official platforms is vital to assure households of receiving reliable news and forecasts regarding the probability of upcoming earthquakes so that demands for additional unnecessary shelter will be managed.



Livelihoods and basic needs

People reached: **10,848 (2,712 HHs)**

Male: **5,532**

Female: **5,316**

Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of households provided with food packages and able to cover their monthly food needs	2,712	2,712
# of households provided with a one-month food ration	2,712	2,712
% of beneficiaries satisfied with the food assistance provided	TBD	95 %

Narrative description of achievements

In the immediate aftermath of the earthquake, the IRCS distributed 2,712 food packages among the affected people in addition to 1,000 loaves of bread, 2,000 bottles of mineral water, and 2,000 canned foods by the volunteers' organization based on a preliminary list of the people to be assisted developed in coordination with the authorities and the community leaders according to the IRCS and Sphere standards.

Under this DREF operation, 2,712 food packages were replenished.

It is worth mentioning that because the funds were transferred with 3 months delay, and it was a replenishment activity, the procurement procedure was followed strictly, but there was not sufficient time to conduct the market assessment

According to the results of the monitoring visits done by the relief workers and as announced by the provincial authorities, over 95% of the population who received humanitarian services from the IRCS expressed their satisfaction with the speed and quality of the food parcels and household items. Although a detailed PDM was not conducted, the operational personnel and volunteers could provide the necessary assistance in the shortest time (search and rescue was over after 3 hours) and the first shelters were set up early morning for the affected families.



Food and relief items distribution among affected people, Hormozgan Earthquake @The IRCS

Challenges

The registration of the affected households or individuals is done manually in notebooks taking much time and energy. There is a need for an integrated digital registry system to monitor the distribution of food and household items. IRCS can establish local platforms and systems for its own relief teams.

Lessons Learned

The Relief and Rescue Organization may develop an efficient platform/ digital registry for screening and managing the accurate distribution of relief items. If funded by the donors, this platform will facilitate and expedite not only the registration of the households but also the post-distribution monitoring and feedback mechanisms. For future disasters, it was recommended to fund a PDM survey to be conducted by the NS field researchers and develop a detailed survey according to the IFRC standards.

Strengthen National Society

Indicators:	Target	Actual
IFRC support to launch a DREF to raise financial and human resources	Yes	Yes
# of surge deployments in support of the operation	1	1
IFRC and NS are visible, trusted and effective advocates on humanitarian issues	Yes	YES

# of DREF training for IRCS	1	1
# of PMER training	1	1
# of Lessons Learnt workshop	1	1

Narrative description of achievements

Under this DREF, 3 training courses were facilitated by IFRC for the operational staff of IRCS and a total of 107 participants attended these trainings. The training took place as follows:

- 1- PMER introductory course which was agreed upon following a preparatory meeting on August 2022 in the Iranian Red Crescent Society HQ, to plan a 2-days for 36 personnel from the relevant divisions of international affairs, finance, communication, procurement, and logistics, EOC of Relief & Rescue Organization, health, support and procurement, and Helal House department. The planning meeting was held with the participation of the IRCS, IFRC, and ICRC colleagues to discuss the time, venue, facilitators, content, budget, and tasks. The representatives from five target provinces of Kerman, Sistan & Baluchistan, Hormozgan, Khorasan Razavi, and South Khorasan (mostly involved in the current IFRC/ICRC funded operations) were selected for the workshop to learn the process of documentation (mainly on financial reconciliation and requirements for the IFRC/ICRC donations). The venue was the IRCS Medical & Treatment Clinic where the provincial participants were accommodated. The workshop objectives: (according to the needs identified in the preparatory meeting) included:
 - Learning about the general IFRC PMER guides.
 - Effective involvement/engagement of the stakeholders.
 - Accountability and transparency to donors and beneficiaries.
 - Learning the preparation and requirements of financial and narrative reports.
 - Discussing the feasibility of a sustainable PMER system within the IRCS.

The participants recommended:

- A) Setting a meeting including representatives of the IRCS Treasury General, International Department, Procurement, the Operating division/department, and the IFRC at the time of approving a donation to expedite and facilitate the procurement and documentation process (a PMER committee at the operational level for better monitoring and implementation)
- B) Creating a PMER office in the IRCS HQ, and an officer / senior officer in the relevant departments at the HQ and provincial branches specifically for performing and following up the PMER tasks.
- C) Sharing the MoU, parties' commitments, and budget table with the Treasury General, Procurement division, logistic department, and the Operating division/department to inform and observe the timeframe of the projects.
- D) Sharing the IFRC procurement guideline (in Farsi) to the IRCS relevant divisions.
- E) Using the IRCS Audit department capacity to audit the supporting documents of the international donations.
- F) Signing an agreement with the IFRC to seek different modalities of tendering to facilitate and speed up the procurement process and provision of the supporting documents (since the tendering process through the online system takes times, sometimes 2 months).
- G) The IRCS Relief Distribution Online Platform can incorporate and link the M&E requirements. This system possesses all relevant data of the whole response process and can add the M&E tools and checklists, like beneficiaries' proof of delivery form.

