

**McRAM**



**UN Joint Assessment of Earthquake affected  
area  
in Balochistan**



**1-5 November 2008**

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## **1. Background**

An earthquake of 6.4 magnitude hit part of Balochistan in the early morning hours (0433 hrs) of 29 October 2008. Location of the epicenter was about 640 km WSW of Islamabad (30.653N<sup>0</sup>, 67.323E<sup>0</sup>) Two districts, Ziarat and Pashin were the worst affected among the 7 affected districts of Balochistan. There was a series of after-shocks that increased the magnitude of damages in the area.

Soon after the earthquake, National Disaster Management Authority, provincial government, NGOs and UN agencies quickly responded by sending facts finding teams and emergency supplies.

In order to assess the situation, UN agencies sent a team for rapid assessment followed by the detailed assessment through McRAM in order to allow UN and other donors plan for adequate resources.

### Methodology

Keeping in view the urgency and nature of disaster, the McRAM survey was based on the community questionnaire. Focus group discussions were held with a wider group of people in each village separately for men and women. Prior to focus group discussions the teams walked around the village to observe the damages, which helped in discussion with people. There were six teams, each had one male and one female experts. All the survey teams were external, while logistic and administrative support was provided by UNICEF, WHP and WHO.

The survey teams visited and assessed 63 villages in the affected area of the Ziarat, Pishin and Harnai. Total 10 Union Councils were affected, i.e., 5 in Pishin, 4 in Ziarat and 1 in Harnai.

## **2. Summary of Damages**

A great number of people in the selected union councils are affected by the disaster. The McRAM survey estimates around 68,000 people to be affected and in need of help.

<b>Summary of Damages</b>					
District	Completely destroyed	Partially destroyed	Total houses damaged	Population affected	%age
Harnai	278	370	648	6,549	10
Pishin	956	2,294	3,250	27,021	40
Ziarat	2,254	1,460	3,714	34,630	51
Total	3,487	4,125	7,612	68,200	100

<b>Location of affectees</b>	
<b>Location</b>	<b>Mean</b>
On own property (%age HH)	96.2
With Host Family (%age HH)	2.1
Communal center/schools/camp	1.7

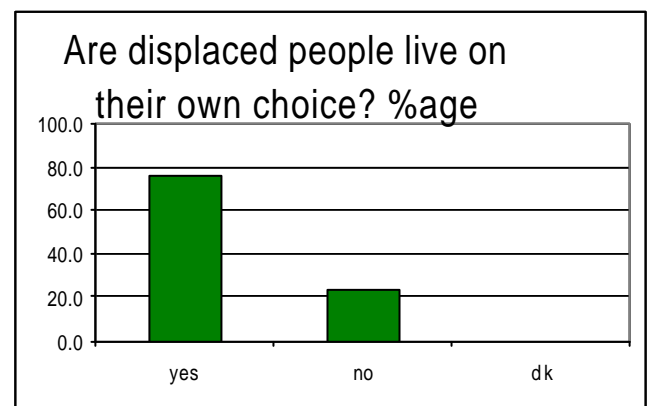
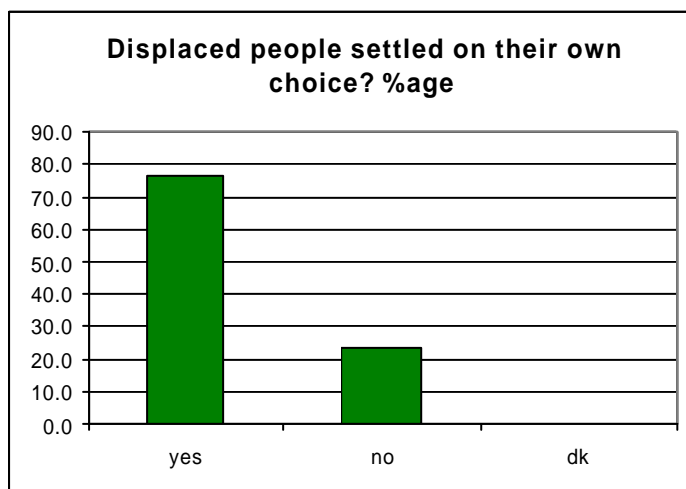
<b>Family size</b>	
<b>District</b>	<b>Mean</b>
Harnai	10.1
Pishin	8.3
Ziarat	9.3

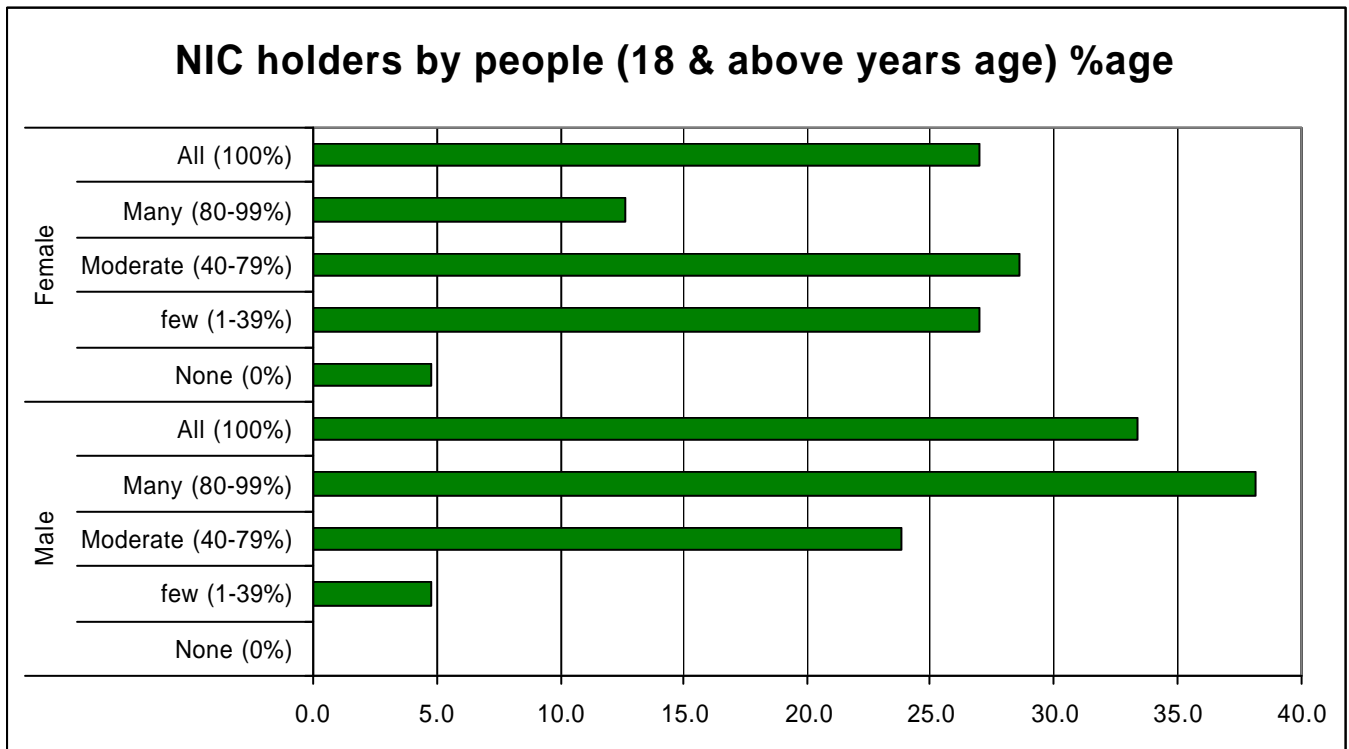
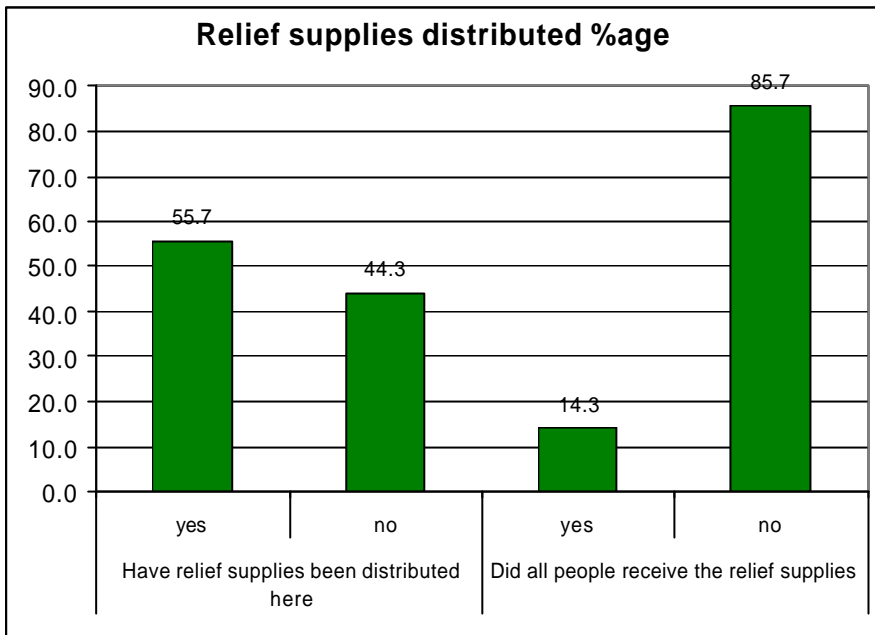
<b>Q-71. Number of deaths</b>	
<b>Age group</b>	<b>%age</b>
No of death of male > 5 years	34.6
No of death of female > 5 years	28.5
No of death of male < 5 years	23.1
No of death of female < 5 years	13.8

