Recovery Framework

Small Scale Disasters in Tajikistan

Including

Winter, Conflict and Gender Rapid Assessment Supplement

Disaster Risk Management Program

UNDP Tajikistan

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Executive Summary

Tajikistan is frequently subject to a range of disasters which have low or no mortality but have significant impacts on the affected communities. These disasters often result in severe damage or destruction of shelter, infrastructure and productive assets in one or more locations at the same time. In most cases, these disasters occur due to earthquakes or precipitation-related hazards such as floods, mud flows or landslides. The experience of responding to these types of disaster in recent years raised awareness that may of the needs and modalities of assistance were similar across the different disaster events. Further, it was recognized that the timelines with which recovery activities could start, as well as the scope and impact of recovery efforts, would be improved if many aspects of the recovery process could be planned before the occurrence of an actual disaster.

This **Recovery Framework** responds specifically to these points. The **Framework** provides conceptual background to the recovery process in general and describes the way in which recovery is accomplished in Tajikistan, including

(a) damage and needs assessment,
(b) appeal development,
(c) linking recovery to development,
(d) the coordination of relief and recovery assistance,
(e) the allocation of responsibilities during the recovery phase and
(f) cross-cutting issues.

The **Framework** reviews, by sector, a range of recovery issues related to earthquakes and flooding, including (a) the identification of data needs and analysis, (b) recovery options and opportunities, (c) an overall objective for sector-focused recovery, (d) a summary of gender differences in term of impact and recovery needs, (e) references to further information on developing recovery plans and projects, (f) special considerations covering issues which should be addressed in developing and executing sector-specific recovery plans and (g) risk reduction options.

This information is complemented by a set of Project Identification Sheets. These sheets are based on the format used in recovery appeals and provide likely objectives and recovery project activities for a range of expected recovery interventions. The Project Identification Sheets cover (a) rebuilding and repairing houses,

(b) developing new water supplies,
(c) repairing water supplies,
(d) latrine construction,
(e) hygiene campaigns,
(f) cash and food for work to repair agricultural infrastructure,
(g) provision of seeds and tools and livestock and fowl,
(h) expanded health care, epidemiological surveillance and psychological support,
(i) health care facility repair,
(j) school repair,
(k) livelihoods support and
(l) infrastructure repair.

The **Recovery Framework** was developed by the Disaster Risk Management Program, UNDP Tajikistan with funding from UNDP's Bureau of Crisis Prevention and Recovery. The development process included consultations with REACT partners and the Committee of Emergency Situations as well as with parties external to Tajikistan. The **Framework** is expected to undergo continued improvement based on the experience gained from future disaster recovery assistance.

This version of the **Recovery Framework** includes the **Winter, Conflict and Gender Rapid Assessment Supplement.**

Contents

1. Introduction

This document provides information necessary to prepare for disaster recovery activities both before and after a disaster. The document includes

- An overview of the recovery process in Tajikistan,
- Key elements to be considered in the recovery process and
- Recovery frameworks for the main recovery sectors[1].

Experience indicates that many of the aspects of responding to a disaster can be planned in advance. This advanced planning results in a more effective response and a shorter time during which lives and livelihoods are impacted by a disaster.

Pre-disaster planning most focused on actions needed immediately following a disaster to preserve life. Such pre-disaster preparations include risk assessments (to define where a disaster is likely to occur), establishing stockpiles, training individuals in first aid, search and rescue and other essential emergency skills, developing emergency plans and evacuation procedures and formulating plans for specific emergency actions.

A similar approach to pre-disaster planning for recovery is also possible. In many cases, recovery activities should start within the first week, or even days, after the onset of a disaster. If much of the planning for recovery activities is completed before a disaster than the time needed to begin recovery is shortened, and the overall impact of the disaster will be reduced.

Experience indicates that many of the aspects of post-disaster recovery in Tajikistan are common across most of the disasters experienced in the country. For instance, repairing or rebuilding shelter or restoring water supplies are common post-disaster recovery requirements in Tajikistan. As well, livelihoods support and re-establishing income producing activities are common post-disaster needs.

While no two disasters are the same, this **Recovery Framework** provides standardized plans and procedures which can be put in place before a disaster to allow recovery to start as soon as possible following a disaster. Even if these plans need to be adjusted to reflect the specifics of a disaster, the existence of recovery plans will enable this process to proceed quickly and with more detail than if pre-disaster plans did not exist.

