

REACT Tajikistan Murgab Earthquake Rapid Assessment



Partially damaged house, Barsed Village, Bartang Valley, Tajikistan



Dushanbe
30 December 2015

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Executive Summary

This report covers a rapid assessment of immediate and sustained relief needs and the transition to recovery in areas affected by the 7 December 2015 earthquake in Gorno Badakhshan Autonomous Oblast (GBAO), Tajikistan. The earthquake, which had a 7.2 magnitude on the Richter scale, directly affected over 4,000 persons (652 displaced), led to two fatalities and at least 10 injured. Government assessments as of 18 December indicate 144 houses fully damaged, 516 partially damaged, 3 schools fully and 12 schools partially damaged, 1 clinic fully damaged and 3 partially damaged, and damage to a variety of other public infrastructure. The main impact area, the upper Bartang Valley, is relatively isolated and not wealthy by the standards of Talisman.

The assessment took place between 17 and 21 December 2015 and included representatives of Focus Humanitarian Assistance, OCHA, UNDP, UNICEF and WFP, as well as interviews with government officials, the affected population, IOM and the Tajik Red Crescent in Khorog, Tajikistan.

The assessment identified a number of immediate relief needs to the end of 2015, and needs which will need to be met through May 2016 ("sustained relief"), as well as initial requirements for the transition to recovery.

For the Displaced Populations/Rushan District Administrative Center:

Immediate Needs include Winter clothes and underwear, Winter shoes, Bedding, Infant formula, Washing facilities, Psychosocial support, Fire extinguishers, Stoves and Fuel, Personal hygiene materials and Cooking facilities and equipment.

Sustained relief needs include: Food, Fuel, Upgrading Communal facilities, Asset transfers, Employment, School supplies, Heating support to boarding school and Improved local waste management.

For disaster-affected in upper Bartang Valley:

Immediate needs include: Road and Bridge Repair, Winter clothes, Underwear and Shoes, Bedding, Shelter and Stoves, Kerosene, Psychosocial support, Personal hygiene materials and Repairing hydroelectric facilities.

Sustained relief needs include: Winter road access, Fuel (coal), Extending loan repayment, Repairs to public buildings, Vouchers, Food and Solar Panel equipment.

Transitioning to recovery requires attention to Planning Recovery, Recovery Funding, Planning Relocation, Risk Reduction and Building Assets.

This report and a map with the latest information on the affected area are available at http://untj.org/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=131&Itemid=564.

1. Introduction

This report covers an assessment of immediate and sustained relief needs and the transition to recovery requirements of populations affected by the 7 December 2015 Murgab Earthquakes (Glide # EQ-2015-000166-TJK) which occurred in Gorno Badakhshan Autonomous Oblast (GBAO), Tajikistan. The purpose of the assessment was to provide information for REACT partners to enable them to respond to relief and recovery needs of those affected by the Murgab Earthquake.

The assessment was conducted from 17 to 21 December 2015 by a team of REACT partners (see **Annex A**) and involved a range of interviews, site visits and working group efforts to collect, synthesize and summarize information on the relief and recovery needs. See **Annex B** for the assessment schedule.

Given the time and resources available, the assessment focused on Bartang Valley, the area of greatest reported impact. The assessment team held meetings with the Deputy Governor, GBAO, the head of Rushan District and the head of Basid Jamoat, displaced populations in Vamar village, administrative center of Rushan District, and in villages in the upper reaches of the valley, close to the earthquake epicenter.¹ The needs and gaps identified are expected to be representative of the overall disaster impact and response requirements.

Because of the widely dispersed population and isolated disaster-affected communities, additional details on impact and gaps are expected to become available as detailed assessments are completed.

A draft report on the assessment was circulated to participating organizations for comment. The initial assessment findings were presented to REACT partners on 22 December 2015. Feedback from the review and presentation were incorporated into the report, which was issued on 30 December 2015.

2. Disaster Overview

The Murgab Earthquake occurred on 7 December 2015 at 1250 local time with an intensity of 7.2 on the Richter scale. The epicenter was 95 km west of Murgab and an estimated 10 km north of Lake Sarez in the Gorno Badakhshan Autonomous Oblast, Tajikistan.

Initial assessments indicated 124,500 persons living in affected districts². Numerous aftershocks have been recorded, some of which have resulted in further damage. The community of Basid also experienced damage from falling boulders triggered by the earthquake.



Earthquake-triggered boulder lodged in the wall of a house, Basid, Tajikistan

¹ Visits to the villages closest to the earthquake epicenter were conducted by FOCUS staff.

² **REACT Situation Report #4, 12 December 2015**, http://untj.org/files/Publications/DRMP/Disaster_Situation_reports/2015/Tajikistan_REACT-Murghob_earthquake-situation_update4rev-12_December_2015.pdf

In addition to two fatalities and 10 injured, Table 1 summarizes the damage information from Government sources as of 21 December 2015³.

Table 1 – Damage Assessment Information ⁴			
Sector	Damage Type and Quantity		Source
Housing	Destroyed	144	REACT Situation Report #6 , 21 December 2015. ⁵ Committee of Emergency Situations (CoES) data. MFA Letter 12-10-3539 , 14 December 2015
	Damaged	516	
Schools	Destroyed	3	
	Damaged	17	
Health Facilities	Destroyed	1	
	Damaged	3	
Hydro-power stations	Damaged	1	
Public Facilities: government offices, libraries, cultural centers	Destroyed	1	
	Damaged	6 ⁶	
Telecommunications – fiber optic lines	Damaged	5.4 km	
Irrigation canals	Damaged	1,122 meters	
Livestock	Killed	212	

The total number of persons affected was not available at time of the assessment. The estimated total population of the most affected upper reaches of the Bartang Valley is 3,830 (862 families, with 448 children 0-15 years old).⁷ This number is the minimum number of affected as these people have either experienced direct (e.g., housing damage, earthquake shock) or indirect (e.g., loss of clinic, school or hydroelectric generation) damage in the most affected area. Additional affected populations in Shughnan, Vanj, Roshtqala and Murgab Districts are primarily due to damage to housing and public buildings.



The Government supported a relocation of people from the upper Bartang Valley, primarily to reduce the number of persons who would need support in these isolated areas. While some family members relocated others remains to tend stock and care for damaged or destroyed buildings and possessions. Reports indicate that 652 persons have been relocated from Bartang valley to communities near the Rushan District administrative center in Vamar. The displaced are temporary lodged in schools, a kindergartens, a music school, a summer camp, and private houses (see **Annex C 1**).

³ Assessment numbers are subject to further revision.

⁴ The most recent of two sources of information. CoES data is more recent than from MFA, but the CoES data does not cover all sectors in the MFA letter.

⁵ http://untj.org/files/Publications/DRMP/Disaster_Situation_reports/2015/Tajikistan_REACT-Murghob_earthquake-situation_update5-16_December_2015.pdf

⁶ Note that field assessments indicate that the Jamoat office in Basid needs to be replaced due to seismic damage.

⁷ This number excludes registered population who are migrants.

Total 123 children of school age were accommodated in Rushan District Boarding School. The local government anticipates that these children will stay there till the end of the school year – May 2016. Few children did not like the place and parents preferred to take them out from there. The conditions in this newly built facility seems to be adequate (power supply, water, heating system) for children providing them with food, education and a dormitory.

Parts of the earthquake-affected populations, particularly Bartang Valley, were affected by flooding and mud flows earlier in 2015. Access to valleys in the affected area is also hampered by landslides and flooding in the spring and avalanches during winter and mountainous areas also experience rock falls associated with earthquakes and rainfall/melting in the Spring.

The most recent reports on the disaster and response are available at http://untj.org/index.php?option=com_flexicontent&view=item&cid=95:disaster-management&id=131:situation-reports. Additional information is available from **UNICEF Tajikistan Update #4**, available at <http://reliefweb.int/disaster/eq-2015-000166-tjk>.