### 3. Shelter/Protection

Around 68,000 people need shelter from harsh weather with temperature 0° and below. Majority of them also need blankets, clothes and shoes. Nearly half of these affected people will need kitchen sets and cooking utensils.

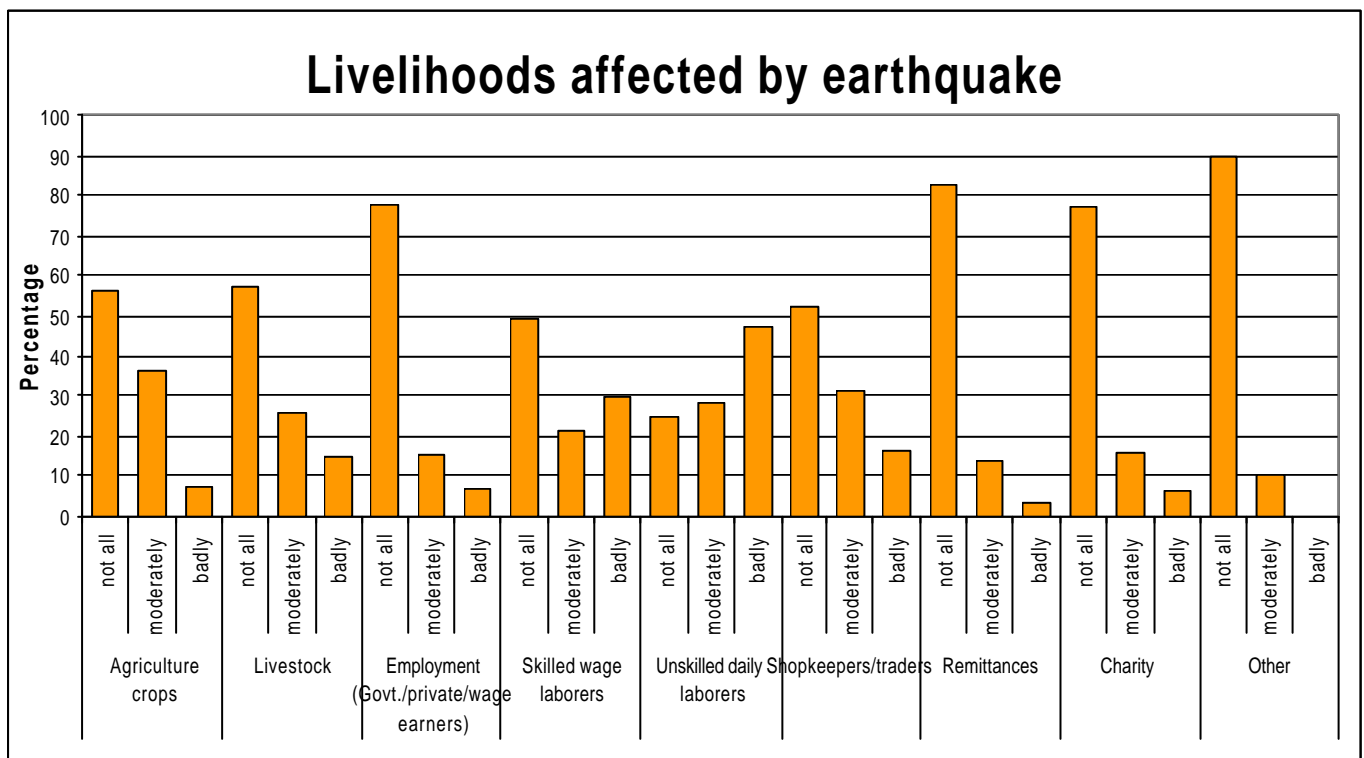
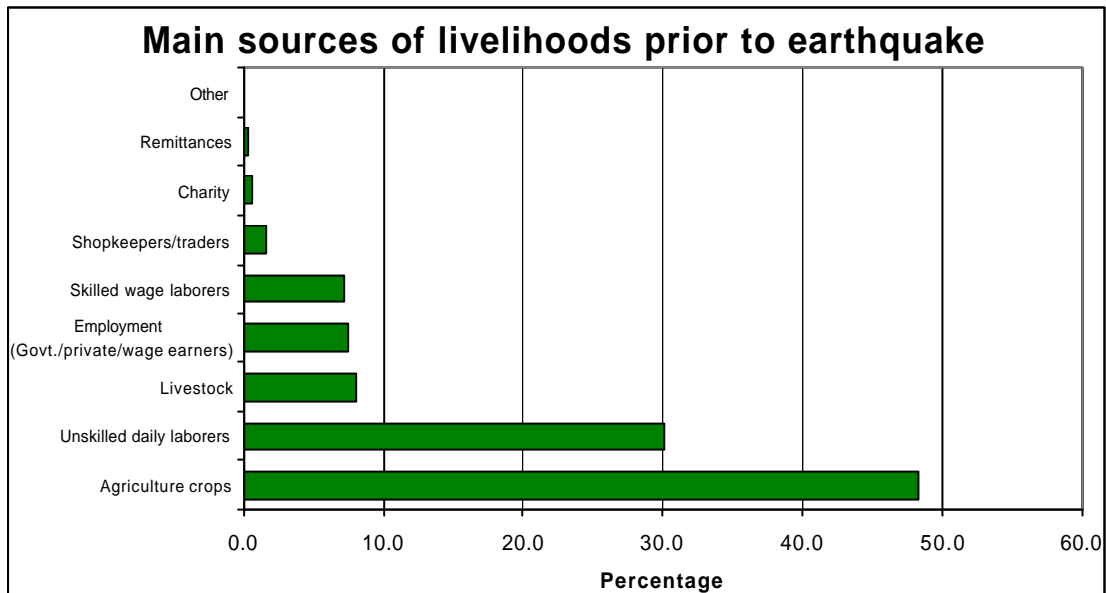
Shelter provided to affected families		
Type	Availability	%age
Protection from heat	yes	9.5
	no	90.5
Protection from cold	yes	0.0
	no	100.0
Protection from rain	yes	6.3
	no	93.7
Protection from wind	yes	1.6
	no	98.4
Protection from standing water	yes	15.9
	no	84.1
Privacy	yes	4.8
	no	95.2