This **Recovery Framework** was developed by the Disaster Risk Management Program, UNDP Tajikistan in consultation with REACT and the Committee of Emergency Situations and Civil Defense and external parties. Funding for the **Framework** was financed by UNDP's Bureau for Crisis Prevention and Recovery. The **Recovery Framework** is expected to evolve as experience gained in Tajikistan on improving the effectiveness of recovery assistance following disasters.

[1] The term "Cluster" is used interchangeably with "sector" in this document, with the latter term used primarily where there are not official Interagency Standing Committee Clusters established in Tajikistan.

2. Objective

The objective of this recovery framework is to provide sufficient guidance, in terms of plans, procedures and specifications, to enable the rapid implementation of recovery activities following a disaster.

This framework is limited to disasters which affect less than 10,000 persons, destroy less than 200 house units[2], or damage or destroy a total of 600 housing units within a two month period in different locations. The recovery response to this scale of disaster is expected to be within the direct management capacity of Government of Tajikistan and REACT partners and not require the influx of a significant number of recovery staff or total funding in excess of $10 million.

3. Recovery Requirements

The basic requirement for recovery is to enable the affected populations to return to conditions as near as possible to those conditions which existed before the disasters. In addition, it is generally accepted that the recovery process should incorporate measures to reduce the risk of similar disaster in the future. This said, risk reduction efforts should not unnecessarily slow overall recovery efforts and should, where possible, be incorporated into the pre-disaster recovery planning.

Guiding Principles for (Early) Recovery

- National ownership – Recovery led by national authorities
- National capacity utilization and support – Government and private sector involved and key to recovery
- Community-centered approach - The involvement of disaster survivors in all aspects of recovery, including assessment, planning and monitoring.
- Conflict prevention and risk reduction – Avoid recovery assistance becoming the source of future conflict and using recovery to reduce future risk.
- Promoting gender equality – All disaster survivors should participate in and benefit from the recovery process.
- Transparency and accountability – The process of recovery, and how assistance is being used, should be clear to all, including those who have provided assistance and those who may not receive assistance.

From **Early Recovery Guidance Note**, Cluster Working Group on Early Recovery, 2008
http://www.humanitarianreform.org/humanitarianreform/Portals/1/cluster%20approach%20page/clusters%20pages/Early%20R/ER_Internet.pdf

Note that, because recovery is intended to return disaster survivors to living conditions as similar as possible to those which existed before a disaster, the indicators of minimally adequate assistance, as practiced in Tajikistan, may exceed those found in the *Sphere Standards for Humanitarian Assistance*. At the same time, the Sphere Standards, as indicators of basic human needs, should be met in all aspects of recovery planning and implementation. Specifically, standards with respect to cross-cutting issues (environment, gender, protection, age, and health status) should be incorporated into recovery plans and activities. Further, and particularly in terms of hazard risk reduction, the potential impacts of climate variability and change should be integrated into the design and implementation of recovery activities.

[2] "House unit" refers to the combination of sleeping, cooking and storage structures common in rural Tajikistan.

4. Early Recovery

As part of the humanitarian reform process following the 2004 South Asia Tsunami a need was identified to begin recovery efforts immediately after life-saving efforts had come to an end, often within days of a disaster. The impetus for *early* recovery, i.e., is not waiting for weeks or months to assess, plan and implement recovery, arose from the realization that disaster survivors themselves begin the recovery process as soon as rescue operations stop. As a result, if recovery assistance is to be effective, it must start shortly after the end of the rescue phase and continue to support the disaster survivors through the months and years needed to complete the physical and social recovery process.

Early Recovery

"…is a multidimensional process of recovery that begins in a humanitarian setting. It is guided by development principles that seek to build on humanitarian programmes and catalyze sustainable development opportunities. It aims to generate self sustaining, nationally owned, resilient processes for post crisis recovery. It encompasses the restoration of basic services, livelihoods, shelter, governance, security and rule of law, environment and social dimensions, including the reintegration of displaced populations."

From **Early Recovery Guidance Note**, Cluster Working Group on Early Recovery, 2008 http://www.humanitarianreform.org/humanitarianreform/Portals/1/cluster%20approach%20page/clusters%20pages/Early%20R/ER_Internet.pdf.