3. Assessment Process Overview

A combination of interviews, site visits and field observations were used to collect data, using the *REACT Tajikistan MIRA Affected Population Assessment* forms as question guides. Forms were modified to include data on gender breakdown as well as damage to infrastructure, livelihoods and migration. One form was completed for displaced populations located in the Rushan District administrative center (**Annex C 1**), Basid Jamoat (**Annex C 2**) and Savnob Jamoat (**Annex C 3**) The data for the first two forms was collected during field visit and for the 3rd form from FOCUS staff who had conducted a field reconnaissance of very difficult to reach communities in the upper Bartang Valley.

In addition, UNICEF Education and WASH assessment forms were used as guides in collecting data (see **Annex C 4 and C 5**). Data collected by Focus Humanitarian Assistance, serving as the REACT coordinator for the earthquake response, was also used in the assessment process.

The synthesis of the assessment data focused on:

1. The number affected with gender and age breakdown where possible.
2. Current conditions of the affected population.



Synthesis Meeting, FOCUS Office, Khorog

3. Unmet immediate needs based on interviews and review of assistance provided. Unmet needs were divided into:

- a. Immediate needs (to be addressed by 31 December 2015) and,
- b. Longer term (sustaining) relief needs reflecting the need to delay the start of full recovery until Spring (estimated to be March to May, depending on weather and elevation – the worse weather and higher elevation, the later the start of reconstruction).

4. Longer term relief-to-recovery expectations based on interviews with disaster survivors and information available on Government relief-to-recovery plans.

Note that the assessment could not access complete Government data on planned or delivered relief assistance commodities or quantities. The identification of unmet needs is based on what assistance has been delivered to date and expected needs for the periods indicated. Some, but clearly not all, of this assistance may be available from Government stocks.

4. Displaced Populations/Rushan District Administrative Center⁸

Overview

A total of 652 persons were relocated from Bartang Valley to the Rushan District administrative center immediate after the earthquake. This group is largely composed of vulnerable individuals and family members as well as upper level elementary school children. The school children are housed in the state boarding school in Rushan while the remainder of the displaced are located in a variety of school and community buildings and in private homes. The displaced were provided with clothing, bedding and food by the residents of Rushan, with stoves and fuel being provided to some of the displaced. **Annex C 1** provides further details on this group, including demographic data.

Immediate Needs (to be addressed by 31 December 2015)

- Winter clothes and underwear – Most displaced have little more than one full set of winter clothes. While they received donated clothes from the community, these are not sufficient for expected winter conditions and maintaining human dignity. Clothes and underwear should be age and gender appropriate.
- Winter shoes – Most displaced do not have winter shoes and limited cash to purchase same in Rushan.
- Bedding – Some displaced have received donations of bedding (including carpets for living space) these supplies are not adequate for the number or conditions under which the displaced are generally living.
- Infant formula – For mothers with young children.
- Washing facilities – For human hygiene and to clean clothes and other items. Note that public bathing facilities could be used for some of these needs but the displaced generally lack disposable income.
- Psychosocial support - Structured interventions are needed for the displaced students in the boarding school, as well as non-school age children and adults to encourage health adjustment to the trauma of the earthquake and displacement.
- Fire extinguishers – Many of the communal centers are wood and the use of stoves has a significant fire risk.
- Stoves and Fuel – Some displaced have basic wood/coal burning stoves, but heating stoves and fuel need to be provide to all the displaced. (Some assistance in this area is underway by FOCUS and WFP, which may meet immediate needs.)



Improved kitchen for displaced, School #9, Rushan Administrative Center.

⁸ The displaced were moved to a number of facilities in villages which make up the administrative center of Rushan District.

- Personal hygiene materials – For general hygiene needs and specific requirements (female, elderly, etc.). Some supplies have been provided but these items are expendable and need regular replacement since the displaced lack cash to access from the market. The supply of these materials should continue until the displaced return to their homes or have sufficient income to meet these needs.
- Cooking facilities and equipment – Donated cooked meals is not sustainable. Cooking facilities need to be established in each communal center, including stoves, cooking and cleaning equipment, cleaning supplies, water storage and two sets of eating utensils for each family.

Sustained Relief Needs (January 2015 to May 2016)

- Food – Current stocks of food will be consumed within two months. Supplies need to be sufficient until May. A monthly requirements plan should also be developed.
- Fuel – Current stocks are sufficient for more than a week, and additional supplies are on order (e.g., UNDP) but supplies need to be sufficient until May. A monthly requirements plan should also be developed.
- Upgrading Communal facilities – Current conditions in the communal facilities are cramped, with sleeping room occupancy very close to the minimum Sphere Standard. Further, washing and toilet facilities are very basic and not adapted for the disabled or elderly. Facilities should be upgraded (winterization, repairs to doors/windows, draft reduction barriers, etc.) to improve living standards in compliance with Sphere and local expectations where appropriate. Living space should be increased by moving families from double or triple occupied rooms to other living arrangements, including the provision of rental support.
- Asset transfer – Most of the displaced have little cash to cover basic costs (e.g., health care, transport, food supplements, etc.). Direct cash transfers or issuing vouchers for basic commodities would increase resilience, deduce logistics and cost of providing relief and promote greater self-reliance.
- Employment - The displaced have increased the labor supply in Rushan but there is little in the way of employment opportunities, for the displaced or hosting residents. The displaced need employment to improve resilience and reduce reliance on humanitarian assistance. Increasing employment for hosting communities reduces social tensions and can increase social assistance from hosts to displaced.
- School supplies – Displaced students at the boarding school need school supplies as these were not brought when they were evacuated.
- Heating support to boarding school – Accommodating displaced children in the boarding school has increased heating requirements. This disaster-related gap can be addressed by providing additional coal to the school after an assessment of the increased requirements.
- Improved local waste management – The crowded communal facilities can lead to health and sanitation issues if waste is not managed uniformly. Waste management systems should be established which meet Sphere Standards and integrate community management.

The sustained relief phase also needs to include the planning for return of the displaced to their home communities. This planning needs to consider:

- Logistics (including when upper Bartang Valley is accessible).
- Availability of shelter, food supplies and (where needed) fuel for heating on return.
- School year (for students at the boarding school.)
- Local labor demand and migration opportunities.

The return plans need to be coordinated at the household level during the winter and early spring. The FOCUS Codan radio network⁹ can be use in this process.

5. Upper Bartang Valley Disaster Affected

Overview

The upper Bartang Valley jamoats of Savnob and Basid are the most affected with an estimated resident population of 3,178 following the evacuations. All of these residents are considered as directly or indirectly disaster affected. The area suffered extensive damage to housing with close to all families suffering damage to housing or providing shelter to those whose houses were damaged. The area also suffered significant damage to public infrastructure including schools and other public buildings, bridges, irrigation canals and hydro-electric power generation. Additional details on the affected areas can be found in **Annex C 2 – Basid Jamoat** and **Annex C 3 – Savnob Jamoat**. Demographic data for each jamoat is included with these reports.

It is important to note that the two most affected jamoats have very poor road accessibility. Roads are often closed due to winter weather from January to March, followed by periods of flooding and often road damage into the summer due to rains and snow melt. This places specific demands on planning for immediate relief and recovery to ensure resources can reach the affected areas when needed.

Overall the assessments indicate that the areas are food secure for the moment, and have fuel stocks to meet immediate needs. However, fuel demand is expected to be above normal due to use of damaged buildings and increased use of non-damaged buildings as communal living centers for locally displaced.¹⁰

Medical personal and other community members interviewed in Basid Jamoat said that during the first 3 to 4 days after the earthquake, many people were scared to sleep in their houses and preferred to stay in the school, which is believed to be more safe as it is properly constructed compared to their traditional houses. Medical records show that about 270 people (including roughly 30 children) were admitted at the local health center during these days due to anxiety and depression after earthquake. The Health Center distributed all the sedatives available in their stock. The Government had delivered additional drugs and medical supplies, (antibiotics, liquids NaCl and etc.) to the clinic and additional physicians were deployed for couple of days to support the provision of health services. Although few of the interviewed people emphasized the need for provision of psychosocial support, it could due to their lack of knowledge or skills to determine the problem. Nevertheless it seems that there is a need for such support, especially when aftershocks still occur in the affected areas.