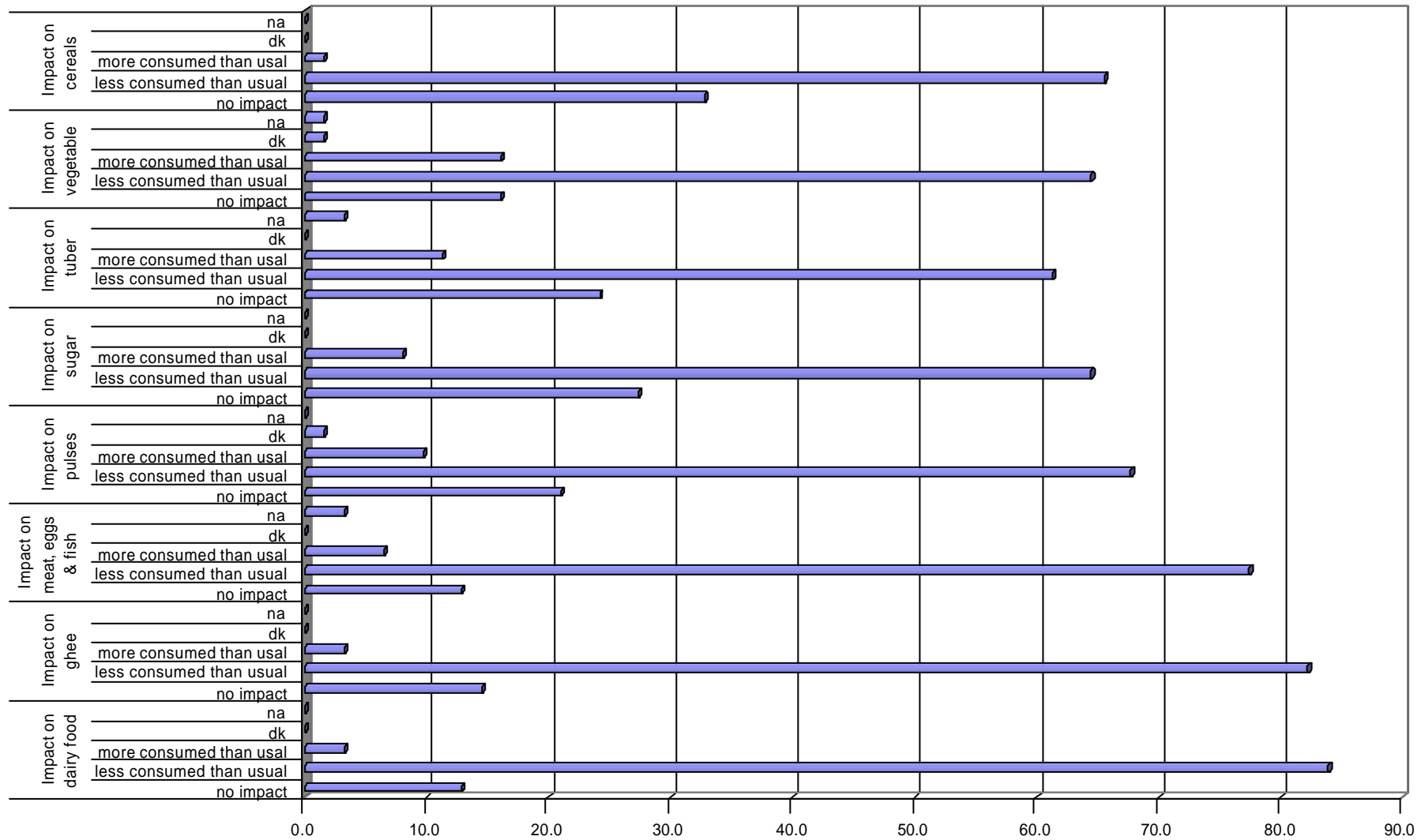
## 4. Livelihood and Food Security

Keeping in view the losses to the livelihoods and need of food, around 35,000 people will need food assistance, in addition to the rehabilitation and relief in livelihood assets.





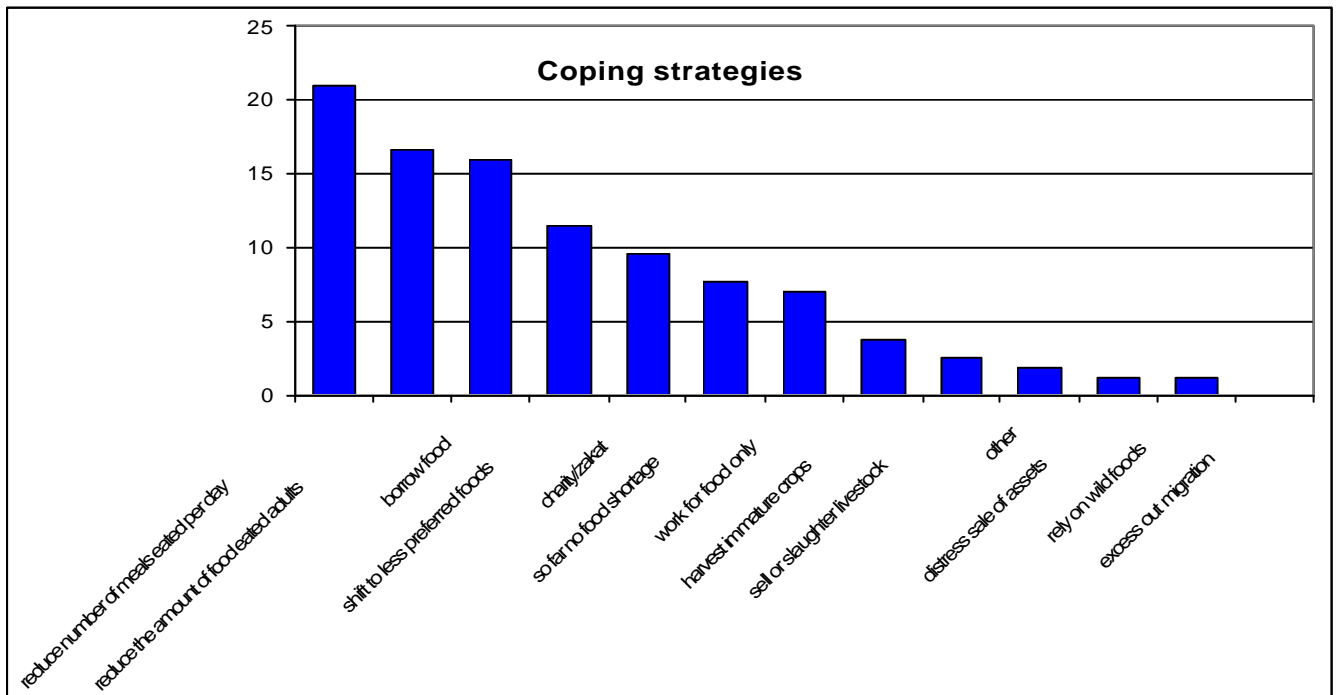
## Impact of food consumption of HH



Percentage

How long the food stock will last?	
	%age
no food stock	62.3
<2 weeks	34.4
2 - 4 weeks	3.3
> 1 month	0
dk	0

