

Consolidated Winter Assistance Appeal For Earthquake-Affected Populations



Family which has not finished reconstruction of their house following 13 May 2012 Earthquake, Tavildara District .

Photo by UNDP DRMP.

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REACT Tajikistan

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Contents

1. CONTEXT	3
1.1. Country Profile	3
1.2. Humanitarian Coordination - REACT	3
2. DISASTER SUMMARY AND INITIAL RESPONSE	3
2.1. Rasht Valley Earthquake.....	3
2.2. Damage Assessment	3
2.3. Initial Assistance	3
3. OUTSTANDING REQUIREMENTS	4
4. Appeal Objectives	4
5.1. Shelter.....	4
5.2. WASH	4
5.3. Education	5
5.4. Cross-cutting	5
5. Sector-Specific Plans	5
6.1. Shelter.....	5
6.1.1 Provision of Coal for Winter Heating and Cooking	5
6.1.2 Provision of Door and Window Sets	5
6.2. WASH	5
6.2.1 Provision of Water Filters	5
6.2.3 Construction of Latrines	5
6.3. Education	5
6.3.1 School Repair.....	6
6.4. Cross-Cutting Issues.....	6
Annex A – Damage Assessment Summary	7
Initial Assessment - Housing	7
Initial Assessment - Health Sector	7
Initial Assessment - Education.....	7
Annex B – Recovery Support Provided To Date	8
Shelter	8
Health	8
Education.....	9
Annex C – Project Identification Sheets	10
Project Identification Sheet – Shelter – Coal and Stoves.....	10
Project Identification Sheet – Shelter – Doors and Window Sets	11
Project Identification Sheet – WASH – Drinking Water Supply - Filters	12
Project Identification Sheet – WASH – Sanitation facilities - Latrines	13
Project Identification Sheet – School Reconstruction	14

1. CONTEXT

1.1. Country Profile

Tajikistan is the poorest country of the former Soviet Republics. Total poverty was reported to be 47% in 2009 according to the World Bank, with the economy and wellbeing of many families reliant on remittances from labor migrants. These remittances, and migration, have increased, as a result of recent crises, but there remain large segments of the society who face daily challenges meeting basic needs for shelter, health, food, education and other needs, particularly in mountainous rural areas.

The country is replete with natural hazards such as flooding, mudflows, avalanches and landslides, as well as being located in one of the highest seismic zones globally. On an annual basis, the country experiences a range of local disasters, including an average of one damaging earthquake per year in addition to localized damage in the numerous flood, mudflow, landslides and avalanche hazard zones. Though the loss of human lives is usually relatively small, the damage to infrastructure, family assets and livelihoods can be significant, particularly given the high level of poverty and limited means of resilience. In fact, labor migration, a key element in the response to disaster, can actually increase social and economic vulnerability by removing essential labor from the reconstruction and recovery process.

1.2. Humanitarian Coordination - REACT

The Government of Tajikistan takes the lead in humanitarian response. International humanitarian assistance is coordinated through REACT (“Rapid Emergency Assessment and Coordination Team”), which is composed of 50 international and local organizations and co-chaired by the Chairman of the Committee of Emergency Situations (CoES) for the Government of Tajikistan, and the UN Resident Coordinator. (See [www.untj.org/ Disaster Management](http://www.untj.org/Disaster%20Management) for more details.) UNDP, through its Disaster Risk Management Programme (DRMP), provides the Secretariat for REACT. Five sub-national REACT groups coordinate at the local level, with groups in Kurgan-Tube and Rasht Valley relevant for this appeal.

2. DISASTER SUMMARY AND INITIAL RESPONSE

2.1. Rasht Valley Earthquake

A 5.7 Richter scale earthquake occurred on the night of 13 May 2012 in the Rasht Valley of central Tajikistan. The earthquake affected the districts of Nurabad, Rasht and Tavildara (at least 12 villages), impacting an estimated 1,591 people (227 families). A second earthquake occurred in the same area on 27 May 2012. Neither earthquake resulted in fatalities but led to considerable damage to housing, health facilities and schools.

2.2. Damage Assessment

An assessment of earthquake damage was completed by district-level Commissions on Emergency Situations, as per Government regulations. These assessments indicated that 100 houses and 3 schools were destroyed or severely damaged and unsafe for use, and 124 houses, 7 schools, 3 hospitals (including the district hospital in Tavildara) and clinics were partially damaged. Summary information on disaster damage can be found in **Annex A**. A full set of reports on the Rasht Earthquake can be found at <http://www.untj.org/coordination-mechanisms/disaster-management/disaster-situation-reports>.

