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Report on the first phase of the activities of Imam Ali Society in the flooded areas during the winter of 2020



Spring 2020

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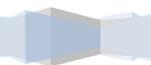




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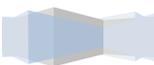
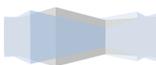




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Introduction (The water has taken everything away from them!)

Movies and photographs related to the villages of Sistan and Baluchistan are being circulated. For members of IAPSRS, who have previously been to many underserved communities and were familiar with the situation of people in different parts of the country during floods, what is seen in Sistan and Baluchistan is a level beyond poverty and deprivation compared to other parts of the country; faces are stressed, houses are empty of everything. Poverty laughs and talks to you through the photos and movies.

In a TV broadcast on IRIB1, one of the officials of the country's Crisis Management Headquarters claimed that the reason for the organization's absence and its lack of serious intervention in helping the people was that the floods in this area were within the city and province and could be resolved with the facilities of each city and province. What can be seen in these few days tells a different story of Sistan and Baluchistan though.

With the beginning of the floods in the Southern and Southeastern provinces of the country, on January 1, 2020, IAPSRS got involved with this crisis by monitoring the conditions collected by the local liaison network. The first meeting of the flood headquarters was held on January 12 at the Imam Ali Society's office in Tehran and initial reported conditions were reviewed. Due to the reported damages, two sections of Rudbar (located in the South of Kerman) and Delgan (located in the Sistan and Baluchistan province) were selected to send volunteer troops and identify the exact conditions of the existing situation. The first team entered Bandar Abbas on January 15th and was able to arrive at the Delgan area on early January 16 due to the restrictions on access. The Rudbar team (consisting of 4 people) entered the area on January 15. According to reports sent from the Hormozgan province, another team from Ahvaz (consisting of 2 people) was sent to the region to investigate the situation more closely.

The teams identified 45 villages by January 20 and sent the list of basic needs to the central team in order to coordinate the supply of items. The proposed items were selected based on previous experiences of IAPSRS in preparing packages designed for different groups and distributing them at the appropriate time during the relief services.

In order to reduce the time and cost of distribution, the preparation of items was entrusted to members of IAPSRS in Shiraz. Three headquarters were simultaneously reopened in Shiraz to receive the donated items from people on January 16. The headquarters in the cities of Kerman and Bushehr were also reopened.

The conditions in the Qasr Ghand (Kajo) region were evaluated based on the announced needs, and on January 17th, the IAPSRS team was sent to this region.

On January 13, IAPSRS's account number was publicized on its Telegram channel as well as the official Instagram page in order to receive public donations to help the flood victims.

Water (flood) came into the houses but did not take much with it in these very poor communities. Poverty is seen in the identified areas. Roads were uneven before the floods too. There were no toilets to break down. Most villages lack water and gas piping. People are more in demand for infrastructure than consumer goods. Issues such as the construction of a mobile tower or a bridge were heard. There is no cell phone connection in most areas. In the villages, there is only up to the primary school educational facilities and studying at higher levels seems almost impossible due to the unsuitable roads.

What happens to the education of the children affected by the floods? The Sistan and Baluchistan province faced a shortage of schools and teachers even before the flood too; so many children had to go to neighboring cities to continue their education, even with rides of unsafe vans on unsafe



roads in the area. Education in neighboring cities was not even possible unless the family could afford the expenses.

Given the damage to roads for travel, destruction of schools, demolition of children's books and school supplies, not only in the Sistan and Baluchistan province but also in other flood-prone areas, what measures will be taken by the Ministry of Education to solve these problems?

Returning to the education cycle is one of the ways to heal the children affected by the floods. Failure to provide education for children in these areas would be a disregard for their basic right to education.

Destroying agricultural land and compensating livestock losses for the local people without outside help seems impossible.

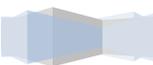
Addiction, disease, and poverty have formed the main issues in the region, which are very interdependent. Drugs can also be found in villages that do not even have a car access route and are miles away. In some areas, unemployment has led to fuel smuggling.

Improving the province's infrastructure, especially in terms of access, can have a significant impact. In this regard, the second phase of the activities of IAPSRs will also focus on school construction.

The dispatch teams left the area after the distribution of initial services on February 24 (Rudbar), February 26 (Kajo), February 4 (Jask), and February 25 (Delgan). Distribution of part of the tankers in the Rudbar region of the South was carried out by another team on February 10 -12.

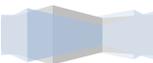
It is necessary to mention that the activity of IAPSRs in the city of Nikshahr was accomplished through the existence of a reliable local liaison. The distribution statistics of items in this city can be found in the city of Delgan distribution statistics of the Yari network. The presence of other non-governmental organizations in the region has also been effective in not dispatching volunteers to this region and reducing the volume of distribution of items in this city.

This report covers the activities of IAPSRs in the period between January 14, 2020, and February 12, 2020. Preliminary predictions about the second phase of IAPSRs's activities, with a focus on the Sistan and Baluchistan province, is presented in this report, which will commence after the initial review.





There was the cry of deprivation in each step,
Empty of bread,
Empty of the spirit of life,
The children's smiles dried up,
The sky couldn't stand it and the roofs fell,
The water flowed and washed away the remnants of dreams...





Imam Ali Popular Student Relief Society

Imam Ali Popular Students Relief Society (IAPRS) is a fully independent, non-political and non-governmental organization which was officially registered with registration number 19061 in the year 1999 and has been continuing its activities under the ministry of interior's certification since that year. In 2010, IAPRS obtained a special consultative status in the United Nations and became a member of the economic and social council of this organization, as well as a member of the general advisory board in 2018, which has introduced it as one of the active organizations in reducing social dilemmas at an international level.

Members of the IAPRS, including students and the general public, voluntarily participate in social and relief activities related to helping women and children in need. IAPRS has formal offices at Sharif University and the University of Tehran, with additional thousands of active members in other universities across Tehran and other cities. The members of the IAPRS opened their first formal office in the South of Tehran and the Molavi area in 2006. It was named the "Iranian House" so that it would serve as a symbol of the large step taken by Iranian students towards helping the development of Iran. IAPRS currently has 44 Iranian Houses and 10 active representative offices in Tehran (in the areas of Molavi, Khak Sefid, Darvazeh Ghar, Lab Khat, and Farahzad), Varamin, Shahr-e Rey, Ahmad Abad Mostofi, Shiraz, Mashhad, Tabriz, Isfahan, Kerman, Bushehr, Sistan & Baluchistan, Kermanshah, Sari, Gorgan, Karaj, among others.

The mission of IAPRS is to create a world based on peace and equality, with special care towards the vulnerable members of the society, especially children. Working towards this goal and after 20 years of activity and constant efforts and endeavors from the people of our country, around 6100 children from all over the country are now under the coverage of IAPRS's services in Iranian homes, so that they can change the face and reputation of their neighborhoods in the future.

IAPRS believes in encouraging and increasing public participation in social policies and giving social functions to national-religious rituals to enhance the social and humanitarian status within society. Individuals suffering from social problems such as poverty and addiction, child labor, as well as breadwinner mothers, children with special diseases, vulnerable girls, and children charged with criminal activities are all supported by the IAPRS's programs.

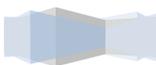
An overview of the IAPRS's main activities can be summarized as follows:

- Setting up more than 44 relief centers called "Iranian Homes" in deprived areas to provide services to children.
- Rescuing 47 teenagers sentenced to the death penalty by asking forgiveness from the victim's family and raising funds of up to 200 million Tomans for their blood money through popular donations in the "Teflan-e Moslem" program.
- Setting up 8 entrepreneurship Iranian Homes across Iran during the past year for female breadwinners.
- Setting up Iranian Treatment Homes across Tehran to provide free dental and medical services to children supported by IAPRS.
- Collaboration with UNICEF and supporting more than one thousand Afghan children deprived of a free education program in the years 2014-2016.
- Distributing food packages to more than 8000 families in need in deprived areas across the country during the month of Ramadan using the popular funds raised in the summer of 2018.
- Holding 4 series (2015, 2016, 2017, 2018) of the children's soccer league called the "Persian Soccer League", with the participation of teams including children, teenagers, and



youth of the affected and marginal neighborhoods which are covered by IAPSRS's support from all around the country in Iran.

- Holding 2 seasons of track and field games for girls and boys supported by IAPSRS in 2017 and 2018.
- Holding one season of the Persian Volleyball League for girls who are covered by IAPSRS's support in 2017.
- Assistance to the hurt refugees from the ISIS war in refugee camps in Kurdistan, Iraq – summer 2015.
- Assistance and help to the displaced and hurt people from Syria's war in Tartus, Syria – 2017.
- Organizing several national and regional plans and programs throughout the country during the year; which are as follows:
 - Teflan Moslem Ritual: Pursuit of forgiveness, and support for the children and teenagers who are sentenced to retaliation and had committed crime under the age of eighteen.
 - Kucheh Gardan-e Ashegh Ritual: Delivering food to thousands of families in need during Ramadan.
 - Ka'be Kariman Ritual: Granting the wishes of deprived children and the victims of child labor on the birthday of Imam Ali.
 - Safaye Sai'e Ritual: Supporting breadwinner mothers by inviting the pilgrims during the days of Haj
 - Shaam Ayyaran Ritual: Announcing the hatred of Iranian students towards the addiction in the country along with supporting the people who are hurt by the addiction and their families.
 - Maternal Plan: Supporting pregnant women and their children who are dealing with addiction and are living in marginal neighborhoods.
 - Haftseen Barekat Ritual: Celebrating the New Year (Nowruz) besides the children of marginal neighborhoods all around the country.
 - Yalda in the Streets of Poverty Ritual: A different night of Yalda along with deprived children all around the country.
- Holding specialized seminars on social harms in recent years:
 - The first specialized seminar on the Iranian victims of child labor – 02/2014
 - The first specialized seminar on addiction and pregnancy – 11/2014
 - The first seminar on the children and teenager's addiction in the marginal neighborhoods – 02/2015
 - The first seminar on children's marriage in deprived neighborhoods – 11/2016
 - The first seminar on child abuse in deprived neighborhoods – 01/2018
 - The 6th specialized conference of the Maternal Plan (focusing on the problems of women and children who are interfering with addiction) from 2015 to 2019
 - International activities in the United Nations and the Middle East for the aim of peacebuilding.





The cause of floods and initial endeavors

Flood is a hydrological process; which characteristics change in different natural and artificial surface conditions of the earth and climatic conditions. This phenomenon, if not recognized, controlled, and mitigated, is considered a natural disaster and will always result in casualties. By determining the risk of floods and their spatial distribution, appropriate plans can be made to reduce the losses and casualties. Scientific research shows that seven factors including flood intensity, frequency of floods, flood damage, flood casualties, flood-prone population, residential centers, and flood-prone lands (flood zone) are identified as the main parameters of flood risk [1].

❖ The cause of floods in Sistan and Baluchistan province in the winter of 2020 and the resulting damage from the perspective of the Natural Disaster Research Institute

Based on the climatic division in Iran and the zoning map presented, Sistan and Baluchistan province is located in the super-arid, arid, and semi-arid climate zones.

Mountains as the most important roughness and with the low flooding risk due to high altitude, and rivers as an environment ready for the onset of floods are among the factors associated with the creation and intensification of floods. Besides, lakes play a significant role in absorbing floodwater and preventing its intensification.

Between these two natural structures, there are low-slope hillsides that play a vital role in flood intensification if they are covered by impermeable substrates to transfer water collected from mountain streams that flow at high speeds to downstream areas. The important rivers of the province include the Helmand River in Sistan, which is the vital artery of this region. In Baluchistan, important rivers include the Bampour River in Iranshahr, Sarbaz River in Sarbaz city, Kajo, and Kahir rivers in Nikshahr, Bahoklat river in Chabahar and Mashkid river in Saravan. These rivers are distributed in 5 drainage basins. Hamoon International Wetlands in the Sistan region with an area of 4000 square kilometers and an average depth of 5 meters is the largest freshwater lake in the country and is divided into three parts: Puzak, Saburi, and Helmand. The importance of this lake is due to the freshwater and the possibility of catching fish in watery years and providing fodder for livestock through its margins and reeds. Also, when the wetlands are saturated with water, the water flows back to the Afghan border through the Sheila waterway.

Sistan and Baluchistan province has witnessed frequent floods. One of the most important floods in recent years in this province is the flood of 2017.

TABLE 1. THE DESTRUCTIVE FLOODS OF THE LAST FOUR DECADES IN IRAN WITH THEIR HUMAN CASUALTIES

NO.	NAME	YEAR	CASUALTIES
1	Darband Tajrish	1987	More than 300 killed and missing
2	Hirmand	1991	More than 10 killed
3	Masouleh	1998	57 killed
4	Neka	1999	More than 60 killed
5	Golestan 1	2001	More than 500 killed and missing
6	Golestan 2	2004	50 killed
7	Flood caused by Goono storm	2007	10 killed and missing
8	Shahrekord	2008	14 killed and missing
9	Hirmand	2008	3 killed and missing
10	Qom	2009	7 killed and missing
11	Tehran and Mazandaran	2015	28 killed and missing
12	Ilam	2015	8 killed and missing



NO.	NAME	YEAR	CASUALTIES
13	Hirmand	2016	-
14	Flood in 22 provinces (with the priorities of northern, western, and southwestern provinces)	2019	More than 70 killed and tens of thousands of billions in damage

The flood of Sistan and Baluchistan province started on January 10, 2020, and the resulting flooding continued until January 14. According to the Natural Disaster Research Institute, the precipitation system has moved from the far eastern part of the Mediterranean Sea since Wednesday, January 8, 2020, and has moved eastward from the west of the country, and affected areas located in the northwest, west, southwest, and provinces located in the southern Alborz slopes. Then, with the strengthening of the southern currents, since the end of Thursday, January 9, the intensity and amount of precipitation in the southern provinces have gradually increased. The map of high wind speed anomalies on Saturday, January 11, has led to the strengthening and intensification of instability in these areas.

The map below shows the total cumulative 24-hour precipitation of the maximum precipitation core on the South, Southeast, East, and Northeast of the country.

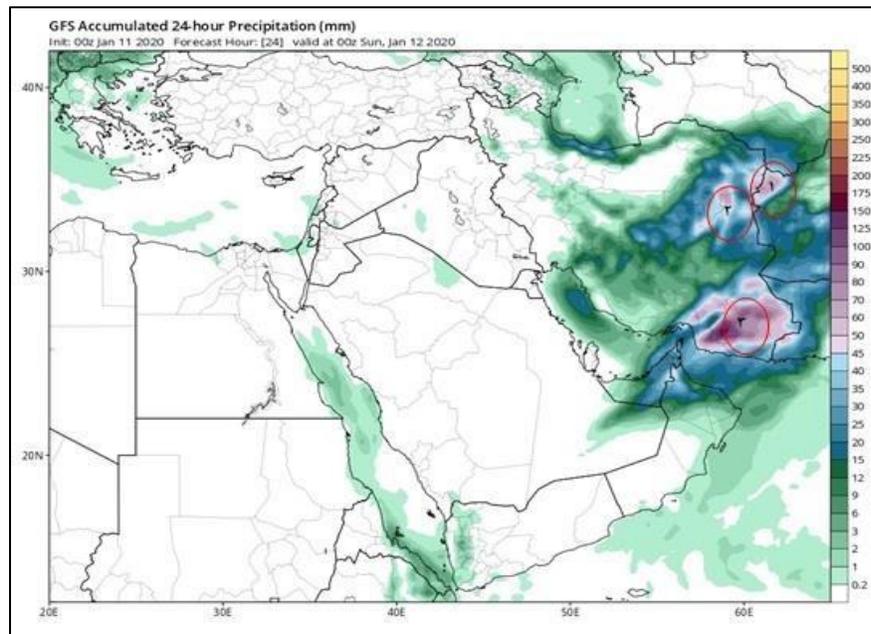
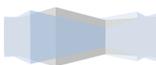


FIGURE 1. TOTAL CUMULATIVE 24-HOUR RAINFALL

According to the report of the Natural Disaster Research Institute, the 138-hour cumulative snow pattern map, up to Sunday, January 12 shows that with the unstable waves being drawn to the Southern regions of the country and moisture transfer through the Southern latitudes, rainfall started in the form of thunderstorms, snow, and a blizzard in mountainous South Zagros areas. With the spread of rainfall in the eastern half of the country and snowfall in parts of Khorasan Razavi province, a significant decrease in temperature occurred.

Heavy rain and thunderstorms, momentary hurricanes, snowfall, fog, 10 °C decrease in temperature, and night frosts were the most important phenomena that affected Sistan and Baluchistan province during the three days of floods. The intensity of these rains was in the cities of Nikshahr, Fanuj, Kanarak, Chabahar, Delgan, and in general in the central and southern areas





of the province. Despite the two large dams (Pishin and Zirdan) in the area, due to their overflow in the Dashtiari and Bahuklat area, the villages were surrounded by floods.

Statistics recorded in meteorological stations of Sistan and Baluchistan province, according to the public relations of the General Meteorological Department of this province, show that Sistan and Baluchistan province has received unprecedented rainfall compared to the last 20 years. According to the latest information received from 15 rainfall stations, the amount of rainfall received in the province is more than 100 mm, which is equivalent to the rainfall of one crop year in the province in the long run. According to the statistics provided on the amount of rainfall received, 17 stations in the province have recorded rainfall between 100 and 186 mm, and out of 145 rainfall stations, 94 stations have received rainfall of more than 50 mm. Most of the rainfall is in the Central, Western, and Southwestern parts of the province.

According to the information provided by the General Meteorological Department of Sistan and Baluchistan Province, the highest amount of rainfall until the middle of January 11 was 186 mm and was related to "Dastgerd" station in Nikshahr city; Also, the amount of precipitation up to January 12 in Muskootan stations in Nikshahr was 150 mm, in Moman Bala Kanarak 149.5 mm, Kahir Kanarak 149 mm, Raisabad Sarbaz 129 mm, Bazman 127 mm, Kanarak 126.5 mm, Dargan 117 mm, Nikshahr 115 mm, Surkamb in Chabahar 113 mm, Sarbok in Qasr Ghand 109 mm, Rusk 107.8 mm, and Tarshab in Khash 105.5 mm, and Kahnook Dehpabid in Khash 104 mm. According to available statistics, this amount of rainfall in Sistan and Baluchistan province during the last 51 years, after two decades of drought, has been unprecedented. More more than 60% of the capacity of the province's dams has been flooded and large parts of the province have been flooded.

Among the dimensions of this accident, we can mention the flood discharge in some sections, so that the volume of water was overflowed to 3500 cubic meters per second after filling some dams (Zabardan, Pishin, Kalk, and Khairabad) in the accident area.



FIGURE 2. LOCATION OF OVERFLOWING DAMS



The volume of floods in this region compared to the flood in 2019 in Golestan shows a 6-fold intensity increase of water overflow in Sistan and Baluchistan. Continued rains have also intensified the damage. The Southern half of Sistan and Baluchistan province, especially the cities of Iranshahr, Chabahar, Khash, Delgan, Zahedan, Sarbaz, Saravan, Sib and Savaran, Fanuj, Konarak, Mirjaveh, Nikshahr, and Helmand were affected by this flood.

