

# EMERGENCY APPEAL



International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies  
Fédération Internationale des Sociétés de la Croix-Rouge et du Croissant-Rouge  
Federación Internacional de Sociedades de la Cruz Roja y de la Media Luna Roja  
الاتحاد الدولي لجمعيات الصليب الأحمر والهلال الأحمر

## IRAN: BAM EARTHQUAKE

Revised Appeal no. 25/03  
8 January, 2004

The Federation's mission is to improve the lives of vulnerable people by mobilizing the power of humanity. It is the world's largest humanitarian organization and its millions of volunteers are active in over 180 countries.

For more information: [www.ifrc.org](http://www.ifrc.org)

### In Brief

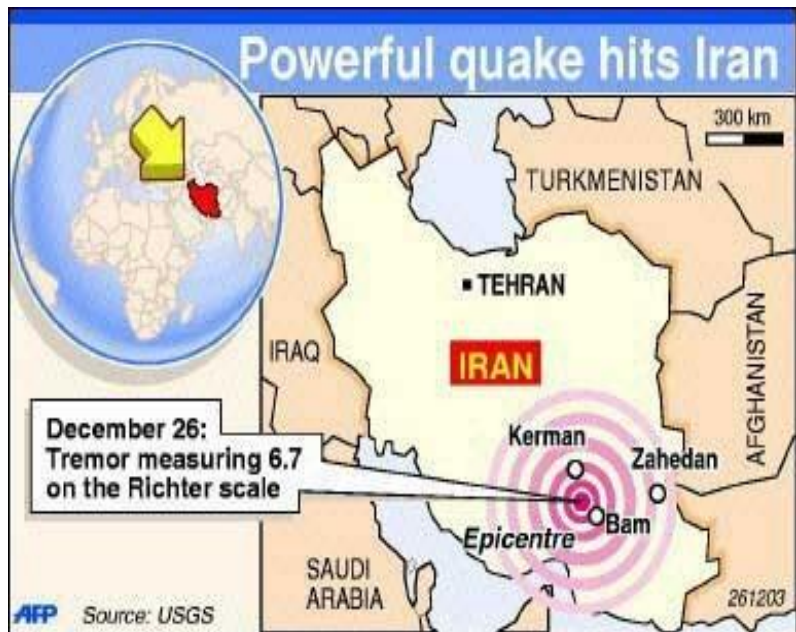
**THIS REVISED EMERGENCY APPEAL SEEKS CHF 51,913,000  
(USD 42,006,534 OR EUR 33,119,207)  
IN CASH, KIND, OR SERVICES  
TO ASSIST 210,000 BENEFICIARIES FOR 6-8 MONTHS**

### The situation

On the morning of 26 December 2003 at 05:28 (local time) a major earthquake measuring 6.5<sup>1</sup> on the Richter scale struck the city of Bam, Kerman Province, southeastern Iran. According to seismologists, the earthquake is one of the shallowest recorded, with a focal depth of only 10-12 kilometres and the epicentre directly underneath Bam city. Bam is located on a main earthquake fault line.

Iran is ranked as the fourth most disaster prone country in the world, and this was the worst earthquake to hit the country in more than a decade.

According to the latest<sup>2</sup> estimates, some 30,000 people were killed,<sup>3</sup> approximately 30,000 injured (of which some 10,000 were evacuated out of the area), and approximately 45,000 people were made homeless in Bam (this figure can be expected to increase to 75,000 once people return to the area, the injured are released from hospitals outside the area, or upon the return of an anticipated 10,000 who have sought refuge with relatives in neighbouring villages and districts). Approximately 1,850 children have been registered as unaccompanied and homeless, but this number is expected to increase.



<sup>1</sup> The recorded magnitude of the earthquake varied between 6.3–6.7 on the Richter scale as registered by the seismological observatories in France and in the US, and 6.7 registered by the Institute in Teheran. The closest recording was at the Seismological Observatory in Kerman Province, with a measurement of 6.5.

<sup>2</sup> The numbers presented here are based on the latest official estimates as of 3, January 2004 and are fairly indicative in terms of the magnitude of the disaster.

<sup>3</sup> Death toll statistics are based on the number of burials at different sites (both in Bam and the surrounding villages).