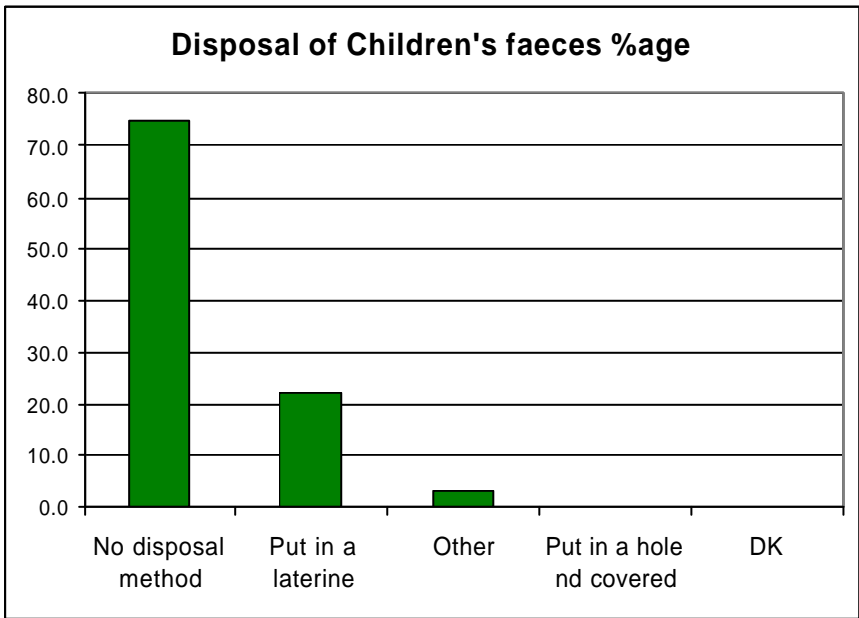
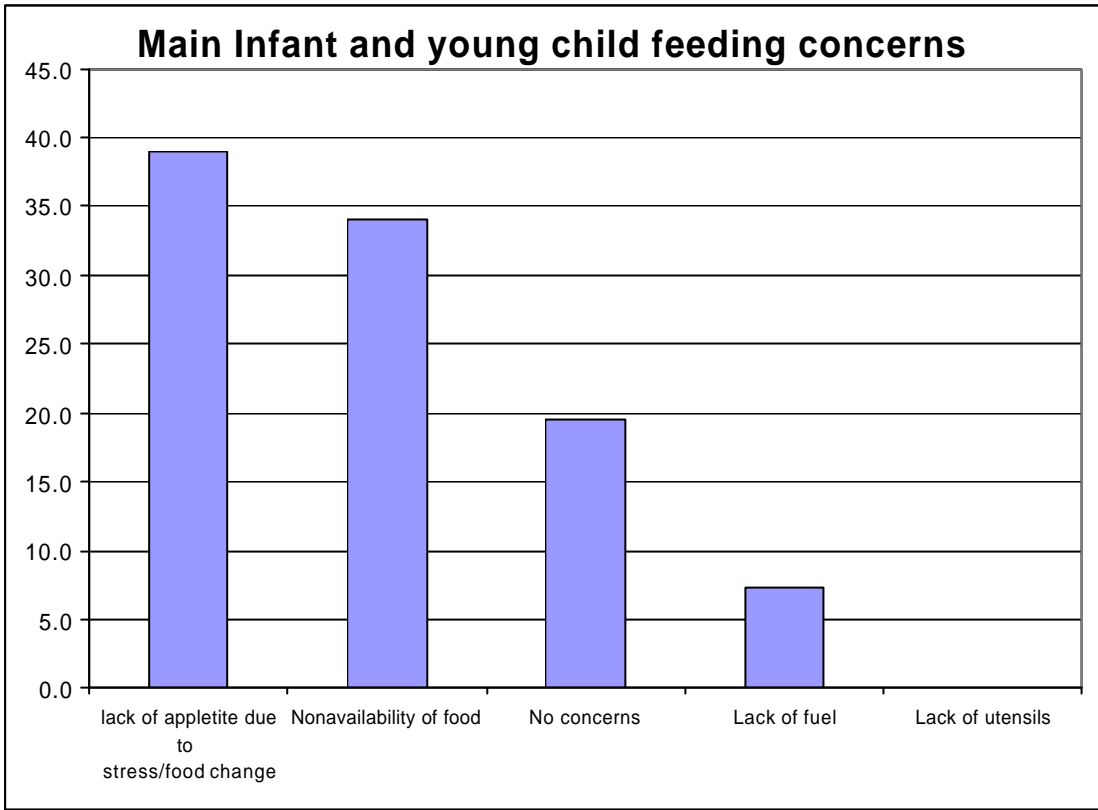
Most common sources of food	
	%age
borrowing/credit	27.9
food aid	6.6
gift/kinship	3.3
own production/stocks	6.6
purchase	55.7
other	0

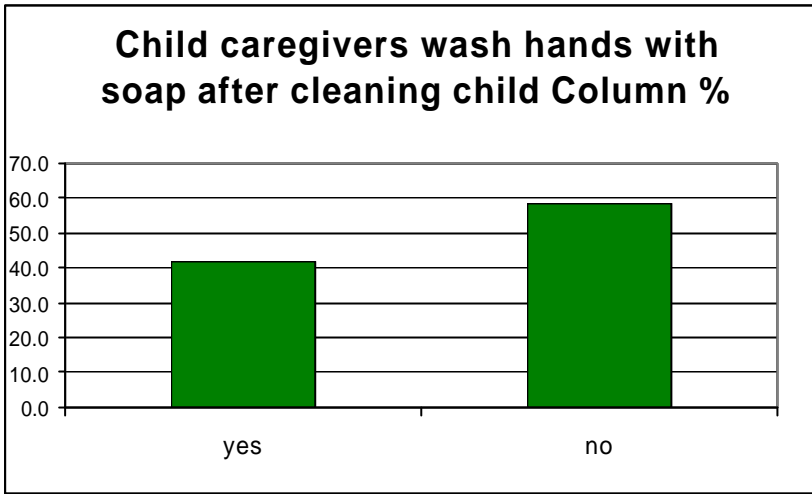


## 5. Nutrition

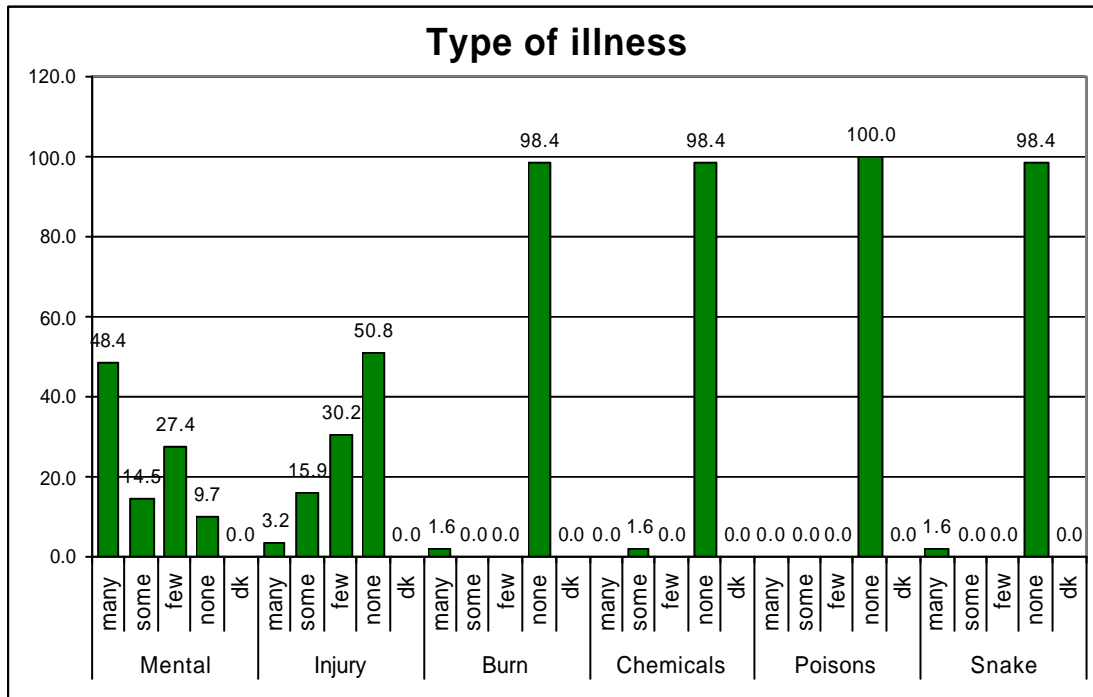
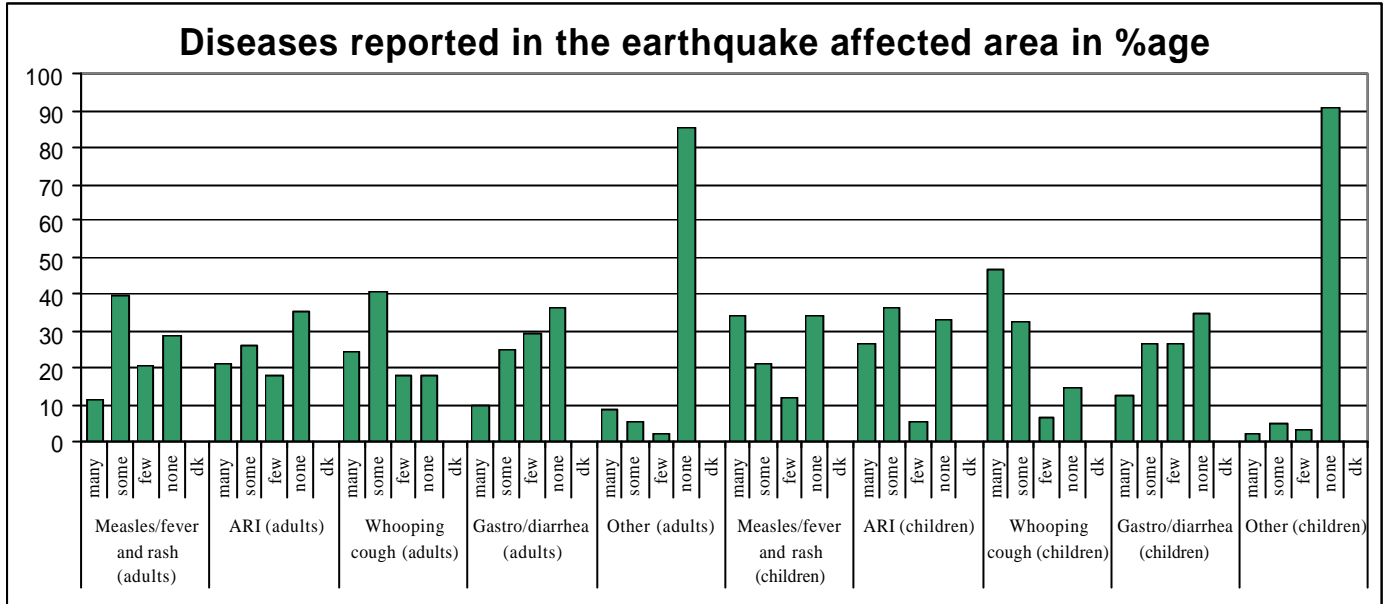
Since Emergency any infant feeding supplies received	
Supplies	%age
No	91.3
Bottles	5.8
Dry milk	1.4
Infant formula	1.4
Liquid milk	0.0
Teats	0.0
Other	0.0
NA	0.0
DK	0.0

