

SAQUAKE.ORG: Earthquake Situation Overview

As of December 4th, 2005

Days since Earthquake: 56 days/8 weeks

- **Sources**
 - **UN OCHA:** ochaonline.un.org/webpage.asp?ParentID=10156&MenuID=10162&Page=2050
 - **UN Pakistan:** earthquake05.un.org.pk
 - **UK DFID:** www.dfid.gov.uk/news/files/emergencies/pakistan/default.asp#Sitreps
- **Earthquake Overview (UK DFID CHAD OT Situation Report No. 30, 2 Dec, 2005):**
 - 7.6 magnitude earthquake (depth 10 kilometres) hit at 08:50 Pakistan time (03:50 Greenwich Mean Time (GMT)), on 8 October with the epicentre in the Muzaffarabad area, 95km north-northeast of Islamabad (highly populated).
 - The earthquake affected nine districts in total: Abbottabad, Batagram, Mansehra, Shangla, and Kohistan in the North West Frontier Province (NWFP) and Muzaffarabad, Neelum, Poonch and Bagh in Pakistan-administered Kashmir (AJK). Strong aftershocks continue throughout area.
 - Worst affected districts are Muzaffarabad (epicentre), Mansehra and parts of Bagh. Abbottabad is the least affected district by the earthquake.
 - Towns in Indian administered Kashmir also affected. Official reports indicate 1,307 dead, 4,500 injured.
 - Up to one million people affected across four districts. (Save the Children)
 - The Indian Government has not called for international assistance.
 - **Area affected approximately 30,000 sq. miles.**
- **Weather forecast (UK DFID CHAD OT Situation Report No. 30, 2 Dec, 2005):**
 - Earthquake affected areas expected to remain dry and clear over the weekend. Minimum: 5 to 10 °C in low-lying areas, 4 °C in Muzaffarabad, but **as low as -7 to -20 °C (19 to -4 °F) in the highest villages.** (Met Office)
- **Situation Update (OCHA Situation Report No. 26, 2 Dec, 2005 and UK DFID CHAD OT Situation Report No. 30, 2 Dec, 2005):**
 - Downward migration from highland areas continues sporadically although actual numbers are difficult to assess. There is an on-going concern over if there is sufficient capacity to accommodate populations arriving in planned camps, and if there are appropriate conditions, particularly in self-settled camps.
 - **It is now estimated that 350,000–380,000 people will remain in remote areas (between 5,000-7,000 ft) throughout the winter. Supply of sufficient food and shelter materials is thus essential to enable survival of people who wish to remain in remote, high altitude villages over the winter and to minimize massive population movements to lowland areas.**
 - **Food has now become the number one priority, and will be granted 60% of the total cargo transported. 35% will be granted to shelter and 10% to other items.**

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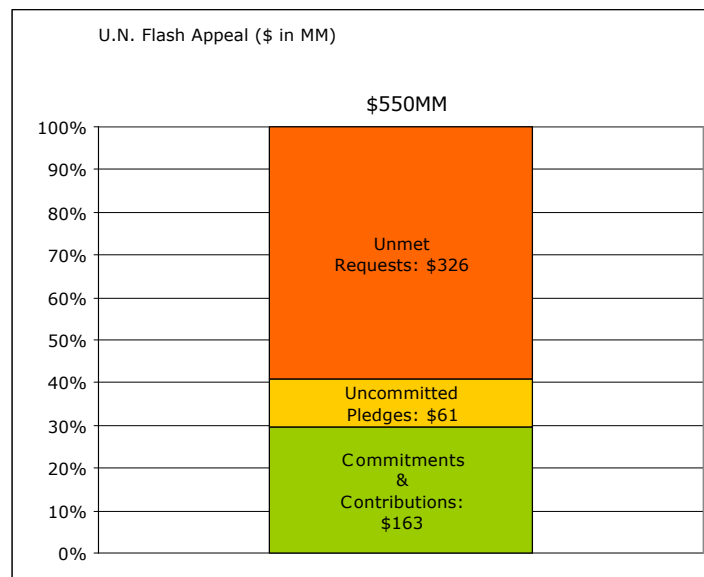
- **According to the UN World Food Programme (WFP), of a total of 2.3 million now dependent on food assistance, only 1.4 million were receiving an average 1,600 calories per day of the 2,400 calories required. (UN IRIN Report, 23 November 2005)**
- While some families will be able to rely upon harvests or recovered food stocks for another two months, **many will succumb to hunger unless adequate funding is received and the minimum daily food requirement of 2,400 calories (winter ration) can be achieved**, said a recent WFP assessment report jointly conducted with the UN's Children Fund (UNICEF) and the international charity, Oxfam. (UN IRIN Report, 23 November 2005)
- **Winter weather has tripled the number of people being treated in hospitals. New cases of pneumonia being investigated. (WHO)**
- **Winterisation of existing tents remains key issue. 75-90% of 410,000 tents distributed are not winterised. Urgent need for alternative shelter materials. (Several reports)**
- The number of diarrhoeal cases has decreased and no deaths were reported, nevertheless, clean water and appropriate sanitation remain to be major concerns. There is also an increase in reported Acute Respiratory Infection cases.
- UNJLC and various partners are developing a comprehensive road map, which will be updated regularly. The Federal Relief Commission (FRC) reports that 95% of roads in the affected areas have been cleared. However, continuing seismic activity, heavy rains, and snow have been causing landslides that temporarily are blocking roads.
- Delivery and pre-positioning of relief assistance was impeded by bad weather conditions that grounded air transport for nearly two days.
- **A 90-day 'Winter Plan' has been prepared in Islamabad that outlines Cluster response plans and needs of the populations in the affected areas during the winter.** It builds on the response already undertaken, and the achievements in this, eight weeks since the disaster. The Plan has been developed within the thematic Clusters of the international community, including representatives of the Government. It will be reviewed on a monthly basis and revised as necessary. **The overall priorities identified are:**
 - Ensure the continued provision of assistance and support for an estimated 350,000–380,000 people who are expected to remain in their homes in remote (high-elevation) locations.
 - Support the provision and management of sufficient and appropriate camp accommodation, where required, and assistance to populations at lower elevations. The potential camp population in planned and self-settled camps for this period is estimated at 250,000 people.
 - Ensure that the protection and assistance needs of particularly vulnerable populations are met, including women and children, orphans, unaccompanied and separated children, those affected mentally and physically by the earthquake, the newly-widowed, single-parent headed households, and the elderly.