The average satisfaction score by the participants is almost 80% (based on the content evaluation by the participants available in the final report).

- 2- DREF & Data Collection and Analysis workshop was conducted on 26th November to 2nd December 2022 in Isfahan city (IRCS training center). The course was organized in collaboration with Relief and Rescue Organization (RARO), USG, Education, Research and Technology, USG International Affairs and Humanitarian Law, IFRC Country Delegation-IRAN and Isfahan Provincial Branch, and aimed to familiarize the 150 participants (from operation, finance, EOC, relief and support divisions from 31 Branches) with the IFRC mechanisms and tools for responding to disasters. Since the venue costs was covered by the IRCS Isfahan provincial branch, the budgeted amount was enough to cover more participants. In addition, the important role of operation control and coordination centers in responding to incidents and disasters and

how to use smart systems for operation reporting, and to help complete the DREF requirements, have been emphasized during the workshop. The main topics included: The importance and functions of the EOC in responding to disasters and incidents, The IFRC mechanisms & tools for responding to disasters, Introducing the new DREF format & components, The NS Emergency Response System, GPS in operations, The role of telecommunications (digital and analogue) in operations, Smart operations & data registration, and group exercises. The overall satisfaction score shows an average of 85% by the participants final evaluation.

- 3- The third workshop, Lessons Learnt, was conducted on 23-24 November 2022, in Bandar Abbas city Hormozgan province. The workshop agenda included:
- A) Opening session by Managing Director of Hormozgan province, Governor General of the province and Managing Director of Provincial NDMO.
 - B) Operational overview/activities, by deputy relief and rescue, Operational activities of the neighboring provinces of Kerman, Fars, Bushehr & Sistan-Baluchestan.
 - C) Operation analysis and after-action report: Early warning working group, Needs assessment working group, Search and rescue working group, Food distribution working group, Shelter working group.
 - D) Groups presentation by panelists and group presentation by the groups.

Below table shows the overall operation lessons learnt on a sectoral basis:

Sectors	Strengths	To be improved	Recommendations
Early Warning	Mobilizing Helal Houses for confirmation of the disaster	Information sharing systems	Developing a special line for information sharing
	Disaster epicenter confirmation and red alert announcement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Updating deployment guideline - Updating the call for deployment 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Updating the VIOP call system and radio system - Deployment drills - Development of voice system
Needs Assessment	Team composition and using the power of relief & rescue posts	Standard training for rapid response teams	Designing SITREP
	Mobilizing the power of local communities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Needs assessment checklists - Data bank for needs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Developing needs assessment guideline - Designing comprehensive assessment system
Search & Rescue	Rapid response teams deployment	Training, equipment, HR, new digital technologies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Designing a curriculum for rapid response teams - Facilitating to access to early warning system like USGS - Using motorbike for rapid access to the ground - Developing rapid data sharing system

		Mobilizing and deploying the closest relief posts to the epicenter for search operation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Training the relief workers at the relief posts by disaster needs assessment course - Establishment a connection network between the relief posts and local authorities, head of Helal Houses and community leaders - Developing and mapping the topographic maps - Mapping the risks and vulnerabilities and potential hazards at different points - Conducting response drills for the relief posts and local communities
	Deployment of search & rescue dogs teams	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Increasing the number of teams - Considering the dogs special needs - Considering the relationship between dogs and human beings 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Documentation of the search operations - Establishment of search support teams - Overlapping with other search teams (local communities, military, etc)
	Mobilizing local communities resources for search operation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Focus on Helal Houses in villages - Considering the local cultures, customs, etc of the villages - Coordination with community leaders (village councils) - Mobilizing the youth capacities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Training of qualified relief workers from the communities - Publishing guidance, guideline or books for emergency response operations for the village councils - Developing operational maps for conducting search and rescue in villages (access, population density, safe areas, ICS posts in villages) and the logistical resources at the villages - Identifying and training the competent people from the communities as communication focal persons
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Considering the equipment for search operations like search cameras - Increasing the number of bio radars and life detecting devices 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Equipping the rescue devices with pneumatic sets
Emergency Sheltering & Food Distribution	Rapid distribution of family relief tents	Responsible organization for WASH activities	Referring to the Crisis Management Law for the responsible entity (ministry of energy)
	Using the online training platforms	Lack of acceptance by the affected communities for mass / camp sheltering	Launching online platform for distribution
	Erecting Rubb Hall tent	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Designing and developing a protocol for the scale of damages in order to set up the accommodation scale 	Updating the emergency sheltering guideline (based on the geographical locations)

		(The existing method is not standard)	
	Distribution of hot meal from the beginning of the operation	Requisition management at senior level (internal and external)	Development of the requisition guideline and public donations management
	On-site sheltering	Distribution of standard items or equity in service delivery	Development of providing WASH services via voluntary contributions
		Damage assessment is time consuming if we wait for the Housing Foundation reports	Report of any violation to the judiciary system
		Initial needs assessment relief workers need to be trained according to a standard curriculum	IRCS as a first responder and international humanitarian organization must increase its capacities and resources.
		Tents are not persistent to heavy rain and hot weather	Quality of the relief items must be increased according to the global standards which need huge funding.