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In Bam itself, more than 85 percent of the buildings were completely destroyed, with damage varying from 95 percent in the 2,500 year-old historic city centre, to 0.5 percent in New Bam<sup>4</sup>. Although most of the casualties occurred in Bam itself, the impact on surrounding rural areas was also severe. According to a recent survey, more than 18,000 houses across 250 villages were completely destroyed and will have to be rebuilt.

According to the Ministry of Education in Kerman Province, all 131 schools in Bam and the surrounding villages are destroyed or damaged (to the extent of being unusable). One week after the earthquake, officials estimate that there are 18,000 to 20,000 students who are in need of school facilities and teachers. There is a critical shortage of qualified teachers. The local administration and communication infrastructure of the city was also destroyed.

As a result of the earthquake the electricity, water supply, and most public health services were completely disrupted. According to the Ministry of Health (MoH) all 95 health houses, 14 rural health centres, and 10 urban health centres were destroyed, as well as general governmental hospitals (with a total bed capacity of 240). These general hospitals were providing health and curative services to an estimate population of 240,000 from the city itself and the surroundings. Damage varies from one to another facility, but generally no health facilities were functional due to the extent of the destruction and the immediate non-availability of local health workers. According to the sources in the MoH, 50 percent of the health providers in the district had died or are missing.

The MoH and the IRCS, with the support of the Iranian Army, launched a massive evacuation operation for the people injured by the earthquake. It is estimated that nearly 10,000 injured people were airlifted or transported by road to other cities of Iran.

According to the authorities, the search in 95 percent of all houses/building has been completed. The majority of people who remain in the area have been allocated a tent and have settled in the vicinity of their former houses, and will have an opportunity to temporarily move to semi-permanent structures or organized tent camps as soon as the authorities properly identify property.

Given the scale and scope of the disaster, the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran and the IRCS formally requested international assistance, and the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (the Federation) responded by launching a preliminary Appeal (no. 25/03) on 26 December 2003 to provide immediate relief and basic assistance to the intended 200,000 beneficiaries, and to undertake assessments with a view to providing longer-term rehabilitation and reconstruction assistance.

This Revised Appeal targets a reduced beneficiary caseload of 210,000 (as agreed with the IRCS and harmonized with the UN). It is intended to further articulate and outline how the Federation will assist the IRCS to effectively respond to the actual emerging needs in Bam (as more accurate information and details emerge and is confirmed), while serving to emphasize the Federation's commitment to supporting the IRCS in carrying out effective, targeted, and discrete rehabilitation activities in the health, water and sanitation, shelter, logistics, and disaster preparedness sectors. The Preliminary Appeal budget of CHF 15.3 million and the donor support already recorded is now incorporated into this Revised Emergency Appeal budget (see attached). Further operational developments and adjustments, including any budget implications, will be conveyed in subsequent Operations Updates.

### **The response so far**

The IRCS plays a central role in the national disaster response plan in Iran, and is the only nation-wide emergency rescue and relief organization. In response to this emergency the IRCS provided a vital initial response by mobilizing and deploying more than 8,500 relief workers (including medical) and volunteers. The IRCS response involved search and rescue, temporary shelter and distributing food and non-food items for daily consumption from available emergency stocks and incoming donations, the provision of emergency medical services including medical evacuations, small-scale psychological first aid, and coordination with the national and local authorities and the Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement components. In the initial hours after the quake the first IRCS search and rescue teams were deployed. In total some 50 IRCS teams (3,200 people) were involved. Thirteen teams had sniffer dogs while others were equipped with rescue sensors or probes.

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<sup>4</sup> Bam-affected area refers to the Old Bam covering some 25 square kilometres; Baravat (some 20,000 inhabitants), and New Bam, as well as surrounding villages of different size within a 40 km parameter.

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Details on specific distribution figures are being compiled but remain incomplete. Initial reports would indicate that the following has been mobilized and is being distributed:

- non-food items: 108,000 tents, 380,000 blankets, 65,000 plastic sheets, 400 water tanks (mobile), 51,000 kerosene heaters, 65,000 kitchen sets, 80,000 lanterns, 500 water tanks (2,000 litres), 80,000 ground sheets, and 150 generators.
- food items: ready-to-eat meals, bread, sugar, rice, pulses, biscuits, powdered milk, tuna fish, dates, and edible oil are among the supplies transported and distributed.