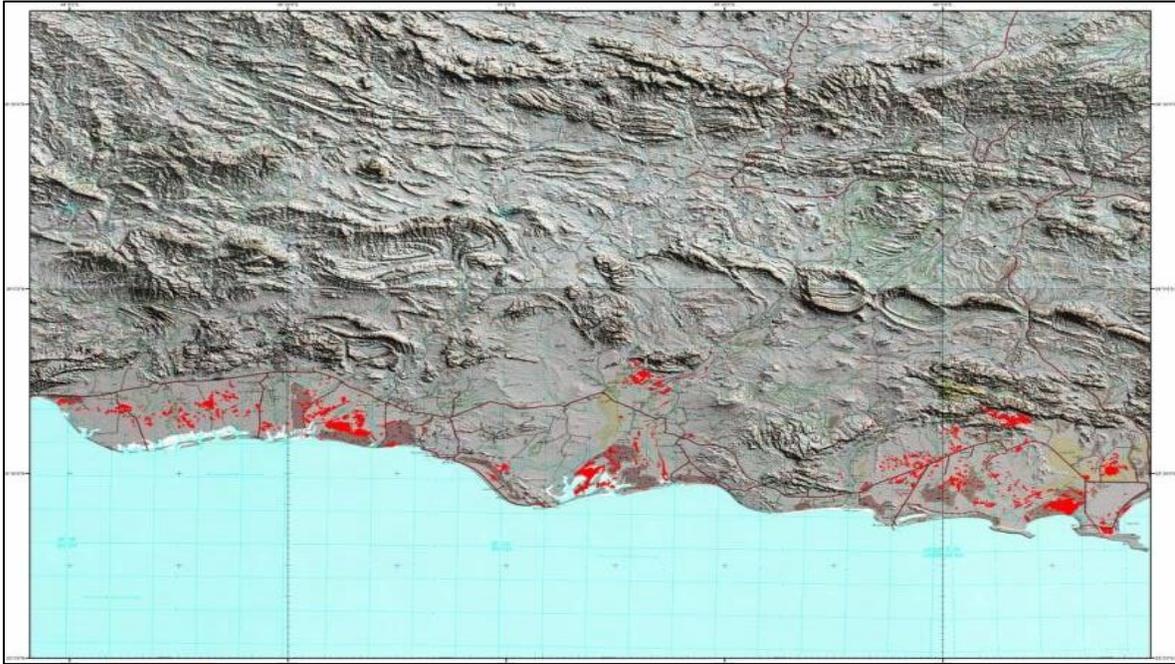
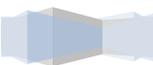


FIGURE 3. FLOOD POSITION IN THE SOUTH OF SISTAN AND BALUCHISTAN PROVINCE BASED ON SATELLITE IMAGES SOURCE: GEOGRAPHICAL ORGANIZATION OF THE ARMED FORCES



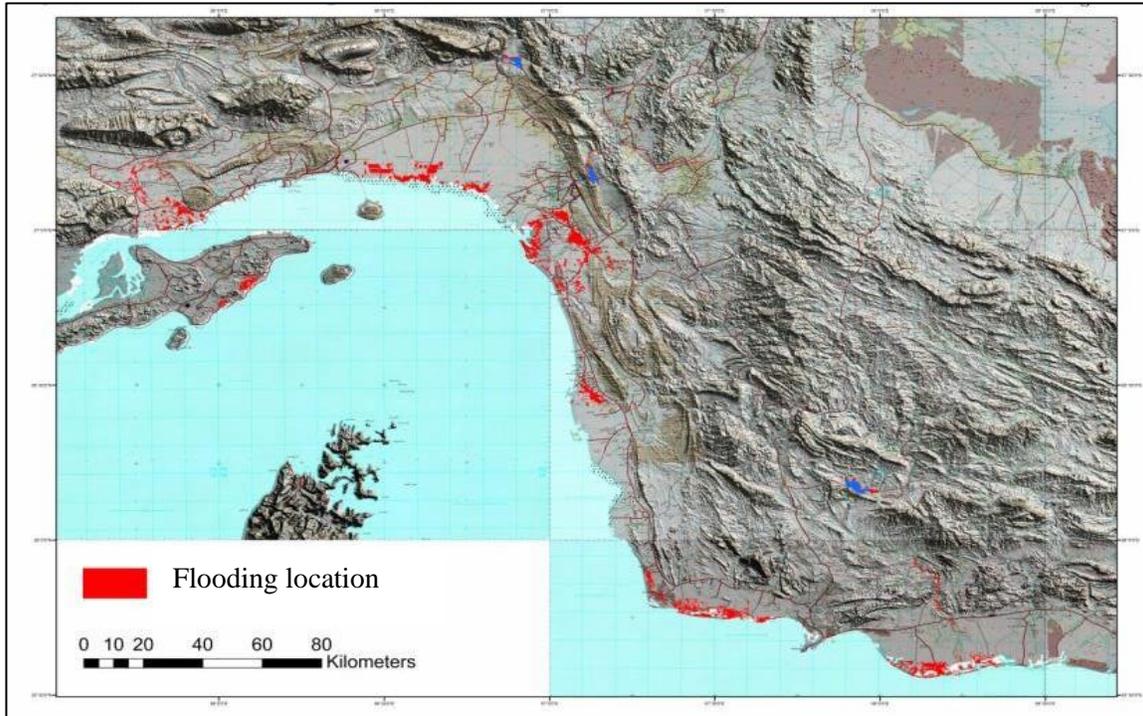
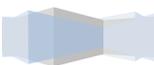


FIGURE 4. FLOOD-INDUCED FLOODING LOCATION IN THE SOUTH OF HORMOZGAN AND SISTAN AND BALUCHISTAN PROVINCES BASED ON SATELLITE IMAGES (SOURCE: GEOGRAPHICAL ORGANIZATION OF THE ARMED FORCES)

Topography has had the greatest impact on how the flood flows and its intensity in different parts of the provinces involved. The Southern part of Hormozgan province has been significantly affected by floods due to topographic conditions.



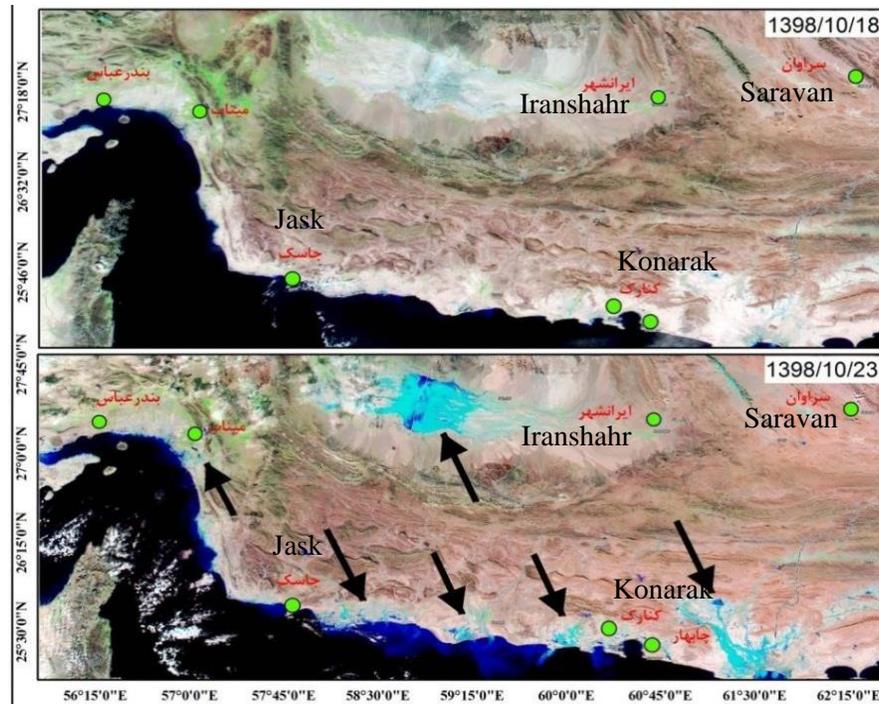


FIGURE 5. SURFACE RUNOFF FROM THE RECENT FLOODS IN DIFFERENT PARTS OF THE SOUTH OF SISTAN AND BALUCHISTAN PROVINCE, WHICH IS SHOWN IN TURQOISE (SOURCE: IRANIAN SPACE AGENCY).

Fourteen cities in Sistan and Baluchistan province were affected by the recent floods. These cities included Iranshahr, Chabahar, Khash, Delgan, Zahedan, Sarbaz, Saravan, Sib and Soran, Fanuj, Kanarak, Mehrestan, Mirjaveh, Nikshahr, and Helmand. In the recent floods in Sistan and Baluchistan, the cities of Kanarak, Fanuj, Delgan, Chabahar and Sarbaz, which were among the cities in the Southern half of the province, experienced critical conditions.

Disconnection of communication axes of 500 villages, closure of 26 sub-communication axes, power outage of 130 villages, disconnection of drinking water distribution network of 300 villages in central and Southern regions, disconnection of the telephone communication network in Nikshahr, Fanuj, parts of Delgan, Sarbaz, Kanarak, Qasr Ghand, as well as the flooding of roads and residential houses in urban and rural areas were among the damages to the flood-affected areas of this province.

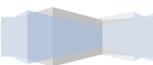
Preliminary statistics of recent flood damage in some areas can be summarized in these cases. It should be noted that the following statistics are based on the latest announcement of the relevant ministries.

- Destruction of 27,000 hectares of rainfed and irrigated lands in the province;
- Damage to 7800 hectares of orchards and 1454 wells in the province;
- Loss of 3200 head of the light and heavy livestock and complete destruction of 691 livestock and 952 bee colonies;
- Destruction of 15 greenhouses, 546 aqueducts, and 161 km of roads between farms;
- Damage between 20 to 100% to more than 20,000 residential units in Sistan and Baluchistan province.

The concentration of flood-affected residential areas in Sistan and Baluchistan province has been reported in coastal areas and near the coast. In this flood, 291 villages of the province needed relief



services, of which 12 villages in Khash in Nokabad, Irandegan and Markazi wards, 24 villages in Qasr Ghand in Kajo wards, 184 villages in Sarbaz Kalat, Paroud, Pishin and Markazi wards, 26 villages in Delgan, Gonbad and Markazi districts, 35 villages in Saravan, Jaleq, Mehregan and Nahuk districts, and 7 villages along the central district were still underwater siege for 3 days after the floods. Most flood problems were reported in Sistan and Baluchistan province in Chabahar, Kanarak, Fanuj, Nikshahr, and Delgan counties [2].





The initial condition of flooded areas according to IAPSRS local liaisons

❖ Report of IAPSRS's liaisons on the situation of flood-affected areas in Sistan and Baluchistan province (01/12/2020)

- Nikshahr city; Benet, Abgah, and Koochink regions

Heavy rainfall and isolation of the village, the disconnection of wireless and satellite telephones, the closure of roads.

- Chabahar city, Mouraki region

According to reports, there was the destruction of houses due to floods in the villages of this region, they were not offered any equipment or help. According to the mayor, 24 villages with a population of 12,000 were surrounded by floods.

- Khaash city, Taftan region

Villages were isolated by snow, inaccessible roads, telephone connection was possible.

Requirements: blanket and thick plastic (tarp) to cover tents, which were announced by the Red Crescent.

- Dashtyari region, Shirgavaz

The general report confirmed several villages' insulation by the floods, although there was telephone connection. Up to 6000 families were affected and they had received a very limited amount of help (no tents or other essential items were distributed, since roads were blocked; only helicopters were able to send packs of food and sanitary items).

- Iranshahr region

According to the governor of the province, the Bazman region was in need of help and there was no telephone connection with this region.

- Delegan region

There were definite damages to houses and farms; according to the governor providing help for the region was impossible due to the inaccessibility of roads; Extended damages in the city of Delegan. The majority of the affected families (up to 2000) have set up tents in front of their own houses. We speculated that more severe damages were near the Jolge-Chah-Hashem region.

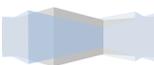
Requirements: 1200 packs of food, 1200 packs of sanitary items (800 of each were provided by them).

- Ghasre-Ghand region

Encircled by water, there is no telephone connection.

❖ South Kerman flood report by local liaisons of (01/12/2020)

- The road connecting Sahoolan to Ghale-Ganj had experienced a heavier rainfall.
- There were no casualties, financial or animal losses. Most damages affected the agricultural section, especially in the Hah-Khodad village that had a damage rate of 90%.
- The houses were rather flooded than damaged, which was fortunately fixed.

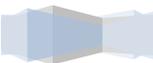




- Roads accessing to Ghale-Ganj were blocked for a considerable time.

❖ **Preliminary conclusion**

Since the beginning of inundations in the Southern and Southeastern provinces of the country on January the 10th, IAPSRS started its related activities after being informed by its local connections. The first meeting of the flood team was held on the 11th of January in Tehran. Considering vast damages in the two regions of Roodbar (Southern Kerman) and Delegan (Sistan-va-Baluchistan), they were picked as primary target regions and volunteer teams were dispatched to estimate and identify the condition more precisely. On the 14th of January the first team (6 members) arrived in Bandar-Abbas (near Southern Kerman). Due to inaccessible and blocked roads leading to the Delegan region, the team could finally reach their destination on the 15th of January. The other team (4 members) dispatched to the Roodbar region also reached their destination the same day. Reports were sent back to Tehran the very same day. Moreover, due to concerns about the Hormozgan province, a team (4 members) from Ahvaz was sent to the region for further investigation.





IAPSRS activities during floods

This chapter provides a brief description of IAPSRS operations in the Sistan and Baluchistan province in the aftermath of the floods in winter 2020. It is obvious that as is usual with IAPSRS's way of providing aid, this operation had its own preparation steps such as detailed identification, fundraising, and equipping teams. Thus, what follows is only a summarized report of this operation.

❖ Sistan and Baluchistan

➤ Delgan Region

- Expedition team arrival

Due to the reported damages to the Delgan region (in Sistan and Baluchistan), on January 14, the first team including 6 volunteers arrived in Bandar Abbas. Due to limited access, they arrived at the Delgan area on January 15.

On January 15, the beginning of the activities was a meeting with the local authorities and in this meeting, seven destroyed villages were identified. The warehouse was 20 meters away from the accommodation area. Safety was an issue. The locals insisted on returning before it got dark. The residents of most villages have weapons.

The first village called Bag Bagoon as well as its 7 subsets were visited on January 15. There is an issue of supplying heavy-duty vehicles for identification and distribution in the region.

It seems that in the first stage of distribution, clothes, heating tools, packaged foods, and hygiene materials are sufficient and for the second phase building toilets, showers, and rebuilding tents should be on the agenda. The locals can also help with supplying the materials.

On January 16, three separate searching teams were sent to identify the rest of the villages with the help of local connections. On this day the warehouse was prepared by the local forces. The first shipment, on this day, was delivered and entered the warehouse. On this day, 23 villages were identified. From January 17, the distribution of the items started. One of the members of the dispatched team also held a meeting with the local authorities. The distribution of the items continued on January 18. The security of the warehouse became challenging as its location was known. The distribution of the items continued till January 20. On this day a new team replaced the initial team.

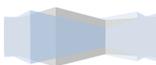




FIGURE 6. DESTRUCTION OF ELECTRIC POLES



FIGURE 7. DESTRUCTION OF THE ROAD FROM JOLGEH TO IRANSHAHR

The new team also continued distributing the items. On January 21, the shipped tankers were moved to Ziarat Chah Sangak and Ziarat Molla Ali villages. On this day, the proposal to empty the warehouse was mentioned. Despite the request from the local authority, they did not provide security for the warehouse. The way that other groups distributed also added to the chaos in the area.

On January 22, three more tankers were distributed, and the identification and distribution of items continued in the villages. On January 23, the warehouse was emptied, and the dispatched team members left the area. In order to avoid conflict, the process of leaving the area was done with the escort of police. The rest of the items were moved to another warehouse or were distributed by Yari network.





FIGURE 8. GATHERING OF PEOPLE IN FRONT OF THE WAREHOUSE

- **Identification**

On January 15, Bagh Baghoon and its 7 villages were identified. Most villages had lost their livestock and huts. There is a big need for toilets. The toilets were filled with mud. The toilets and bathrooms were destroyed because of the flood. There was a medical emergency in the villages.



FIGURE 9. LOSS OF THE LIVESTOCK DUE TO FLOOD AT BAGH BAGHOON VILLAGE

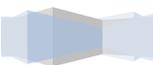




FIGURE 10. DESTRUCTION OF THE HOUSES OF THE BAGH BAGHOON VILLAGE DUE TO FLOOD



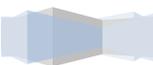
FIGURE 11. MUD AT MIAN BAZAR VILLAGE



FIGURE 12. DESTRUCTION OF THE MOTOR CHERAGH VILLAGE DUE TO FLOOD

On January 16, three separate teams were searching in the region. Two teams went to the East and one went to the West.

Identification of the Jan abad/Dolikan/ Damoie/ Rigeti/ Chah danook/ Sareban villages were done by the first team. With the exception of Danook and Rigeti villages, the other villages were not





damaged much. Despite limited destruction at Sareban village, the village was very deprived to a point that there was not even a toilet. The road had fallen a lot and there was a danger of fall but there were no alert signs. On the way back, the road maintenance team was working on reconstructing the road. There was difficulty accessing most villages due to mud. On the way, the Barekat's foundation cars were spotted. According to Basij, they are ready to take care of the damages done to livestock.



FIGURE 13. DESTRUCTION OF THE HOUSES IN CHAH DANOK VILLAGE

The identification of the Heidar abad/ Gol Nabat/ Chah Navab/ Jalal abad/ Ziarat 1, 2, 3 villages were done by the second team. Ziarat 1,2,3 villages had the most damages and flooding. The mud was more compared to other villages. The agricultural lands were damaged a lot (in this region they grow watermelon and tomato). The roads were open but still were not easily accessible. In this route, there were a lot of damaged electricity poles and the power grid maintenance team was repairing them. There was no cell phone coverage, which has been an issue even before the flood. There was no drinking water and the locals used the same water they used for farming. Most people requested the building of a flood dam. In this route, there were a lot of fuel tanks.



FIGURE 14. DESTRUCTION OF HOUSES IN ZIARAT BAGHERABAD VILLAGE

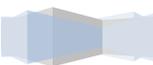




FIGURE 15. DESTRUCTION OF THE MOTOR ZABODI ROAD



FIGURE 16. MUD IN THE BUILDINGS IN ZIARAT VILLAGE

The identification of Dehno/ Chah shoorak (2 sections)/ Shamsabad Chah shoorak/ Key Mas/ Behesht abad/ Mir/ Kheyr abad/ Bag nil/ upper and lower Kand villages was done by the third team. Destruction of the huts and ceiling of the houses was noticed. In some parts, the road was closed, and they had to take the back road. The road to Chah shoorak village was closed and there was a lot of mud. In this village, there was a woman who was eight months pregnant and worried about the road. In Shams abad village, Red Crescent members Crescent were present. In this village, Mehr housing was being built and the Relief committee had built a small water warehouse. The swelling of children's stomachs was seen.

Considering the damages caused by packaged water, we recommend purchasing a water tanker. There is a lot of socioeconomic disparity in these villages, mainly due to fuel smuggling. Due to mold in the houses, breathing issues were common among children.

According to the identifications done on the second day, the needs included warm clothes and heating material, toys for children, hygiene material, drinking water, shower and toilets, building a dam with the correct material, middle and high school, and doctor and clinics (the whole region has two clinics that were closed, patients have to travel to Delgan or Iranshahr). Lack of access to clinics caused convulsion and paralysis in some children due to fever. The margins of Jolgeh have



been damaged too but the local authorities do not have the money to provide services. Addiction is very high in this area.

On January 22, identification of Bagnil and Mirabad villages was done. In Dochahak village the drinking water is not available because the well was damaged. The smell of the damp is bothersome in the houses. There is still mud everywhere. Although it has been eleven days, the general organizations have not entered the village. You can see malnourishment signs in the village's children.

In Chah Shorak village the residents requested a water tanker because the well was damaged. It seems like the area needs infrastructure.

The identification of Motor Shir Mohammad and Motor Mehdi villages was done on January 23. In the Delgan area, the dispatched team identified 29 villages. The height of water in these villages was between 1 to 1.5 meter during the flood. The majority of the houses were flooded, and mudded. In about 30% of the villages, the destruction of houses was noticed. In 25% of the identified villages, the well was the source of water that was damaged as a result of the flood. 58% of the identified villages use well water. The rest of the villages currently don't have water, or the source is destroyed. The electricity has been restored in 93% of villages by the time of identification. About 90% of the fuel comes from capsuled gas, that is important to pay attention to how they are refilled. The searching team observed damages to the sewage wells in six villages. Overall 9 villages need toilets. According to the locals, it is better to build these toilets based on local standards and by locals. The cost of building these structures is estimated to be 3 -4 million Tomans. Significant parts of the farms and livestock have been damaged.

The needed items in the region include:

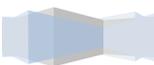
3-4 meter thick plastic, toys, heater, winter coat, pullover, shoe, picnic gas stove, plates and pots, children clothes, feminine hygiene, warm clothes, blankets, heating equipment, bottled water, toilets and shower, building and repairing the huts, warm clothes, heating equipment, building dam (they built it with a tractor but did not work and it should be built with a bulldozer), middle and high school.

TABLE 2. IDENTIFIED VILLAGES IN SISTAN AND BALUCHISTAN PROVINCE, DELGAN CITY IN THE WINTER FLOOD OF 2020

	PROVINCE	COUNTY	RURAL DISTRICT	VILLAGE	POPULATION (STATISTICS OF YEAR 2017)	POPULATION (INFO GATHERED BY IDENTIFICATION)
1	Sistan and Baluchistan	Delgan	Jolge-Chah-Hashem	Motor Jafari	-	8
2	Sistan and Baluchistan	Delgan	Jolge-Chah-Hashem	Motor Pirbakhshi	5	12
3	Sistan and Baluchistan	Delgan	Jolge-Chah-Hashem	Motor Cheragh	-	4
4	Sistan and Baluchistan	Delgan	Jolge-Chah-Hashem	Dochahk (Motor Mokhtar)	-	5



	PROVINCE	COUNTY	RURAL DISTRICT	VILLAGE	POPULATION (STATISTICS OF YEAR 2017)	POPULATION (INFO GATHERED BY IDENTIFICATION)
5	Sistan and Baluchistan	Delgan	Jolge-Chah-Hashem	Bagh Baghoon	178	180
6	Sistan and Baluchistan	Delgan	Jolge-Chah-Hashem	Mian Bazar	21	50
7	Sistan and Baluchistan	Delgan	Jolge-Chah-Hashem	Mirabad	5	4
8	Sistan and Baluchistan	Delgan	Jolge-Chah-Hashem	upper Mand	288	420
9	Sistan and Baluchistan	Delgan	Jolge-Chah-Hashem	Kheyr abad	90	100
10	Sistan and Baluchistan	Delgan	Jolge-Chah-Hashem	Bag nill	97	110
11	Sistan and Baluchistan	Delgan	Jolge-Chah-Hashem	Behesht abad	6	9
12	Sistan and Baluchistan	Delgan	Jolge-Chah-Hashem	Key Mas	10	50
13	Sistan and Baluchistan	Delgan	Jolge-Chah-Hashem	Chah shoorak	45	60
14	Sistan and Baluchistan	Delgan	Jolge-Chah-Hashem	Shamsabad	86	135
15	Sistan and Baluchistan	Delgan	Jolge-Chah-Hashem	Tavakol Abad	14	15
16	Sistan and Baluchistan	Delgan	Jolge-Chah-Hashem	Dehno	274	360
17	Sistan and Baluchistan	Delgan	Jolge-Chah-Hashem	Bagher-Abad		50
18	Sistan and Baluchistan	Delgan	Jolge-Chah-Hashem	Chah-Sangak	53	
19	Sistan and Baluchistan	Delgan	Jolge-Chah-Hashem	Ziarat-Mola-Ali	51	60





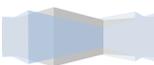
	PROVINCE	COUNTY	RURAL DISTRICT	VILLAGE	POPULATION (STATISTICS OF YEAR 2017)	POPULATION (INFO GATHERED BY IDENTIFICATION)
20	Sistan and Baluchistan	Delgan	Jolge-Chah-Hashem	Jalal abad	-	50
21	Sistan and Baluchistan	Delgan	Jolge-Chah-Hashem	Chah Navab	35	53
22	Sistan and Baluchistan	Delgan	Jolge-Chah-Hashem	Gol Nabat	-	50
23	Sistan and Baluchistan	Delgan	Jolge-Chah-Hashem	Heidar abad	58	60
24	Sistan and Baluchistan	Delgan	Jolge-Chah-Ali	Sareban	13	25
25	Sistan and Baluchistan	Delgan	Jolge-Chah-Ali	Chah danook	66	155
26	Sistan and Baluchistan	Delgan	Jolge-Chah-Ali	Rigeti	41	60
27	Sistan and Baluchistan	Delgan	Jolge-Chah-Ali	Damoie	5	20
28	Sistan and Baluchistan	Delgan	Jolge-Chah-Ali	Dolikan	16	150
29	Sistan and Baluchistan	Delgan	Jolge-Chah-Ali	Jan Abad	35	

- **Sending the Items**

Overall 9 cargo was sent to Delgan. Considering the distance and to avoid wasting time, the first cargo was sent before the departure of the dispatched team. The first cargo was received in the region on January 16. Measures to increase the security of the warehouse were taken. The second and third cargo was received on February 16. On January 17, the fourth cargo was received from Shiraz. On January 20, two cargo sent from Shiraz were received and stored.