Immediate Needs (to be addressed by 31 December 2015)

- Road and Bridge Repair – Road access to the affected communities is needed to enable delivery of relief supplies. Work is ongoing but may need additional support in terms of fuel.
- Winter clothes, underwear and shoes – The loss of housing places additional demands to live and work in cold winter conditions. Additional winter clothes and shoes should be supplied to address this need. Clothes and underwear should be age and gender appropriate.

⁹ The network reaches all communities in the Bartang Valley.

¹⁰ Not all who lost their houses moved to Rushan, given the need to tend animals or other requirements.

- Bedding – While bedding has been recovered from destroyed or damaged houses, these supplies are not adequate for cold weather/crowded conditions under which the remaining population are living.
- Shelter and stoves – While those with destroyed or damaged houses are being hosted by others (or living in schools) this is broadly unsustainable over the next three to four months. The need is for tents which are designed for hard winter conditions and which include stoves for heating. These winter tents need to withstand snow loading of 20 cm and have baffles to reduce heat loss at doors and through the skin. Yurts can be considered an alternative if confirmed they can support snow loading and snow melting. However, their costs are significantly more than for winter tents. If appropriate winter tents are not available, consideration should be given to building metal pipe and plastic sheeting shelters, which can be insulated using local materials.
- Kerosene for lamps and candles to use when local hydroelectric facilities are not in operation (e.g., due to hard freezes)
- Psychosocial support - Structured interventions are needed children and adults to encourage health adjustment to the trauma of the earthquake and displacement. Classes in undamaged schools can be used as a child friendly space (CFS) to support the resilience and well-being of children after school hours. A heated large winterized tent for use as a child friendly space with trained staff in damaged schools needs to be explored further.
- Personal hygiene materials – For general hygiene needs and specific requirements (female, elderly, etc.). The supply of these materials reduces the need to expend cash for the items and these funds can be allocated to sustained relief and recovery needs.
- Repairing hydroelectric facilities – These repairs will improve the quality of life, access to external information (e.g., television), expand income-generating activities and improve internal environmental conditions by reducing the need for kerosene lamps.

Sustained Relief Needs (December 2015 to May 2016)

- Winter road access – Fuel and additional operating costs should be covered to keep the main road in Bartang open for as much of the winter as possible. This would allow increased commercial activities and access to sustained relief assistance.
- Fuel (coal) – For use in damaged schools (also in use as communal shelters) and to assure heating needs are met through the winter. Providing coal will also reduce pressure on local forests and other sources and reduce labor demands for collecting wood, freeing up time for other recovery-related tasks.
- Extending loan repayment – Earthquake-affected populations need to direct available funds to recovery. Repayment periods should be extended and per payment amounts reduced to free up capital for rebuilding.
- Repairs to Public Buildings – Where possible, temporary repairs should be made to public buildings to allow for their increased use during the winter and spring until full repairs can be made. Where possible, this should be done using local labor.
- Vouchers – Assess the potential for using vouchers for supplying basic relief supplies (e.g., hygiene articles) from stores in the affected area or Rushan as a way to stimulate the local economy, reduce relief operational costs and use existing commercial logistics networks to deliver assistance.
- Food - Current food stocks should be sufficient for two months, but additional food needs are likely to be developed from February through the next harvest.
- Solar Panel equipment – solar panels are used extensively in upper Bartang but the batteries for the panels are old and need replacing. Supplying new batteries will reduce

demand for other fuels to generate electricity and light and improve social conditions and linkages between the affected communities and the outside.

6. Transition to Recovery

Planning Recovery

Planning has already started for recovery from the earthquake at the local level. These efforts need to be linked to official Government recovery planning, and include external agencies who are stakeholders in the recovery process. A gender impact assessment covering the disaster and recovery process needs to be part of the planning process.

While accessing the upper Bartang Valley in winter is difficult, a variety of means, including further in depth assessments, use of the FOCUS Codan radio network, satellite television and planning meetings in Rushan should be used to define recovery needs and plans which meet expectations. These plans are also critical to assuring funding is available to cover the cost of recovery, as external funding can require six months, and generally longer, to be available for use.

Recovery Funding

Clarity is needed on the extent to which the national and local governments will fund the recovery. Past recovery has seen government assistance range from assuring the full construction and furnishing of new houses to providing construction materials for self-rebuilding, as well as rebuilding some public buildings and not others. At the same time, not all sites and services may be completed in the initial rebuild, and further longer term funding is needed to support full recovery.

The Government plans to support rebuilding, including of public buildings, required by early January to assure that international and non-government stakeholders have time to mobilize resources to participate in the recovery process. Clarity on the scope of Government funding will also aid disaster survivors in planning and mobilizing resources for their own recovery.

Planning Relocation

Proposals have been made to relocate households from affected areas to new locations. However, these plans will require considerable time and effort to implement and face the challenge of a relatively short period when the new sites can assess, land allocated, building supplies delivered and building and sites and services (e.g., installing electricity and water) started.

It is unlikely that a significant part of building in new sites can be completed in 2016, making the relocation part of the recovery from the earthquake a multi-year process. However, the 2015 - 2016 winter should be used to complete relocation plans and, where possible begin moving construction supplies to local depots to ensure that the relocation process can move forward as quickly as possible in 2016.

Risk Reduction

The typical house in Bartang Valley appears to be relatively resistant to seismic events. However, the walls of these buildings appear to be easily detachable from the roofs and fail at a point which does not result in roof failure. This is good, but means that a building with an intact roof is no longer inhabitable or structurally sound. In particular, vertical and horizontal cracks in walls cannot be easily repaired in a way which assures structural integrity.

In addition, part of the typical roof structure has proved to be vulnerable to seismic action in earthquakes, leading the roof to collapse onto occupants.

Typical vertical and horizontal cracks, Basid, Tajikistan



A seismic engineering risk assessment of the typical Bartang Valley house is needed to:

- Identify improvements in the design which can reduce seismic risk as well as improve resilience to wet weather.¹¹

- Identify practical repair modalities which can reduce seismic risk to damaged houses.

The knowledge gained from this assessment should be transformed into training for local building craftsman and publicized to those who need repairs or rebuilding.

In addition, the rock slide/rock fall potential for Bartang Valley should be reassessed and community-level risk management plans adjusted accordingly. This assessment can build on the work done on risk assessments by FOCUS.

Building Assets

Recovery is expensive. Upper Bartang Valley is not a wealthy area. Expanded efforts are needed to build assets with the immediate objective of improving the level of inputs which can be provided by the disaster survivors into their own recovery and to further build

resilience to future disasters (which are likely based on recent experience).

Efforts to build assets can range from providing animals to replace those lost in the disaster to training in seismic resistant construction methods and cash or food for work on communal assets. While many asset building activities may be hard during the winter (training is an exception), a range of viable options should be identified early and developed for implementation as early in 2016 as weather allows.

¹¹ Climate change projections indicate the potential for more rainfall in Tajikistan in the coming years, increasing the potential for rain damage to traditional houses.

Annexes

A. Assessment Team Members¹²

Name	Title and Organization	Contact
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¹² Participated in field and synthesis work, except as noted.