2.3. Initial Assistance

The Government initiated a rapid relief program for the earthquake survivors. A total of \$1.6 million USD from Government resources was provided for shelter and other reconstruction or

repair needs, along with other immediate assistance (e.g., food and other basic supplies). Within this assistance, the Government, as the result of geotechnical assessments, agreed to relocate 45 families to seismically safer locations in southern Khatlon Province. Complementing the Government, a total of 252,713 USD in assistance was provided by REACT members. **Annex B** provides a summary of assistance provided to date. Additional information can be found in the [Relief and Recovery Update](#) report.

3. OUTSTANDING REQUIREMENTS

Following the initial assistance, the REACT Secretariat in cooperation with other REACT partners initiated a series of follow-up assessments to define progress in relief and recovery efforts and identify any outstanding issues. The results of these assessments can be found in **Rasht Valley Earthquake Extended Relief and Recovery Report** and **Rasht Valley Earthquake Extended Relief and Recovery Report – Update**, both available at <http://untj.org/coordination-mechanisms/disaster-management/disaster-situation-reports>. These reports have been shared with REACT partners, REACT Clusters and the Government of Tajikistan and discussed at REACT meetings.

Key humanitarian issues noted in the reports include:

- Water and sanitation conditions for 45 families relocated to southern Khatlon Province do not meet minimum humanitarian standards, and pose gender and conflict-related challenges. For instance, relocated families near Kumsangir are drinking irrigation water; women and children lack appropriate sanitation facilities.
- Families rebuilding their homes with Government assistance face a possible aggregate shortfall of \$732,000 USD in funding, placing a significant economic and social strain on the disaster survivors. For instance, families have sold possessions and are considering migration to cover unmet shelter needs.
- Not all families have been able to build or repair adequate shelter for winter use, posing health and safety concerns. For instance, a significant number of the families surveyed in Rasht Valley continue to live in damaged houses due to a lack of new shelter.
- Many affected families report not having secured sufficient fuel for winter heating and cooking needs, with the lack of fuel particularly severe for the relocated families. For instance, families near Kumsangir are reliant on reeds and grass for cooking and heating, a source totally inadequate when temperatures fall to or below freezing.
- Access to education was limited at the relocation sites.
- Limited progress has been made in repairing or replacing earthquake-affected schools, potentially placing students under additional risk from unsafe buildings and severe winter weather.
- Potential for conflict exists in the relocation sites in relation to access to education and land for farming.
- Gender issues were noted in the allocation of land ownership.

This **REACT Appeal** focuses on addressing these pressing issues through a combination of assistance through existing projects and activities and requests for additional assistance. Given the predominant focus on shelter, the **Appeal** is divided into **Shelter**, **WASH**, **Education** and **Cross-Cutting Issues** sections.

4. Appeal Objectives

5.1. Shelter

1. Assist earthquake survivors in meeting minimum shelter for winter needs.
2. Provide fuel to cover minimum winter heating and cooking needs.

5.2. WASH

1. Assure basic water and sanitation needs for relocated families.

5.3. Education

1. Assure access to adequate education for relocated children.
2. Repair or reconstruct schools affected by the earthquake.

5.4. Cross-cutting

1. Address conflict issues related to education and land access.
2. Assure gender-related issues related to land ownership and sanitation are addressed.

5. Sector-Specific Plans

Based on assessments conducted to date, assistance of the Shelter, WASH and Education Clusters and Cross-Cutting Issues will focus on the following activities. Project summaries can be found in **Annex C**. Note that the REACT Secretariat will continue to monitor relief and recovery needs and accomplishments related to the Rasht Valley Earthquake using existing funding.