FIGURE 17. WAREHOUSE OF ITEMS IN DELGAN AREA





- **Distributing the items**

On January 17, heating devices and blankets were distributed in villages (Ziarat 1, 2, and 3), with the help of 10 local people. Considering the severity of the disaster, people were fairly calm. In the first village, distribution took place by going door to door, but from the second village on, it was based on a distribution list. The news had spread to other villages, and their inhabitants came and asked for either spiritual or financial support, which was more than the capabilities of the dispatched teams. Thus, it was advised that the distribution of goods took place as soon as possible. On January 18, heating devices, clothes, blankets, and sanitary items were distributed in the villages of Motor Zaboodi (Jalal Abad), Motor Nabadi, Chah Navab, and the outskirts of Jolgeh city.

On January 19, heating devices, clothes, blankets, and sanitary items were distributed in the villages of Shams-Abad, Heidar-Abad, the marginal areas of Jolge, Ziarat-Bagher-Abad, Dochahak, and Sebani. Also, on this very day, three reservoirs were received from Kerman and kept until distribution.



FIGURE 18. DISTRIBUTION OF HEATING EQUIPMENT, BLANKETS, DIAPERS, POWDERED MILK, AMONG OTHERS IN THE VILLAGE OF ZIARAT

Inhabitants would rather receive heating devices and paid little attention to sanitary items.

On January 20, distribution took place in multiple villages (Motor-Jafari, Sebani, Motor-Shir-Del, Sareban, Motor-Zaboodi). Necessary arrangements were also made for the installation of the reservoirs. The way to the Sebani village was still muddy and that made transportation difficult.



FIGURE 19. DISTRIBUTION OF HEALTH AND HEATING DEVICES IN THE VILLAGE OF SARBAN



FIGURE 20. DISTRIBUTION OF HEALTH AND HEATING DEVICES IN THE VILLAGE OF MOTAB ZABOUDI



FIGURE 21. DISTRIBUTION OF HEATING ITEMS IN THE VILLAGE OF JALALABAD

On January 22, two water reservoirs were sent to Chah-Sangak and Ziarat-Mola-Ali villages and the villages' authorities became responsible to set them up. Also, packs of food were distributed in multiple villages (Chah-shoorak, Dochahak, Ziart, Bagher-Abad, Heydar-Abad).



FIGURE 22. DISTRIBUTION OF TOYS IN THE VILLAGE OF CHAH SHOORAK (TAVAKOL ABAD) AND DISTRIBUTION OF ITEMS IN THE VILLAGE OF BAGHER ABAD

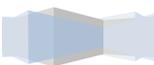




FIGURE 23. THE TRANSFER OF THE RESERVOIR TO THE VILLAGE OF MOLA ALI VILLAGE



FIGURE 24. NIGHT DISTRIBUTION OF HEATING ITEMS ON THE OUTSKIRTS OF JELGA



FIGURE 25. IDENTIFICATION AND DISTRIBUTION OF ITEMS IN THE VILLAGE OF DO CHAHAK

On January 23, three water reservoirs were sent to the villages of Chah-danook 1, Rigati, and Chah Shoorak (Tavakol Abad). Distributing items in Karim-Abad village also took place on this day.

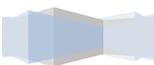




FIGURE 26. THE TRANSFER OF WATER RESERVOIRS TO THE VILLAGE OF TAVAKOL ABAD



FIGURE 27. THE TRANSFER OF WATER RESERVOIRS TO THE VILLAGE OF CHAH SANGAK AND DISTRIBUTION OF ITEMS IN THE VILLAGE OF BAGHBAGHUN

The value of the items distributed in Delgan city was 4,106,691,060 Rials. Distribution took place from January 17 to January 23.

TABLE 3. THE VILLAGES OF DELGAN CITY, SISTAN AND BALUCHISTAN PROVINCE, WHERE ITEMS HAVE BEEN DISTRIBUTED IN THE AFTERMATH OF THE FLOODS DURING WINTER 2020

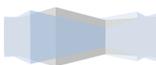
--	PROVINCE	CITY	VILLAGE	POPULATION (STATISTICS OF YEAR 2017)	POPULATION (INFO GATHERED BY IDENTIFICATION)
1	Sistan and Baluchistan	Delegan	Ziarat Bagher Abad	---	---
2	Sistan and Baluchistan	Delegan	Dochahk (Motor Mokhtar)	---	5
3	Sistan and Baluchistan	Delegan	Senabi (Saboni)	8	---
4	Sistan and Baluchistan	Delegan	Sareban	13	25
5	Sistan and Baluchistan	Delegan	Motor Zaboodi	36	---



--	PROVINCE	CITY	VILLAGE	POPULATION (STATISTICS OF YEAR 2017)	POPULATION (INFO GATHERED BY IDENTIFICATION)
6	Sistan and Baluchistan	Delegan	Chah-shoorak	45	9 ~ 15
7	Sistan and Baluchistan	Delegan	Heydar Abad	---	60
8	Sistan and Baluchistan	Delegan	Dochahk (Motor Mokhtar)	---	5
9	Sistan and Baluchistan	Delegan	Ziarat Bagher Abad	---	---
10	Sistan and Baluchistan	Delegan	Ziarat Mola Ali	51	50
11	Sistan and Baluchistan	Delegan	Ziarat Chah Sangak	53	60
12	Sistan and Baluchistan	Delegan	Mirdoost	---	---
13	Sistan and Baluchistan	Delegan	Mirabad	5	4
14	Sistan and Baluchistan	Delegan	Chah Danook	66	155
15	Sistan and Baluchistan	Delegan	Rigati	41	60
16	Sistan and Baluchistan	Delegan	Motor Karimbakhsh	---	---
17	Sistan and Baluchistan	Delegan	Chagardak	---	---

TABLE 4. THE NUMBER OF ITEMS DISTRIBUTED IN DELGAN CITY, SISTAN AND BALUCHISTAN PROVINCE

ITEM	TOTAL (NUMBER/KG)
SCRUB SPONGE	181
UTENSILS	440
ELECTRIC HEATER	456
RICE	3500
BLANKET	866
SANITARY PAD	151
NUTRITION PACK NO. 1	700
NUTRITION PACK NO. 2	700
PLASTIC SHEET ROLL	77
WASHING POWDER	4056
CLOTHS	1328
RESERVOIR (4000 LITERS)	7
CAMPFIRE COOKING	129
TOWEL	58
DATE	62
TOOTH BRUSH	181
PAPER TISSUE	543
GROUND CLOTH	148





ITEM	TOTAL (NUMBER/KG)
HAND SANITIZER GEL	362
RAZOR	362
SHAMPOO	362
CANDLE AND MATCH	418
POWDERED MILK	186
BABY BOTTLE	170
SOAP	543
SLEEPING ITEMS	139
HAND LOTION	181
TRASH BAG	181
HAND SOAP	672
DISH WASHING LIQUID	1335
TOOTHBRUSH	543
SANITARY PAD	380
OTHERS	13
IN TOTAL	19430

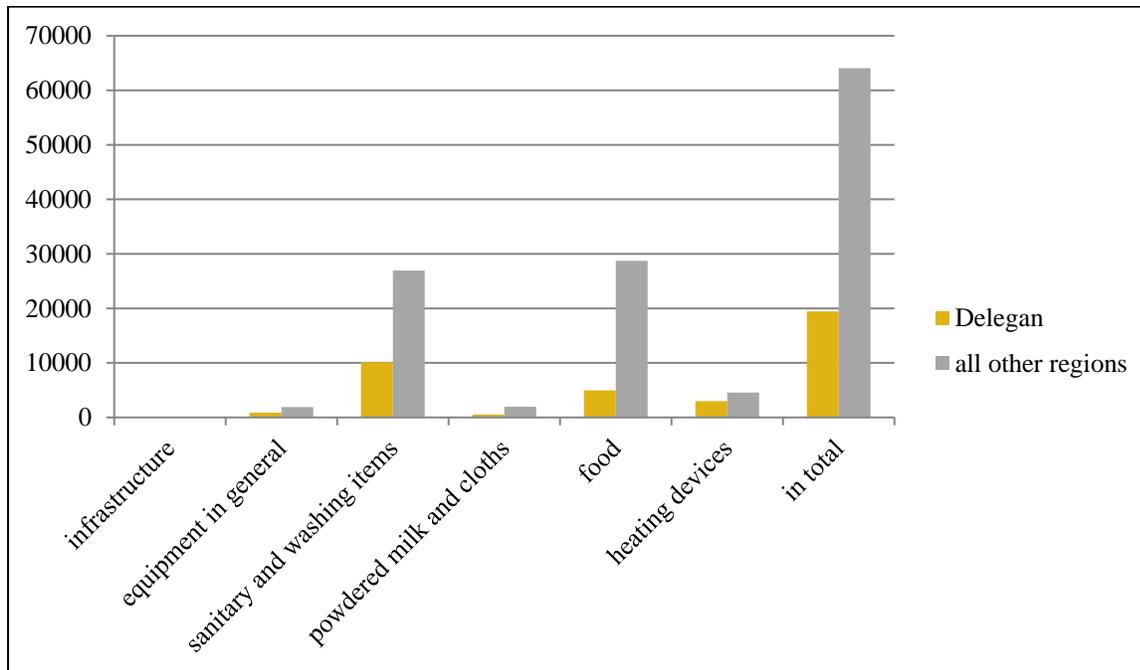
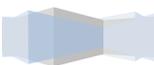


CHART 1. THE NUMBER OF ITEMS DISTRIBUTED IN DELEGAN, SISTAN AND BALUCHISTAN PROVINCE COMPARED TO THE TOTAL NUMBER OF ITEMS DISTRIBUTED



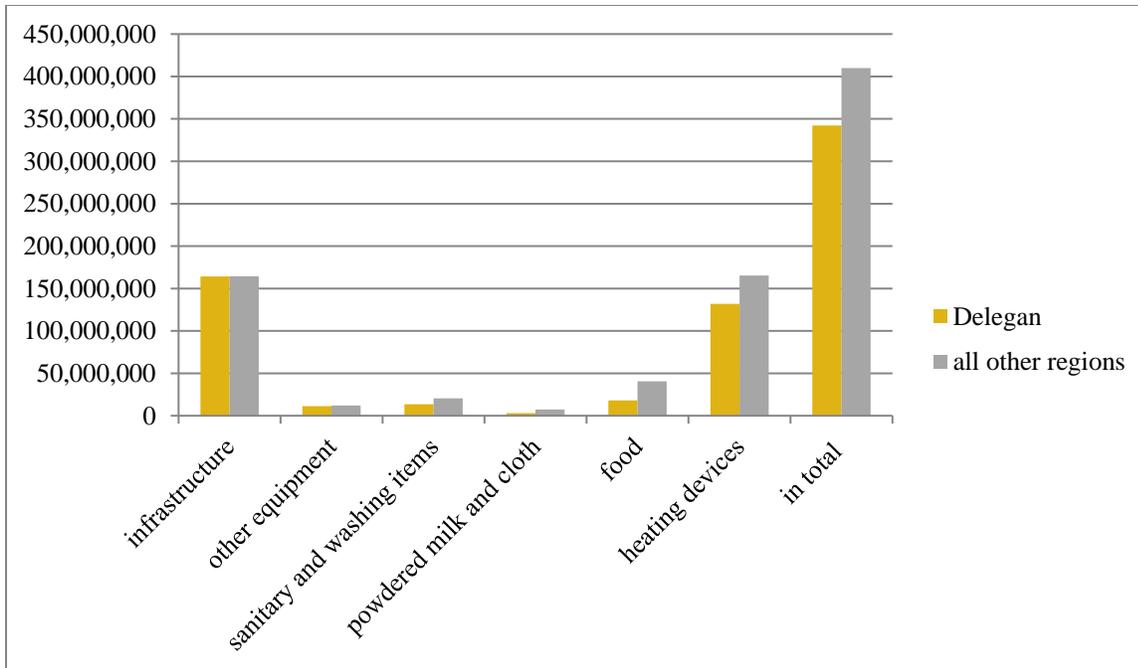


CHART 2. THE VALUE (RIAL) OF DISTRIBUTED ITEMS IN DELGAN CITY, SISTAN AND BALUCHISTAN PROVINCE IN COMPARISON WITH THE VALUE (RIAL) OF ALL ITEMS

➤ **Kajoo Region**

• **Expedition team arrival**

The reported conditions of Qasr Ghand (Kajo) region were assessed by local members of IAPSRS and on January 16, the IAPSRS team was sent to this region. Members of IAPSRS entered the region on January 17. Due to the presence of members of IAPSRS in the area, it was possible to distribute items on the first day. On January 18, 13 villages were identified by the expedition team. The first shipment was received on the 19th of January and distributed on January 20. The rest of the distributions took place on unsuitable routes with the help of trucks and tractors and on January 21 and 22. On January 24, arrangements were made with the governor to distribute the heaters by helicopter. However, despite making arrangements, the distribution was canceled on January 24. On January 24, the identification and distribution were done in the villages of Jamuk and Jakander. On January 25, tractors were forced to distribute heaters in the Kajo section. On January 26, the items in the headquarters were collected and it was decided to send them to Ahuran for distribution on January 27, and the members of the expedition team left the area.

A total of 29 expedition members were active in the area. This amount is without taking into account the activities of indigenous members living in the area. A total of 6 people was sent to the area.

• **Identification**

On the first day, January 17, identification and distribution took place in the village of Cheraghabad, which has 20 families. The village has a school, while a school has also been built in the style of huts. The village has a total of 3 toilets, two of which are for schools and one has been built by IAPSRS. Addiction is common in the village. The village road is unsuitable, and the only road built by the residents can only be crossed by heavy vehicles.

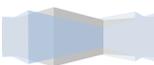




FIGURE 28. DESTRUCTION OF HUTS IN CHERAGHABAD VILLAGE

On January 18, two groups were dispatched to villages for identification.

The first group, consisting of two members of the IAPSRs and one local liaison, visited 9 villages along the Kajo River. The first village located near the city of Qasr Qand was named Forest. The access road to the village is open. The second village is Garadak Bala va Paein, which has a population of one thousand. Garadak has a water sanitation and electricity center. School is up to high school. The location of the village is suitable. The most important issue of this village is the construction of a bridge over the Kajo River in front of the Forest village. Culturally, they are like other Baluch tribes.

The next villages are Dehdari and Shadkam Dep. Most of the residents of Shadkam Dep village live in huts, but they are not in a bad situation and live upstream of the river.

The next village is Gerti village, which is the last village that can be accessed by cars. Most of the help has come this far. As a result, villages before Gerti do not need help, especially food.

The next village is Motaran, where some SUVs can gain access to it. The presence of a dam by the river had prevented the whole village from being submerged and only water had risen to a height of one meter. This village is the last village where there is a cell phone connection. Residents of higher villages come to this village to make calls.

After this village, the road is completely cut off and only a bulldozer can go, and people need to walk. It takes about two hours by the river to Azadgaz village. In this route, it is often necessary to cross the river and even cross the rocks.

In this village, heavy and constant rains have caused the houses to fall and people had to leave them. Due to its higher location, the water did not enter the village. The houses of the village are made of stone. The well water is unusable, but in general, they do not have a water supply problem. The next village is Darvasak. This village is located 5 km from Azad Gaz. This village is a populous village with a population of 73 families. There are three huts. The wall of one of the houses has been destroyed due to rain. There are 20 toilets in the village. The occupation of most people in this village is animal husbandry and agriculture. The water of this village is supplied from the purification center which has been closed in the last few days. Glass and opium addictions are high in this village. The age of marriage is over 14 years.

The next village is Anjiraki village, which is about 3 km away from Badrvask. Due to time constraints, dark weather, and far distance, they could not visit the village. The village has a population of about 11 families, according to local liaisons. There are 3 or 4 families live in huts.



About 20% of the village is destroyed. The conditions of the village are very similar to Darvasak and Azadgard.



FIGURE 29. THE DIFFICULT ROUTE TO IDENTIFY THE VILLAGES OF KAJO REGION

The second group traveled about ten kilometers to Jakigur Road on January 18. The side road was very bad, and it was difficult to cross even with a heavy vehicle. Crossing the river was also needed. The most populous village in the region was Kushat 3 village. Most villagers have a house. They need raw materials because the road is closed. According to the villagers, the village head stored the goods delivered to the village and did not give them to the residents, and they do not trust him at all. A local member of the IAPSRs has also confirmed this. During our presence, some packages were delivered, but they were not suitable at all. They included dried bread and some small food items. Addiction is very high in the village.

The next village was Kushat 2. Almost the entire village lived in the huts. They were weaker than the previous village in terms of financial capabilities.

After that, they went to Kushat 1 village. In this village, too, there is a lot of addiction, and poverty is rampant.



FIGURE 30. PAINTING AND PLAYING WITH CHILDREN IN KUSHAT VILLAGE



On January 23, the Dembegan neighborhood on the outskirts of Qasr Ghand was identified. The villages of Jamuk and Jakander were identified on January 24.



FIGURE 31. TOILETS BEING COVERED WITH MUD IN DEMBEGAN NEIGHBORHOOD



FIGURE 32. DEMOLITION OF ROOFS IN DEMBEGAN NEIGHBORHOOD (DUE TO THE FLOOD DAM, FLOOD IN THIS SECTION HAS BEEN STOPPED AND ONLY RAIN CAUSED THE DEMOLITIONS).

A total of 10 villages in the Kajo region were identified during the winter floods. These villages are located in two parts of the Kajo River and the Jakigur village routes. None of the villages in this section have been submerged and there was no water in the village when the expedition team arrived. In 60% of the houses, mud and subsidence are seen. Only 50% of the villages could be accessed by heavy vehicles. The other 50% was along the river, which was completely blocked due to rising water, and it was only possible to cross the river and by a tractor. None of the villages have been evacuated due to the floods. In 55% of the villages, there is local water piping from the river or a purification center. In one of the villages, the destruction of water piping is observed. 87% of villages have electricity. In one village, electricity is supplied by solar panels, but it is weak. None of the villages has gas piping. The health situation in the villages is very poor. Personal hygiene is not observed, and they face a lack of health services.

In these villages, the houses were not badly damaged, only the huts were destroyed. Some agricultural lands have also been destroyed. In three villages, items were distributed by other institutions.

Addiction was the main issue in this section. Unemployment and poverty were also rampant.

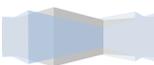


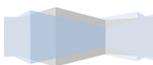


FIGURE 33. DEMOLITION OF HOUSES IN JAMUK VILLAGE

The items needed in the area include heating equipment and food.