B. Schedule of Activities

Table 3 – Schedule of Activities			
Date	Time	Activity	Notes
16 Dec	1230	OCHA Representative arrives in Dushanbe, briefed by local counterpart.	
17 Dec	1130	Travel Dushanbe-Khorog	
	1430	Meeting with Focus Humanitarian Assistance	
	1600	Meeting with GBAO Deputy Governor	
18 Dec	0930	Travel to Rushan	UNDP, WFP and FOCUS vehicles
	1100	Meeting with District Governor	FOCUS and WFP representatives also present.
	1130	Interviews with displaced populations	Three teams covered all locations.
	1630	Depart for Khorog	
	1830	Review meeting at FOCUS offices.	
19 Dec	0700	Depart for Basid Jamoat, Bartang Valley	WFP and UNDP vehicles
	1100	Arrive in Basid, meeting with head of Jamoat	
	1130	Household interviews, visits to school, clinic and hydro-electric plant	Two teams conducting interviews and visits.
	1430	Depart for Khorog	
	1815	Arrive Khorog	
	1830	Team meeting reviewing assessment results	
20 Dec	1000	Team meeting with FOCUS, WFP, IOM to review assessment results	
	1430	Team work on synthesizing data collected and identifying unmet needs.	
21 Dec	0500	Depart to Dushanbe	
	1620	Arrival Dushanbe	
22 Dec	1500	REACT Briefing UN Conference Room, Dushanbe	

C. Assessment Forms¹³

C. 1. Displaced Populations – Rushan District Administrative Center

Enumerator code:		Oblast name:	GBAO		Site type: Displaced population living in collective centres: These include sanatoriums, summer camp facilities, holiday resorts and hotels, student dormitories, monasteries/religious buildings, schools or other types of communal buildings. Displaced population living with family, friends or local residents (living with or assisted by host families): These include private accommodation provided by relatives, friends or by local residents.
District name:	Rushan	Village/Town Name		Rushan	
		GPS Coordinates	Long	-71.552263	
			Latitude	-37.948129	
Assessment site	Urban				
Date	15.12.2015	Time	9AM-8PM		
Population Assessed	# of families	55(Rushan centre – Vomar) 57 (Dodikhudo sub-district) Total: 112 families			
	# of persons	652 people (male-309; female-343)			

A3. Have the displaced or affected people been registered in this assessment site in the last 7 DAYS for humanitarian assistance?

Displaced population: Yes

A3.1 If yes, which organisation(s) conducted the registration in this site or surrounding areas 50 KM radius? GBAO Government, Focus Humanitarian Assistance, World Food Programme, Red Crescent

A3.2 % of displaced population is registered Displaced to Rushan: 17% out of affected population of 3,840 (Savnob and Basid Jamoats)

A4.3 Vulnerable groups at the site (indicate level of vulnerability)	Severe
Children (boys, girls)	325
Women	343
Elderly (60 +)	45
People with special needs	14

A. Status of basic services

A4. In the last 7 days has the group or community have experienced any of the following types of problems?

How severe are the following problems:	Severe (Unable to cope and population requires urgent assistance)	Moderate (Problem exist but population can cope with minimal support)	Low (minor problem population can cope on their own)	No problems
Housing		+		
Social welfare benefits (pensions, etc)	+			
Banking services such as bank itself or ATM's				+
Health care services		+		
Markets				+
Education system services				+
Electricity supply availability		+		
Clean drinking water availability			+	
Cooking gas availability	+			
Fuel availability		+		
Transportation		+		
Solid waste management	+			
Other				

C. Food security

C2. Food sources: What are the sources of food for the affected people (IDPs OR people living in the area)? Three sources only, 1=first

¹³ Some unused sections of forms removed to save space.

source, 2=second source, 3=third source			
1	Community/family friends	2 Humanitarian community	3 Government
C3. Food availability & accessibility: Which of the following issues is the most reported at this site?			
<u>Availability issues</u> Not enough infant formula Not enough cooking fuel Not enough cooking facilities No/reduced utensils Loss of agricultural cultivated land Loss of livestock			
<u>Accessibility issues</u> No/reduced income, money to purchase food No/reduced income, money, resources to purchase cooking fuel/gas No/reduced money, income or resources to use in own food production			
C4. What are your main expenditures of the community after the disaster? In general looking at trend of community rather than one household (Rank three only: 1=first rank, 2=second rank, 3=third rank)			
1	Food	2 Hygiene items /Clothing / shoes	3 Energy (Fuel, wood, charcoal, electricity, gas, petrol)

D. Shelter and Non-Food Items

D4. NFI access and availability: Which of the following issues is of most concern as a group or to the community?	
<u>Not enough NFI available on the markets:</u> Bedding items (<i>mattresses, blankets</i>) Clothing adults Clothing children Cooking materials Stoves/heating system Fuel for heating Winter kits Winter clothing and footwear) <u>NFI are available but access is limited due to:</u> Lack of money, income or resources	
D5. Which specific interventions are most urgently required for this community? Rank three only: 1=first rank, 2=second rank, 3=third rank	
Shelter	
1	Heating system repairs
2	Water and sanitation repairs
3	Cash assistance
	Other, specify: Rooms are overcrowded - creates problems as two or more families living in one small room

F.WASH

F4. Which of the following availability hygiene issues is of most concern to you as an individual or group?
Personal hygiene products (<i>shampoo, toothbrush, soap</i>) Female hygiene products (<i>sanitary pad</i>) Hygiene kits for infants Hygiene kits for disabled persons Not enough places to wash or bathe

F.5 Which of the following problems is the most reported? (tick all that apply)	
Few latrines are available for population Condition of latrines are not suitable No communal system for collecting and managing solid wastes	
F5.1_Not enough safe water available due to:	F5.2 Water available but access limited due to:
None	<input type="checkbox"/> Physical constraints to the water points (<i>distance to water points, waiting time, etc.</i>)

H.Livelihood

H3. Are wages being paid ?
Unemployed
H2. Are pensions and social assistance being paid?
Since they have just moved, there is no information available on this!!!
H2. What are top three livelihood issue in your community?

Unemployed after disaster, Unable to continue agriculture activities, Unable to maintain livestock, Lost livestock, Business property or assets damage or lost

E. Health

E1. What is the status of people's health now compared to before the disaster?

Worse

E2. Health care access and availability: which of the following issues is the most reported? (tick all that apply)

<u>Not enough services available due to:</u> Lack of medicine, Lack of Ambulance, Lack of specialised services (eg mental health)	<u>Services are available but access limited due to:</u> Lack of adapted services for persons with restricted mobility (older persons, persons with disability), Lack of information on available health service (location, cost etc...), Limited economic resources
---	--

G. Education

G3. What is needed to provide education for children on this assessment site?

Rank three only: 1=first rank, 2=second rank, 3=third rank

1	School materials	2	Cash assistance for children (transportation, school fees, etc.)	3	Heating fuel
---	------------------	---	--	---	--------------

G4. Availability: Which of the following problems is the most reported? (tick all that apply)	G4.1 Access: Which of the following (tick all that apply)
--	--

Not enough materials/resources (textbooks, pens, boards, latrines, electricity, etc.) in education institutions	Physical constraints to the learning spaces (distance to schools, road closed etc.) Lack of money, income or resources to access learning space
---	--

G3. Is the education services provided to displaced population is same as the resident population? Yes

Needs assessment (detailed information) - Relocated People to Rushon town and surrounding villages

#	Location	Destination	Disable	# of families	Male	Female	Total	Children	0-5 y.o	6-12y.o	13-18y.o	19-35y.o	36-59y.o	60+
1	Kindergarden 1	Vamar	1	12	22	37	59	35	25	5	5	8	20	9
2	Child creation centre	Vamar	2	9	34	27	61	37	30	5	2	14	13	6
3	Jalol house	Vamar		1	1	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	0
4	School #9	Vamar	2	17	26	35	61	14	10	4	0	20	18	4
5	Vamar hospital	Vamar			16	29	45	16	6	4	6	12	12	4
6	School #7	Barrushon		9	23	28	51	12	5	7	0	15	13	1
7	Itreb Camp	Barrushon	6	24	45	50	95	34	11	19	4	25	32	5
8	Boarding School	Vamar			69	57	126	126	0	28	98	0	0	0
9	Host families	Derrushon	2	12	29	31	60	18	12	3	3	25	7	6
10	School	Derzud		15	35	39	74	29	6	14	9	19	16	8
11	Host families	Derzud	1	4	9	9	18	4	2	2	0	8	3	2

#	Location	Village	Needs
1	Kindergarden 1	Vamar	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ It's an old building. ◆ The rooms are small - but there are 2 and even 3 household in each room. ◆ There is a need on washing facilities and items (soap, tooth paste, wash basin, wash stand).
2	Child creation centre	Vamar	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Rooms are overcrowded - creates problems with sanitation, etc. ◆ Again, rooms are small (2 hh in one room with kids). ◆ There is a need on washing facilities and items (soap, tooth paste, wash basin, wash stand).
3	Jalol house	Vamar	No information.
4	School #9	Vamar	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ They have problems with windows - those need to be glassed or at least plastic (celofan). ◆ Some people are missing carpets. ◆ Some rooms have wood/coal heater - some don't. ◆ The toilet is not sufficient (with all facilities - except the boarding school). ◆ There is a need on washing facilities and items (soap, tooth paste, wash basin, wash stand).
5	Vamar hospital	Vamar	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Good condition (new building).
6	School #7	Barrushon	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Windows broken - need to be fixed. ◆ The old buildings (in Vamar and Barushon) need to be insulated.