6.1. Shelter

6.1.1 Provision of Coal for Winter Heating and Cooking

Recent assessments have identified a need for heating for the winter and cooking. If combustibles are not provided, avoidable cutting of limited wood supplies will occur, and conflict over access to natural resources can be expected, along with the negative health impacts of a lack of heat and poor food preparation. Coal is the fuel of choice given local availability and heat value per volume. A voucher system will be used where feasible. Appropriate stoves will be provided to limit fuel consumption and negative health impacts (including carbon monoxide poisoning and inhalation of smoke) to the 45 families in Kumsangir and Panj Districts. *Total cost of coal and stoves is estimated at USD 120,693 USD, including commodities, transport, management and monitoring.*

6.1.2 Provision of Door and Window Sets

Assessments indicate that a lack of doors and windows is a significant impediment to completing some of the reconstructed or repaired houses. A total of 45 families will receive a standard package of energy conserving doors and window sets which will enable them to finalize basic house structures as soon as possible. *Total estimated cost is \$ 39,486 USD, including commodities, transport, management and monitoring.*

6.2. WASH

6.2.1 Provision of Water Filters

Relocated populations in Kumsangir and Panj Districts lack safe access to water for consumption and other basic needs. Habitat for Humanity will construct and deploy a total of 45 bio-sand water filters and provide instruction on the filter use and maintenance. (The filters are constructed Kumsangir and have been distributed in the target area previously.) *Total estimated cost is 7,365 USD, including commodities, training, transport, management and monitoring.*

6.2.3 Construction of Latrines

In the face of a severe gap in safe and appropriate toilets for the relocated families in Kumsangir and Panj Districts, Save the Children will construct 45 "VIP" type latrines. Save the Children has constructed these latrines in the assistance area in the past, as well as following other disasters. *Total estimated cost is 25,425 USD, including commodities, training, transport, management and monitoring.*

6.3. Education

6.3.1 School Repair

Based on initial assessments and reassessments of damage to schools in the earthquake-affected area, UNICEF will reconstruct the school at Sabzi Qadam, Nurobod District. *The total estimated cost of the reconstruction is 300,000 USD.*

6.4. Cross-Cutting Issues

Current plans are for cross-cutting issues related to gender and conflict will be addressed through existing programs and projects (e.g., UNWoman) and that additional funding is not required at this time. However, if additional funding is needed, this **Appeal** will be revised. The REACT Secretariat will continue to monitor cross-cutting issues as part of normal practice.

Annex A – Damage Assessment Summary

Detailed assessment reports on the Rasht Valley Earthquake can be found at <http://www.untj.org/coordination-mechanisms/disaster-management/disaster-situation-reports>.

Initial Assessment - Housing

Summary of the damage caused to residential buildings is provided in the table below. According to the governmental assessment criteria, houses affected are grouped into two categories – “100% Damaged” (completely destroyed/in unlivable conditions/need to be replaced) and “50% Damaged” (severely damaged house with for instance a main wall or roof collapsed, but still can be rehabilitated and used for living). The Government’s immediate assistance and recovery support focused mainly on the households with houses in unlivable conditions (“100% Damaged”).

The Government made a decision that 45 households affected by the earthquake to be relocated to Kumsangir and Panj Districts of Khatlon Province and the remaining 179 affected households are rebuilding their houses in the original area of residence.

Damage to Residential Houses			
District	100% Damaged	50% Damaged	Total
Tavildara	90	76	166
Nurobod	5	38	43
Rasht	5	10	15
Total	100	124	224

Initial Assessment - Health Sector

The Tavildra Central District Hospital (CHD) and Childara health post were severely damaged by the earthquake. An assessment of the hospital conducted by the Tavildara District Government, Ministry of Health and Committee of Emergency Situations indicated damage totaled 900,000 Somoni (186,721 USD). The assessment indicated that the Tavildara CDH was unsafe for any further use.

Minor damages occurred at the following medical posts in Tavildara District: Shur, Langar, Shakob, Dashti Ork, Khamdara, Rubotnol (which was using private house as a medical post), Ezghand, and Sayod Health Centre and the Tavildara District Health Centre.

Initial Assessment - Education

UNICEF and Save the Children International carried out an assessment of the physical damage to schools in Rasht, Tavildara and Nurabad Districts. The structural assessments covered 12 schools among which 4 were identified unsafe for further use and the rest were rated with various degrees of damage.

Annex B – Recovery Support Provided

Detailed reports on extended relief and recovery from the Rasht Earthquake can be found at <http://www.untj.org/coordination-mechanisms/disaster-management/disaster-situation-reports>.

Shelter

Based on the assessments of the district level Commission on Emergency Situations, the Government channeled relief and recovery assistance to 224 affected families, including 179 families who remain at their place of normal residence and another 45 relocated to Kumsangir and Panj Districts, Khatlon Province.