TABLE 5. IDENTIFIED VILLAGES IN SISTAN AND BALUCHISTAN PROVINCE, KAJOO REGION, IN THE FLOOD OF WINTER 2020

---	Province	City	Village	Population (Year 2017 statistics – Number of families)	Population (Info gathered by identification)
1	Sistan and Baluchistan	Ghasre Ghand	Kooshat 1	37	38
2	Sistan and Baluchistan	Ghasre Ghand	Kooshat 2	30	34
3	Sistan and Baluchistan	Ghasre Ghand	Kooshat 3	120	150
4	Sistan and Baluchistan	Ghasre Ghand	Anjirki	11	11
5	Sistan and Baluchistan	Ghasre Ghand	Daroosk	61	332
6	Sistan and Baluchistan	Ghasre Ghand	Azad gaz	15	18
7	Sistan and Baluchistan	Ghasre Ghand	Cheriti	8	19
8	Sistan and Baluchistan	Ghasre Ghand	Cheragh abad	14	20
9	Sistan and Baluchistan	Ghasre Ghand	Jamuk	۲۰	۳۴
10	Sistan and Baluchistan	Ghasre Ghand	Jekandar	4	16



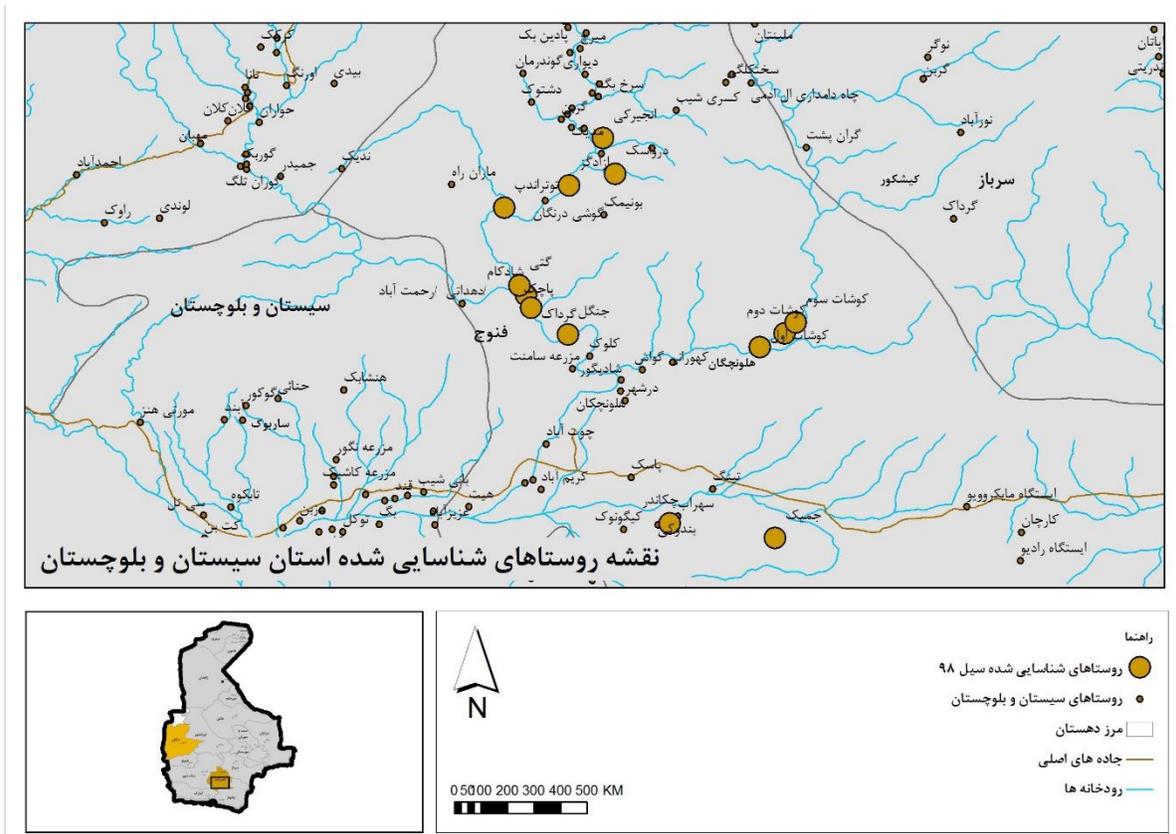


FIGURE 34. LOCATION OF IDENTIFIED VILLAGES IN THE KAJOO REGION

• **Sending the items**

A total of 3 shipments were sent to Qasr Ghand. The first shipment of items was received and stored in the area on January 19. The second shipment was received on January 20. On January 23, the heaters reached Qasr Ghand from Nikshahr.

Consignment #1: 920 IAPSRs boxes, 4582 sanitary pads, 823 baby diapers, 452 baby shampoos, 72 pieces of baby body oil, 384 milk bottles, 649 soap bars, 1002 toothpaste boxes, 36 liquid soaps, 151 garbage bags, 316 5-liter water bottle, 20 flashlights, 30 girls' pants, 8 ground cloths, 24 comforters, 289 blankets, 71 pillows, 403 travel blankets

Consignment #2: 3,000 kg of flour, 1,500 kg of rice, 304 food packages (each package includes 2 pieces of 1 kg peas, 3 pieces of 1 kg sugar, 2 pieces of 1 kg tomato paste, 2 pieces of 1 kg lentils, 1 piece of 2.7 kg sunflower oil, 1 piece of 16 g black tea, 1 piece of 500 g sugar cubes, 1 piece of 500 g salt, 1 piece of 1 kg biscuits, 1 piece of 1 kg hardtacks, 1 piece of 100 g turmeric, 1 piece of 1000 g dates), 300 1 kg biscuits, 300 1 kg tomato paste cans, 20 bags of rice

Consignment #3: 3,000 kg of flour, 1,500 kg of rice, 1,119 sanitary pads, 132 moisturizers, 100 baby blankets, 100 baby diapers, 300 food packages (each package includes 2 pieces of 1 kg peas, 3 pieces of 1 kg sugar, 2 pieces of 1 kg tomato paste, 2 pieces of 1 kg lentils, 1 piece of 2.7 kg sunflower oil, 1 piece of 16 g black tea, 1 piece of 500 g sugar cubes, 1 piece of 500 g salt, 1 piece of 1 kg biscuits, 1 piece of 1 kg hardtacks, 1 piece of 100 g turmeric, 1 piece of 1000 g dates), 150 food supplements for breastfeeding mothers, 88 pieces of dry milk, 280 sanitizers, 1 piece of flour, 1 piece of biscuits, 1 piece of hardtacks, 300 towels.

Consignment #4: 200 heaters



- **Distributing the items**

Distributing items in the village of Cheraghabad started on January 17, where IAPSRs already was active even before the floods. The following was provided for the people: 19 bags of rice (each 10 kg), 19 packs of food containing: 2 cans of beans, 2 cans of tomato paste, 2 cans of fish, 1 pack of tea, 1 kg sugar, 1 sanitary pad, 1 diaper pack. Distribution of items in Kooshat villages (Kopshat 1, 2, and 3) took place on January 20. The truck moved with difficulty on the roads.



FIGURE 35. SENDING ITEMS TO THE VILLAGE OF KOOSHAT 1



FIGURE 36. IDENTIFICATION AND DISTRIBUTION IN THE VILLAGE OF CHERAGHABAD

Distributing items was carried out by two teams on January 21. One of the teams moved on to the village of Chariti, the inhabitants of which were poorer and more empathetic. The other team was dispatched to the village of Jangal and was accompanied by two other loaded vehicles. Facing multiple obstacles on their way, they had to wait for another more suitable car to move the supplies with them to Garetti. The roads were fairly impassable, so the team stayed overnight in the village of Dervask. On the morning of January 22, distribution was carried out in the villages of Dervask, Anjiraki, and Azadgaz.

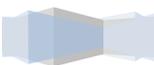




FIGURE 37. DISTRIBUTING THE ITEMS IN THE KAJO AREA

Distribution in the villages of Chamook and Jakandar was carried out by two different teams on January 24. Since the distribution of heaters by helicopter was not successful, they were eventually distributed by tractors in the villages of Dervask and Azadgaz in the following day.



FIGURE 38. THE ROUTE OF VILLAGES IN THE KAJO REGION NEAR THE RIVER (THIS ROUTE HAS BEEN BLOCKED DUE TO RISING WATER LEVEL)



FIGURE 39. DISTRIBUTING THE ITEMS IN THE VILLAGE OF JAMUK



FIGURE 40. DISTRIBUTING THE ITEMS IN THE VILLAGE OF DURAİK



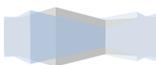
FIGURE 41. DISTRIBUTING THE ITEMS IN THE VILLAGES OF BUFKA AND CHARITI

TABLE 6. THE VILLAGES IN THE KAJO REGION IN THE SISTAN AND BALUCHISTAN PROVINCE, WHERE THE DISTRIBUTION OF ITEMS WAS DONE IN THE WINTER OF 2020

---	Province	City	Village	Population (Year 2017 statistics – Number of families)	Population (Info gathered by identification)
1	Sistan and Baluchistan	Ghasre Ghand	Cheragh abad	14	20



---	Province	City	Village	Population (Year 2017 statistics – Number of families)	Population (Info gathered by identification)
2	Sistan and Baluchistan	Ghasre Ghand	Kooshat 1	37	38
3	Sistan and Baluchistan	Ghasre Ghand	Kooshat 2	30	34
4	Sistan and Baluchistan	Ghasre Ghand	Kooshat 3	120	150
5	Sistan and Baluchistan	Ghasre Ghand	Cheriti	8	19
6	Sistan and Baluchistan	Ghasre Ghand	Boofkan	4	----
7	Sistan and Baluchistan	Ghasre Ghand	Daroosk	61	332
8	Sistan and Baluchistan	Ghasre Ghand	Azad gaz	15	18
9	Sistan and Baluchistan	Ghasre Ghand	Anjirki	11	11
10	Sistan and Baluchistan	Ghasre Ghand	Jekandar	4	16
11	Sistan and Baluchistan	Ghasre Ghand	Dambikan	148	---
12	Sistan and Baluchistan	Ghasre Ghand	Nej nej	---	---
13	Sistan and Baluchistan	Ghasre Ghand	Pasak	423	---



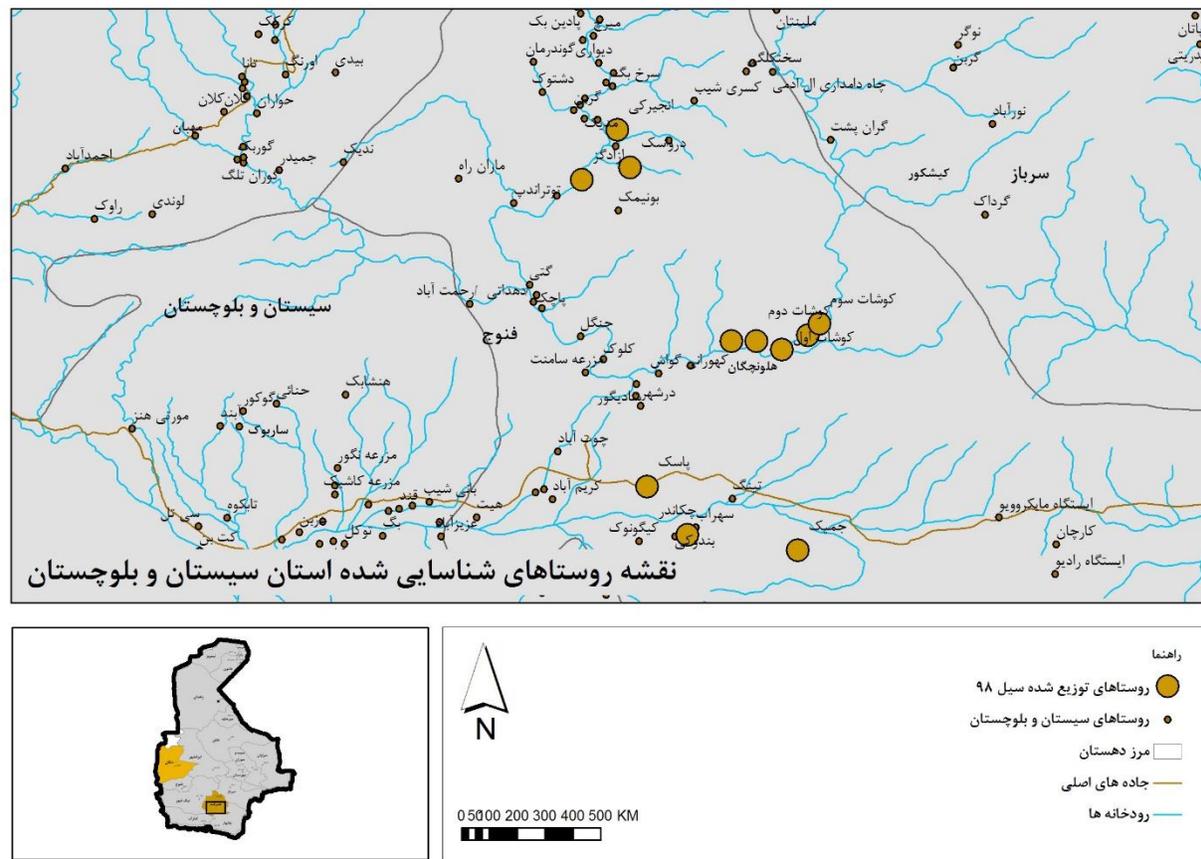


FIGURE 42. THE LOCATION OF THE VILLAGES WHERE THE DISTRIBUTION TOOK PLACE IN THE KAJOO AREA -- MAP ILLUSTRATES IDENTIFIED VILLAGES IN THE SISTAN AND BALUCHISTAN PROVINCE

The value of distributed items in the Kajoo region amounts to 1,451,134,000 Rials. They were distributed in 13 villages, and a part of it was given to Yari Network to send to the Ahooran region.

TABLE 7. THE NUMBER OF ITEMS DISTRIBUTED IN THE KAJOO REGION IN THE SISTAN AND BALUCHISTAN PROVINCE DURING THE WINTER FLOODS OF 2020

Item	Total (number/Kg)
Flour	3730
Rice	2334
Pack of nutrition	419
Pack of cookies	194
Blanket	201
Light blanket	211
Diapers	619
Canned fish	65
Tea	19
Toothpaste	624
Tomato paste	70
Cooking oil	92
Shampoo	290
Sugar	46





Item	Total (number/Kg)
Baby bottle	300
Soap	375
Can of bean	65
Trash bag	100
Sting protective lotion (before sting)	16
Sting protective lotion (after sting)	16
Liquid Soap	36
Salt	32
Sanitary pad	3676
Heater	122
In total	13652

TABLE 8. THE RIAL VALUE OF DISTRIBUTED ITEMS IN THE SISTAN AND BALUCHISTAN PROVINCE IN KAJO REGION DURING THE WINTER FLOODS OF 2020

Item	Total (Rials)
Flour	65275000
Rice	149376000
Pack of nutrition	435760000
Pack of cookies	26772000
Blanket	160800000
Light blanket	99170000
Diapers	120705000
Canned fish	7735000
Tea	12350000
Toothpaste	21216000
Tomato paste	4900000
Cooking oil	6762000
Shampoo	10150000
Sugar	2484000
Baby bottle	35019000
Soap	7875000
Can of bean	2145000
Trash bag	11900000
Sting protective lotion (before sting)	3040000
Sting protective lotion (after sting)	1440000
Liquid Soap	2088000
Salt	1152000
Sanitary pad	165420000
Heater	97600000
In total	1451134000



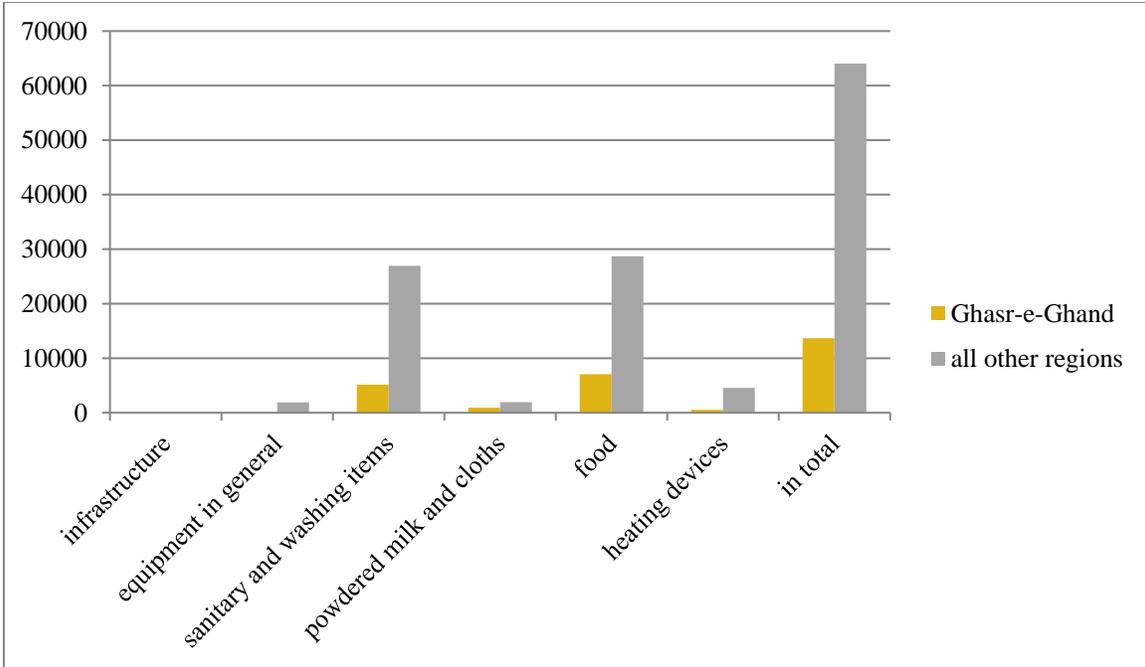


CHART 3. THE NUMBER OF ITEMS DISTRIBUTED IN THE KAJO REGION, SISTAN AND BALUCHISTAN PROVINCE COMPARED TO THE TOTAL NUMBER OF DISTRIBUTED ITEMS

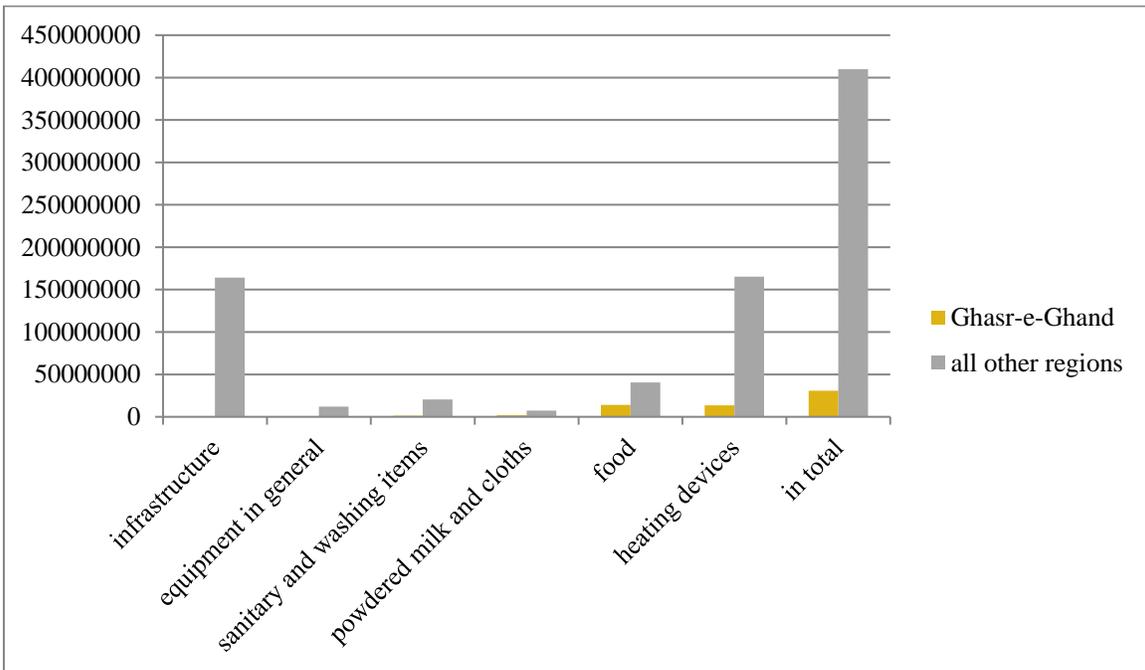
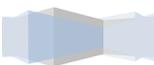


CHART 4. THE VALUE (RIAL) OF DISTRIBUTED ITEMS IN THE KAJO REGION, SISTAN AND BALUCHISTAN PROVINCE COMPARED TO THE TOTAL DONATIONS





❖ Kerman

➤ Expedition team arrival

On the afternoon of Wednesday, January 15, the expedition team of 4 people entered the Rudbar area in the South of Kerman province. With the coordination of the local liaison, they settled in the headquarters in Rudbar. After about an hour, two members of the IAPSRs in the Kerman branch were added to the help.

After a short rest, an initial meeting was held with the district liaison for initial review and planning. It was decided to send two teams for accurate identification and preliminary evaluation the next day.

On the morning of January 16, at 8:00 AM, we were supposed to move to the flood-affected areas for identification, which was postponed since one of the drivers canceled. Two members of the expedition team went to Rudbar Governor's Office to talk to him along with the regional liaison. Unfortunately, during the talks, there was no special cooperation from the Governor's Office for the vehicle, and only a few contacts were introduced. Again, one person was coordinated at the reconnaissance site through the local network, and around 11 a.m., two three-person teams headed to the reconnaissance areas.

On January 17, the necessary preparations were made for the initial deployment of tents in the areas. Talks were also held with local liaisons for the necessary coordination. Items were distributed in the areas. From 9 pm to 3 am, the tents were set up in some areas. On January 18, health items were received. Unloading and packing were done with the help of Rudbari teenage female students at the headquarters. The headquarters warehouse also got cleaned. The distribution of the rest of the tents in the flood-affected areas was also one of the activities on this day.

On the morning of January 19, there were conversations with the traffic police, as a result of which they met a person in the governor's office who introduced new areas for identification. In the evening of this day, new areas were identified, and health items were distributed. The blankets needed by the flood victims were also purchased.

On January 21, food items, blankets, heaters, and sanitary items were distributed in the flood-affected areas. A team of children came to the villages for playing and painting. The intense emotional need of people, especially children, for a change of conditions as well as a new atmosphere was palpable.



FIGURE 43. PLAYING WITH KIDS IN TAKEL HASSAN VILLAGE



FIGURE 44. PAINTING WITH KIDS IN PANG VILLAGE

On January 22, the distribution was held in the village of Peng, and on January 23, the warehouse in Rudbar was evacuated and all members left the area. In total, 6 people were active in the area for 9 days. For 3 days in mid-February, a member of the IAPSRs was present in this area to distribute reservoirs.

➤ **Identification**

From 11 a.m. to 5 p.m. on January 16, reconnaissance teams conducted the necessary inspections in the areas, and the two main affected villages of Takel Hassan 2 and Peng were fully inspected (Takel Hassan and its subordinate villages have 25 water engines).

The village school shed was for primary school, which was moved by the flood and it is no longer possible for children to study in it. At present, children study on the hill. Takel Hassan 2 village does not have a school for higher education and is dangerous for children due to the deterioration of the road.



FIGURE 45. FLOODING IN THE VILLAGE OF TAKAL HASSAN



Lack of drinking water, toilets, baths, and most importantly the lack of a health center and a doctor, considering that the village road becomes completely impassable after every rain, are among the major problems of the Motor Ab village 16, 21, 22 and 23. After the flood, the number of mosquitoes and flies has increased and babies are in dire need of mosquito nets. Roads conditions and their access, as well as health status, is not good at all.

