

Earthquake causes mass displacement and disrupts markets

17th November 2016

Key points:

- Markets have been severely disrupted near Jandyr
- 76% of respondents report being displaced
- The earthquake has had a severe effect on livelihoods. Crops and livestock was reported by 34% of respondents as completely destroyed, and by 40% of respondents as half or more destroyed.



ASSESSMENT BACKGROUND

On November 14, 2016 at 18:00 CET, a magnitude 7.6 occurred struck Tukastan 25 km SE of Jandyr, causing destruction of property, livelihood and infrastructure and affecting up to 3 million people. Initial estimates put the death toll at 6,700.

In the aftermath of Earthquake, WFP conducted a SMS survey to assess the immediate impact of the earthquake on food security. The findings of this survey are a snap shot which will quickly evolve over time. WFP is planning a second round of data collection to continue monitoring such changes.

Data was collected in all five regions (Ugrigk, Balkan - including Nesebach-Zopfback, Bilasuvar, Lebao, and Ahal) from 15-16 November 2016.

A total of 2,000 respondents participated in the survey (400 in each region). Respondents were randomly contacted in each region from a Mobile Network Operator's subscription database.

Household Food Security indicators (FCS, rCSI) and Community level Food Security, Water Access, and Market Access and Functionality questions were asked.

Figure 1. % of households in Tukastan with poor food consumption



Source: mVAM, November 2016



Mass Displacement and Livelihood Destruction

The earthquake caused mass displacement, with initial reports estimating that at least 500,000 had left their homes. 76% of respondent households reported being displaced in the aftermath of the earthquake, and 47% of all respondents reported that their homes had been completely destroyed.

The earthquake also had severe effects on livelihoods: of surveyed households, 34% of the respondents reported that their crops and livestock had been “completely destroyed”, and 40% of respondents reported “half or more destroyed”.

High levels of Inadequate Food Consumption, Negative Coping

The majority of surveyed households reported inadequate food consumption in the days following the earthquake. 69% of surveyed households reported inadequate food consumption. Specifically, 47% of all respondents reported poor food consumption, while 22% of all respondents reported borderline food consumption.

85% of surveyed households reported using at least one negative coping strategy in the 7 days preceding the survey.

Market functioning was also a major concern. Markets near Jandyr, the largest city near the epicentre of the earthquake, were reported to have been severely disrupted. In Stitchbundi and Bilasuvar, respondents indicated that markets were slightly more functional.

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