The table **Construction Materials Provided by the Government** (right), summarizes assistance provided by the authorities to the affected families. Assistance was proportionally allocated to the affected families based on the extent of the damage to their houses, and also includes fuel for households' relocation. The Government also provided housing designs and bills of quantities for four types of new houses to guide reconstruction work.

All affected families received financial compensation of 100 Somoni (21 USD) per family (head of the household) plus an additional 50 Somoni (10 USD) for each household member. Out of 45 households relocated to Khatlon Province, 37 were relocated to Kumsangir District and 8 to Panj District. All relocated households retain ownership of the land in their place of origin.

Relocated families received the material assistance package indicated below. Provision of the assistance package was based on (a) the level of damage sustained and (b) the whether the original housing location was designated as unsafe for further use.

- Either 0.12 Ha (Kumsangir) or 0.10 Ha (Panj) of land for building a house and installing a garden.
- 1,500 Somoni (311 USD) loan, repayable in 3 years.
- 1,500 Somoni (311 USD) grant.
- Construction materials (see **Construction Materials Provided by the Government** table).

The total value of the Government assistance in terms of building materials is 5.85 million Somoni (1.21 million USD¹), together with 50 ton of diesel fuel, roughly 400,000 Somoni (82,987 USD), excluding the value of the land provided.

Construction Materials Provided by the Government		
Material	Unit	Total
Cement	Ton	1,522
Timber	M ³	1,442
Galvanized roofing sheets (1x2m)	Piece	14,664
Steel reinforcing bars	Ton	205

Health

Health Cluster partner agencies including the World Health Organization (with the Tajikistan National University), the Red Crescent Society of Tajikistan (RCST), UNICEF and Save the Children International (SCI) conducted psychosocial assessments as part of their response to the disaster. These assessments are described further below.

The psychosocial assessment conducted by the RCST covered 11 villages in the three districts. The assessment revealed that children and adults are experiencing high levels of stress and psychosocial interventions should be introduced, including trainings, parental awareness sessions, group counseling sessions, etc.

With support of WHO, a team from the TNU and the Ministry of Health (MoH) conducted a two-phased psychosocial assessment of the affected populations. Before the assessment work, the Cluster conducted one day training for 12 education department representatives, senior health specialist's staff of health centers in Tavildara and Nurabad Districts and staff of

¹ Calculated at 1 USD = 4.82 Somoni.

Save the Children International (SCI) and Operation Mercy. The training was followed by field work by psychologists and trained participants in Tavildara and Nurabad. The team worked in Rubatnol, Rubatnoli Gharibon, Chashmai Kabud Jamoats of Tavildara District in locations where school buildings were destroyed.

In Nurabad District, the team worked with children in summer camps. The team also conducted information and educational sessions with the affected populations on psychological trauma caused by disaster. Posters and instructions with basic information on provision of psychological support were distributed to the affected population.

The main purpose of the assessment of psychosocial state of the children by SCI was to understand the range of possible psychosocial problems that could emerge as a result of the earthquake. Over three days of assessment, 85 children between the ages of 2 and 18 were consulted from 11 villages in the 3 districts affected by the earthquake. The assessment concludes that a small percentage of children are suffering

from psychological distress and need support to deal with fear caused by the earthquake. The report also provides recommendations on overcoming the psychological stress caused by the earthquake.

Education

UNICEF and SCI carried out an assessment of the physical damage to schools in Rasht, Tavildara and Nurabad Districts. The structural assessments covered 12 schools among which 4 were identified unsafe for further use and the rest were rated with various degrees of damage.

A new school building is being constructed to replace the damaged School #12 in Rubotnol, (Childara Jamoat, Tavildara District) with funding from the President's Office. UNICEF is preparing estimates for rehabilitation of school # 38. Funds are mobilized for reconstruction of schools #25 and #65 in Nurobod District. UNICEF is supplying construction materials and partially covering the costs of labor.