The villagers' shoes are taken by water and they walk in slippers. Young children are without shoes and slippers. Difficult conditions of washing, transportation, and water have caused severe harm to rural women.

The flood dam is close to Motor Ab 20, and in general, Takel Hassan 2 has been flooded due to the breaking of this dam. If it rains again and the dam is not repaired, the flood will flow again.



FIGURE 46. HOUSES COVERED IN MUD AND INFILTRATION OF WATER IN TAKEL HASSAN VILLAGE

On February 18, the identification of the villages was completed by visiting the villages of Takel Hassan 1, including the villages of Takel Abad, Qasem Abad, Hojoi, Takel 1, the town of Takel Hassan, Mohammad Abad (this village is a subset of Takel Hassan). The flood dams of Kahour Abal, Takel Hassan 1, and Qasemabad are broken.

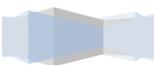




FIGURE 47. DEMOLITION OF HOUSES IN TAKEL HASSAN VILLAGE

The area also had inappropriate accessing conditions even before the floods. This has led to the death of patients on the way to the hospital.

In general, there is extreme poverty in these areas. There was no drinking water, the current situation is not due to floods, but in general, these areas and villages are suffering from severe food and health poverty. All the villages either affected or not by the floods are poor in terms of health and food. Poverty is common in all of these areas. The main reason for the floods in this area was the breaking of flood dams.

Electric wires have passed over the ground, putting people's health at risk. Lack of electricity, water, and gas can be seen in the villages of this region. Houses are also huts.

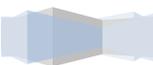




FIGURE 48. PENG VILLAGE IS COVERED WITH MUD AND HUTS ARE DEMOLISHED.

In total, 5 villages have been identified in this area. According to reports, the water level in this area was about half a meter at the time of the flood, and all the villages were flooded. In Rudbar, most destruction of huts has been reported. Even in some villages, 100% of the huts are damaged and can no longer be used. In this section, they have also witnessed houses either covered with mud or being collapsed. The means of communication are inappropriate. It is not possible to reach 40% of the identified villages by ordinary vehicles, even in normal times.



FIGURE 49. EVACUATION OF EQUIPMENT DUE TO WATER ENTERING THE HUTS

People did not evacuate the villages due to the floods.

The water is provided by water engines in these villages, which has become brine and undrinkable over the last 6 years. All villages have electricity. There are no gas pipes in this region. Cell phone connection is fine in this area. All identified villages face shortages or lack of bathrooms.

The flu has become common in this district, and health status is poor.

Forty-two livestock have been lost in this area and 90 percent of the agricultural land has been damaged by the flood.

Only the volunteers from Mashhad were present in the villages of Takal Hassan 1, including the villages of Taklabad, Qasemabad, Hejavi, Takal 1, Takal Hassan town, and Mohammadabad, which is a subset of Takal Hassan. In other villages, IRGC and Red Crescent forces were present. The items needed in the region include the following:

Baby clothes, tents to settle families until repairing their huts, sanitary pads, dry milk for infants, ground cloths, mineral water, heating equipment, blankets, tarp on huts to protect against future rains, shoes, slippers, underwear, food supplements for pregnant women and breastfeeding



mothers, electric heaters, food (especially flour), baby mosquito nets, large mosquito nets (not a priority), baby bottles.

➤ **Sending the items**

The first consignment of this area was sent on January 15 from Tehran and received on January 16 in the region. After the reconnaissance on January 16, the received items were unloaded at the coordinated warehouse location, about 15 km from Rudbar, and a detailed count was made.



FIGURE 50. IAPSRs WAREHOUSE AT THE VILLAGE OF KAHOUR IN THE RUDBAR AREA (STUDENTS HELP TO PREPARE THE PACKS IN THE WAREHOUSE)

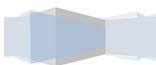
Overall, three lorries and one single axle truck were sent to the area. These have been received in the region on January 16, 18, 19, and 20. In total, the transportation cost 54,000,000 Rials.

Consignment #1: 55 Sleeping bags, 51 propane gas stoves, 15 life jackets, 123 pairs of boots, 11 pairs of safety gloves, 6,460 candles, 350 water purifier straws, 2,000 sacks, 56 tents.

Consignment #2: 1,992 laundry detergent powder, 664 shampoos, 660 dishwashing liquid soaps, 320 Gillette razors, 336 hand liquid soaps, 1,000 bar soaps, 1,000 boxes of paper tissue, 648 gloves, 1,800 toothbrushes, 336 tubes of toothpaste, 648 scour pads, 700 boxes of garbage bags.

Consignment #3: 3,000 kg of flour, 1,500 kg of rice, 1,119 sanitary pads, 132 moisturizers, 100 baby blankets, 100 baby diapers, 300 food packages (each package includes 2 pieces of 1 kg peas, 3 pieces of 1 kg sugar, 2 pieces of 1 kg tomato paste, 2 pieces of 1 kg lentils, 1 piece of 2.7 kg sunflower oil, 1 piece of 16g black tea, 1 piece of 500 g sugar cubes, 1 piece of 500 g salt, 1 piece of 1 kg biscuits, 1 piece of 1 kg hardtacks, 1 piece of 100 g turmeric, 1 piece of 1000 g dates), 150 food supplements for breastfeeding mothers, 88 pieces of dry milk, 280 sanitizers, 1 piece of flour, 1 piece of biscuits, 1 piece of hardtacks, 300 towels.

Consignment #4: 152 electric heaters without fan





➤ **Distributing the items**

On January 20 and 21, the distribution of the items was done in the villages of Kerman province. The value of the items distributed in this province was 2,716,571,000 Rials. These items were distributed in the villages of Pang and Takal Hassan 2.



FIGURE 51. DISTRIBUTING THE ITEMS IN THE VILLAGE OF PANG



FIGURE 52. DISTRIBUTING THE ITEMS IN THE VILLAGE OF TAKAL HASSAN

9 tank trucks were provided with the help of donors and were distributed on February 9, 10, and 11 by members of IAPSRs in the village of Takal Hassan 2.

TABLE 9. THE VILLAGES IN THE KERMAN PROVINCE WHERE THE DISTRIBUTION OF ITEMS WAS DONE DURING THE FLOODS IN THE WINTER OF 2020

#	Province	City	Village	Population (Year 2017 statistics – Number of families)	Population (Info gathered by identification)
1	Kerman	Jaz Murian	Pang	413	
2	Kerman	Jaz Murian	Takal Hassan 2	88	150
The distribution of items in these two villages also includes items distributed in the subordinate villages.					

TABLE 10. THE NUMBER OF ITEMS DISTRIBUTED IN THE KERMAN PROVINCE DURING THE FLOODS IN THE WINTER OF 2020

Item	Pang	Takal Hassan 2	Total
Flour	860	2140	3000
Flour		6	6
Scour pad	220	428	648
Electric heater	75	42	117
Rice	450	1050	1500
Biscuit		4	4



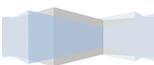
Item	Pang	Takal Hassan 2	Total
Blanket	48	173	221
Baby blanket	20	78	98
Food package 1	83	217	300
Food package 2		175	175
Laundry detergent powder	380	642	1022
Baby diaper	1	43	44
Tent	1	56	57
Toothpaste	112	224	336
Paper tissue	350	650	1000
Notebook for painting	221	103	324
Sanitizer	96		96
Gillette razors	106	214	320
Electric heater		193	193
Shampoo	230	434	664
Dry milk	36	60	96
Soap	350	650	1000
Moisturizer	95	187	282
Garbage bag		2	2
Sack with Imam Ali Society's label	143		143
Hand liquid soap	168	168	336
Dishwashing liquid soap	124	536	660
Pastel pencil	230	103	333
Toothbrush	580	1083	1663
Food supplement for breastfeeding mothers	100	50	150
Bread		1	1
Sanitary pad	293	181	474
Total	5372	9893	15265

TABLE 11. THE RIAL VALUE OF ITEMS DISTRIBUTED IN THE KERMAN PROVINCE DURING THE FLOODS IN THE WINTER OF 2020

Item	Pang	Takal Hassan 2	Total
Flour	17500	52500	70000
Flour		200000	200000
Scour pad	15000	45000	60000
Electric heater	1050000	1050000	2100000
Rice	68000	204000	272000
Biscuit		130000	130000
Blanket	1200000	1200000	2400000



Item	Pang	Takal Hassan 2	Total
Baby blanket	500000	1000000	1500000
Food package 1	1105000	3315000	4420000
Food package 2		1170000	1170000
Laundry detergent powder	9000	27000	36000
Baby diaper	195000	195000	390000
Tent	4000000	4000000	8000000
Toothpaste	37000	111000	148000
Paper tissue	1000000	3000000	4000000
Notebook for painting	35000	70000	105000
Sanitizer	50000		50000
Gillette razors	42000	126000	168000
Electric heater		202,650,000	202,650,000
Shampoo	11000	33000	44000
Dry milk	95000	190000	285000
Soap	29000	87000	116000
Moisturizer	35000	70000	105000
Garbage bag		134000	134000
Sack with Imam Ali Society's label	15000		15000
Hand liquid soap	56000	112000	168000
Dishwashing liquid soap	23000	92000	115000
Pastel pencil	50000	100000	150000
Toothbrush	20000	60000	80000
Food supplement for breastfeeding mothers	365000	365000	730000
Bread		325000	325000
Sanitary pad	49500	49500	99000
Total	10072000	17513000	27585000



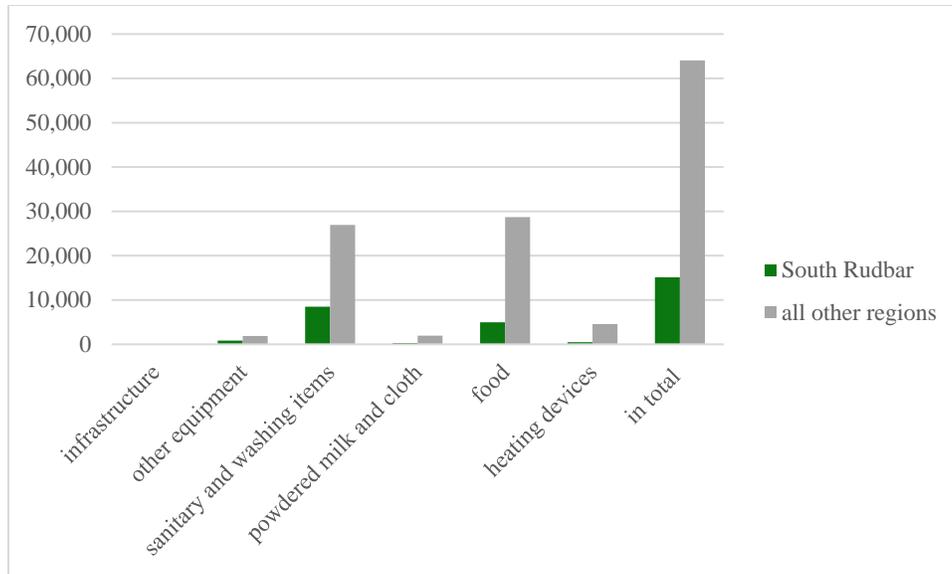


CHART 5. THE NUMBER OF ITEMS DISTRIBUTED IN THE KERMAN PROVINCE COMPARED TO THE TOTAL NUMBER OF ITEMS DISTRIBUTED

Infrastructure / Other equipment / Detergents and hygiene items / Dry milk and clothes / Food / Heating devices / Total

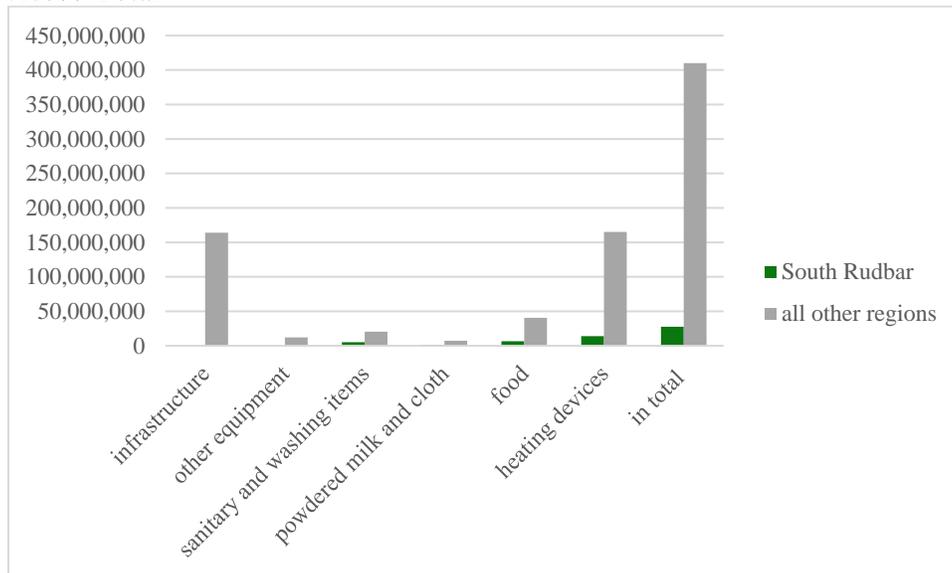
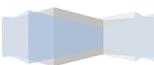


CHART 6. THE VALUE (RIAL) OF ITEMS DISTRIBUTED IN THE KERMAN PROVINCE COMPARED TO THE TOTAL OF DONATIONS

Infrastructure / Other equipment / Detergents and hygiene items / Dry milk and clothes / Food / Heating devices / Total





❖ Hormozgan

➤ Expedition team arrival

The first team sent to Jask region arrived in Bandar Abbas at 11 am on January 14, 2020. Due to the distance of 5 and a half hours to the village of Gozdan (10 km from Jask port), the first place of residence of the expedition team on the first day, it was not possible to identify the areas affected by the flood. Based on the identification made on January 15 in the Jask region, the villages of Ganjak, Kruch, Lirai, Garando, the expedition team found it necessary to be present in the Jask region for relief. Accordingly, at the end of the day, they applied for a license for operation and made the necessary arrangements to send auxiliary manpower and determine the location of the warehouse and headquarters. The first expedition team (evaluator) sent to this area consisted of 2 people. The scope of activity of this team was the Jask section of Gabrik district. It was decided that in future activities, relief work will be carried out by the same team in Bashagard, Gafar district. This need was also reported on January 16. According to the information recorded on this date, it is not possible to access about 30 villages in this area. All roads to the area, including telephone, internet, and routes, have been cut off. This area is located 240 km from Gabrik village. In the evaluation and forecasts of the first day, two days were allotted to provide space for the headquarters.

On January 16, based on the coordination with the Jask governor's office, the location of the headquarters was determined in coordination with the district governor of Bahl, a house in Bahl village. The reason for this was the presence of the district governor in the governorate and his agreement to cooperate. Only one girls' boarding school near the village of Grando and one stadium in Jask County were suitable in the governor's view, which both needed correspondence to be coordinated.

On January 17, three new people from Shiraz, Mashhad, and Tehran joined the first team. On January 18, the headquarter was opened in Bahl village. Due to the distance, time-consuming process of shipment, and the changing needs of the people, it was decided to supply necessary items of newly identified areas locally from this date. The shortage of executive personnel during the identification and distribution was also decided to be eliminated with the help of local forces. In the initial forecast, the 19th was intended for the initial identification of the Gaffer section, which was delayed due to road closures.

Despite the coordination on the 18th with Dehyar Bahl to provide two vehicles for the 19th at 7:30 am to send two groups to the areas for identification, at 11 a.m., only one car was provided, so both groups went to Ganjak village and Kruch village camp. , Lirei village went. The route to Gomshi village is still blocked.

According to the information collected on January 18, the villages located on the border between Kerman and Hormozgan provinces have suffered a lot of damage. Most of the houses in these villages are huts. Unfortunately, there is currently no access to these villages.

According to the video sent on January 18 by one of the local liaisons, there is a considerable amount of water in the area of Gaffer. However, due to the rising water of the river, it is not possible to reach this part. It is still hoped that this area will be available tomorrow. According to the submitted video, the houses were safe from water so far since they were built on the platform, but the huts went underwater.

On January 19, in order to complete the reconnaissance team, it was decided to send a person from Tehran, which was canceled due to snowfall in Tehran. As an alternative, two people from Ahvaz were sent to the region, who arrived on January 21.



On January 20, a meeting was held at the governor's office with Mr. Anje, the coordinator of the NGOs, Ms. Borjali, dispatch director of physicians, and groups active in the region (IRGC, Welfare organization, health network, education, water and sewage network, jihadi groups, relief committee, housing foundation, Red Crescent, Charities, Dehyari, Imam's Command Headquarters, Governor's office). At this meeting, the continuation of activities was discussed. Many groups were ending their activities in the region. Several groups at the meeting proposed to build houses, but due to the ambiguity of the land situation, this issue was postponed to the future. It was also decided to take action on the health situation of the area.

Based on the conversations with Mr. Anje, the coordinator of the NGOs, it was decided to distribute dry food and flour packs to 600 families in the villages of Parkuh, Kalori, Kandeh, Pishani, Sarpitkan, Pa'in, Kalvan Bala, Kalvan Pa'in, Deski, and Dizo.

The needs of the area and subsequent measures in the village of Sedich was discussed with Ms. Borjali. She was in favor of the idea to cut off the distribution of ready-made or canned food and agreed to distribute raw materials. The next issue was the health situation of the area, where people were using flood water for washing, and diarrhea was spreading in the region. There was a proposal to build bathrooms, which she said would take a long time. It was decided that tomorrow they identify Porkouh villages with two members of IAPSRS, and the final decision will be made tomorrow after the visit.

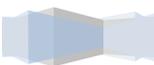
On January 21, the route of the Gaffer section was finally opened. One of the expedition team left to this region for 4 days with the regional liaison. As of January 22, the electricity in four villages had been cut off, according to the identifications made by the IAPSRS team, and the electricity distribution company had not done anything. Road maintenance organization has not been significantly active in improving roads either.



FIGURE 53. FLOODING ON THE MAIN ROADS OF THE REGION

On January 22, it appears that the officials consider their responsibility for the flood crisis has been fulfilled and has halted the relief process. While according to reports, 600 families are still behind the blocked roads.

On January 23, there is a significant new issue of dust in the air, which is caused by the wind on the mud carried by the flood. This soil has caused respiratory diseases among the residents.





On January 24, the facilities have not yet reached the Gafar section of the Bashagard district. Even eating the roots of trees due to lack of food has been reported in the village of Toman Ahmad. On this date, and according to previous talks about the distribution of items by helicopters of the other organs, the necessary follow-up was done. But on this day, the distribution of coordinated flour was not done and no specific reason for this non-cooperation was stated.

On January 25, despite repeated follow-ups by the governor's office, the IAPSRS has not yet been allowed to use IRGC and Red Crescent's helicopters. Helicopter's capacity in transferring food is limited. IAPSRS's requests are not transmitted to the organization, which has helicopters. One of the issues raised in this regard is the fuel supply. Flood-affected areas, such as islands, are in the middle of the water and there is no way to help them.

On January 26, the issue of leaving the area was raised due to the impossibility of accessing a helicopter. Later on this day, it became possible to use the Red Crescent helicopter and distribution in the Janoori area was made. The issue of sending new forces for distribution was raised on this day, but the existing team, which was present in the area from the first day, accepted the continuation of the activity until the last day. On this day, a meeting was held with the governor to request the helicopter again.

On January 27, the previously identified villages were re-visited to assess the current situation.

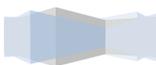
On January 28, it was reported that in the Gafar area of the village of Zamin Hassan, relief work was being carried out with the help of an IRGC's helicopter. They hope it will be done in other villages as well. On this day, IAPSRS's items were also distributed with the help of IRGC and Red Crescent's helicopters. Two IRGC's helicopters that entered the area on this day left due to the lack of fuel.

On January 28, a liaison from the Hormozgan governor's office asked about the statistics of the villages whose roads are blocked. It was reported to them that the routes of villages in Gafar area from Malekan to Sarzeh Charkan and in general, routs of the Janoori section of Jask district, and Gafar and Paramon section of Bashagard district were closed. Lirdaf section of Jask district also needs an ambulance, this issue was also reported to them.

On January 31, the items were distributed in the villages of Darshahr and Kahorani by helicopter, and the remaining items were sent back to Tehran. The expedition team also left the area on February 2.



FIGURE 54. DISTRIBUTING THE ITEMS IN KAHORANI VILLAGE OF BASHAGARD DISTRICT BY HELICOPTER





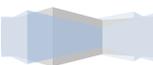
Six members of the IAPSRS were working in the area for a total of 58 days between January 15 to February 2.



FIGURE 55. DESTRUCTION OF ROADS IN GABRIK DISTRICT

In general, in the winter of 2020, floods occurred in four regions in Hormozgan province. One of these areas is located in the Bashagard district and the other three areas are located in Jask district. The first area in Jask district includes the villages of Kruch, Lirai, Grando, Sedich, Ganjak, Gashmi. This area is located near the road and is available. The second area in this district is a mountainous region of Porkooh that includes 11 villages and 200 families; Part of the access road to this area has been blocked until February 2. The third region in this district is the mountainous region of Gish Dan and Nogin (Janoori region) which includes 16 villages and 400 families. The access road to these villages has been blocked until February 2. Mavaghe' area in Bashagar district is the mountainous region of Gafar, Paramon, and Sardasht, which includes 56 villages. The route to these villages has been blocked until February 2.

Facilities are mainly accumulated in the first part; the villages of Kruch, Liraei, Grando, Sedich, Ganjak, and Gashmi, due to access to this part and lack of access to other parts. As a result, the distribution of items was stopped after February 2 until finding a way to reach other villages. It seems that the only solution is to use a helicopter.