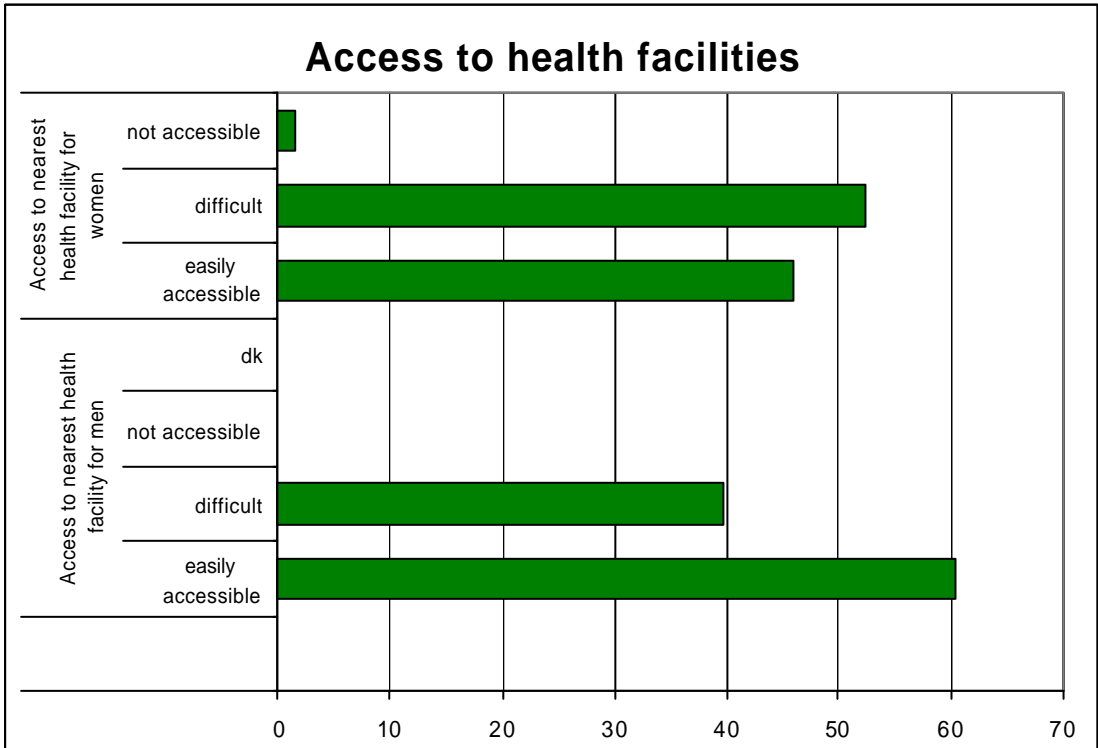
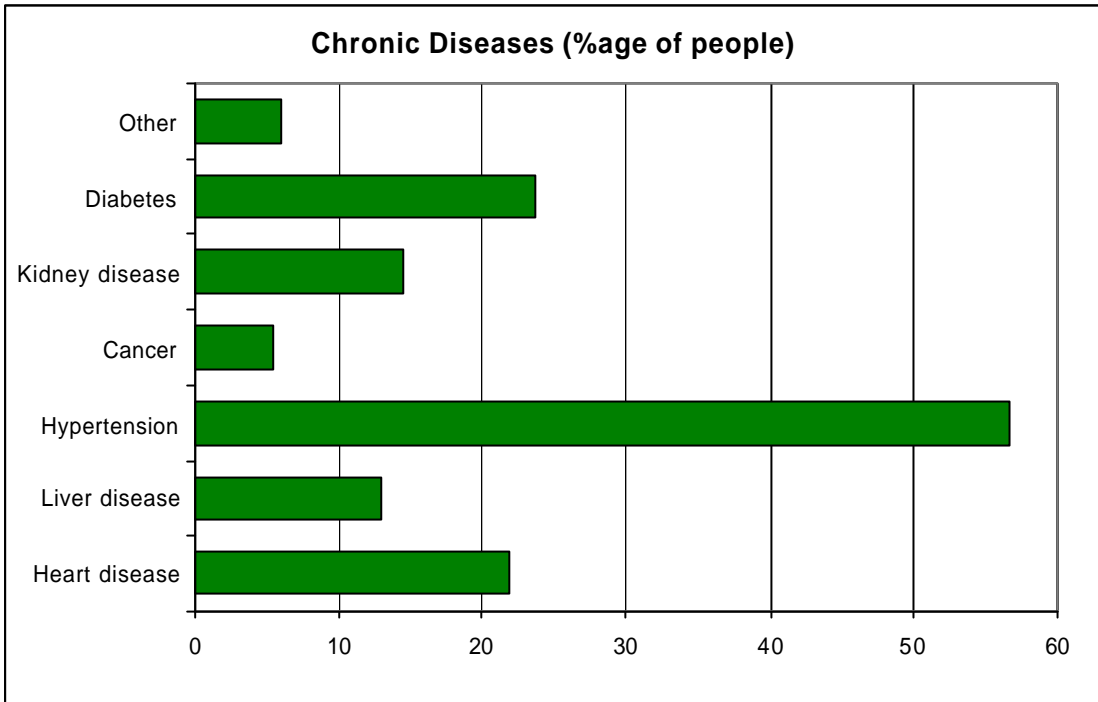
Feeding pattern of children		
Item	Food normally fed to children (aged 6-12 months)	Decline in feeding pattern
Chapati	12.0	9.5
Fruit	16.6	27.6
Halva/suji	16.6	48.3
Kitchri	28.0	24.5
Rice	13.7	58.3