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- Continued assessment and monitoring of the changing situation, vulnerabilities, capacities and needs for continued contingency planning and response to emerging needs.
- **Funding (Source: UN OCHA Financial Tracking Service, 3 December, 2005):**
 - To date the **confirmed contributions to the U.N. Flash Appeal stand at USD 163 million** out of the **USD 550 million requested** for a six-month period (**30% funded**). An additional USD 61 million has been pledged.
 - **Even with pledges included, the Flash Appeal is only 41% funded.**
 - Asian Development Bank/World Bank preliminary needs assessment released on 12 November. **Estimated combined cost of relief, livelihood support and reconstruction is \$5.2 billion.**
 - **Donors pledged \$5.8 billion at reconstruction donor conference** held in Islamabad on 19 November.
 - At the moment, it is **uncertain how much** of the \$5.8 billion in pledges **applies to emergency relief funding.**



- **Key UN agency funding shortfalls (UN OCHA FTS, 3 December, 2005):**
 - IOM (Shelter): 84% unfunded
 - WFP (Food): 62% unfunded
 - UNICEF (Children): 62% unfunded
 - UNHCR (Camps): 47% unfunded
 - WHO (Medical): 53% unfunded

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- **Affected Population (UK DFID CHAT OT Situation Report No. 26, 14 Nov, 2005):**
 - Casualties: **73,318**
 - Injuries: **69,392**
 - **3.5 million people affected** (500,000 families). (Government of Pakistan estimate)
 - Nearly 2.5 million people have lost their houses, the majority of them live now in tents and makeshift shelters. **2.2 million people - 84% of the affected - are in rural areas**, 100,000 in semi-urban areas, and 200,000 in urban areas. (WFP Emergency Report No. 45 of 2005, 4 Nov, 2005)
- **Shelter (UK DFID CHAD OT Situation Report No. 30, 2 Dec, 2005):**
 - 472,383 houses destroyed in total. (230,770 in NWFP; 241,613 in Pakistan Administered Kashmir). (Government)
 - **Focus remains on shelter assistance in areas above 5,000 ft (provision of CGI sheeting of particular importance) as well as winterisation of non-winterised tents. (Camp Cluster)**
 - A Task Force has been set-up within the Pakistani civil administration comprising WHO, UNICEF, and UNHCR to cover emerging needs in camps and spontaneous settlements.
 - A number of privately run camps have been established outside the coordination mechanism without adequate levels of services to support large populations. (OCHA)
- **Health (Source: UK DFID CHAD OT Situation Report No. 30, 2 Dec, 2005)**
 - **More than 1,000 people a day are seeking treatment for Acute Respiratory Infections. Concern over an increased number of pneumonia. Increased risk of hypothermia.** (WHO)
 - The number of acute watery diarrhoea cases has decreased with no deaths reported. 118 tetanus cases cited in hospitals of which 57 fatal. (WHO)
 - Polio campaign has started targeting affected areas and camps. The plan is to vaccinate 31 million under 5's. (WHO)
 - **Adequate water and sanitation facilities remain a critical component of averting any major disease outbreak in the camps.**
 - 16 field hospitals, 20 mobile maternity/reproductive health teams, 9 mental health teams and 6 permanent vaccination centres are in place across the affected regions. (OCHA)
- **Key Priority Needs for December (OCHA Situation Report No. 26, 2 Dec, 2005):**
 - **Shelter:** Provision of self-help shelter repair kits, related non-food items for heating and thermal protection such as blankets, stoves, and CGI sheeting, and winterization of tents.