The focusing on recovery needs early after the end of the rescue phase resulted in an effort to call attention to these *early* recovery needs. "Early recovery has three broad aims:

1. Augment ongoing emergency assistance operations by building on humanitarian programmes.
2. Support spontaneous recovery initiatives by affected communities.
3. Establish the foundations for longer-term recovery."[3]

Over time, it has been recognized that recovery is actually a long term process which should start immediately (early) after a disaster but which needs to be a continuous process of providing appropriate social, technical and material assistance to disaster survivors. The description of early recovery above applies to all phases of the recovery process and all the mechanisms and processes used to support recovery.

[3] From **Early Recovery Guidance Note**, Cluster Working Group on Early Recovery, 2008 http://www.humanitarianreform.org/humanitarianreform/Portals/1/cluster%20approach%20page/clusters%20pages/Early%20R/ER_Internet.pdf.

5. Disaster Recovery Planning

Disaster recovery planning takes place in two phases:

Before a disaster, using risk assessment data and analysis, scenarios and other means, to identify the process and requirements for recovery from a possible specific disaster in a specific location or type of location.

Following a disaster, where there is a need to quickly develop and implement recovery plans to ensure a rapid recovery process. These plans are based on policy decisions (see right for **Government Policies**) and the results of damage and needs assessments (see following section). The challenge with post-disaster recovery planning is that the time-frame for this planning process is often a matter of days, which puts considerable stress on the planners and planning process.

Recovery Policies
Government of Tajikistan

The following policies have been generally applied for recovery in recent disasters by the Government:

- Disaster survivors receive gratuitous payments following a disaster.
- Disaster survivors can receive low interest loans.
- All housing with significant damage due to a disaster will be replaced or repaired.
- Disaster-affected families will be relocated if they live in places considered subject to high risk.
- In the case of relocation, where more than one core family (parent and child) lived in a destroyed compound, one core family will receive a new house and the other core families will receive land and materials to construct a new house.
- Housing replacement and relocation will happen in the shortest period possible.
- Housing and other construction will be funded through contributions from the private or government sectors.
- Food and other basic support will be provided to disaster survivors during the recovery process.
- Disaster survivors will be involved in house reconstruction where possible.
- The provision of electricity access, schools, clinics, markets and water systems will be included in a relocation site.

Both the pre and post disaster planning process involve the following elements:

- An assessment of damage, a real-time assessment in the case of a disaster, or a risk assessment/scenario-based assessment in the case of pre-disaster planning.
- An identification of recovery requirements, in terms of policy (what is the recovery expected to accomplish) and practice (what assistance will be provided to what sectors, with what priorities). As noted above, Tajikistan has been relatively clear on recovery policy in practice, but the details of what assistance will be provided, when and to whom is often left to be developed for each disaster.
- Development of a recovery plan. The plan should be based on the policies and practices decided and identify ways in which the damage caused by the disaster will be addressed to a point of full recovery.
- Integration of the preferences and expectations of the disaster survivors into recovery plans. This is often the most complicated part of recovery. It can be hard for the disaster survivors to make the time for focus group consultations or to be actively involved in recovery planning. Before a disaster, it is often hard to get potential disaster victims to think about disasters and what they will want in terms of recovery assistance following a disaster. However, methods have been developed to address both challenges and these should be applied in the context of pre or post disaster recovery planning.
- Funding for recovery. In recent disasters, the Government has encouraged the private and government sectors to participate in recovery, particularly through the construction of houses. REACT-mobilized funding for recovery less than the support mobilized by the Government and

focused in a number of different areas. The relative strengths of the Government and REACT in recovery need to be considered in deciding who seeks funding for what part of the recovery effort.

- Recovery management and monitoring. Effective recovery involves the integrated planning and coordination of an often wide range of diverse actions to restore livelihoods, food security, public services, basic infrastructure, local government capacities, housing, etc., in the affected area. These actions are all linked and should proceed in unison: It makes no sense for disaster survivors to move into houses without toilets or water. One key element to this process is an inter-cluster mechanism to ensure recovery efforts can be effectively managed and monitored.

In Tajikistan, most disasters receive considerable senior management oversight immediately following the disaster. This oversight tapers off over time, sometimes in a matter of weeks. International good practice indicates that successful and timely recovery requires a dedicated structure responsible for the full management of the recovery process, from planning through to the symbolic ending of the recovery phase. This approach

- Improves overall short and long term coordination,
- Assures completeness with which recovery assistance is provided (i.e., that all recovery needs are addressed),
- Helps ensure that recovery projects are not left only partially completed, due to funding or other limitations) and
- Ensures that all recovery needs are met, particularly where a variety of locations are affected but some locations receive more initial attention than others.