The IRCS continues to effectively lead and manage this impressive emergency relief operation. Together with continuing with mapping gaps, transporting supplies, and carrying out of non-food item distributions (primarily tents and blankets), the national society has established 12 operational sub-bases in all 27 branches in the affected area and has been registering beneficiaries and issuing distribution ration cards.

The central IRCS tracing service in Teheran has been registering the missing with the support of the ICRC. An ICRC-IRCS team organized in mobile tracing units has been providing the victims of the earthquake with the means to inform their families in Iran and abroad with essential news of the effect of the earthquake on their family and property. The units are equipped with satellite phones and can jointly provide up to 4,000 outgoing calls a day. If telephone contact cannot be established, earthquake victims have the possibility to write a message to relatives. The ICRC has also been prepared to provide its expertise in identifying bodies or tracing missing persons, if necessary.

The Federation immediately deployed a Field Assessment and Coordination Team (FACT), and eleven member Red Cross and Red Crescent national societies contributed by sending specialized health, water/sanitation, logistics and relief Emergency Response Units (ERU's). A field referral hospital is the only one in the entire region, and is meant to serve both the immediate and longer-term needs of the affected population. Equipment and more than 100 technical delegates from national societies and the Federation arrived in Bam to assist the affected people through the provision of health services and clean water, as well as to support the IRCS's relief operation.

As a result of the generous donor response, the Federation's preliminary Appeal (25/03) is considered fully covered ([For details on the relief pipeline please refer to the mobilization table available on DMIS](#)). In addition, a number of donors responded by pledging and/or sending support outside the appeal, bilaterally or through the Federation. IRCS and Federation relief teams are now undertaking the task of compiling available relief pipeline (incoming and distributed goods) statistics, a process which has not been possible in the first phase of the emergency. The Federation has a long history of supporting the IRCS in emergency relief operations, and delivering assistance to those affected by disasters. An important element of the emergency phase of the operation has been the considerable advocacy effort made by the IRCS and the Federation to alert donors and the public worldwide to the needs of the earthquake-affected population. Both the Iranian and international media have devoted considerable coverage to all phases of the operation to date, and to the outstanding needs identified by the Red Cross and Red Crescent.

The international humanitarian community also responded very swiftly. More than 1,600 search and rescue, health, and relief personnel drawn from 44 nationalities arrived in the affected area within a couple of days to assist the rescue and relief operations. As the search and rescue teams began to depart four or five days after the earthquake, a number of international NGO groups were still arriving to assist with the continuing relief needs.

## **Coordination**

The United Nations Disaster Assessment and Coordination (UNDAC) team established an On-site Operations and Coordination Centre (OSOCC) to coordinate the international rescue and relief efforts. The Iranian provincial administration has set up a six-member committee chaired by the Governor of Kerman Province to coordinate the relief efforts. Three Vice-governors and three members of parliament from Kerman Province are members of this committee, and work closely with the heads of line departments and the IRCS to coordinate the ongoing relief efforts. While the overall coordination of NGOs and particularly of the search and rescue teams at the early stage of the operation was assumed on a daily basis by the UNDAC team through general and sectoral meetings, the Federation and IRCS are jointly coordinating the major health related activities of international organizations and NGO's, along with the MoH and WHO. The coordination is accomplished through regular daily meetings and direct contacts with specialized agencies and NGOs. The Federation is also considered as a leading organization in the field of water/sanitation emergency response. This Revised Appeal has been developed in close cooperation and coordination with the UN in order to achieve full complementarity with the UN's Flash Appeal, and to avoid duplication of effort.

## The needs

While this Revised Appeal was in the process of being prepared and finalized, detailed assessments were still being carried out by the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran, the IRCS, the Federation, UN agencies and international NGOs. The needs outlined below are therefore indicative and may change as the situation evolves. Donors are encouraged therefore to continue to provide unearmarked contributions thus allowing a flexible and effective response to the immediate and medium term needs of people affected by the earthquake, and to the restoration and strengthening of the IRCS's operational capacities.

### Immediate needs

**Shelter:** temporary shelter for the affected families is likely to remain a major issue in the coming weeks and months. At the moment many affected families are housed in tents erected near their collapsed houses. Some 10,000 affected people currently accommodated with relatives across the region are now likely to return to their property. Fearing after-shocks, thousands of people are sleeping outdoors in freezing temperatures, and tents and/or semi-permanent accommodation remains a high priority. The IRCS's quick response was possible in large measure because of the existence of stocks in both the branches and the IRCS relief and rescue centres. With more than 108,000 tents now distributed, IRCS stocks have been largely depleted while there are still imminent needs of those directly and indirectly affected. Given the large-scale nature of the disaster, it is unlikely that the affected communities will be able to move to their permanent houses soon. This means that those affected will use temporary shelters for at least six months to one year.

