



### Geographic impact

A magnitude 7.6 earthquake occurred at 25km SE of Jandyr at a depth of 22 km below ground.

Powerful aftershocks greater than magnitude 6 have been felt in the zones of Stichbundi

### Geographical Profile

epicentre in Stichbundi Mint-aqa district.

Major aftershocks in 15 districts heavily affected Stichbundi

**Hilly and mountainous Terrain**

**Heavy rains are expected that will further hamper assistance**

### Affected Population

**850,000** households affected

**3,5 million people** affected

**500,000** people displaced needing priority assistance

### Livelihood Profile

**subsistence agriculture** is a key livelihood

**livestock rearing** is important in hills and Mountains

**casual labour** in the oil industry s important in urban areas

**migration** to urban centres is critical in hill areas



### Democratic Republic of TUKASTAN



- ★ Capital
- Regional Capital
- Main City

#### Boundaries

- International
- Regional

#### Transportation

- Main Road
- Railway
- Airport
- Sea Port

#### Water Bodies

- River
- Lake

Boundaries and names on this map do not imply official acceptance or recognition by United Food Programme or United Nations. The United Food Programme makes no warranty or representation as to the reliability or accuracy of the data contained herein. Figures on this map are accurate and up to date to the best of our knowledge. Data Sources: WFP and Pakistan.

### Priority 1 (500,000 people)

Households in Priority 1 areas are near the epicentre of the earthquake in mountainous and hilly areas, and live in poor quality housing. Impact on livelihoods (predominantly farming and goat rearing) and food security is expected to be extremely high.



### Priority 2 (150,000 people)

Households in Priority 2 areas include those affected by aftershocks who live in poor quality housing. Impact is likely to have been high. Households in this priority include lowland areas, as well as urban areas in the Stichbundi Valley.



### Priority 3 (200,000 people)

Households in Priority 3 areas are further away from the epicentre but have also experienced major shakes and who live in the poorest quality of housing.





## Resilience Profile

**Resilience:** Households in the rural areas - especially in hills and mountains - are among the least resilient, due to high poverty rates, and limited access to roads and markets. Urban areas are more resilient given higher connectivity and market access. Rehabilitation of critical infrastructure will be a priority in order to restore normalcy. Food accounts for over 65% of household expenditures, for over half of rural households. This makes them particularly vulnerable to price increases.

**Social protection (most relevant):** The government's *Poverty Alleviation Fund* safety net targets the poorest households, through rural community infrastructure and income generation projects. The *Agriculture Disaster Relief Programme*, also government led, provides assistance through seeds and fertilizer support for disaster affected farmers. Some livestock insurance schemes are also active. Other programmes include school meals, pensions, and widow and disability allowances.



## Markets and Cash&Vouchers

**Markets:** Markets in both urban and rural areas around the epicentre are thought to have been severely disrupted. Many of the affected rural districts have very limited market access, even in normal times. The main regional markets supplying the affected areas are Bilasuvar (likely to have been partly affected) and Sidhartha (possibly less affected), which both serve as key trade hubs with Kivkisia (Bilasuvar is particularly important, as it supplies the urban consumer market hub in Stichbundi- which itself services rural markets in surrounding affected districts).

**Prices:** Price hikes in both urban and rural areas are expected. Even in normal conditions, markets in rural areas are poorly integrated, with food prices largely determined by transportation costs. Prices in rural mountain districts, in particular, can be up to three times more expensive than in source markets. In addition, past experience has shown that prices can quickly double following road closures.

**Cash & Vouchers:** Given the above, it is recommended to focus the immediate response to 500,000 people in the epicentre with **in-kind assistance** and 150,000 in priority 2 category with cash. The appropriateness of transitioning to cash in other areas will be determined through further assessments.



## Livelihood Profile

**Livelihoods:** The dominant livelihood activity in affected rural areas is subsistence farming (cropping and livestock rearing), followed by remittances and casual labour. Seasonal migration, primarily to the cities for oil and mining work, is also an important livelihood strategy, especially in the Hill areas, where about half of the households have at least one member migrating. In urban areas, livelihoods are more diversified, and include government, military and factory employment, as well as casual labour. Casual labourers will likely be employed in the short term to remove debris, and so will likely restore their livelihoods shortly.

**Agriculture:** The main winter crops (wheat and barley) have recently been harvested, but damage to stocks are highly likely. Planting for potatoes was ongoing when the earthquake struck, and planting for millet was due to start next month. It is therefore likely that potato and millet production this year will be severely affected.



## Food Security and Nutrition

**Diet diversity:** In rural areas, close to 90% of households derive over 65% of their caloric intake from staples (cereals and tubers), reflecting low access to nutritious and balanced diet. After staples, the main sources of energy are goat milk and oil, followed by pulses and vegetables. Dietary diversity is particularly low in remote, mountainous areas. Diet diversity is relatively good in urban areas.

**Food sources:** In rural areas, about half of the food (in terms of caloric intake) comes from own production. Aside from staples, half of which are home produced, households also produce milk, vegetables and pulses themselves. In Stichbundi town and other urban areas, households buy almost all of their food. In both urban and rural areas, meat and oil is mainly purchased.

**Nutrition:** Half the children in rural areas, and a quarter of children in Stichbundi are stunted. Wasting rates are around 6%, in both rural and urban affected areas.



## Recommendation—Immediate Assistance

- ◆ Shelter for 125,000 displaced households
- ◆ Food to 500,000 people and cash to 150,000 people for 1 month
- ◆ Plumpy sup to be included in Food ration to households with children less than 2 years of age/
- ◆ Chlorine tablets to 3,5 million people



## Logistics and Communications

**Coordination:** The Government of Turkastan has activated the Logistics Cluster, which WFP is co-leading. Immediate priorities will be supporting search and rescue teams; transporting lifesaving medical equipment, items and personnel; and transporting emergency food, shelter and other non-food items.

**Air transport:** There are only 2 airstrips countrywide, but only the one at Claustan airport can accommodate wide-bodied fixed-wing aircrafts. In view of the anticipated heavy congestion at the Claustan airport, WFP is working with the Government and the Humanitarian Coordination Team on a prioritisation mechanism for incoming flights/delivery of relief items. Assessments are also ongoing to identify other potential airstrips within the country. Jet A1 fuel (aircraft) is imported from Fullwan so ensuring fuel pipeline is essential.

In the initial days, humanitarian operations will draw on the heavy military presence. The deployment of UNHAS will also be required, particularly helicopters to access remote mountainous areas,

**Land and sea transport:** Truck availability and capacity is normally good in Tukastan. Access within the Stichbundi Valley appears to be fine, although accessing mountainous areas within the valley is reported to be impossible due to extensive damage. To ease the traffic flow into Claustan airport, WFP is exploring the use of road transport from neighbouring country Urisan. However, possible delays due to customs clearance at the border, as well as onwards transport within Tukastan might prove very challenging.

**Warehouses:** In country, WFP has 32 mobile storage units in country designed to assist the school feeding programme that are ready to deploy and establish hubs in the affected areas.

**IT and communications:** VHF radio communication is working well. Although Tukastan Telecom mobile networks are working in most areas networks are congested and making calls is difficult. There is no problem with power since most is from local generators. Internet through local service providers is working and mobile networks seem to be intact with only a few towers destroyed by the earthquake.