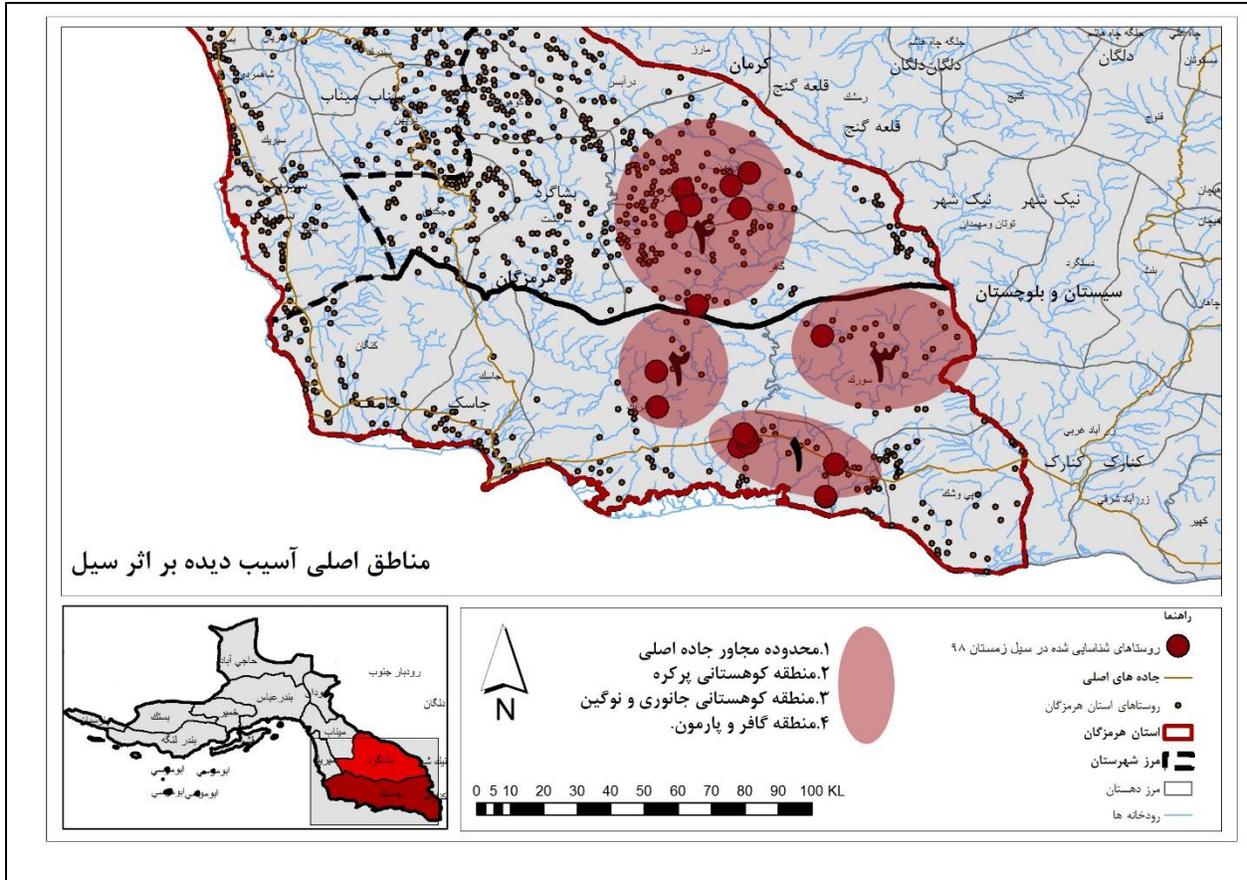


FIGURE 56. LOCATION OF THE MAIN AREAS AFFECTED BY FLOODS IN HORMOZGAN PROVINCE

➤ **Identification**

Along the way, the high-water pressure had overturned or shattered a large number of concrete beams. The destruction of the village was feasible. The partial and complete destruction of the doors and walls of the houses indicated the high pressure of water during the flood. A high volume of mud was seen in all villages. Even mud had also penetrated the house. On the first day of reconnaissance (January 15), the villages of Ganjak, Kruch, Lirei, and Grando were visited.



FIGURE 57. MUD COVERING HOUSES IN LIREI VILLAGE



In the village of Kruch, residents of about 100 to 110 families were evacuated and transferred to the Red Crescent camp. The houses in this village were completely evacuated and the houses items, which were completely muddy, were placed outside. According to the expedition team, heavy equipment (loaders) was needed to clear the mud from these two villages. The medical team was seen in the area, there was a bakery, an electric generator, and a gas cylinder (to provide lighting for the tents) in the temporary Kruch accommodation camp; which was there to provide lighting for the tents.



FIGURE 58. COOKING FOOD AT THE KRUCH VILLAGE CAMP

Camp waste was dumped in the environment. Cattle and animals moved around. Despite the open space, the camp tents were very close to everyone. In the tents, cooking raw materials such as oil can be seen.

In some houses in the village of Grando mud could be seen and the access road in the alleys was lost. There was damage to the walls and subsidence of houses. Other relief agencies had not entered the village.

The village of Lirei was severely destroyed. Several houses were destroyed, and in the middle of the village, there was a flood path. There was a lot of mud in the village along with the destruction of the alleys. There was a lot of damage to some houses. The temporary accommodation was about two kilometers from the village. The residents only received tents.

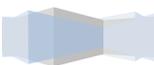




FIGURE 59. DEMOLITION IN LIREI VILLAGE

In Ganjak village, water and electricity have been cut off for four days due to floods. The old freshwater well of the village has been destroyed. The school building and the village mosque are unusable due to the infiltration of mud. It has infiltrated 4 houses. The furniture of these houses has been destroyed, but the rest of the houses in the village were not seriously damaged. Most homes need heating. The basic minimum needs were based on the identification on January 15 in Jask, Ganjak, Kruch, Lirahai, Grando (in Gabrik district), and Sedic (in Lirdf district): emergency packs, warm clothing, blankets, boots or shoes, and ground cloths. In addition to the above, the main needs included dry food packs, sanitary packs, underwear, sanitary pads, diapers, milk powder, candles, water, and garbage bags. Regarding relief equipment, water collector, shovel, and wheelbarrow were the items needed by the expedition team. Houses covered with mud were the reason for requesting such equipment.

The occupation of the villagers in the identified villages is agriculture, fishing, and animal husbandry. The agricultural lands have been completely destroyed. Many fishing boats have also been destroyed. The condition of the cattle was not fully known on the day of the visit, but many of the cattle disappeared or fled to the mountains. Village buildings are often congested and there is a lot of mud inside houses, yards, and alleys. Household appliances are often unusable and the need for blankets, warm clothes, and heating equipment is felt. The school building and health center are not usable on the day of the visit.

No cases have been reported medically among children other than colds. There is a problem with bathing due to water cuts.

On the second day of the visit (January 17), the village of Sedij was evaluated. Due to the closure of the road, the expedition team could not visit Gashmi village. The asphalt of Jask Sedij Road was damaged. Electric poles on this road had a similar problem. In the village of Sedij, IRGC forces were evacuating mud from homes. 60 houses in this village were damaged. Tents, cans, bread, sanitary pads, and rice were distributed among the residents and they had picnic oven for cooking. The items were distributed among all the residents, although the flood did not affect everyone, which caused dissatisfaction among the residents. The village needed shoes, clothes, especially underwear.



The Kruch and Lirai village camps were re-examined on January 19. For a more accurate assessment, a number of family forms were completed for camp households. Food and water are provided. Residents complained about the lack of clothes and the donation of second-hand clothes. Another issue for women was the lack of health services. Cattle roamed freely between the tents. Leaving garbage and food waste in the environment was problematic. According to people, cattle are likely to die due to eating waste. People also claimed that their homes were unusable. Boots or shoes were also essential. Red Crescent forces, the IRGC, doctors, and police were present at the camp. Camp officials (IRGC forces) did not have exact statistics on the number of women and children and spoke to alderman to get statistics.



FIGURE 60. PLAYING WITH CHILDREN IN CAMP CROUCH AND SEDIJ

There were conversations with camp officials about dumping the garbage. They said they gave garbage bags to the people and one person explained health issues to residents, but they did not cooperate and it was a cultural problem.

In the camp of Lirei village, the people themselves had set up tents at a distance from each other, and the cattle were not in the camp. The toilet was on site and people were building sewage wells. When the team arrived, a van was unloading items at the scene. In this camp, a cook had set up a kitchen voluntarily and was preparing food for this camp and other camps, which was being cleaned up when the IAPSRS team arrived. At first, the IAPSRS was asked to provide food. Initial concerns about the supply were based on the number of meals and the duration of cooking, but in the end, initial approval was issued. Finally, another resident of the camp took responsibility for providing the supply. The needs of the people on this date included sanitary pads, blankets, mats, and washing powder (or soap in the local language).

The situation in Ganjak village was improving during the visit on January 19, a volunteer group was cleaning the mosque and school. All the houses were cleaned up. A tent was set up in the village to continue the classes. People did not have an urgent need.

Electricians were also installing and repairing local cables.

The village of Gomshi was visited on January 20. The main road was paved with asphalt and was only damaged 5 km from the checkpoint. On the right side of the road, a side road had been built for the village of Gashmi, which was not paved and obstructed ordinary car traffic. Initial talks were held with the alderman, who was satisfied with the relief process and did not need anything. The population of the village is 60 families. But alderman did not have accurate statistics on the number of women and children in the village. In total, three houses were damaged by the flood. The occupation of the people was fishing. The boats were flooded, and some livestock were lost.



For a more accurate assessment, talks were held with villagers and a number of household forms were completed. The villagers needed cylinders to buy gas, barrels to buy water and water storage tankers. Child labor has been seen in this village due to family poverty. Blankets were also distributed in the village, which were not available to all families due to shortage. In general, people were satisfied with the relief process. The Red Crescent, the IRGC, and doctors participated in providing relief to the village.

On January 20, the expedition team returned to Sedij village. During this visit, the needs of the residents included women's essential packs, gas capsules and stoves. Other relief teams had left the village and people were cleaning their homes.

Sorkhkooh village was identified on the first day of February. The houses of the villagers, which were implemented through the Mehr housing project with a loan paid by the residents themselves, were very vulnerable. There were large cracks sitting on the walls of houses. Due to the high cost of materials, the residents had built houses without scaffolding and rods, and all the houses were sinking.

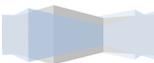
A team of three members went to Parkuh village for evaluations on the first of February. The route of Parkuh village is a dirt road that has been severely damaged by floods and can only be driven by off-road vehicles and motorbikes. It is not possible to go further than Sorkhkuh village. After about 5 km on the road, the mobile phone reception of Irancell and Hamrah-e-Aval was completely cut off (also, in some places on the main road of Jask, the mobile phone reception is cut off). Two teachers at Titken School provided information about the school's condition: the presence of two children with skin diseases from a family in Titken village, and the death of a 6-day-old baby who was later found to be from a different village (Pishani-kandeh). The first evaluated village was the village of Titken.

The village of Titken did not have running water and gas pipes. People brought water from a spring. The Mehr housing project has provided housing for all the residents. Kitchens and warehouses were in the form of huts. The flood had not entered the village and had only severely damaged the village road. The villagers were so poor that rice was excluded from their diet. There were attempts to dig a water well, but there was no progress. The village had 30 families. Livestock and farms were not damaged.

According to the parents of the deceased child and one of the neighbors, the baby was weak from the beginning and became ill on the sixth day, exactly the day of the flood. It was night when the father called for help and the Red Crescent helicopter was not allowed to fly. The helicopter was sent to transport the baby to the hospital the next morning, but unfortunately, when the rescuers arrive in the village, the baby was already dead. It should be noted that in the Parkuh area, the cell phone reception is only available at the top of the mountain, and the father of this child had to there to contact the Red Crescent. According to the mother, the doctors examined the child's file and stated that the cause of death was birth at 8 months.

The second village in this section was the Pishani-Kandeh village. In this village, the houses are located in three scattered and spaced areas. Some were near the river, some along the road, and some in higher altitudes. In the evaluated area, there were three houses in the higher altitude. Here, four huts were destroyed by floods. All farms were destroyed, and 50 livestock were lost. There were 30 families in this village. The main occupation of the people was animal husbandry.

The third village evaluated on the first day of February was Sorkhkuh village. The road damage was even worse when leaving the village of Pishani-Kandeh towards Sorkhkuh village. Water was still flowing in some areas and the road was not clear. Several electric poles were destroyed and





mixed with mud and leaves. From Sorkhkuh village onwards, the route was completely destroyed, and it was not possible to continue.



FIGURE 61. CRACKS IN THE WALLS OF THE HOUSES OF SORKHKUH VILLAGE



FIGURE 62. LIVING IN HUTS IN PISHANI-KANDEH VILLAGE

There was a power outage in the village of SorkhKuh. The flood had destroyed the main electric poles (this could be due to the low height of the electric poles). They used firewood and sometimes gas cylinders for heating. They brought water from springs. The villagers' houses, which were implemented through the Mehr housing project with a loan from the residents themselves, were very vulnerable, and large cracks could be seen sitting on the walls of the houses. Due to the high cost of materials, the residents had built houses without scaffolding, and all the houses were sinking. The kitchen and storage rooms in this village were also hut-style. The population of the village was 30 families and 20 livestock were lost due to the flood. The roof of one of the houses, which was in fact only a room, had a belly due to the accumulation of water inwards. The team talked to residents about the non-standard construction of the houses.

On the second day of February, the village of Sedij was visited again. During this visit, the IAPSRS team played group games with children (Uncle Zanjirbaf, football, etc.). They also asked children to draw pictures of their future dream jobs. Children did not practice good hygiene (they only wash their hands with water after collecting garbage around the school). According to the children, their shoes are to be distributed in the village tomorrow. People are short of mats and gas capsules.



FIGURE 63. LACK OF PERSONAL HYGIENE IN CHILDREN (DISTRIBUTION OF TOYS)

According to the identification report of Gafar district, the villages of Crouch Cullen, Sarzeh Charkan, and Dargolband-Khers have unfavorable conditions. In these three villages, 15 days have passed since the power outage. The road from Malekan village onwards is severely damaged. Traffic on the Jagin River is difficult and impossible when it is raining. Most of the children and the elderly had colds, so it was decided to refer the matter to the regional health care center (due to the proper connection with this center).

On the 6th of February, the spread of skin disease was reported among the children of Kruch village. The nurse was following up with the treatments, but due to the stormy weather and the impossibility of using the roads, the expedition team was present in only one village. This skin disease was diagnosed as Yellow-wound disease.



FIGURE 64. PREVALENCE OF SKIN DISEASE AMONG CHILDREN IN THE VILLAGE OF CROUCH



Nagar-Sharghi village was identified on February 29. The houses were mostly made of concrete and block, but they all had a hut-style kitchen. There were about three huts in the village. The occupation of the villagers was farming and animal husbandry. They move seasonally. 8 km from the village, there were farms and livestock pastures, along with several huts, which were completely destroyed. 90% of the cattle and huts of the village were destroyed by the flood. The water level was 30 cm, which is now completely drained. Five houses were flooded. There was no relief force in the village, and people survived on plant roots for two days.



FIGURE 65. FEEDING PEOPLE FROM PLANT ROOTS



FIGURE 66. THE DIFFICULTY OF ACCESSING THE NAGAR-SHARGHI VILLAGE

Khoshab village has a population of about 50 families. The height of the water at the time of the flood was 1.5 meters. Twelve houses were destroyed, and 50 livestock were lost. Before the flood, the village had a water pipeline (implemented on the surface), but the flood cut the pipes and cut off the water supply, so they used the river for their water needs. After about 12 days of floods and power outages, the village electricity was re-connected but during that time there was no cell phone reception in the village. Until the January 28 (18 days after the flood), the Red Crescent had



provided the 72-hour package for them only once. The flood had destroyed all the agricultural lands and washed away a truck, three pick-up trucks, and several motorbikes.

After Khoshab village, they went to Zahbarak village, which was located after Sardasht village. The population of the village was 52 families, including 17 infants and three pregnant women. People used spring water. The farmland was 100% destroyed and 200 goats were lost. They did not have electricity or mobile phone reception for 12 days. Before the flood, the village did not have paved asphalt roads. The flood had not entered the village and water had only penetrated from the roofs of the houses. In this village, too, people survived on some kind of plant. In this village, the IRGC distributed flour, and one person from IAPSRs was there to evaluate the village. Sixteen days after the flood, it was the second time that relief was provided to this area.



FIGURE 67. FLOUR DISTRIBUTION IN KHOSHAB VILLAGE

On January 29, five villages of Janvari, Chaban, Miskank, Tangdaf, and Basdi were identified by helicopter and then relief items were distributed. These villages had a total of 130 families and 2 pregnant women. In these villages, cell phones did not have receptions even before the floods. Here, people were aware of the flood ahead of time and took the cattle to the highlands, so no livestock was lost. But their huts were damaged. They used river water. They had no electricity for 14 days after the flood. All agricultural lands were destroyed. Water did not enter the village and only a few houses along the river were flooded.



FIGURE 68. DISTRIBUTION OF ITEMS IN THE JANVARI VILLAGE

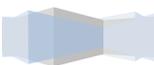


On January 30, with the help of an IRGC helicopter, the Kahoarani village was identified. Water had not entered the village, but all agricultural lands had been destroyed. There were 20 children under the age of two in the village. The Zirkuh area has been without access for 20 days and all the villages in that area requested the road construction. The cargo was unloaded to be distributed among people and then helicopter went towards the Sardasht area.

After reloading, they left for the village of Mikhan in the central part. Unfortunately, due to the ground conditions, they could not land and eventually had to drop 10 bags of flour on the ground. They got some information about the village from the governor of Bashagard, who was with them on the flight. According to him, all the houses were hut-style and three houses were destroyed. They bring water from springs. There is no cell phone reception, and they did not have electricity for 10 days after the flood. About 5 livestock were lost in the flood, agricultural lands were completely destroyed. The village was in mountainous and in some areas the river crossed, so it was not possible for a helicopter to land.

After that, they went to Darshahr village located in Gafar district. The village has 60 families. After the distribution of relief items, they stayed in the village to play with the children and the children visited the helicopter. The elders of the village treated the children so badly that they sometimes threw stones at them. They had 35 children under the age of two and two pregnant women. 15 huts were destroyed in the flood. Here, people begged for help. The village did not have electricity for eight days after the flood.

The Jangal village of Gafar district was also identified on this day. Here, too, the treatment of children was extremely bad. There were 80 families, 4 pregnant women and 10 children under the age of two in the village. The village had no roads, and this was the main problem of the village according to the people. 40 huts were destroyed due to heavy rains. They did not farm because of the drought in the area. 20 livestock were lost in the flood. In this village, the IRGC distributed 40 bags of flour.