**Food and non-food relief items:** the provision of basic food and non-food rations to those affected remains critical. 150,000 people or 30,000 families considered as most vulnerable are the target beneficiaries for Red Cross and Red Crescent support. The Federation is appealing for food rations to cover an initial three-month period. The Federation and WFP are discussing the possibility of WFP providing the food component for this operation. Vulnerable groups such as unaccompanied children, single headed families, pregnant women and elderly need particular attention that will be addressed through this Revised Appeal.

The IRCS has the required expertise to manage a large-scale relief operation and has established the standard rations for distribution of food and non-food items. These standards adhere to the *Sphere Standards in Disaster Relief*.

#### Standard monthly non-food and food ration, family of five

Item	Unit	Quantity
Rice	Kg	15
Cereals	Kg	5
Wheat flour	Kg	50
Sugar	Kg	5
Oil	Litre	3
Tea	Kg	1
Washing powder	Kg	2.5
Soap	Kg	1
Hygiene parcels	Parcel	1

#### Standard non-food allocation, family of five, 6-month ration

Items	Unit	Quantity
Tent	pcs	1
Blankets	pcs	10
Heater	pcs	1
Lantern	pcs	1
Kitchen sets	set	1
Clothes	pcs	15
Shoes	pair	5
Ground sheet (12 sqm)	Pcs	1
Plastic sheeting (24 sqm)	pcs	1
Jerrycan (20 ltr)	pcs	2

## **Health**

The earthquake placed a heavy burden on the Kerman Province health system, as well as many other provinces that received the injured. Even though there have been no epidemics reported so far, the overall health situation remains of concern. Malaria and coetaneous leishmaniasis are among the endemic diseases in the area, and Bam has faced recent outbreaks of typhoid fever and cholera.

The Federation, through its ERUs, is currently filling a considerable gap between a total lack of capacity in terms of general hospitals and public health centres and significantly increased needs. Besides the critical need for health services the increased needs refer mainly to the treatment of some 17,000 casualties; provision of follow-up and further treatment/rehabilitation (orthopaedic mainly) to some 11,000 people who were evacuated and are expected to be gradually returned. There are continuing threats of outbreaks of diarrhoeal disease due to insufficient sanitation facilities, as well as a significant threat of respiratory-tract infections (RTI) due to exposure to the elements during the winter season.

Based on the lessons learned from the last earthquake that struck Iran's northern provinces in 1990, this earthquake will possibly cause a high incidence of post-traumatic stress diseases (PTSD), and there is an urgent need for post-trauma counselling for unaccompanied children and other distressed children living with the families. In addition to young students, a number of teachers are also psychologically distressed.

The consequences of the earthquake are particularly tragic for some 1,850 unaccompanied children. While the governmental social welfare system has a primarily responsibility for caring for the unaccompanied children, the IRCS also has the knowledge and expertise for provide care for this group. The IRCS already runs two orphanages in Mashad and Shiraz and is willing to extend its support to the children who lost their parents in the earthquake.



## **Water and Sanitation**

Before the earthquake the city of Bam had full coverage of water and sanitation services, while the rural surrounding areas were less well covered. Following the disaster the urban water network was disrupted although safe drinking water was provided with no delay in the form of bottled water. At the moment 60 percent of the city water network has been restored. The provision of clean water to both Federation health facilities (the referral hospital and three basic health units) and the population, which is still largely unsettled, remains a critical priority. The Federation is currently the main provider of health and curative services to the affected population and this requires a stable and continuous clean water supply. The affected people are scattered outdoors across the city and do not have access to normal house tap water. The population in the surrounding villages was advised not to drink water from their supply system. If not addressed, the acute shortage of latrines could lead to major health problems. For the time being there is no effective system in place for waste collection and disposal.