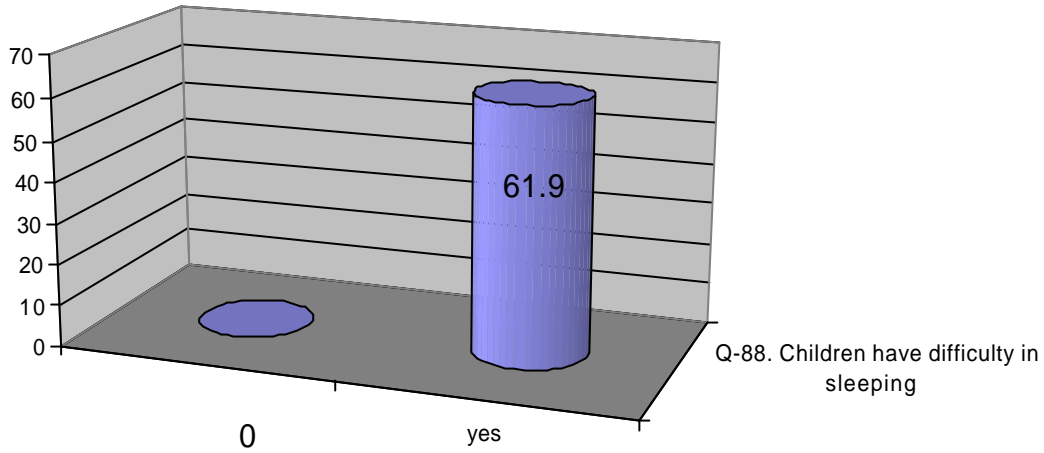


## 6. Health

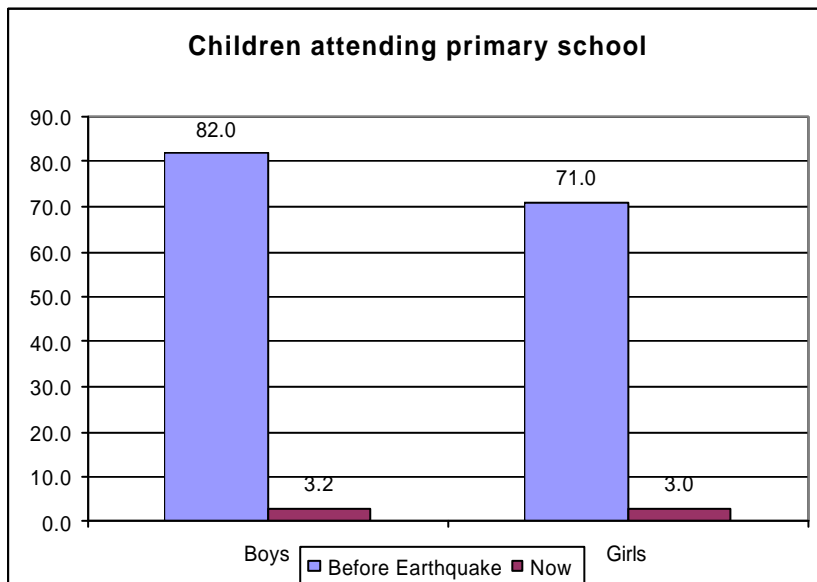




## Children have difficulty in sleeping



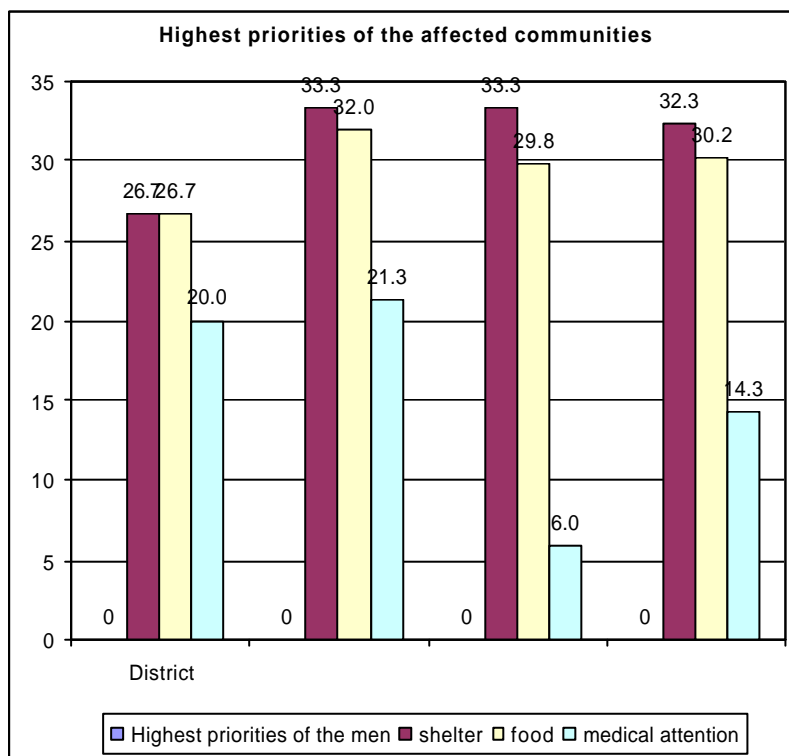
## 7. Education



Q-117. Schools damaged in EQ area

	%age
yes	85.5
no	14.5

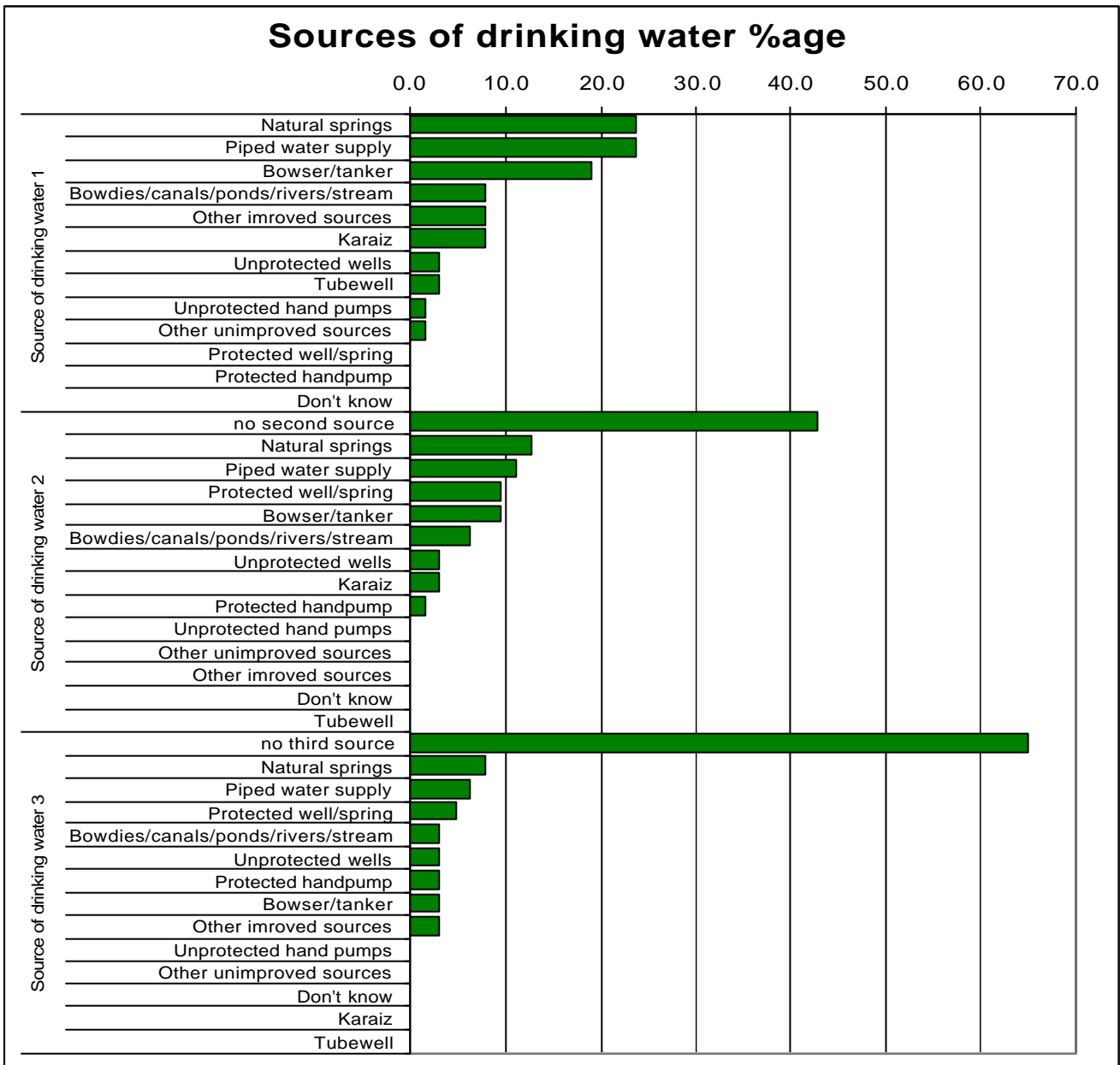
## 8. Priorities



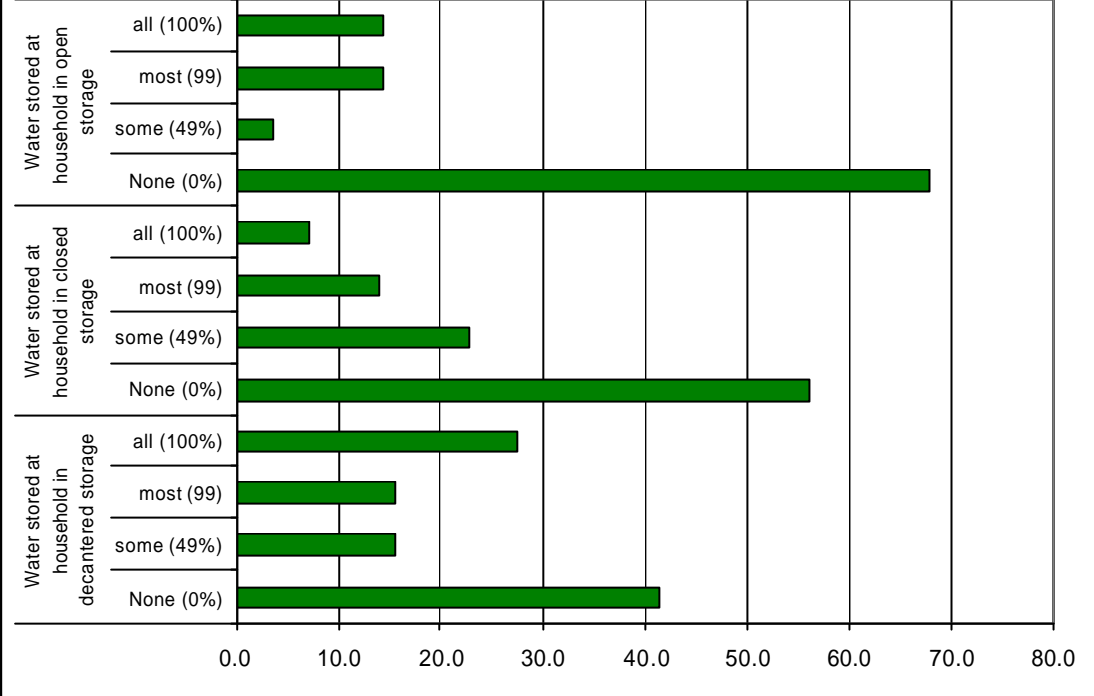