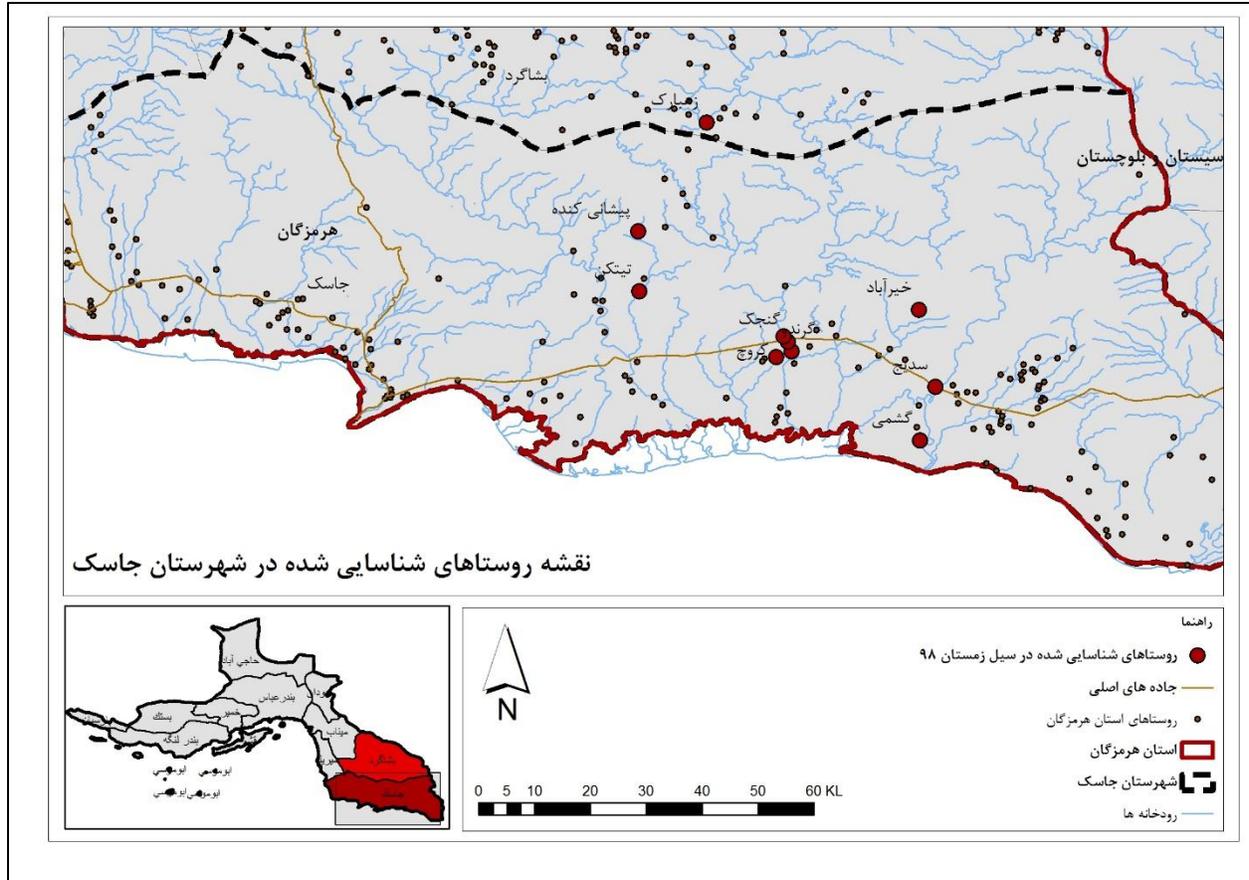
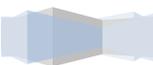


FIGURE 69. LOCATION OF IDENTIFIED VILLAGES IN JASK PROVINCE



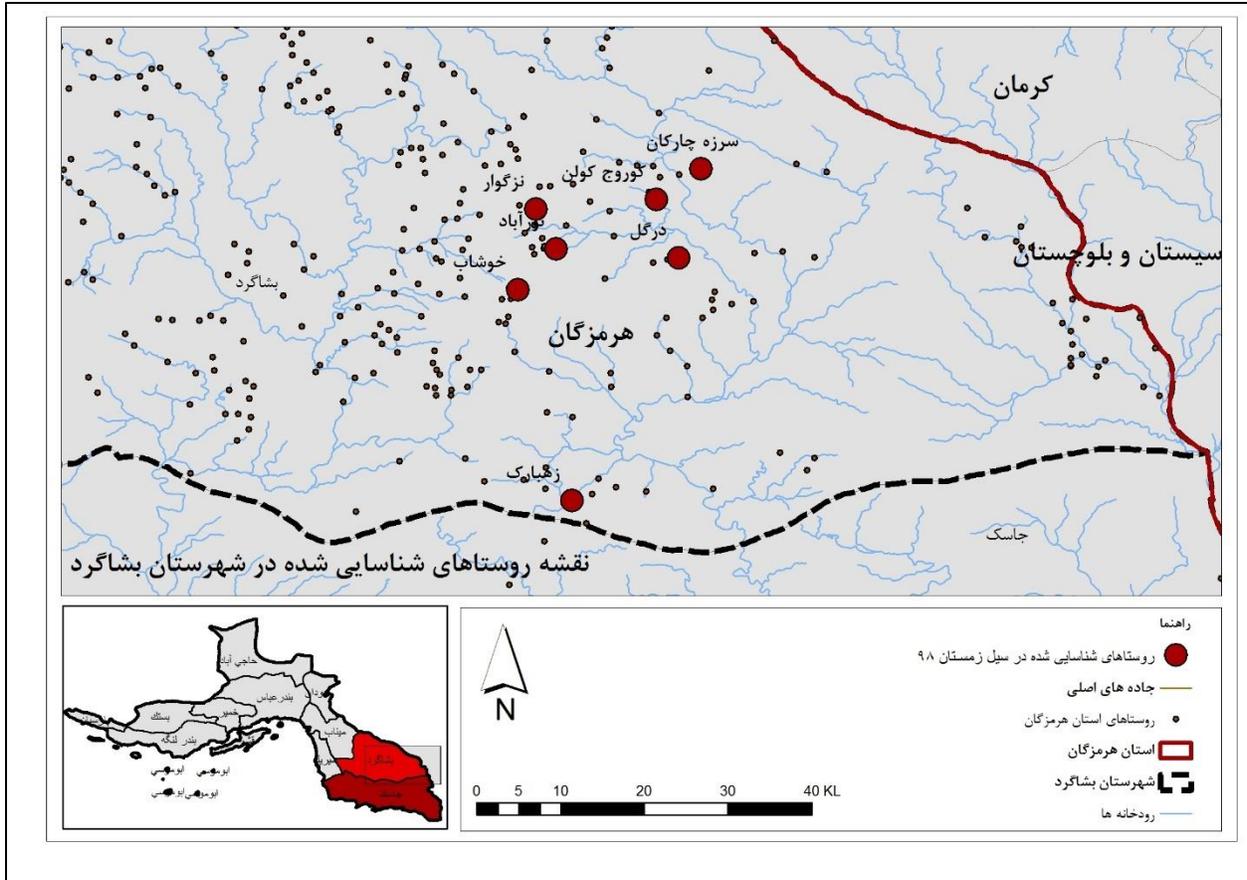


FIGURE 70. LOCATIONS OF IDENTIFIED VILLAGES IN BASHAGARD PROVINCE

Overall 15 villages have been identified in the Jask and Bashagard districts. Due to the location of these two cities, the access road to the villages located in the mountainous areas was mostly blocked. In many cases, the villages were not severely destroyed and were only damaged due to a lack of access. The reopening of these roads was delayed so the local people were facing the problem of providing food. The food supply in these villages with helicopters was very slow. The reasons included the small number of helicopters, problems in providing helicopter fuel, and the lack of attention paid by the authorities to these areas. According to the reports sent, the water level during the flood in the villages of this area was between 1-2 meters in the Jask district and about 3 meters in the Bashagard district. In all identified villages in the Bashagard district, houses have been flooded and muddy. But in the Jask district, only access roads to some villages have been closed and water has not entered the villages. In 30% of the villages, this has caused the buildings to collapse. The location of the buildings at high altitudes has also protected them from damage. The roofs of the houses do not have waterproof membranes, and moisture and water easily enter the house. In 46% of the villages, no houses were damaged. In 26% of the villages, the number of damaged houses was from three to all of the houses in the village. These villages belong to the group of identified villages near the sea and next to the main road. In villages located at the high altitudes, either no house has been damaged or only huts (huts in 26% of the villages) have been damaged.

In 53% of the villages, roads were so badly damaged that only heavy vehicles and motorbikes could be used for providing emergency needs. In 20% of the villages, the only way of providing



relief was air assistance. In other villages, the route was muddy, and passing the roads using ordinary cars was only possible with caution. Only two villages had been evacuated, and the people had been relocated to the camp.

Due to the existence of water storage tanks in the villages, there was no problem with water supply. 53% of identified villages lack tap water and use spring water. The residents of villages were demanding gallons to carry water. The flood has not affected the water supply of these villages. 33% of the villages had tap water that had been cut off until the day of identification. Only 6% of the villages were using borehole water. Also, 6% had a storage tank for water supply.

Electricity in the villages of Bashagard was cut off until January 13, 15 days after the flood. 67% of the villages experienced power outages for a long time. None of the villages in this area had access to gas. They were using gas capsules and wood. In some cases, the gas capsules had run out.

40% of the villages did not have mobile signal coverage at the time of identification. This also made it difficult to send a request for help during the flood. In one village, a power outage had broken the cell phone signal coverage. In other cases, cell phone signaling was doing well.

In 20% of the villages, the bathrooms have been destroyed by the floods (infiltrated by mud), and there is no water for taking a shower. In 33% of the villages, there are container rooms for toilet and bath.



FIGURE 71. EXAMPLE OF A BATHROOM AND RESTROOM IN THE GAFAR AND BASHAGARD AREAS

No casualties were reported in any of the villages due to the flood. IAPSRs team was only notified of the death of an elderly man due to a heart attack and the death of a 6-day-old baby. These deaths were due to roadblocks and the inability to access medical services. Skin disease was seen in one of the villages. Flu was also common.

1,064 livestock have been lost in the identified villages. In 73% of the villages, the agricultural lands were destroyed. The flood also damaged fishing boats.

Encouraging cell phone operators to install antennas in mountainous villages may help reduce the area's problems. A solution needs to be devised to provide drinking water, improve roads, and increase residents' employment. The issue of relocation of villages that are along the river is also important.

**TABLE 12. THE IDENTIFIED VILLAGES IN THE HORMOZGAN PROVINCE DURING THE FLOODS IN THE WINTER OF 2020**

#	Province	City	Village	Population (Year 2017 statistics – Number of families)	Population (Info gathered by identification)
1	Hormozgan	Bashagard	Nazgowhar	19	19
2	Hormozgan	Bashagard	Khvoshab	36	50
3	Hormozgan	Bashagard	Zohbarak	42	52
4	Hormozgan	Bashagard	Kuruj Kollan	39	56
5	Hormozgan	Bashagard	Nurabad	20	20
6	Hormozgan	Bashagard	Dar Gol	37	50
7	Hormozgan	Bashagard	Sarzeh-ye Charkan	23	22
8	Hormozgan	Jask	Garandu	72	100
9	Hormozgan	Jask	Lirehi	32	14
10	Hormozgan	Jask	Khairabad	27	36
11	Hormozgan	Jask	Sorkh Kuh	-	30
12	Hormozgan	Jask	Pishani-ye Kandehe	34	30
13	Hormozgan	Jask	Titkan	25	30
14	Hormozgan	Jask	Gashmi	47	60
15	Hormozgan	Jask	Sadich	183	180

The required items include the following:

Dry food, flour, sanitary detergent, dry milk, sanitary pad, baby winter clothes, children's shoes, tarp for huts, baby diapers, gas capsules for cooking food, heater, underwear, candles, blankets, ground cloths, boots, sanitizer, canned food, shovel and wheelbarrow and squeegee, barrels for storing fresh water, cylinders for storing gas, water storage tanks.

➤ **Sending the items**

On January 17, the items were sent to the Jask district and it was received on the 18. According to the approval of the central headquarters, it was decided on January 18 that instead of buying items from Kerman and sending them to the region, the IAPSRS team purchased the rest of the items in the local area to save time.

Consignment: 4,428 Sanitary pads, 312 bottles of milk, 150 baby diapers, 152 boxes of toys, 11 metal buckets, 7 shovels, 10 pickaxe heads, 50 blankets, 13 travel blankets, 474 pairs of boots, 428 ground cloths, 383 laundry detergent powder.

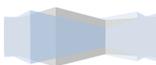




FIGURE 72. PREPARING THE PACKAGES AT IAPSRs WAREHOUSE IN THE VILLAGE OF BAHL

➤ Distributing the items

From the third day of dispatch on January 19, the issue of providing vehicles for distribution was raised. For this purpose, we required trucks and vans. To help the local economy, it was decided to pay for that if necessary.

The first distribution in this area took place on the night of January 19 in the village of Lirei. According to the village of Bahl's mayor, the owners of the vans are mainly fishermen and their working hours are from 3 am to sunset, and they are not able to cooperate voluntarily for distribution. Therefore, the distribution was done by paying the fare. Distributed items included 50 blankets, 30 ground cloths, 10 baby bottles, 15 boxes of toys, 30 sanitary pads, and 30 laundry

detergent powder.

People living in the camp in Lirei stayed at their relatives' homes at night due to the cold weather as well as the risk of illness for their babies. As a result, many tents were vacant and only a few men were present.

During this day, 200 food packages, including lentils, peas, tomato paste, oil (2 pieces), rice (one bag), and tuna were packaged with the help of local people at the headquarters.

On January 19, a request to purchase hygiene and food items for 600 households living in 27 villages was submitted. In-person identification in these villages has not been done due to the blockage of the route, and this request was sent through the local links. On this date, due to the impossibility of predicting the time of reopening the routes, the purchase was postponed to another time when more detailed information was available. Moreover, using helicopters for relief was proposed, since it could save time, and also roads were blocked in many villages.

On January 22, items were distributed in the village of Titkan. Distributed items included 30 packs of dry food (including 2 cans of tuna, 2 bottles of 1-liter liquid oil, 1 kg tomato paste, 1 kg of lentils, 1 kg of peas, a sack of rice, 1 kg of dates), 90 packets of sanitary pads, 30 sacks of rice, and 47 boxes of toys.

After the follow-up processes, from January 26 to January 30, the distribution of items was done by helicopter in the villages of Khairabad, Nogar Shorq, Khvoshab, Jan Veri, Chaban, Miskank, Tang Daf, Basdi, Darshahr, Kahurani, and Mikhan.

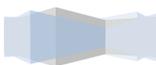




FIGURE 73. DISTRIBUTING BOOTS AND GROUND CLOTHS IN THE VILLAGE OF SADICH



FIGURE 74. DISTRIBUTING THE ITEMS IN THE VILLAGE OF NEGARSHAGHI



FIGURE 75. DISTRIBUTING THE ITEMS IN THE VILLAGE OF TITKAN

The value of the items distributed in this province amounted to 1,019,369,000 Rials. The items were distributed on January 18 and January 20, 21, 22, 23, 26, 29, and 30. The suspension of distribution on January 25 to 29 was due to the lack of access to helicopters and blockage of roads. In general, the following items were distributed in this area.



TABLE 13. THE VILLAGES IN THE HORMOZGAN PROVINCE WHERE THE DISTRIBUTION OF ITEMS WAS DONE DURING THE FLOOD IN THE WINTER OF 2020

#	Province	City	Village	Population (Year 2017 statistics – Number of families)	Population (Info gathered by identification)
1	Hormozgan	Jask	Titkan	25	۳۰
2	Hormozgan	Jask	Jan Veri	50	
3	Hormozgan	Bashagard	Khvoshab	36	۵۰
4	Hormozgan	Jask	Khairabad	27	
5	Hormozgan	Bashagard	Darshahr	49	
6	Hormozgan	Jask	Sadich	183	۱۸۰
7	Hormozgan	Bashagard	Kahurani	40	
8	Hormozgan	Jask	Lirehi	32	۱۴
9	Hormozgan	Bashagard	Mikhan	22	
10	Hormozgan	Jask	Nogar Shorq	107	

TABLE 14. THE NUMBER OF ITEMS DISTRIBUTED IN THE HORMOZGAN PROVINCE

Item	Titkan	Jan Veri	Khvoshab	Khairabad	Darshahr	Sadich	Kahurani	Lirehi	Mikhan	Nogar Shorq	Total
Flour	1200		2000	2000	1200		1600				8000
Toy		35					48	10		12	105
Rice		1350					300		100	250	2000
Blanket								50			50
Travel blanket								13			13
Laundry detergent powder		192	50				58	30		52	382
Baby diapers		70	50							30	150
Tuna	60	288							37	52	437
Boots						78					78
Dates	90	215									305
Tomato paste	30	144								26	200
Liquid oil	60	288								52	400
Ground cloth		100				162	80	30		56	428
Baby bottle		30					18	10		12	70
Lentils	30	119								26	175
Pea	30	119								26	175
Sanitary pads	90	1200	150				1200	30		150	2820



Item	Titkan	Jan Veri	Khvosh ab	Khairabad	Darshahr	Sadich	Kahurani	Lirehi	Mikhan	Nogar Shorq	Total
Total	1590	4150	2250	2000	1200	240	3304	173	137	744	15788

TABLE 15. THE VALUE (RIAL) OF THE ITEMS DISTRIBUTED IN THE HORMOZGAN PROVINCE

Item	Titkan	Jan Veri	Khvos hab	Khairabad	Darshahr	Sadich	Kahurani	Lirehi	Mikhan	Nogar Shorq	Total
Flour	17,500		17,500	17,500	17,500		17,500				87,500
Toy		120,000					120,000	120,000		120,000	480,000
Rice		64,000					64,000		64,000	64,000	256,000
Blanket								#### ###			#### ###
Travel blanket								320,000			320,000
Laundry detergent powder		9,000	9,000				9,000	9,000		9,000	45,000
Baby diapers		195,000	195,000							195,000	585,000
Tuna	115,000	115,000							115,000	115,000	460,000
Boots						#### ###					#### ###
Dates	87,400	87,400									174,800
Tomato paste	76,000	76,000								76,000	228,000
Liquid oil	79,000	79,000								79,000	237,000
Ground cloth		500,000				500,000	500,000	500,000		500,000	#### ###
Baby bottle		105,000					105,000	105,000		105,000	420,000



Item	Titkan	Jan Veri	Khvos hab	Khairabad	Darshahr	Sadich	Kahurani	Lirehi	Mikh an	Nogarr Shorq	Total
Lentils	77,000	77,000								77,000	231,000
Pea	70,000	70,000								70,000	210,000
Sanitary pads	47,000	47,000	47,000				47,000	47,000		47,000	282,000
Total	568,900	##### ###	268,500	17,500	17,500	##### ###	862,500	##### ###	179,000	##### ###	##### ###

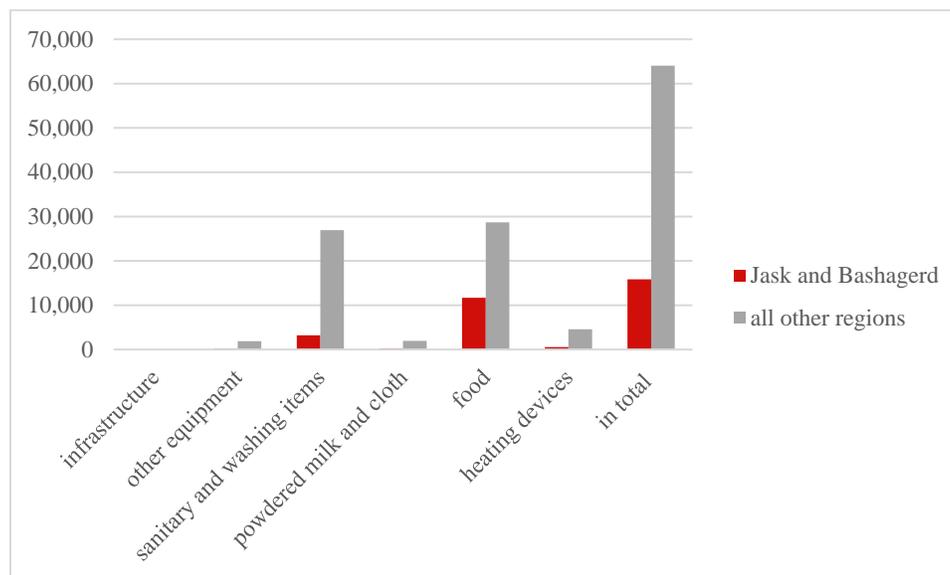
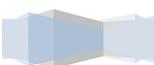


CHART 7. THE NUMBER OF ITEMS DISTRIBUTED IN THE HORMOZGAN PROVINCE COMPARED TO THE TOTAL NUMBER OF ITEMS DISTRIBUTED

Infrastructure / Other equipment / Detergents and hygiene items / Dry milk and clothes / Food / Heating devices / Total



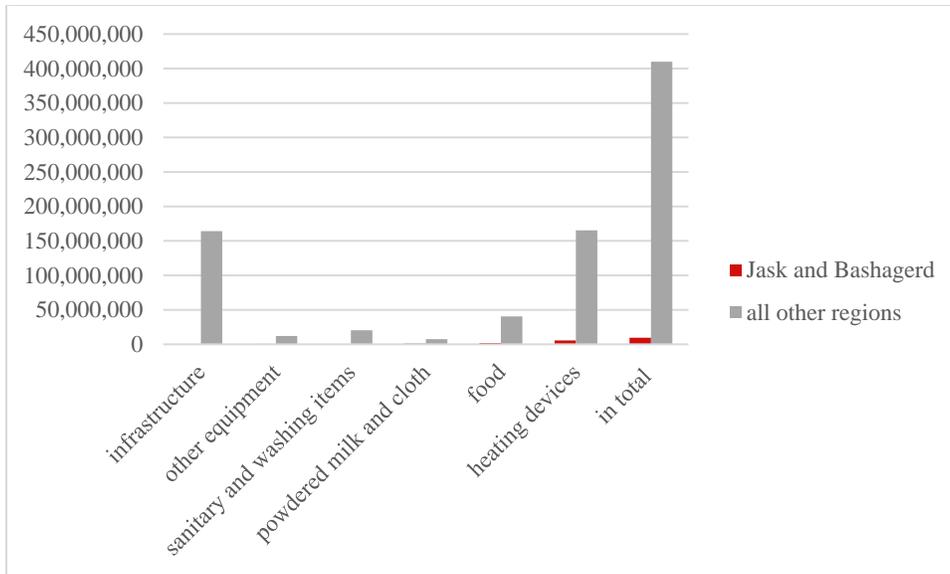
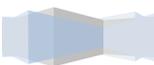


CHART 8. THE VALUE (RIAL) OF THE ITEMS DISTRIBUTED IN THE HORMOZGAN PROVINCE COMPARED TO THE TOTAL VALUE (RIAL) OF ITEMS DISTRIBUTED

Infrastructure / Other equipment / Detergents and hygiene items / Dry milk and clothes / Food / Heating devices / Total





Financial report

Until January 26, an expense of 6.854.155.189 Rials has been recorded. The costs are divided into seven main categories, as described below: heating equipment, transportation of items to flooded areas, supporting services, purchase of dry milk and clothing, purchase of detergents and sanitary items, commuting, rescuers, and purchase of food.