## **Restoring and enhancing IRCS operational capacities**

The IRCS's effective and timely response to the needs of the victims of the earthquake was made possible thanks to the well-established response mechanisms, trained human resources, and disaster preparedness stocks. These stocks at the national level are now largely depleted and need to be replenished. It is also of utmost importance to establish IRCS relief and rescue centres<sup>5</sup> in Bam. The 82 fixed and 330 mobile centres (the latter being activated only according to the needs) are located in various locations across Iran. Although there are eight fixed centres in Kerman Province none of them is in proximity to Bam. The current emergency underlines the need for six

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<sup>5</sup> A rescue and relief centre has 5 permanent staff members /medical/relief workers/driver, with an ambulance, a pick-up and the basic rescue/first aid equipment and dispose of relief stocks allocated to it.

additional centres to be established in the region in order to strengthen the operational capacity of the IRCS and better serve the beneficiaries. Several hundred IRCS teams involved in delivering water, food, blankets and shelter material throughout Bam city and its surroundings and providing health services, are without any means of communication.

## **The proposed operation (objectives, activities planned, and expected results)**

### **Emergency relief (food and non-food)**

**Objective: basic food and non-food item needs of 150,000 most vulnerable beneficiaries are met.**

#### **Activities planned to reach this objective:**

- purchase and distribute a three-month food ration to 150,000 beneficiaries registered by the IRCS.
- purchase and distribute a six-month hygiene package to 150,000 registered beneficiaries.
- purchase (mainly locally) and distribute one full-six month ration of non-food items to 50,000 beneficiaries and a reduced allocation (excluding tents, blankets and shelter equipment) to 100,000 beneficiaries.
- purchase and distribute 5,000 supplementary food parcels to especially vulnerable individuals such as pregnant women and elderly people;

#### **Expected results:**

- some 30,000 families have received basic food ration and basic allocations of non-food items in sufficient quantities to avoid further deterioration of their living conditions.
- rates of seasonal diseases among beneficiaries have not increased because of an adequate and timely distribution of food and non-food items.
- basic needs have been met thus allowing the families to start rebuilding their future.
- supplementary and specific support has been provided to unaccompanied children and other particularly vulnerable groups.

### **Logistics**

**Objective: support the ongoing IRCS and Federation relief operation by providing efficient logistical support in terms of warehousing, transport management and procurement.**

#### **Activities planned to reach this objective:**

- establish and maintain airport clearing capacity of the substantial amount of incoming relief goods.
- establish up to 12 efficiently managed warehouses in the operational area.
- acquire and manage a fleet adequately sized to the operation.
- carry out joint IRCS/Federation local procurement activities.
- designate counterparts in each core logistics functions thus enabling a proper transfer of skills.
- conduct one advanced logistics workshop for 25 participants.

#### **Expected results:**

Warehousing: warehouses are managed efficiently and all stock movements have been recorded properly adhering to standard Federation warehousing procedures.

Transport:

- an adequate transport capacity has been implemented.
- fleet management skills have been upgraded.

Procurement:

- donor requirements have been met through an improved understanding of procurement procedures and reporting needs.
- the procurement documentation has been kept up to full audit trail.

Training: an advanced logistics workshop for 25 IRCS participants has been conducted and logistics management capacity is enhanced.

## **Health**

### **Objectives:**

- restore former referral capacities to adequately treat emergencies and diseases in the affected area.
- restore parts of former Primary Health Care (PHC) capacities in the affected area to levels prior to the earthquake.
- ensure the appropriate treatment and recovery for those injured in the earthquake.
- ensure the prevention of or effective treatment for potential/additional health threats such as diarrhoeal diseases.
- design a handover plan to the IRCS for PNS/ERU health facilities.
- provide psychological support training for IRCS staff to benefit victims of the earthquake.

### **Activities planned to reach these objectives:**

- completion of a 240-bed Federation referral hospital and proper adjusting to increased needs and national standards.
- “winterisation” of the referral hospital and its transformation in permanent/semi permanent structures.
- installation of a 30-bed rehabilitation centre for physiotherapy and orthopaedic rehabilitation linked to the referral hospital.
- integration of medical staff from the IRCS and MoH and on the job-training.
- installation of three Basic Health Care (BHC) units in Bam.
- provide PHC services via three connected mobile units in the surrounding villages.
- effective statistics and data-processing will be developed and an early epidemiological surveillance system for diarrhoeal diseases installed.
- psychosocial support programme (PSP) interventions will carry out training for 200 volunteers, and jointly provide PSP services to 1,000 earthquake victims and 200 relief-workers.
- three ambulances at each BHC-unit will ensure transport capacities within the health care system.

