At 11:52 UTC (16:22 local time), April 9, 2013, an Mw 6.3 earthquake struck the Kaki and Borazjan region in South Iran. The earthquake had reportedly 37 victims and more than 950 injured people. 8 of the victims had the ages below 8 years old and 20 more than 50 years old. Therefore most of the victims are among either children or the elder members of the families. The early financial assessment of the earthquake losses by the governary general of Bushehr province shows a loss of about 50 million USD (Mehr News Agency, 10 April 2013). According to the EMSC reports the earthquake exhibited an almost pure thrust focal mechanism with NW–SE fault plane, with a focal depth of 10 km (Fig.1). Other reports on Focal mechanisms (i.e. by USGS) show mostly compressional having a strike-slip component. The most important fault in the epicentral region in the Borazjan fault, having a north-south, strike with a NNW-SSE trend. The fault segment is known to be about 100km, and it is located in the east of the Mond Anticline, passing from the western parts of the Jashk Salt-Diapir (know locally as Kuh-e Namak).

The Kaki earthquake of 9 April 2013, which had magnitude of Mw 6.3 occurred in the Kaki region, a sparsely populated, near to the Borazjan reverse fault in south of Iran. The event destroyed 100 houses, left a further 1000 homeless and damaged 500 more houses in nearby villages, including Shanbeh, Bashi, Kaki and the city of Khormoj which are located in the Bushehr province in South Iran.

A map of earthquake occurrences, which contains instrumentally and historical recorded earthquakes, is shown in Figure 2. The epicenter of the earthquake lies in the mountainous
topography region; however, the surrounded area of the epicenter are moderately populated (bout 100000 people lives in the distance of about 70km from the epicenter). The shock was felt strongly in Kaki (assessed VII, 18 km southwest of epicenter), Khormoj (VI+, 22 km NE) and Bushehr (V+, 86 km NW) and less strongly in Shiraz (III+, 153 km W) and Manamah (III, 270 km W). Also, according to reports, there is no damages observed in nuclear power plant of Bushehr (80 Km NW of the epicenter).

The intensity and PGA ShakeMaps generated by IIEES are shown in Fig.3 based on magnitude and epicenter.

The historical seismicity of the region corresponds mostly to the 978 AD and 1008 AD earthquakes in Siraf (170km SE of the epicenter) on the coastline of the Persian Gulf (the assigned Magnitudes by Ambraseys were 5.3 And 6.5, respectively. Another historical earthquake is reported from Siraf in 1883, having an estimated magnitude of 5.8. More recently in 17 February 2002, it was a mb5.6 earthquake in the north of Daiyer (70km SE of the epicenter of 9 April 2013 Earthquake. (with some local damages to the villages) In the first 20 hour after the mainshock, some 62 aftershocks having a magnitude greater than 3.6 occurred in the epicentral region, mostly towards the east and north of the epicenter.

Fig1. The quick moment tensor solutions (EMSC).
Fig2. Seismicity map of Earthquake region
Fig. 3 ShakeMaps of the event generated by the IIIES
Fig. 4. Damage of Kaki earthquake of 9 April 2013, photo by ISNA news Agency.