			◆ There is no toilet available for this location (people are using neighboring houses' toilets).
7	ITREB Camp	Barrushon	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ It's really cold there. FOCUS provided the electric heaters - not enough. ◆ The water supply is frozen. ◆ People living with households - are in the best situation and are provided with basically everything. ◆ Cold. Need for insulation or etc. It's pretty cold there. Rooms are big. etc.
8	Boarding School	Vamar	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ People have no carpets (windows are fine). They need heaters - the electric ones are not enough). ◆ Showers - are not enough accommodate the current evacuees. Thermic box (heater) cannot sustain the people.
9	Host families	Derrushon	Not applicable.
10	School	Derzud	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Old school. Old windows. ◆ No wooden floor.
11	Host families	Derzud	◆ N/A

C. 2. Basid Jamoat

Enumerator code:		Oblast name:	GBAO		Site type: In this assessment site what type of population settlements	Affected population living in their area of origin: These include population living in area of residence which is directly affected by disaster or areas close to residence of population (within 20 KM from actual residence).
District name:	Rushon	Village/Town Name	Basid Jamoat			
		GPS Coordinates	Long	71.558261		
			Latitude	38.055050		
Assessment site	Rural (part of rural area)					
Date	19.12.15	Time	1100 - 1430			
Population	Estimated # of families	See spread sheet				
	Estimated # of people	See spread sheet				

A3. Have the displaced or affected people been registered in this assessment site in the last 7 DAYS for humanitarian assistance?

People living in area of origin: Yes

A3.1 If yes, which organisation(s) conducted the registration in this site or surrounding areas 50 KM radius?

Not known

A3.2 % of displaced population is registered (best available estimates)

None displaced.

A4.3 Vulnerable groups at the site (indicate level of vulnerability)	Severe	Moderate	Low
Children (boys, girls)	^60		
Women	27 (fully destroyed houses)		
Elderly (65+)	n/a		
People with special needs	2		
Unaccompanied children	0		
Minorities Please, describe _____	n/a		

A. Status of basic services

A4. In the last 7 days do you as a group or community have experienced any of the following types of problems?				
How severe are the following problems:	Severe (Unable to cope and population requires urgent assistance)	Moderate (Problem exist but population can cope with minimal support)	Low (minor problem population can cope on their own)	No problems
Housing		X		
Social welfare benefits (pensions, etc)				X
Banking services such as bank itself or ATM's				X
Health care services		X		
Markets		X		
Education system services				X
Electricity supply availability		X		
Clean drinking water availability				X
Cooking gas availability	N/A			
Fuel availability	X			
Transportation	X			
Solid waste management	N/A			

C. Food security

C2. Food sources: What are the sources of food for the affected people (IDPs OR people living in the area)?

Three sources only, 1=first source, 2=second source, 3=third source

1	Household production		
2	Community/family friends		
3	Government		

C3. Food availability & accessibility:

Which of the following issues is the most reported at this site?

Availability issues

Not enough food products on the markets (not enough diversity of food)
 Not enough food produced locally
 Not enough infant formula
 Not enough cooking fuel
 Loss of livestock

Accessibility issues

Physical constraints to the markets (roads damaged, too far, etc.)
 Logistical constraints (no transport, fuel, etc.)
 No/reduced income, money to purchase food
 Some type of food are too expensive
 Physical access constraints restricting movement to markets Lack of transportation
 No/reduced income, money, resources to purchase cooking fuel/gas
 No/reduced money, income or resources to use in own food production

C4. What are your main expenditures of the community after the disaster? In general looking at trend of community rather than one household

(Rank three only: 1=first rank, 2=second rank, 3=third rank)

1	Food		
2	Energy (Fuel, wood, charcoal, electricity, gas, petrol)		
3	Transportation		

D. Shelter and non-food items

D4. NFI access and availability:

Which of the following issues is of most concern as a group or to the community?

Not enough NFI available on the markets:

Clothing adults
 Clothing children
 Fuel for heating
 Winter kits

NFI are available but access is limited due to:

Logistic constraints to market (roads damaged, too far, no transport, etc.)
 Lack of money, income or resources

D5. Which specific interventions are most urgently required for this community? Rank three only: 1=first rank, 2=second rank, 3=third rank

		Shelter	
1	Temporary Shelter		
2	Reconstruction / rehabilitation		
3	Building/restoration of house		

F. WASH

F4. Which of the following availability hygiene issues is of most concern to you as an individual or group?

Personal hygiene products (*shampoo, toothbrush, soap*)
 Female hygiene products (*sanitary pad*)
 Hygiene kits for infants
 Hygiene kits for disabled persons
 Not enough places to wash or bathe

F.5 Which of the following problems is the most reported? (tick all that apply)

None

F5.1 Not enough safe water available due to:

F5.2 Water available but access limited due to:

Not applicable

Not applicable

H. Livelihoods

H3. Are wages being paid ?

Yes

H2. Are pensions and social assistance being paid?

Yes

H2. What are top three livelihood issue in your community?

Lost livestock
Other Specify- Irrigation canals have damaged and need repair which could impact agricultural production in spring.

E. Health

E1. What is the status of people's health now compared to before the disaster?

Stable

E2. Health care access and availability: which of the following issues is the most reported? (tick all that apply)

<u>Not enough services available due to:</u> Lack of medicine Lack of medical equipment Lack of specialised services (eg mental health)	<u>Services are available but access limited due to:</u> Limited economic resources
--	--

G. Education

G3. What is needed to provide education for children on this assessment site?
Rank three only: 1=first rank, 2=second rank, 3=third rank

1	Psychosocial support	
2	Heating fuel	
3	School repairs	

G4. Availability: Which of the following problems is the most reported? (tick all that apply)

Education institutions are damaged or destroyed after disaster	G4.1 Access: Which of the following (tick all that apply) Logistical constraints (no transport, fuel, etc.)
--	---

G3. Is the education services provided to displaced population is same as the resident population? No displaced population
Not applicable

District	Jamoat	Village	Estimated Families	Estimated People	Affected Population		Houses affected		Children	Disabled
					100%	Partly	100%	Partly	< 12 y.o	
Rushan	Basid	Basid	146	674	35	345	8	75	54	1
		Chadud	38	165			0	0	0	0
		Bardara	131	520	12	140	3	35	6	1
		TOTAL:	315	1359	47	485	11	110	60	2

Comments:

Basid Jamoat consists of the following villages: Basid, Achirsh, Chadud, and Bardara. Basid Jamoat is located some 150 km from Khorog. The road to Basid was cleared, but is a very narrow dirt road, which is often blocked by snow, rock falls and flooding. The villages are located in hazardous area and are often affected by rock falls, mud slides and floods.

In Basid, 8 houses were destroyed, (100%) and 75 were damaged (50%), local jamoat building, library Mini Hydro Power Station was damaged, functional; the irrigation canal was damaged with rack falls in Basid village; the sport hall of the school in Basid village was damaged, but functional . In Bardara, 3 houses were destroyed and 35 were damaged, a medical point and a school were damaged. In Chadur, a school, Mini HPS and a club were damaged.