### **Expected results:**

- fully functional referral hospital for Bam.
- PHC services are ensured to an adequate level.
- earthquake casualties are treated and supported through the PSP program.
- ambulance transport capacity is acquired for the referral hospital and other health related facilities.
- potential epidemics are prevented or adequately addressed.
- health ERUs are handed over to IRCS-trained staff, and the winterised referral hospital to the MoH.

## **Water and sanitation**

### **Objectives:**

- prevent the outbreak of water-borne epidemics.
- ensure an adequate and safe water supply and provide sanitation facilities to the referral hospital, the Red Cross and Red Crescent camp, and Bam city.
- handover water sanitation ERUs to the IRCS.

### **Activities planned to reach this objective:**

- one wat-san ERU will provide safe water to the referral hospital and neighbouring camp with an expected population of 3,000 people.
- one wat-san ERU will provide safe water to 2 camps (total population expected between 6,000 people and three BHC units in Bam).
- one mass-water/sanitation ERU will provide 24 latrines to the referral hospital; 240 latrines to the camps; 18 latrines to the BHC-ERUs, and 300 latrines for the remaining population in Bam city (serving 6,000 beneficiaries), and 300 garbage collection points for the hospital, camps, and Bam city.
- water storage capacity of 400,000 litres will be provided for the affected population in areas without functioning pipe systems, serving up to 20,000 beneficiaries.
- IRCS staff will be integrated into the ERUs, and trained.

**Expected results:**

- outbreaks of waterborne epidemics have been prevented.
- adequate safe water supply has been ensured for parts of Bam city where it's needed, the Red Cross and Red Crescent camp, and the referral hospital.
- sanitation facilities have been provided and maintained throughout Bam, the hospital, and the Red Cross and Red Crescent camp.
- wat-san ERUs have been handed over to the IRCS and staff trained.

**Earthquake orphans – special support**

**Objective: fully or partially meet the basic shelter, care and educational needs to 1,850 unaccompanied children in Bam.**

**Activities planned to reach this objective:**

- accommodate 600 unaccompanied children in a building constructed for this purpose.
- provide the 600 children accommodated in the IRCS orphanage with basic care and education.
- provide financial support to the extended families or relatives caring for 1,205 unaccompanied children.

**Expected results:**

- unaccompanied children have been gradually recovering from the traumatic experience.
- all basic needs of the target group of children have been met.
- psychological and social needs of the children have been increasingly met.

**Disaster Preparedness**

**Objective: the IRCS capacity in management of Disaster Preparedness (DP) and Disaster Response (DR) has been strengthened at the national, regional, and branch level.**

**Activities planned to reach this objective:**

- replenish the relief items distributed from the IRCS DP stock to Bam earthquake victims during the initial phase of the operation (local and/or international procurement).

**Relief items distributed from IRCS DP stock (to be replenished)**

Item	Qty. Distributed	Qty. for Replenishment
Family Tents	105,000	50,000
Group Tent	3,000	0
Blankets	380,000	300,000
Kerosene heaters	51,000	51,000
Generators (5 KVA)	150	0
Ground sheeting	80,000	50,000
Water Tank (mobile)	400	300
Water tank (2000L)	500	400
Lanterns	80,000	50,000
Plastic sheeting	60,000	0
Kitchen set	65,000	50,000

- conduct one relief/camp management workshop for 30 relief managers at national and regional levels according to the Federation standard curriculum.
- transfer specific skills and knowledge in each operational area (field hospital, primary health care, watsan, PSP, relief, telecom, logistics, etc.) to IRCS counterparts, staff and volunteers through on the job training by the operational ERU teams.
- conduct ten training sessions on Disaster Management, First Aid, rescue, and the Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement and Principles for a total of 300 IRCS staff and volunteers involved in the Bam operation.
- conduct two evaluation sessions on the lessons learned from the operation.