Annex C – Project Identification Sheets
Project Identification Sheet – Shelter – Coal and Stoves

Appealing Agency	ACTED - Agency for Technical Cooperation and Development
Project Title	Winter Assistance to Earthquake-Affected Populations
Sector	Shelter
Objective	Provide energy source and energy efficient stoves for basic heating and cooking
Beneficiaries:	227 families
Implementing Partner	ACTED- Agency Contact: Rano Mansurova, Country Director, rano.mansurova@acted.com
Project Duration	30 days
Total Project Budget	120,692 USD
Funds Requested in 2012	120,692 USD

Needs

Assessments have identified a need for heating for the winter and cooking for 227 families affected by the Rasht Valley Earthquake. If fuel is not provided, unnecessary cutting of limited wood supplies and conflict over natural resources can be expected, as well as negative health impacts of a lack of heat and poor food preparation. Coal is the fuel of choice given availability and heat density. A voucher system for distribution will be used where feasible. Energy Efficient Stoves will be provided where needed to limit fuel consumption and economize fuel resources needed for heating and cooking purposes. It will also help to bring down negative health impacts (including carbon monoxide poisoning and inhalation of smoke).

Activities

- *Assess the types and quantity of fuel needed. (completed)*
- *Identify list of potential beneficiaries and final selection criteria. (completed)*
- *Consult with beneficiaries on fuel needs. (completed)*
- *Identify supplies and arrange for a voucher system where beneficiaries can collect coal from local commercial depots. (partially completed)*
- *Purchase coal and distribute vouchers or deliver coal where vouchers are not practicable (e.g., southern Khatlon).*
- *Purchase stoves as needed and distributed (distribution can include education on use of stoves by energy efficient as needed.)*
- *Monitor distribution process and resolve issues.*
- *Conduct an evaluation*

Outcome

Disaster survivors' basic heat and cooking needs met during 2012-2013 winter, with positive impacts on health status and assets available for other basic needs and recovery costs.

Estimated Budget				
Item	Unit	Quantity	Unit Cost (\$)	Total Cost (\$)
Fuel efficient stoves (Kumsnagir and Panj)	Each	45	250	11,250
Coal	Ton	590	150	88,500
Transportation, loading and unloading	Lump sum			3,000
Training	Per Training	10	120	1,200
Monitoring and evaluation	Lump sum			1,000
Project Support Costs		15%	104,950	15,743
Total				120,693

Project Identification Sheet – Shelter – Doors and Window Sets

Appealing Agency	ACTED - Agency for Technical Cooperation and Development
Project Title:	Rasht Earthquake Shelter Support for Winter
Sector:	Shelter
Objective:	Provide energy efficient doors and windows necessary to allow new/repared buildings to be used during the 2012-2013 winter
Beneficiaries:	45 families
Implementing Partner	ACTED- Agency Contact: Rano Mansurova, Country Director, rano.mansurova@acted.com
Project Duration:	60 days
Total Project Budget:	39,486 USD
Funds Requested in 2012:	39,486 USD

Needs

Assessments indicate that a lack of doors and windows is a significant impediment to completing some of the reconstructed houses and preventing relocated families from occupying new houses during the 2012-2013 winter. Alternative shelter is generally structures not appropriate for human occupancy during winter. Target families are struggling with a lack of energy resources for heating and cooking, and windows and entrance doors should be as energy efficient as possible. Windows are double-glazed and entrance doors are heat-insulated. The table below provides the number of doors and windows needed based on the number of living/sleeping rooms per type of house.² Based on Government-provided designs there is a need of **265 doors** (45 entrance doors and 220 doors between rooms) and **391 windows** for the target families.

House Type	Number	Doors Required	Windows Required	Total Doors	Total Windows
"1 room"	1	4	4	4	4
"2 room"	12	5	6	60	72
"3 room"	23	6	9	138	207
"4 room"	9	7	12	63	108
Total	45			265	391

Activities

- Assess need for doors and windows. (completed)
- Identify list of potential beneficiaries and final selection criteria. (underway)
- Identify optimal specifications for doors and windows. (underway)
- Procure door/window sets from local suppliers on urgent basis.
- Deliver and distribution of door/window sets to selected beneficiaries.
- Monitoring of distribution process Conduct an evaluation

Outcome

Disaster survivors able to inhabit new or repaired housing during the 2012-2013 winter.

Estimated Budget				
Item	Unit	Quantity	Unit Cost (\$)	Total Cost (\$)
Entrance Doors (heat-insolated)	Each	45	80	3,600
Doors between rooms	Each	220	53	11,660
Windows	Each	391	36	14,076
Transpiration, loading and unloading	Lump sum			4,000
Monitoring and evaluation	Lump sum			1,000
Project support cost	Subtotal	15%	34,336	5,150
Total				39,486

² Number of rooms refers to living/bedrooms. All house designed include kitchen and sanitary facilities.