Outstanding Needs

- Coal
- Winter clothing for children and adults, including shoes and socks
- Food
- Stoves for cooking
- Hygiene items
- Bed linen
- Candles
- Kerosene for lamps
- Construction materials

C. 3. Sabnov Jamoat

Enumerator code:		Oblast name:	GBAO		Site type:	Affected population living in their area of origin: These include population living in area of residence which is directly affected by disaster or areas close to residence of population (within 20 KM from actual residence).
Raion name:	Rushan	Village/Town Name		4 villages of Savnob		
		GPS Coordinates	Long	See Annex		
Latitude						
Assessment site	X Rural (part of rural area)					
Date	12 – 19/12/2015	T i m e	--			
Population estimate - see attachment for breakdowns	estimated # of families		188			
	estimated # of people		980			

A3. Have the displaced or affected people been registered in this assessment site in the last 7 DAYS for humanitarian assistance?

People living in area of origin: Yes

A3.1 If yes, which organisation(s) conducted the registration in this site or surrounding areas 50 KM radius?

FOCUS

A3.2 % of displaced population is registered (best available estimates)

Affected population living in their area of origin

A4.3 Vulnerable groups at the site (indicate level of vulnerability)	Severe	Moderate	Low
Children (boys, girls)	x		
Women	x		
Elderly (65+)	x		
People with special needs	x		
Unaccompanied children	x – orphans		

A. Status of basic services

A4. In the last 7 days do you as a group or community have experienced any of the following types of problems?

How severe are the following problems:	Severe (Unable to cope and population requires urgent assistance)	Moderate (Problem exist but population can cope with minimal support)	Low (minor problem population can cope on their own)	No problems
Housing	X			
Social welfare benefits (pensions, etc)			X	
Banking services such as bank itself or ATM's	X			
Health care services			x	
Markets	X			
Education system services	X			
Electricity supply availability	X			
Clean drinking water availability		X		
Cooking gas availability	X			
Fuel availability		X		

Transportation	X		
Solid waste management			X
Other (Specify):_Communication, _____		x	

C. Food security

C2. Food sources: What are the sources of food for the affected people (IDPs OR people living in the area)?

Three sources only, 1=first source, 2=second source, 3=third source

1	Household production
2	Humanitarian community
3	Government

C3. Food availability & accessibility:

Which of the following issues is the most reported at this site?

Availability issues

Not enough food produced locally
Not enough infant formula
Loss of livestock
Loss of agricultural assets/inputs

Accessibility issues

Physical constraints to the markets (roads damaged, too far, etc.)
Logistical constraints (no transport, fuel, etc.)
No/reduced income, money to purchase food
Some type of food are too expensive
Physical access constraints restricting movement to markets
Lack of transportation
No/reduced income, money, resources to purchase cooking fuel/gas
No/reduced money, income or resources to use in own food production

C4. What are your main expenditures of the community after the disaster? In general looking at trend of community rather than one household

(Rank three only: 1=first rank, 2=second rank, 3=third rank)

1	Transportation	2	Reimbursement of debt	3	Housing / Rent
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D. Shelter and non-food items

D4. NFI access and availability:

Which of the following issues is of most concern as a group or to the community?

Not enough NFI available on the markets:

Bedding items (*mattresses, blankets*)
Clothing adults
Clothing children
Cooking materials
Stoves/heating system
Fuel for heating
Winter kits

NFI are available but access is limited due to:

Logistic constraints to market (roads damaged, too far, no transport, etc.)
Security constraints
Lack of money, income or resources

D5. Which specific interventions are most urgently required for this community? Rank three only: 1=first rank, 2=second rank, 3=third rank

Shelter	
2	Cash assistance
1	Temporary Shelter
1	Reconstruction / rehabilitation
1	Building/restoration of house
1	Electrical repairs
2	Windows repairs
2	Water and sanitation repairs
2	General maintenance
2	Heating system repairs
	No interventions needed
	Other, specify

F. WASH

F4. Which of the following availability hygiene issues is of most concern to you as an individual or group?

Personal hygiene products (*shampoo, toothbrush, soap*)
Female hygiene products (*sanitary pad*)
Hygiene kits for infants
Hygiene kits for disabled persons
Not enough places to wash or bathe

F.5 Which of the following problems is the most reported? (tick all that apply)	
None	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Few latrines are available for population <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Condition of latrines are not suitable
F5.1 Not enough safe water available due to:	F5.2 Water available but access limited due to:
Lack fuel for generators Lack electricity to operate system Lack of chemicals for treatment (network)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Physical constraints to the water points (<i>distance to water points, waiting time, etc.</i>)

H.Livelihood

H3. Are wages being paid ?
Yes
H2. Are pensions and social assistance being paid?
No, delay is 1 month
H2. What are top three livelihood issue in your community?
Unemployed after disaster Unable to continue agriculture activities Unable to maintain livestock Lost livestock

E. Health

E1. What is the status of people's health now compared to before the disaster?	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Worse	
E2. Health care access and availability: which of the following issues is the most reported? (tick all that apply)	
<u>Not enough services available due to:</u> Lack of medical staff Lack of medical equipment Lack of functional medical facilities (damaged, destroyed, closed) Lack of Ambulance Lack of specialised services (eg mental health) Lack of assistive devices (wheelchairs, glasses, hearing aids)	<u>Services are available but access limited due to:</u> Physical constraints to the facilities (roads damaged, too far, etc.) Logistical constraints (no transport, fuel, etc.) Limited economic resources

G.Education

G3. What is needed to provide education for children on this assessment site?	
<i>Rank three only: 1=first rank, 2=second rank, 3=third rank</i>	
1	Safe learning spaces
2	Psychosocial support
3	Heating fuel

G4. Availability: Which of the following problems is the most reported? (tick all that apply)	G4.1 Access: Which of the following (tick all that apply)
Not enough materials/resources (textbooks, pens, boards, latrines, electricity, etc.) in education institutions Education institutions are damaged or destroyed after disaster	None

G3. Is the education services provided to displaced population is same as the resident population? Yes
None

Annex:

1	General Demographics /Additional Emergency Needs/ Geographic	 Savnob.xlsx
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C. 4. UNICEF Education Assessment Results

EDUCATION INSTITUTION DETAILS

School number: 28
 assessor(s): Inter Agency AM
 GPS Coordinates: _____
 District: Rushon
UNICEF, UNOCHA, UNDP
 Jamoat: Basid
918310042
 Director's name: Odinaev Odina
19/12/2015
 Telephone number: 909198667
 School Type (circle): *Pre-School* General Secondary *TVET* *Other:*

GENERAL INFORMATION

Name(s) of _____
 Position: _____
 Organization(s): _____
 Telephone Number: _____
 Date of assessment: _____

ACCESS AND LEARNING ENVIRONMENT

1. Enrolment

Please provide the enrolment data (pre-emergency):

Grade	# Males	# Females	TOTAL
Pre-school	12	13	25
0	5	2	7
1	3	6	9
2	3	5	8
3	2	1	3
4	2	0	2
5	5	4	9
6	6	5	11
7	4	2	6
8	1	3	4
9	2	4	6
10	9	10	19
11	10	4	14
Total	64	59	123

2. Attendance

2.1 Since the emergency, approximately how many of the children are attending school on a regular basis?
Tick one for males and one for females.

Boys		Girls	
Few	(0-25%)	Few	(0-25%)
Some	(26-50%)	Some	(26-50%)
Many	(51-75%)	Many	(51-75%)
Almost all	(76-100%)	Almost all	(76-100%)

2.2 List the main reasons for absenteeism:

- i) _____
 ii) _____
 iii) _____

2.3 How many days of instruction did learners miss as a result of the emergency?
(ie: how many days was the school closed)

_____ 2 – 3 days after disaster _____

3. Inclusion

Please provide information regarding school-aged children who are at risk, both those who are enrolled and those in the community who are not enrolled:

CATEGORY	# Boys enrolled	# Girls enrolled	Total	# Boys not enrolled	# Girls not enrolled	Total
Children with a migrant parent	6	3	9			
Children who are orphaned	4	2	6			
Children with disabilities	0	0	0			
Children working outside the home						
Children from ethnic minorities						
Other (please specify):						

4. Infrastructure

What is the level of damage to the school, as a result of the emergency?