## 9. Water, Sanitation and Hygiene

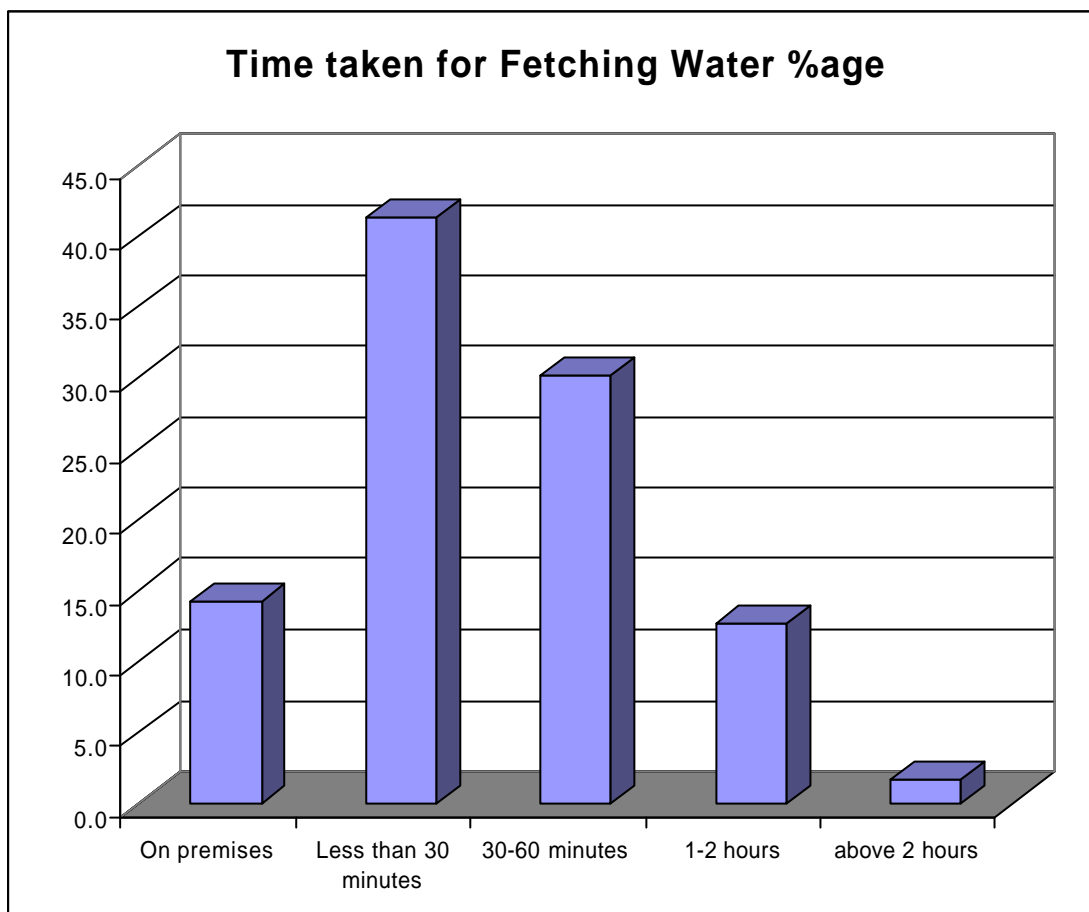
With winter closing in, the most urgent needs of the survivors are shelter, safe drinking water, food, warm clothing and emergency medical assistance.

## Sources of drinking water %age



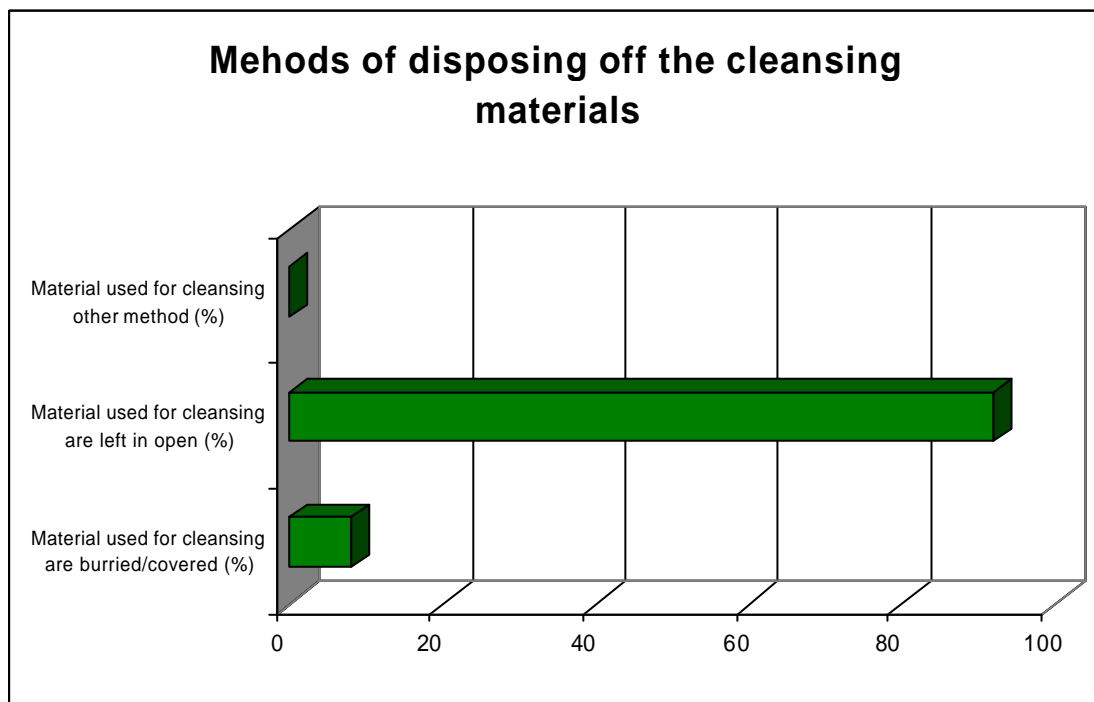
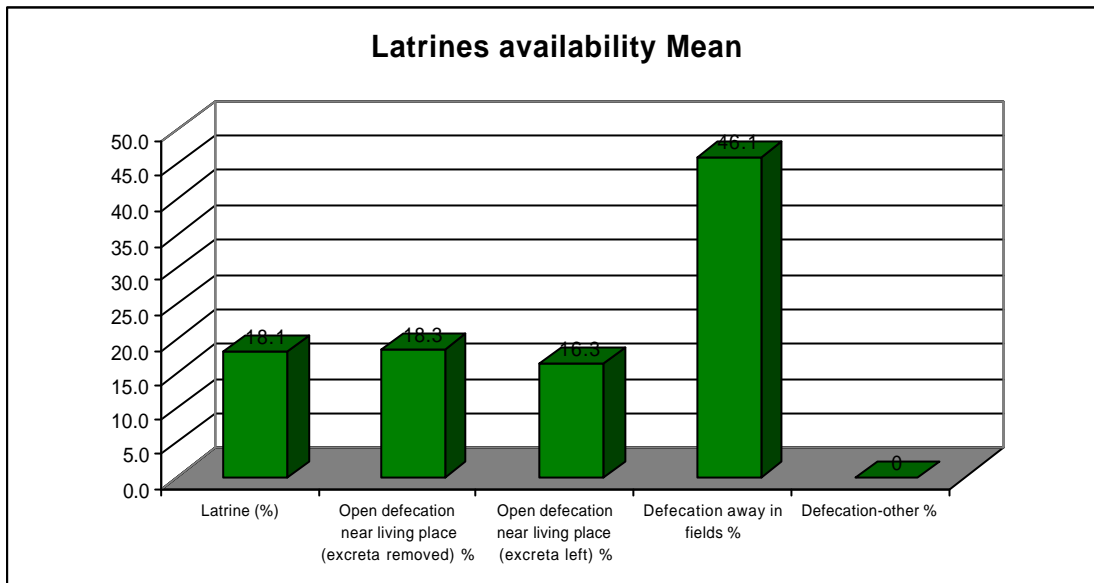
### Water storage at home %age