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- procure additional rescue equipment (including 5 sniffer dogs), additional rescue training and refresher workshop on rescue by utilizing the Iranian special training centre.
- training sessions on wat/san, 18 training sessions on field hospital, and 12 training sessions on PHC will be conducted in Iran before the ERU equipment is fully handed over to the IRCS.
- procure and store three (3) cholera kits in the IRCS DP stock
- construct six buildings of 150 sqm each for IRCS (6) relief rescue centers in the region on the land provided by the authorities, equipped to IRCS standards, and staffed trained to operate.
- repair and equip the existing IRCS Bam branch relief base.
- Reconstruct and equip the IRCS Bam branch office (IRCS standards).
- conduct a training of trainer's workshop on first aid for 20 participants in the Bam branch.
- procure training material and equipment for the Bam branch.

### **Expected results:**

- DP stocks utilized in the Bam earthquake relief operation have been replenished and are available for future disasters.
- IRCS operational rescue capacity has been increased by providing additional rescue equipment, training and sniffer dogs.
- emergency water sanitation unit, field hospital and primary health care units have been established. Trained and equipped through the take over of the ERUs equipment used at Bam earthquake operation.
- the IRCS capacity to respond to cholera outbreaks has been increased.
- the IRCS communications capacity has been upgraded in terms of training and equipment to the minimum standard of the Federation.
- six relief and rescue centers have been constructed in the region, equipped and staff trained.
- the IRCS Bam branch office re-constructed/repared using modern earth quake resistant material and construction methods, adequately equipped, staff and volunteers have been trained in disaster management, rescue and first aid.
- the IRCS Bam branch has an adequate number of first aid trainers and training materials.
- the IRCS's staff and volunteers have received adequate training in different sectors as per their division of responsibilities, thus upgrading skills and competences.

**Objective 2: support the Iranian Red Crescent Society in strengthening community-level disaster response mechanisms by incorporating risk management concepts of community disaster education, awareness raising, and action to reduce future disaster risks.**

### **Activities planned to reach objective:**

- review disaster plans and conduct exercise/simulation(s).
- post-disaster review conducted for lessons learned.
- based on the findings of national vulnerability and capacity assessment, risk reduction projects proposed.
- review the IRCS contingency plan of action.
- establish national intervention teams at branch levels through recruitment, DM training and skills development.

### **Expected results:**

- ability to identify, map, and monitor hazards has been increased.
- adoption of mitigation measures has been increased.
- sustainable networks and partnerships have been established to exchange information.
- capacity to carry out accurate and consistent post-disaster damage and needs assessments has been enhanced.
- response time to disaster events has been shortened.
- knowledge and practice about what to do before, during, and after a disaster has been improved.
- ways to operate differently in the future to reduce vulnerability has been learned.
- community knowledge and practice about what to do before, during, and after a disaster has been improved.
- an approach within the relief operation has been integrated, focusing on organizational development to assist the IRCS in building a long-term DM programme.

**Objective 3: address information technology and telecoms needs for improved disaster preparedness by:**

- **improving the current IRCS radio system in the Bam region to allow better relief coordination between the different branches, and between these branches and Teheran.**
- **upgrading the existing IT/Telecom systems within the IRCS in Bam.**

**Activities planned to reach this objective:**

- install VHF base, mobile and hand held stations covering Bam city and surrounding areas to ensure proper coordination, dispatch and security; repeaters will be installed as well to cover blinds spots.
- procure and install computing hardware, software, and network in main facilities, and provide testing tools and training to the IT/telecom team.

**Expected results:**

- communication and coordination has been enhanced to ensure a distribution is better monitored and problems reported instantly
- overall administrative tasks, information and data sharing as well as reporting are improved

**Information technology (IT) and telecoms support**

**Objectives:**

- ensure adequate coverage of radio systems and links between the IRCS Bam branch, the referral hospital and the Red Cross and Red Crescent camp to include mobile units.
- improve the computing system set-up at the Federation compound.
- contribute substantially to the overall security for Red Cross and Red Crescent staff, premises and stocks.

**Activities planned to reach this objective:**

- install VHF base, repeaters, mobile and hand held stations covering Bam city and surroundings to ensure proper coordination, dispatch and security.
- procure and install computing hardware and software in main facilities.
- provide and install a satellite link for main facilities.
- provide and install regular land lines for same facilities as well as a wireless LAN.
- provide needed spare parts and maintenance to IT/telecom set-ups.

**Expected results:**

- communication and coordination has been enhanced.
- distribution is better monitored and problems reported on a timely basis.
- warehouse management and stock control is improved, and reporting is substantially enhanced.
- overall administrative tasks, printing, information and data sharing as well as reporting are considerably improved.