CATEGORY	# Completely Destroyed	# Damaged, requiring major repairs	# Damaged, requiring minor repairs	# Not damaged / useable	# Occupied or looted
Classrooms			14		
Office(s)			2		
Kitchen(s)					
Storage Room			1		
Latrines		1			
Water Sources					
Other (please specify):					5 days 38 households have been placed in school's classrooms

5. Protection Risks

What risks are present for learners and teachers while at school or travelling to and from school?
 Check all that apply:

- i) Health risks from unsanitary conditions
- ii) Unsafe buildings
- iii) Abuse and/or exploitation
- iv) Landmines
- v) Other (please specify): _____

6. WASH Needs

What are the priority WASH needs at this school?
 Check all that apply:

- i. Latrines x
- ii. Water for drinking
- iii. Water for washing
- iv. Cleaning materials (e.g.: soap for hand washing, disinfectant, etc.)
- v. Hygiene Education
- vi. Other (please specify): _____

7. Psychosocial Support

Is psychosocial support available to:

Learners	yes	no	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Teachers	yes	no	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

TEACHING AND LEARNING

8. Materials and Supplies

Check all materials that have been lost or destroyed as a result of the emergency:

- i. Official school documents
- ii. Teaching and learning materials (e.g: textbooks, stationery, etc..)
- iii. Furniture X
- iv. Recreation supplies (e.g.: sports equipment)
- vii. Other (please specify): _____

TEACHERS AND OTHER EDUCATION PERSONNEL

9. Numbers

10.1 Please give the number of teachers for the school:

CATEGORY	# Males	# Females	Total
# of Teachers Employed at the School	14	7	21
# of Teachers unable to work	0	0	0
# of Teachers needed at the School	0	0	0

10.2 Please give the number of people in the community who would be willing to teach:

CATEGORY	# Males	# Females	Total
# of people willing to teach, with university education	3	0	3
# of people willing to teach, with special secondary education			
# of people willing to teach, with secondary education			

10. Training Needs

Please list the training needs of the teachers:

Type of Training(s):

- i) ___ Disaster risk reduction training _____
- ii) ___ PSS training _____
- iii) _____

EDUCATION POLICY, COORDINATION AND COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION

11. Education Actors

Please list groups who have been supporting education in the community since the emergency:

No	Organisation	Contact Person	Telephone Number	Main Activities
1.	-----			
2.				
3.				

12. Parent Teacher Associations (PTA)

How active is the PTA, or other community education groups in the school?

Circle the one that applies:

ACTIVE
 SOMEWHAT ACTIVE
 LIMITED ACTIVITY
 EXISTS, BUT NOT
 ACTIVE
 DOES NOT EXIST

13. Priority Needs

What type of support to education is most essential right now for this school and community?

Check the three most relevant needs:

- ii. Repairing damaged school buildings or facilities X
- iii. Establishing temporary learning spaces
- iv. Ensuring safety of learners and teachers X
- v. Recruiting and training teachers and other education personnel
- vi. Providing teaching and learning materials
- vii. Providing psychosocial support to learners and teachers X
- viii. School feeding (providing by WFP)
- ix. Other (please specify): _____

14. Additional Comments

C. 5. WASH Cluster Assessment Form
Inter-Agency Standing Committee (IASC)
INITIAL RAPID ASSESSMENT (IRA):
FIELD ASSESSMENT FORM (extract – WASH section only)

ASSESSMENT TEAM			
Name	Institution	Title/position	Profession/qualifications
Anvar Munnarov	OCHA Regional Office	Desk Officer	
Karamali Karamaliev	UNICEF	Field M&E	
Farkhod Saydullaev	UNICEF	M&E Specialist	

IRA SUMMARY

Date(s) of field assessment __19__ / __12__ / 2015 -
 ___ / ___ / ___

Principal contact(s) at the site _____ Niezbekov
 Niezbek _____

Position in community _____ Head of
 Jamoat _____

Telephone # 93 550 15 60 34

GPS coordinates in decimal degrees ____

71.558261 38.055050__

Admin level 1 name
 _____ GBAO _____

Admin level 2 name _____ Rushan District__

Admin level 3 name ___ Basid
 Jamoat _____

Site name _____ Basid
 village _____

P-code _(?) _____

Summary of the crisis	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • overall judgment of humanitarian situation and the severity of needs identified • short-term outlook (whether the crisis is worsening or becoming less serious) • underlying causes of problems and risks 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • threats to security (natural hazards, population movements, armed groups, etc) • population groups that are inaccessible (and if so, why) • risk-factors that could worsen humanitarian conditions or impede relief operations (bad weather, insecurity etc.)
<p>The Rushan Earthquake occurred on 7 December 2015 at 12.50 local time with an intensity of 7.2 on the Richter scale. The epicenter was 250 km north of Rushan and an estimated 10 km north of Lake Sarez in the Gorno Badkhashan Autonomous Oblast, Tajikistan.</p> <p>Numerous aftershocks have been recorded, some of which have resulted in further damage. The community of Basid also experienced damage from falling boulders triggered by the earthquake.</p> <p>The estimated total population of the most affected upper reaches of the Bartang Valley is 3,830 (862 families with 448 children of 0-15 y.o).¹⁴ This number is the minimum number of affected as these people have either experienced direct (e.g., housing damage, earthquake shock or indirect (e.g., loss of clinic, school</p>	

¹⁴ This number excludes registered population who are migrants.

Problems and priorities identified by the affected population

Need identified specifically for children:

Psychosocial Support (PSS) – to affected children/population. The medical personal and other community members we interviewed in Basid jamoat told us that during the first 3-4 days after the EQ, many people were scared to sleep in their houses and thus preferred to stay in the school, which is believed to be more safe as it is properly constructed comparing to their traditional houses. Medical records show that about 270 people (with roughly 30 children) were admitted at the local health center during these days due to anxiety and depression after earthquake. The health center distributed all the sedatives available in their stock. Recently the government delivered some medicines (antibiotics, liquids NaCl and etc.) to the clinic and also additional physicians were deployed for couple of days to support with provision of health services. Although few of the interviewed people emphasized the need for provision of PSS, it could have happened because their lacking necessary knowledge/skills to determine the problem, but nevertheless it seems that there is a need for that. Especially in a situation when aftershocks still take place in the affected areas.

Winter cloth for children – inclusively socks and underwear, especially for children/population remaining in Bartang valley and in coordination with partners. Target population: - households with belongings under collapsed houses OR to all as part of PSS. Any positive emotions with receipt of the aid, hopefully will help affected population to recover from the experienced shock.

Same approach can be applied to - school boxes/kits. Otherwise, the household with partially damaged houses said that could drag out their belongings, it was just under the dust.

The RCST informed partners that have distributed already some clothes to evacuated population in the center of Rushan. During evacuation with helicopters they were allowed to carry minimum things with them. Also, the management of the boarding school that accommodates 120 + children prepared the list of their cloth/shoes sizes in response to MoE request that supposedly will be used to provide with uniforms.

Food commodities – the government delivered some food commodities to affected communities and WFP also started distribution of food to evacuated population. Those are mainly include: w/flour, sugar, oil + vegetables and etc. There is no indication of distribution or plans to distribute any specific baby foods.