TABLE 16. THE EXPENSES DIVIDED INTO MAIN CATEGORIES

Total heading of expenses (Rial)	
Purchase of dry milk and clothing	637,332,000
Supporting services	405,714,700
Purchase of detergents and sanitary items	1,557,006,000
Transportation of items to flooded areas	532,325,750
Purchase of food	2,514,165,801
Heating equipment	1,878,760,000
Purchase of storage tanks	165,485,888
Purchase of books and stationery	63,490,000
Building repairing, equipment, and maintenance	63,500,000
Total	7,817,780,139

Chart No. 9- The expenses and their dates (million Rials) –page 89

Heating devices – [17 January 2020 = 607.36] – [18 January 2020 = 275] – [19 January 2020 = 811] – [20 January 2020 = 75] – [21 January 2020 = 33.9] – [23 January 2020 = 67.5]

Nutrition – [14 January 2020 = 9.09] – [15 January 2020 = 4.07] – [16 January 2020 = 857.367] – [17 January 2020 = 1.109] – [18 January 2020 = 1117.15] – [19 January 2020 = 472.09] – [21 January 2020 = 48.7] – [25 January 2020 = 1.3275] – [26 January 2020 = 0.915] – [27 January 2020 = 0.33] – [28 January 2020 = 0.195] – [29 January 2020 = 0.56] – [30 January 2020 = 0.479] – [31 January 2020 = 0.375]

Books and stationery supplies – [14 January 2020 = 0.1] – [18 January 2020 = 22.94] – [21 January 2020 = 0.45] – [4 March 2020 = 40]

Powdered milk and clothes – [13 January 2020 = 199.632] – [14 January 2020 = 367.89] – [18 January 2020 = 8] – [19 January 2020 = 50.25] – [22 January 2020 = 11.56]

Washing and sanitary items – [14 January 2020 = 1.47] – [16 January 2020 = 1154.73] – [18 January 2020 = 66.6] – [20 January 2020 = 334.204]

Water reservoir – [20 January 2020 = 70.4859] – [22 January 2020 = 95]

Service providing and support – [14 January 2020 = 92] – [15 January 2020 = 12.93] – [16 January 2020 = 54.125] – [17 January 2020 = 19.2285] – [18 January 2020 = 41.9072] – [19 January 2020 = 23.993] – [20 January 2020 = 64.848] – [21 January 2020 = 2.5] – [22 January 2020 = 6.76] – [23 January 2020 = 3.87] – [24 January 2020 = 16.542] – [25 January 2020 = 42.885] – [26 January 2020 = 10.83] – [27 January 2020 = 2.7] – [28 January 2020 = 0.35] – [29 January 2020 = 0.2] – [30 January 2020 = 0.78] – [31 January 2020 = 0.2] – [1 February 2020 = 5.216] – [2 February 2020 = 0.65]

Reparation and equipping buildings – [5 March 2020 = 50] – [6 March 2020 = 13.5]

Transporting goods to flooded areas – [14 January 2020 = 5.5] – [15 January 2020 = 76.1635] – [16 January 2020 = 80.1] – [17 January 2020 = 95.3] – [18 January 2020 = 5.55] – [19 January 2020 = 148.75] – [20 January 2020 = 4.82] – [21 January 2020 = 4] – [23 January 2020 = 86.1953] – [24 January 2020 = 0.4] – [25 January 2020 = 1.5] – [1 February 2020 = 24.047]

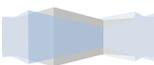


As it is perceivable from the chart, purchases have mostly taken place on January 16 based on identified needs and in two main categories: nutrition as well as washing and sanitary items. The supplies were purchased in Tehran, Kerman, and Shiraz and were sent to affected areas by 17 consignments. The following table contains the number of deliveries to each region.

TABLE 17. DELIVERIES BY DESTINATION

Destination	Number of deliveries
Sistan-va-Baluchistan (Jolge)	9
Sistan-va-Baluchistan (Ghasre-Ghand)	3
Kerman (Roodbar)	4
Hormozgan (Jask)	1
Total	17

Due to far distances, insecurity of the roads because of the floods, and also the lack of fuel, dispatching loads to affected areas was one the most challenging part of the operation. Mostly it took up to a day to send goods to the intended destination. Shortcomings of the Shiraz transportation system worsened the situation. To avoid such a problem in the Jask and Roodbar regions, parts of the items were purchased locally.





News coverage of the flooding

The Islamic Republic News Agency reported floods in a deprived province that normally has poor infrastructure. The report announced the closure of 890 access roads to villages during the flood. In this report, on January 13, due to the unsuitable routes and the blocking of the routes, the necessity of using helicopters in relief work has been emphasized. According to the report, army helicopters are providing relief in the area. According to this news, 783 villages have been cut off due to floods. The water of 345 villages has been cut off due to damage to the water supply network in the flood. The report mentions the problem of cold in flood-affected areas. Outbreaks of respiratory diseases and the flu have also been reported [3].

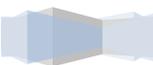
On January 13, Tasnim, quoting the governor of Sistan and Baluchistan, announced the siege of 400 villages in the province. However, the rains started on January 9 and 4 days have passed since this siege. This report discusses the evacuation of the downstream areas of the dams and the overflow of their water. It also refers to the presence of the Kerman Red Crescent helicopter in the region [3]. According to the Tasnim news agency from Bashagard, the rain on Thursday, January 9, in Bashagard city has caused the seasonal rivers, especially the Jagin river, to overflow. According to the Tasnim news agency, until January 16, the communication routes of many villages of Bashagard city, especially in Gafar and Paramon districts, have been cut off [4]. According to the Tasnim news agency, until January 15, the communication routes of many villages in Bashagard city, especially in Gafar and Paramon districts, have been cut off [4].

Mellat News Agency reports a loss of 1,100 billion Tomans in the Sistan and Baluchistan region due to floods to indicate the depth of the tragedy that has befallen this province [5].

In the end, Mehr News Agency announced the allocation of 1120 billion Rials to compensate for the recent flood damage in the three provinces of Kerman, Sistan and Baluchistan, and Homozgan [6]. The Red Crescent, according to the same news release, left the region on February 6, after the relief process was completed. The relief lasted for 25 days and started by this organization on January 11 [7].

The news also announced that the water outage continued until January 14. It reported that the access to fuel became normal on January 13. The report also emphasizes the need to create the conditions for a better life for the local people, as poverty and floods coexist in the province as a deplorable situation. [8]

Most news agencies have referred to the floods in Sistan and Baluchistan, but in a few reports, there is a mention to Hormozgan and Kerman provinces as well.

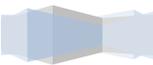




Performance of other institutions and non-governmental organizations

The names of non-governmental organizations, which were allowed to operate in the winter of 2020 include Saber in Zahedan Charity, Gilan Youth Association, Makran Culture and Thought Helpers, Pooyesh Iran Man, Irangard Charity Association, Simorgh Naranji, Sistan and Baluchistan Futurists, Makran Culture and Thought Supporter, Dast Yari Charity, Katij Servants Charity, Zeinab Kobra Charity Foundation, Nazr Tabiat, IFA, and Hasb.

A significant part of the activities of non-governmental organizations has been carried out in the Benet area. Due to the accumulation of aid in this section, it was decided that despite the damage to this area, in the first phase of helping, IAPSRs did not provide relief services in this area.





Future actions

Due to the extensive damage caused by the floods in Sistan and Baluchistan province, especially in rural areas, the reconstruction and renovation of buildings used by people (esp. schools) in these areas is a high priority.

There are several schools in this area that need to be rebuilt due to recent heavy rains or floods. There are other schools in these flood-affected areas that generally lack facilities and even need to be rebuilt for reuse. There are also villages identified in these areas that do not have a school and require one because of their geographical location and the number of families.

❖ Suggested areas

Nikshahr city has been proposed as the main center of this project. This city is one of the most deprived cities in the province. It has areas that are among the most deprived areas in the whole country, including Benet and Ahuran, among others.

In the first phase, IAPSRs activities in Nikshahr city were carried out by local liaisons without sending troops from other areas. In this phase, efforts were made to select areas affected by the flood in which other organs and non-governmental organizations were not present. In the second phase, it is important to choose a relief site due to the difficulty of working and the far distance between the provinces affected by the flood.

TABLE 18. PROPOSED AREAS FOR THE DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS IN THE SECOND PHASE

-	Region	County	Number
1	Benet	Nikshahr	42
2	Lashar	Nikshahr	30
3	Other regions	Nikshahr	48
4	Islam Abad	Sarbaz	2
5	Irendegan	Khash	1
6	Border Region	Mirjave	1
Total			124

In total, 107 schools in these 3 cities have been proposed for reconstruction and construction. The following tables show the specifications of these schools.

TABLE 19. DAMAGED SCHOOLS IN LASHAR AREA - NIKSHAHR CITY

	School Name	Code	Village/City	Type Of damage	County	Damaged/Unusable
1	Imam Zaman	18102425	Village	Destruction of toilets	Lashar	Damaged
2	Ferdows	13748486	Village	Flooded roof	Lashar	Damaged
3	Isar	18102425	Village	Flooded roof and Destruction of toilets	Lashar	Damaged
4	Om Hakime	12994198	Village	Demolition of the wall and yard	Lashar	Damaged
5	Engelab e Islami	13194240	Village	Flooded roof	Lashar	Damaged
6	Modares	12993439	Village	Flooded roof	Lashar	Damaged



	School Name	Code	Village/City	Type Of damage	Count y	Damaged/Unusable
7	Fazilat	13724524	City	Flooded roof	Lashar	Damaged
8	Abuzar	13808294	Village	Flooded roof	Lashar	Damaged
9	Shahid Rajai	12994198	Village	Flooded roof	Lashar	Damaged
10	Rahiyan Nur	18839463	Village	Flooded roof	Lashar	Damaged
11	Sizdah Aban	22549558	Village	Flooded roof	Ahuran	Damaged
12	Hejab	22591893	City	Flooded roof	Lashar	Damaged
13	Shohadaye Laskani	13751543	Village	Flooded roof	Lashar	Damaged
14	Ebne Moslem	13195919	Village	Flooded roof	Lashar	Damaged
15	Khodayavan	13196550	Village	Flooded roof	Lashar	Damaged
16	Farabi	13196195	Village	Flooded roof	Lashar	Damaged
17	Salman e Farsi	13724383	City	Flooded roof	Lashar	Damaged
18	Pishtazan	22591893	City	Flooded roof	Lashar	Damaged
19	Rah e Anbia	13724383	City	Flooded roof	Lashar	Damaged
20	Hadad	12992954	Village	Flooded roof	Lashar	Damaged
21	Nur	13195609	Village	Flooded roof	Lashar	Damaged
22	Shahadat	13045902	Village	Flooded roof	Lashar	Damaged
23	Navab e Safavi	13891745	Village	Flooded roof	Ahuran	Damaged
4	Om Hakime	12994198		Demolition of the wall and yard	Lashar	Damaged
24	Efat	12993439	Village	Flooded roof and Destruction of toilets	Lashar	Damaged
25	Yadegar e Imam	13724793	City	Flooded roof	Lashar	Unusable
26	Jomhuri Islami	13723529	Village	Flooded roof and roof demolition	Lashar	Unusable
27	Shahid Parvin	12993688	Village	Flooded roof and Destruction of toilets	Lashar	Unusable
28	Mehrab	22591893	City	Flooded roof and Destruction of toilets	Lashar	Unusable
29	Shahid Motahari	13196241	Village	Flooded roof and Destruction of toilets	Lashar	Unusable
30	Mohammad Amin Sorkhrudan	14318400	Village	Demolition of the wall	Ahuran	Unusable





TABLE 20. DAMAGED SCHOOLS IN BENET AREA - NIKSHAHR CITY

	School Name	Code	Village/City	Type Of damage	County
1	Taha	14354753	Dastgerd	Roof leak	410
2	Shahid Baghai	14144064	Jurani	Roof leak	110
3	Razi	12459205	Dahan	Roof leak	410
4	Fatemiye	12459617	Dahan	Roof leak- Water penetration into the wall	410
5	Shohadaye haft e tir	14539736	Pirani Don	Roof leak	16
6	Malek Ashtar	14355144	Melguri	Roof leak	25
7	Abuzar Ghafari	14355045	Osman Abad	Roof leak	60
8	Shahid Dastgheyb	14542113	Geti	Roof leak	19
9	Imam Sajad	14145445	Babdui	Roof leak	67
10	12 Farvardin	14145259	Zardari	Roof leak	62
11	Yasin	144147121	Banafshi	Roof leak	17
12	Tarigh Ghods	12454269	Kadian	Roof leak	1600
13	Bagher Olum	12454905	Benet	Roof leak	1503
14	Shahid Beheshti	12463415	Benet	Roof leak	1503
15	Shahid Motahari	12453571	Benet	Roof leak	1503
16	Maryam Moghadas	12454715	Benet	Roof leak- Water penetration into the wall	1503
17	Imam Hasan Mojtaba	12453959	Benet	Roof leak	1503
18	Nabi Akram	14543242	Dastgerd	Roof leak- Water penetration into the wall - Damage to the foundation of the building	410
19	Fath Mobin	14362072	Pirjuleki	Roof leak	19
20	Esteghlal	14363672	Gar	Roof leak	20
21	Shahid Shirudi	14362886	Don Dastgerd	Roof leak	50
22	Azadegan	14362618	Shahrir	Roof leak	120
23	13 Aban	14363069	Malavan	Roof leak	200
24	Hafez	14362197	Sohrak	Roof leak	70
25	Reshadat	14362953	Gurvan	Roof leak	32
26	Zakariya Razi	14362388	Charidan	Roof leak	17
27	Shahid Zolfaghari	14362768	Don Kaparan	Roof leak	15
28	Imam Asgari	14353424	Min	Roof leak	51
29	Abureyhan	14353895	Serize	Roof leak	55
30	Meysam	14354306	Kalat Elia	Roof leak	35
31	Shahid Fahmide	14354281	Kalat Sofla	Roof leak	45
32	Ebn e Sina	14361513	Kad	Roof leak	81
33	Mohajer	14363865	Dast Langin	Roof leak	20
34	Azadi	14361085	Toji	Roof leak- Water penetration into the wall	52



	School Name	Code	Village/City	Type Of damage	County
35	Loghman e Hakim	14363928	Murtan Kuh	Roof leak	22
36	Alzahra	12455199	Benet	Roof leak- Water penetration into the wall	1503
37	Salman e Farsi	12456276	Malandan	Roof leak	120
38	Somaye	14364115	Maluran	Roof leak- Water penetration into the wall	200
39	Rezvan	14138519	Tutan	Roof leak	700
40	Ferdowsi	14353900	Sahrinduk	Roof leak	50
41	Asma	21346047	Kenar Kanban	Roof leak	278

TABLE 21. DAMAGED SCHOOLS IN OTHER AREAS - NIKSHAHR CITY

	School Name	Code	Village/City	Type Of damage	County
1	Shahid Esmail Keshik	14466316	Keshik	Demolition of Yard Wall - Falling Plaster of Ceiling	Nikshahr
2	Motahari Kahuran	12941632	Kahuran	Demolition of entrance column - Falling Plaster of Ceiling	Nikshahr
3	Namju Sargerani	14492581	Sargerani	Falling Plaster of Ceiling and wall	Nikshahr
4	Amini Sharifi Rong	14492051	Rung	Falling Plaster of Ceiling	Nikshahr
5	Yadegar e Imam Keshik High school	22895257	Keshik	Falling Plaster of Ceiling and Water Penetration	Nikshahr
6	Abubakr Hitak	14466584	Hitak	Falling Plaster of Ceiling	Nikshahr
7	Ruholah Down tem tilg	14468318	Tem Tilag	Falling Plaster of Room Ceiling and wall	Nikshahr
8	Ghonchehaye Enghelab Tavarani	14467261	Tavarani	Falling Plaster of Room Ceiling and wall	Nikshahr
9	Ebne Sina Bandsar	14470365	Bandsar	Falling Plaster of Room Ceiling and wall	Nikshahr
10	Shahid Sadughi Chahan	14467440	Chahan	Falling Plaster of Room wall	Nikshahr
11	Jahad Kurandep	11171190	Kurandap	Falling Plaster of Room wall	Nikshahr
12	Razi	14469034	Kushk	Falling Plaster of Room Ceiling and wall	Nikshahr
13	Zelnurein Tarati	11171084	Trati	Falling Plaster of Room Ceiling and wall	Nikshahr
14	Vahdat Bangeli Sul	11170034	Bangeli sul	Falling Plaster of Room Ceiling and wall	Nikshahr
15	Shohadaye Mehrab Bazigar	14487970	Bazigar	Falling Plaster of Room Ceiling	Nikshahr
16	Ghods Jalai Kalg	14486604	Jalali Kalak	Roof Leak	Nikshahr
17	Khadije Kabiri Hashtik	12939616	Hichan	Falling Plaster of Ceiling	Nikshahr
18	Shariati jakan	14485198	Jakan	Falling Plaster of Ceiling	Nikshahr
19	Esmat Hichan	14467809	Hichan	Falling Plaster of Ceiling	Nikshahr
20	Shahid Bahonar Uper Shagim	12941445	Shegim	Falling Plaster of Ceiling and wall	Nikshahr
21	Sedaghat Katichan	14485696	Katichan	Falling Plaster of Ceiling	Nikshahr
22	Shahid Balide Gazmir	14484553	Gazmir	Falling Plaster of Ceiling and Wiring failure	Nikshahr



	School Name	Code	Village/City	Type Of damage	County
23	Abureyhan Biruni	13722440	Nok Abad	Falling Plaster of Ceiling	Nikshahr
24	Azadi Makht	14489193	Makht	Falling Plaster of Ceiling	Nikshahr
25	Fatemiye Nikshahr	12940762	Nikshahr	Falling Plaster of Ceiling	Nikshahr
26	Mahdiye Jahan	14467585	Chahan	Falling Plaster of Ceiling	Nikshahr
27	Fateme Zahra Kuchinak	14485828	Kuchink	Falling Plaster of Ceiling	Nikshahr
28	Hazrat Maryam Abgah	14467936	Abgah	Falling Plaster of Ceiling	Nikshahr
29	Shahid Khazai Mahban	14138831	Mahban	Falling Plaster of Ceiling	Nikshahr
30	12 Farvardin Dinar Klag	14491219	Dinar Kalg	Falling Plaster of Ceiling	Nikshahr
31	Hashemi Nejad Abashki	14491016	Abashki	Falling Plaster of Ceiling	Nikshahr
32	Ansar Vanan	14442661	Vanan	Falling Plaster of Ceiling	Nikshahr
33	Efat Darukan	14492313	Efat Darukan	Falling Plaster of Ceiling	Nikshahr
34	Shahid Ghanbarpatan	14468736	Patan	Falling Plaster of Ceiling	Nikshahr
35	Mohammad Rasul allah	11169641	Zirdan	Falling Plaster of Ceiling	Nikshahr
36	Velayat Hanzam	11170369	Hanzem	Falling Plaster of Ceiling	Nikshahr
37	Parvaresh Nagur	14469387	Nagur	Falling Plaster of Ceiling	Nikshahr
38	Imam Ali Mahban	14139997	Mahban	Falling Plaster of Ceiling	Nikshahr
39	Payam Enghelab Putab	14490447	Putap	Leak Roof	Nikshahr
40	Sa'adat Juzdar	14466938	Juzdar	Wall Crack	Nikshahr
41	valfajr Murtegan	14467050	Murtegan	Falling Plaster of Ceiling	Nikshahr
42	Efaf Tabktel	25346306	Tabaktal	Leak Roof	Nikshahr
43	Abubakr Sadigh Adret	11169335	Adret	Damaged Toilet	Nikshahr
44	Khalil allah	14468014	Nasfaran	Falling Plaster of Ceiling	Nikshahr
45	Meraj	22897372	Ramezan Klag	Falling Plaster of Ceiling	Nikshahr
46	Rasul allah Ziyaratjah High school	14485312	Ziyaratjah	Falling Plaster of Ceiling	Nikshahr
47	Shahid Akhlaghi	14469568	Zamin Band	Falling Plaster of Ceiling	Nikshahr
48	Imam Hasan	14490824	Hosein Abad	Falling Plaster of Ceiling	Nikshahr

TABLE 22. DAMAGED SCHOOLS IN MARZASHI AREA - MIRJAVEH CITY

County	Region/Village	Request
Mirjave	Tahlab	Equip - Toilet Construction- Inner renovation

TABLE 23. DAMAGED SCHOOLS IN IRANDEGAN AREA - KHASH CITY

County	Region/Village	Request
Khash	Irandegan	Equip - Toilet Construction- Inner renovation

TABLE 24. DAMAGED SCHOOLS IN MARZASHI AREA - MIRJAVEH CITY

County	Region/Village	Request
Sarbaz	Islam Abad	Construction





❖ **A cost estimate rebuilding or building schools**

The cost estimate presented below is made before the flood for the reconstruction of schools in the Khash region. Based on this estimate, it is necessary to consider a few items about the cost estimate for the reconstruction and construction of schools. First, these items will be purchased for 110 schools in bulk from factories, but the following estimate is provided in retail. Second, these items are calculated for purchase in the Khash area, and there is a price difference in various areas. Transportation cost is significant, considering that many of these areas are on impassable routes, and it is not considered in this estimate. In general, an accurate financial estimate will be made after contacting the technical support team, liaising with local factories as well as manufacturing teams.

Table 25. The estimate of the cost of rebuilding and building schools (Estimates are quite approximate and only for a preliminary summary - transportation costs have not been calculated - the exact estimates will be determined on a case-by-case basis after the start of the activities by the support group.)

❖ **Executive mechanism of the project**

Due to the scope of this project, it is proposed to form the following teams for implementation and supervision.

TABLE 25. MECHANISM OF EXECUTIVE TEAMS

Number	Title	Members	Duties
1	Technical support team (Tehran)	3 people	Periodic field supervision on the construction Supervision on the construction process of local contractors Confirmation and modification of the purchase list of local contractors Pursuing the purchase of items in bulk from relevant factories Follow up sending items and receiving invoices Contact the warehouse
2	Local supervisor (native)	1 person for each region	Supervision on the performance of local contractors Tehran support team interface Submitting a weekly report on construction to the support team
3	Province supervisor	1 person	Supervision on the performance of regional supervisors
4	Supervisor team (Tehran)		Receiving reports from Tehran support team and the team of local supervisors, provide a summary and submit a weekly report to IAPSRs Content Production from the construction process (communication with the content manager of IAPSRs) Completion of family identification data of the villages during the construction (contact with the person in charge of identification in IAPSRs)



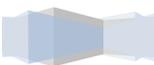
❖ Summary

Report on the civil activities of IAPSRS after the recent winter flood in Sistan and Baluchistan province:

- After the implementation of the first phase of flood relief and distribution of the required packages, the second phase of relief in these areas began.
- In the second phase, after reviewing and assessing the needs of the region, the reconstruction of flood-affected schools was proposed as the main proposal.
- In the following, the information about the schools and the extent of damages was collected by the network of IAPSRS liaisons in Sistan and Baluchistan province.
- The information collected by the working groups created in Tehran was examined. Evaluation teams were then shaped to technically assess the level of damages and the conditions of school reconstruction in order to enter the implementation phase in the next stage.
- Bent, Lashar, and Nikshahr suburb are the areas where the affected schools are receiving attention at this stage of the relief effort.

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