Key Lessons Learnt before, during and after this disaster are:

Before	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Emphasis on trainings for senior provincial managers in order to improve the scientific and operational level of responding to the disasters (e.g. data management and analysis) - The need to strengthen inter-set coordination by creating common practical procedures and taking into account operational ability and organizational potential - training in simulated emergency conditions - Ensuring the job security of the senior managers of the organization during and after crisis - Creating a suitable mechanism and coordination in the level of senior managers in order to prevent interference (middle managers and parliament representatives) and to be involved in operational decisions in the field - Educational needs assessment and implementation of mandatory in-service courses for the operational personnel of the society according to the type of response to accidents - Needs assessment of relief items needed for target groups according to regional needs and incident type - Paying attention to the education of the weaker sections (villagers) - Compilation of maps and operational guidelines for responding to accidents for each village in coordination with the residents - the village council- and the nearest relief center to the village - Investing in search equipment section (life detectors-pneumatic hammers)
During	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Receiving reports from reliable sources and combining with the information obtained from the assessment team in the field - Data analysis using approved analysis systems and by a trained analysis team - Support of the search operation that is carried out by the residents in the first moments - Technical search by using appropriate equipment and expert personnel - Creating a command position in the region and a joint inter-organizational EOC - Creating a triage position in the region under the command of a physician specializing in emergency medicine or general surgery - Maximize the use of search and rescue dog teams regarding search - Documenting actions taken by search and rescue teams in accordance with standard operational procedures

After

- Receive the latest reports from rescuers involved in search and rescue operations
- Documented reports should be retrieved and analyzed in order to discover positive and negative points in the operations and also points with negative effects.
- Retrieval and equipment support
- Holding meetings between relief organizations to review the incident and how to respond
- Attention to the needs of rescuers after responding
- Evaluating the response of search and rescue teams from the perspective of service recipients and affected people
- Analysis of relief items distributed in the response process

Overall workshop evaluation by the participants indicated over 85-90 % Good and Very Good.

Challenges

NA

Lessons Learned

NA



+CIFRC

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

D. FINANCIAL REPORT

The financial report is found below.

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DREF Operation

FINAL FINANCIAL REPORT

MDRIR010 - Iran - Hormozgan Earthquake 2022

Operating Timeframe: 11 Jul 2022 to 31 Dec 2022

Selected Parameters			
Reporting Timeframe	2022/7-2023/11	Operation	MDRIR010
Budget Timeframe	2022/7-2023/11	Budget	APPROVED

Prepared on 06/Dec/2023

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

I. Summary

Opening Balance	0
Funds & Other Income	392,514
DREF Response Pillar	392,514
Expenditure	-377,574
Closing Balance	14,940

II. Expenditure by planned operations / enabling approaches

Description	Budget	Expenditure	Variance
PO01 - Shelter and Basic Household Items	195,332	195,448	-116
PO02 - Livelihoods	155,967	155,484	483
PO03 - Multi-purpose Cash			0
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	10,863		10,863
PO10 - Community Engagement and Accountability			0
PO11 - Environmental Sustainability			0
Planned Operations Total	362,162	350,932	11,230
EA01 - Coordination and Partnerships	3,195	11,626	-8,431
EA02 - Secretariat Services	27,158	15,016	12,141
EA03 - National Society Strengthening			0
Enabling Approaches Total	30,353	26,642	3,711
Grand Total	392,514	377,574	14,941

DREF Operation

FINAL FINANCIAL REPORT

Selected Parameters			
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MDRIR010 - Iran - Hormozgan Earthquake 2022

Operating Timeframe: 11 Jul 2022 to 31 Dec 2022

III. Expenditure by budget category & group

Description	Budget	Expenditure	Variance
Relief Items, Construction, Supplies	329,858	329,251	607
Shelter - Relief	183,410	183,257	153
Food	146,448	145,995	453
Personnel	19,200		19,200
International Staff	15,000		15,000
National Staff	4,200		4,200
Workshops & Training	16,000	16,602	-602
Workshops & Training	16,000	16,602	-602
General Expenditure	3,500	8,676	-5,176
Travel		8,410	-8,410
Information & Public Relations	3,500		3,500
Financial Charges		266	-266
Other General Expenses		1	-1
Indirect Costs	23,956	23,044	912
Programme & Services Support Recover	23,956	23,044	912
Grand Total	392,514	377,574	14,941

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:

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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.

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Saving lives, changing minds.



The IFRC's work is guided by Strategy 2020 which puts forward three strategic aims:

1. Save lives, protect livelihoods, and strengthen recovery from disaster and crises.
2. Enable healthy and safe living.
3. Promote social inclusion and a culture of non-violence and peace.