Source of information code **KI** - Key informant interviews **GD** - Group discussions **O** - Observation



Key issues identified, by section, by severity ranking

Key for severity ranking	Red	Severe situation: urgent intervention required
	Orange	Situation of concern: surveillance required
	Yellow	Lack of/unreliable data: further assessment required
	Green	Relatively normal situation or local population able to cope with crisis; no action required

Section	R	O	Y	G	Key issues identified (maximum of 3)	Recommendations
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Section	R	O	Y	G	Key issues identified (maximum of 3)	Recommendations
Population	R				Psychosocial support to children	To organize and deliver PSS to all affected children/population in the affected areas and those evacuated one.
Essential non-food items		O			Winter cloth / shoes	Plan and organize support in coordination with partners. RCST have already delivered some these items to evacuated population.
		O			Hygiene kits	
		O			Household kit	
Water supply			Y	G	For consumption	Population in affected areas use mainly water from unprotected spring for consumption. However some reports indicate that some irrigation canals were damaged that were used for drinking purposes as well.
			Y		Irrigation water	
Sanitation			Y		Access to latrines	Few of the private latrines sustained some damage in the visited village. Further information from other affected locations is needed.
Hygiene		O			Availability and access to hygienic items	To plan provision of assistance in coordination with other partners.
Other (specify)						

SECTION 1 POPULATION DESCRIPTION

1.1 Resource persons and other information sources

Niezbekov Niezbek – Head of the Jamoat
Odinaev Odina. Tel: 909198667- Director of the school #28

1.2 Registration:

1.2.1	Are the crisis affected people being registered, or have they been registered (Check one)?
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Not necessary <input type="checkbox"/> DNK
1.2.2	If yes, which by which institution(s)?
	Inter Agency Assessment Mission

1.3 Size of crisis-affected population:

1.3.1	Total estimated current population of site:	# People: 688
1.3.2	Source of these population data (several responses possible)	
	<input type="checkbox"/> Estimate by local authorities	<input type="checkbox"/> Estimated from # households and # people per household
	<input type="checkbox"/> Estimate by affected population	<input type="checkbox"/> Census/name list (specify date of census) _____
	<input type="checkbox"/> Registration	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other (specify) _____ data from local statistical office _____

1.4 Movement to and from this site:

1.4.1	Is the population at this site increasing, decreasing, or staying about the same?	1.4.2	If changing, by how much (note time period, e.g. # per day)
<input type="checkbox"/> Increasing	<input type="checkbox"/> Decreasing	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> About the same	_____ per _____

1.5 Displaced population (only complete this section if part or all of the affected population is made up of internally or internationally displaced people)

1.5.1	Quadrat location (or name) for place of origin of displaced people (If different displaced groups are in this site, indicate the origins separately for eac.)		
	As per the local government office, none from the affected village was relocated. The household with destroyed/damaged houses hosted by other community members		
1.5.2	Organisation of the settlement (Check all that apply. If different displaced groups are in this site, answer separately for each.)		
<input type="checkbox"/> Camp in rural area	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Staying with host families in a rural area	<input type="checkbox"/> Staying with host families in an urban area	<input type="checkbox"/> Collective settlement in large buildings
<input type="checkbox"/> Camp in urban area			
<input type="checkbox"/> DNK			
<input type="checkbox"/> Other (specify)			
1.5.3	Relations between the displaced and the host community? (Check all that apply.)		
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Host community willing to assist	<input type="checkbox"/> Tensions	<input type="checkbox"/> Other (specify)	<input type="checkbox"/> DNK

1.6 People dead, missing or injured due to the crisis

1.6.1	Dead	_____ 0 _____ People	last _____ days	<input type="checkbox"/> DNK
1.6.2	Missing	_____ 0 _____ People	last _____ days	<input type="checkbox"/> DNK
1.6.3	Injured	_____ 1 _____ People	last _____ 10 _____ days	<input type="checkbox"/> DNK

1.7 Vulnerable groups:

I.7.1 If there is information suggesting that some groups are under- or over-represented (e.g. women or girl children, ethnic minorities), explain here:	
One of the completely destroyed household is female-headed one. Also one child with physical and mental disability is living in the village.	
I.7.2 Estimated number of infants without mothers (or other long-term primary carers):	# ____none____

SECTION 3 WATER SUPPLY, SANITATION AND HYGIENE

3.1 Resource persons and other information sources

Niezbekov Niezbek – Head of the Jamoat
Odinaev Odina- Tel:909198667 Director of the school

3.2 Existing capacities and activities

	Organisation or person(s) responsible	Since when?	Normal / current activities	Limitations to capacity or performance (lack of staff, materials and equipment, funds, access etc.)
3.2.1 Water supply	FOCUS, UNDP	Long presence	Currently assessing the situation	Yet to be determined
3.2.2 Sanitation	UNICEF, FOCUS, UNDP	Long presence		
3.2.3 Hygiene	UNICEF, FOCUS, UNDP	Long presence	UNICEF prepositioned Hygiene kits in Focus warehouses.	Exact needs to be confirmed and interventions coordinated with other stakeholders.

3.3 Water supply

Water resources : note in this table data concerning sources of water available for the population at the site	3.3.1 Number of water sources of each type	3.3.2 Water source most used for human consumption at this site	3.3.3 Water source most used for animal consumption at this site	3.3.4 Any water sources producing dirty-looking water	3.3.5 Any sources for which it is likely that the quantity of water available will fall in the near future
Borehole or well with functioning motor pump		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Borehole or well with functioning handpump		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Protected spring		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Protected open well		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Piped water		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Unprotected spring		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Unprotected open well		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Surface water (<i>specify if a lake, a river or other</i>)		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Traditional water sellers (<i>specify the source</i>) _____		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Other (specify) _____		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Borehole or well with non-functioning handpump					
Borehole or well with non-functioning motor pump					

3.3.6 Average quantity of water used per day for all uses (in litres)				
Drinking, cooking and hygiene				
X <25 litres	<input type="checkbox"/> 26-50 litres	<input type="checkbox"/> 51-75 litres	<input type="checkbox"/> >75 litres	<input type="checkbox"/> DNK
Animals _____ 20 _____ l	Washing clothes _____ 10 _____ l	Other (specify) _____ l		

3.3.7 # minutes on average it takes to collect total water supply for a household (incl. travel, waiting and filling the containers)			
x 0 - 15	<input type="checkbox"/> 15 - 30	<input type="checkbox"/> 30 - 60	<input type="checkbox"/> > 60

3.4 Sanitation:

3.4.1 Percentage of people currently using each of the places listed below to go to defecate		
	Adults	Children
In the open, not in a defined and managed defecation area		
In a defined and managed defecation area		
In public toilets (pit latrines, pour-flush latrines, flushing toilets etc.)	x	X
In family toilets and shared family toilets (pit latrines, pour-flush latrines, flushing toilets etc.)	x	x
<input type="checkbox"/> DNK	<i>Check that each column adds up to 100</i>	

3.4.2 Average number of users per functioning toilet			
x ≤ 20	<input type="checkbox"/> 21-50	<input type="checkbox"/> 51 – 100	<input type="checkbox"/> > 100
<input type="checkbox"/> DNK			
3.4.3	Total # of functioning toilets _____ approximately one per household _____		
3.4.4	If there are latrines, are there separate facilities for girls and women?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No
3.4.5	Is there adequate lighting?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
3.4.6	If there are latrines, are the openings small enough to prevent children falling in?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No
		<input type="checkbox"/> DNK	<input type="checkbox"/> DNK

3.4.7 Presence of human faeces on the ground on and around the site		
<input type="checkbox"/> substantial presence close to shelters (<20m)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> no substantial presence	<input type="checkbox"/> DNK
<input type="checkbox"/> substantial presence close to water sources (<20m)	<input type="checkbox"/> no substantial presence	<input type="checkbox"/> DNK

3.5 Hygiene

Proportion of households possessing: (tick appropriate box)					
	Less than $\frac{1}{4}$	More than $\frac{1}{4}$, less than $\frac{1}{2}$	More than $\frac{1}{2}$, less than $\frac{3}{4}$	More than $\frac{3}{4}$	DNK
Soap	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Mosquito nets (in good condition)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Narrow-necked water container (e.g. Jerrycan)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

3.6 What are the priorities expressed by the population concerning water supply, sanitation and hygiene?

Hygiene kits for the households with damaged/destroyed houses. Water supply was not a concern as the local communities using the same source of water as before the disaster.