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- **Food and Nutrition:** Establishment of pre-fabricated storage depots, helipads, and sustain airlifts to food insecure families. Supplementary and therapeutic feeding for those in need.
 - **Camp Management:** Ensure the effective management of planned and self-settled camps, improvement in sanitation facilities and provision of basic assistance, and increase the capacity to house additional IDPs.
 - **Water and Sanitation:** Provision of appropriate sanitation facilities and hygiene education in all planned and self-settled camps. Restoration and maintenance of the water supply in urban centres and areas of high population density.
 - **Health:** Disease surveillance, outbreak management and the provision of primary health care; female medical staff.
 - **Protection:** Registration of unaccompanied/ separated children and single-women headed households.
 - **Logistics Operation:** Maintaining road and air services for the delivery of assistance; establishing final assistance points for remote areas.
- **Access/Logistics (UK DFID CHAD OT Situation Report No. 30, 2 Dec, 2005):**
 - All valley roads are open but several roads are reported as difficult and deteriorating. Chances of road closures high due to weather. (OCHA)
 - Five border crossings along line of control are open.
 - The military component of NATO Air Bridge ceased operations as of 24 November. The civilian component using chartered aircraft is planned and funded through 3 December. (OCHA)
 - 4 Mil-8 medium lift helicopters will transfer from WFP to a DFID contract once ongoing negotiations are completed (likely early next week). They will be at the disposal of UNHAS for a period of four calendar months.

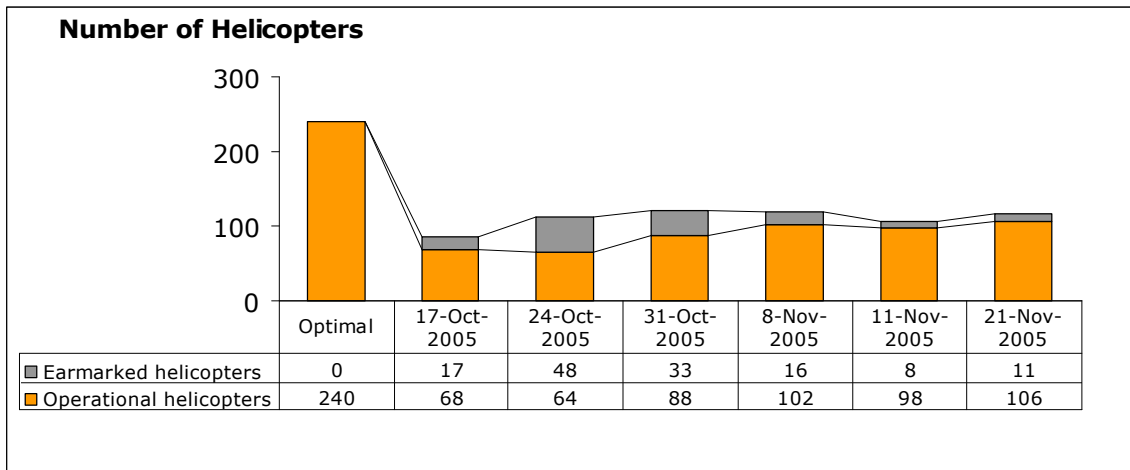
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Number of Helicopters as of November 21, 2005 (UNJLC Pakistan;
<http://earthquake05.un.org.pk>):

- Helicopters operating at a serviceability rate of 75% due to maintenance, crew rest, etc.



	Optimal	17-Oct-2005	24-Oct-2005	31-Oct-2005	8-Nov-2005	11-Nov-2005	21-Nov-2005
Operational helicopters	240	68	64	88	102	98	106
Earmarked helicopters	0	17	48	33	16	8	11
Total	240	85	112	121	118	106	117
Effectively operational helicopters		51	48	66	77	74	80
Optimal Number of Helicopters	240	240	240	240	240	240	240
Gap (Optimal minus operational)		172	176	152	138	142	134
Percentage Increase/Decrease							
Operational		-6%	-6%	38%	16%	-4%	8%
Earmarked		182%	182%	-31%	-52%	-50%	38%
Total		32%	32%	8%	-2%	-10%	10%