**Communications – Advocacy and Public Information**

**Objectives:**

- **disseminate the needs of the beneficiaries to a wide audience including donors, governments and the public inside and outside of Iran.**
- **advocate with relevant actors on behalf of particularly vulnerable groups to ensure their needs are met.**
- **document the various phases of the relief and rehabilitation operation as they unfold in real time on the web, and through print and audio-visual media.**

**Activities planned to reach these objectives:**

- regular communications on the implementation of this appeal carried out to specific target groups including the media, donors, and UN agencies.
- press releases and video news releases will be prepared on various aspects of the operation.
- regular briefings to the media, donors and UN agencies in Iran and other important centres for humanitarian activities carried out where the Federation is represented, particularly Geneva and New York.
- maintain sections on both the Federation (ifrc.org) and Iranian Red Crescent (rcs.ir) web sites devoted entirely to the operation.

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- audio visual material easily accessible on the Federation web site (e.g. photo galleries).
- an information delegate will be hired to work for twelve months in support of the operation and national society information officers will be encouraged to organize media field trips in co-ordination with the IRCS and the Federation.
- regular dissemination of information to beneficiaries informing them of the services available to them through the Red Cross and Red Crescent network.
- deploy necessary personnel on field assignment to work with the IRCS on documenting the implementation of the appeal including use of print, film, and photography.
- widespread dissemination of publicity materials produced in Farsi, and the Federation's official working languages.
- provision of audio-visual equipment, computers and internet connection to the IRCS's Bam branch.
- hiring of a public information officer for the IRCS Bam branch.

### **Expected results:**

- the implementation of the appeal, and by extension the overall operation, in the Iranian and international media has received a high profile.
- donor interest in the long-term needs has been sustained to ensure that Bam does not become a forgotten disaster.
- visibility and the profile for Red Cross and Red Crescent societies have been increased in on-going fundraising and advocacy support to the affected population.
- the capacity of the IRCS to publicize their activities and provide feed back to donors, national Red Cross and Red Crescent societies, and other groups and organizations has been increased.
- the IRCS has been covered more effectively in the media and greater public recognition for their work.

### **Monitoring and evaluation**

Monitoring will be accomplished through regular reporting and daily work of the delegates and their counterparts. One mid-term and one end of operation evaluation will be carried out. The operation will be regularly monitored by the IRCS and the Federation delegation in the field. Operational activities will be reflected in the standard Federation operation updates and a final report, including a financial chart, will be produced by the Federation within 90 days of the appeal's conclusion. No separate evaluation is planned at this time.

### **Budget summary**

See Annex 1 for details.

### **For further details please contact:**

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*All International Federation assistance seeks to adhere to the Code of Conduct and is committed to the Humanitarian Charter and Minimum Standards in Disaster Response (SPHERE Project) in delivering assistance to the most vulnerable.*

*For support to or for further information concerning Federation programmes or operations in this or other countries, please access the Federation website at <http://www.ifrc.org>*

**BUDGET SUMMARY**

Appeal 25/2003

**Iran - earthquake in Bam****RELIEF NEEDS**

IN CHF

Shelter & constructions	12,304,000
Clothing & textiles	3,300,000
Food & seeds	4,375,000
Water and sanitation	5,184,000
Medical & first aid	5,256,000
Teaching materials	298,000
Utensils & tools	4,380,000
Other relief supplies	658,000

**TOTAL RELIEF NEEDS****35,755,000****CAPITAL EQUIPMENT**

Vehicles	329,000
Computers & telecom. equipment	388,000
Medical equipment	2,900,000
Office & household	40,000
Other equipment	65,000

**PROGRAMME SUPPORT**

Programme support (6.5% of total)	3,374,000
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**TRANSPORT STORAGE & VEHICLE COSTS**

Transport and storage	1,395,000
Vehicle costs	100,000

**PERSONNEL**

Expatriate staff	3,963,000
National staff	2,021,000
Training & workshops	152,000

**ADMINISTRATIVE & GENERAL SERVICES**

Travel & related expenses	307,000
Information expenses	150,000
Administrative & general expenses	974,000

**TOTAL OPERATIONAL NEEDS****16,158,000****TOTAL APPEAL CASH, KIND, SERVICES****51,913,000****LESS AVAILABLE RESOURCES (-)****-14,744,000****NET REQUEST****37,169,000**