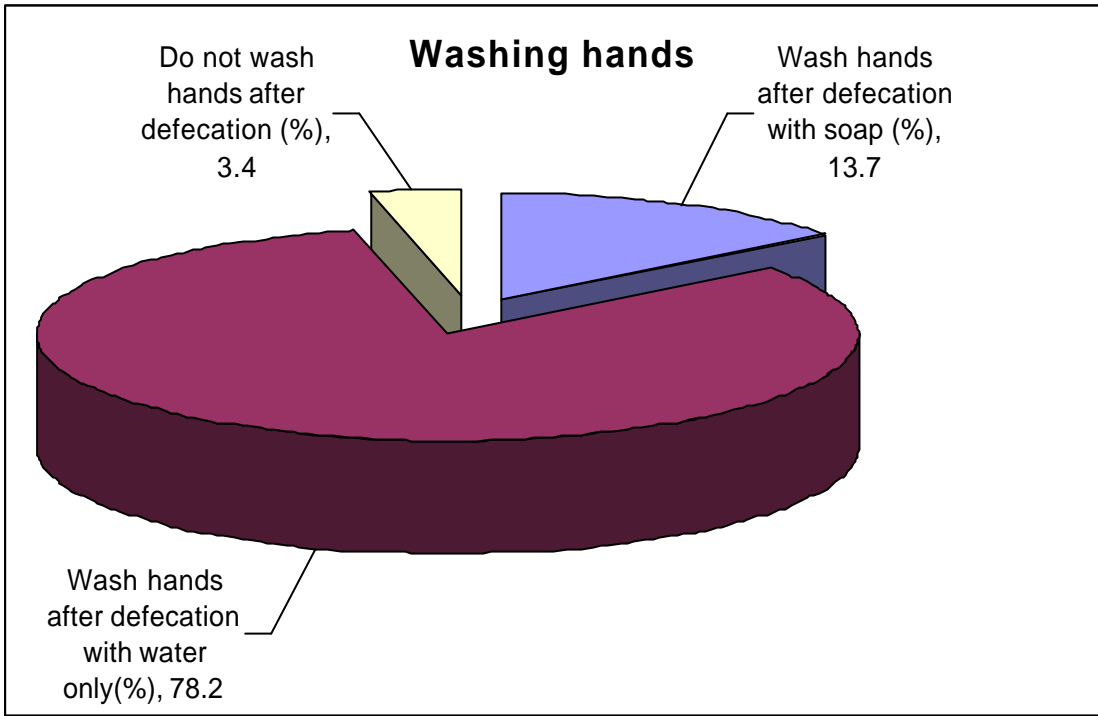


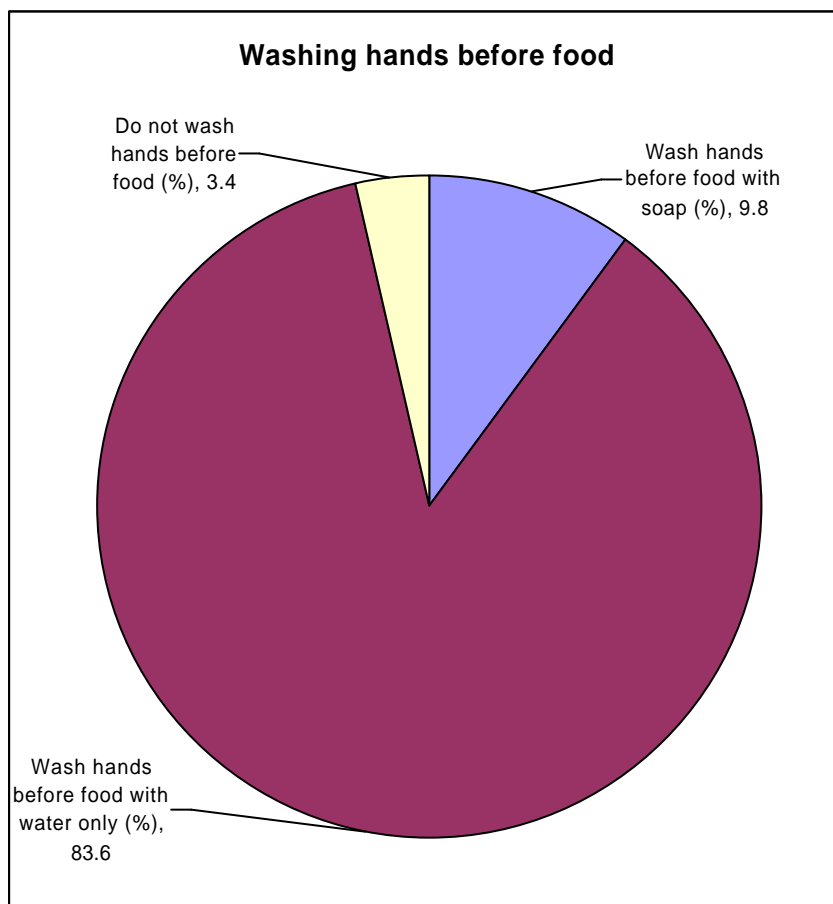


<b>Water usage and storage capacity</b>	
	<b>Liters</b>
Hosehold water use per day (liters)	403
How much water storage capacity per HH	366

<b>Cleansing after defecation</b>	
	<b>Mean</b>
Stone is used for anal cleaning (%)	61.5
Paper is used for anal cleaning (%)	1.3
Water is used for anal cleaning (%)	25.6
Other is used for anal cleaning (%)	6.2







## 10. Recommendations

- 10.1. Around 68,000 people have been affected;
- 10.2. Shelter and protection is needed for all the affected population, especially winterized tents;
- 10.3. Keeping in view the availability of food at the household level and coping strategies of the households, food assistance will be needed for 35, 000 people for initial 2 months and further food assistance for 6 months till the completion of reconstruction of houses. The later assistance should be linked to the reconstruction of affected houses in the area;
- 10.4. Most of the water supply lines are broken. Water source is far away from the population in many cases, while some of the water sources are also damages or dried up. Availability of clean water in the affected villages is needed;
- 10.5. Children are especially vulnerable to diseases such as diarrhea and cholera. A number of diseases have been reported by the inhabitants. Women have poor access to health facilities. Special arrangements for the prevention of diseases mention in the report should be made;
- 10.6. most of the health facilities are damaged and need repair/reconstruction;

- 10.7. The area is predominantly fruit orchard area, especially apple. Most of the farmers have harvested the crop before the earthquake, however, some of the late varieties were still in the field and got damages including the stored stocks at home, especially in few villages of Ziarat district.
- 10.8. Livestock damage was not high, however, shelters are needed for the survived ones, mostly for cattle and buffaloes.
- 10.9. Reconstruction of damaged houses need to be started. The affected families should be assisted in the material, construction and earthquake resistant design. Around 10,000 to 15,000 small family houses will need reconstruction.
- 10.10.

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