Project Identification Sheet – WASH – Drinking Water Supply - Filters

Appealing Agency	Habitat for Humanity
Project Title:	Provision of bio-sand filters
Sector:	WASH
Objective:	Provision of safe drinking water and prevention of water borne diseases
Beneficiaries:	45 families in relocation sites of Kumsangir and Panj
Implementing Partner(s):	Habitat for Humanity - Agency Contact: Behruz Dadoboev, Program Development Manager, behruz@habitat.tj
Project Duration:	3 months
Total Project Budget:	7,365 USD
Funds Requested in 2012:	7,365 USD

Needs

Both relocation sites do not have access to safe or sufficient water for human use and other household needs (construction/gardens). The conditions at the Kumsangir site are worse than in Panj as people using water from an open nearby channel for consumption, however both sites need permanent safe water supplies.

Activities

- *Assessment of the relocation sites(to be conducted)*
- *Construction and provision of biosand filters*
- *Installation of the filters*
- *Provision of training on use and maintenance of the filters*

Outcome(s)

The 45 relocated families will have access to safe drinking water and possibilities of spread of water born diseases will be prevented.

Insert standard short Project Identification Sheet budget – see Recovery Framework for model. Summarize the following into the shorter format and remove.

Estimated Budget	
Item	Total Cost USD
Materials	4,148
Transportation	479
Staff salary	1,022
Travel allowance	717
Monitoring & Evaluation	1,000
Total	7,366

Project Identification Sheet – WASH – Sanitation facilities - Latrines

Appealing Agency	Save the Children³
Project Title:	Construction of 45 Latrines
Sector:	WASH
Objective:	Provision of relocated families with latrines
Beneficiaries:	45 relocated families in Southen Khatlon
Implementing Partner(s):	Save the Children - Agency Contact: Zuhro Murodova, Area Project Manager, zuhro.murodova@savethechildren.org
Project Duration:	1 month
Total Project Budget:	25,425 USD
Funds Requested in 2012:	25,425 USD

Needs

Lack of toilets in much of the developing world has created a major public health and environmental crisis. People at the relocation sites of Kumsangir and Panj are deprived from basic access to sanitation conditions and none of the families have toilets. This issue causes particular concerns among women.

Activities

- Assessment of the relocation sites
- Provision of the necessary materials for construction of the latrines
- *Construction of latrines*
- *Provision of instructions on use and maintenance of the toilets*

Outcome(s)

The 45 families will have access to save latrines thus preventing public health issues and environmental crisis.

Estimated Budget				
Item	Unit	Quantity	Unit Cost (\$)	Total Cost (\$)
Wooden One-Pit "VIP" Latrine	Each	45	565	25,425
Total				25,425

³ Agency Contact: Zuhro Murodova, Area Project Manager, zuhro.murodova@savethechildren.org

Project Identification Sheet – School Reconstruction

Appealing Agency	UNICEF
Project Title:	Reconstruction of Earthquake-Affected School
Sector:	Education
Objective:	Rebuild School #5
Beneficiaries:	435 students
Implementing Partner:	UNICEF - Agency Contact: Parviz Pulotov, Education Officer, ppulotov@unicef.org
Project Duration:	6 month
Total Project Budget:	300,000 USD
Funds Requested in 2012:	300,000 USD

Needs

The assessment carried out in May revealed that School # 5, in Sabzi Qadam village, Mujikharf Jamoat, Nurobod District, was constructed using mud and clay. According to current standards, the life span for such type of construction is 25 years. The school has exceeded its expected life span, has no seismic reinforcement and experienced damage as a result of the earthquake. The damage to this school was rated as D3 (Repair of the building is possible) during the initial assessment. However, the latest assessment (7 November 2012) showed a constant deterioration of the facility and a risk of collapse of the building. As a result, full reconstruction of school is needed.

Activities

- *Development of design and bill of quantities*
- *Identify contractor*
- *Monitor construction process.*

Outcome(s)

A total of 435 students will have access to a new school which meets national safety standards.

Item	Unit	Quantity	Unit Cost (\$)	Total Cost(\$)
Reconstruction of earthquake affected school	School	1	300,000	300,000
Total				300,000