6. Risk Assessments and Recovery Planning

Risk assessments can be very useful in planning the recovery process and thus contribute to more timely and effective recovery outcome. The data and analysis from a risk assessment can be used to identify the location, impact and likelihood of disasters in a specific location. This information can identify in advance the magnitude of physical damage to be expected from a specific level of disaster intensity. Impact information can be used to identify what scale of physical reconstruction will be needed, as well as the quantification of the materials (e.g., cement, wood, sand) needed to accomplish reconstruction.

Risk assessment results are also useful in planning for relocation of at-risk populations from highly at-risk sites or locations which are frequently affected by disasters. The risk assessment results can also be used to identifying risk reduction measures, such as changes in building methods and materials, which can be implemented as part of the rebuilding process.

Finally, risk assessment data can be used to identify the human scale of the disaster, for instance numbers which may be affected, and potential economic damage. This analysis can be used to plan for the level of social services needed after a disaster, for instance for counseling or providing psychological support, as well as measures to re-establish economic activity through survivor-focused (e.g., livelihoods) and general economic recovery measures.

The Government of Tajikistan and REACT members continue to develop risk assessment tools and procedures. As these tools are perfected they can be use in a scenario-based process to define overall and sector-specific (e.g., WASH) recovery plans for specific types of disasters and locations.

7. Early Warning and Recovery Planning

Early warnings of climate-related hazard events (e.g., mud flows, flooding) are often issued on a seasonal basis (e.g. mid-winter for the spring) and from a week to days before expected events. These warnings provide an opportunity to

- Review and update existing recovery plans for specific locations or areas (e.g., a river basin subject to flooding), specifically ensuring that information about costs and available of recovery resources are up-to-date, and,
- Modify plans to account for the local conditions in the areas which are expected to be affected by a possible disaster. This can include:
    - Updating data on the number of houses at risk,
    - Collecting information on typical livelihoods in the area at risk and how these might be affected by the potential disaster, and,
    - Verifying responsibilities for recovery actions with the lead organizations involved.

In short, early warnings provide time for recovery plans to be reviewed and brought up-to-date in the same way that warnings provide an opportunity for relief plans to be updated. Both should happen at the same time, and in a coordinated manner.

8. Relief, Transition and Recovery

Conceptually, relief assistance should flow smoothly into recovery efforts. In reality, intense efforts to provide relief often result in a lack of attention to planning and preparing recovery.

Many post-disaster assistance operations institute a period of *transition* between immediate relief and full scale recovery (repair, reconstruction, rehabilitation, construction) activities. This transition is normally used to conduct assessments, develop recovery plans, conduct consultations with disaster survivors and secure funding.

In Tajikistan, a transition period is usually not used. The Government focus is to move disaster survivors from a relief setting immediately to full recovery (i.e., restoration of shelter, health care, education, livelihoods, etc.) as quickly as possible. One reason for this rapid movement is that severe winter weather is usually only a matter of months away from a disaster. To delay recovery with a transitional phase could mean that disaster survivors are forced to face several months of severe cold weather before securing adequate shelter and other basic services.

The result is that recovery plans need to be available immediately following a disaster, a process which is supported with this recovery framework. At the same time, the frameworks provided in this document need to be updated based on disaster impact assessments and incorporate input from survivors. This process needs to occur at the same time as relief operations start, and thus needs dedicated staffing and resources in addition to those allocated to relief efforts, and access to decision makers to approve recovery plans.

9. Integrated Recovery Assistance

Effectively recovery assistance requires that all the aspects of the recovery process be integrated into one comprehensive approach. Whereas post-disaster relief is often marked by a slow emergence of a coordination structure, effective recovery requires a fully coordinated approach involving the affected populations in the development and provision of a package of support which will help the survivors recover from the disaster.

The process of developing an integrated recovery assistance package begins with a common damage and needs assessment process and development of a comprehensive recovery plan. Once a comprehensive recovery plan is approved (with input from the affected populations), there are parallel needs to (a) ensure the assistance provided through the plan is delivered in a coordinated manner and (b) any gaps in planned assistance are identified and addressed (a process which may require advocacy with donors, REACT partners and the Government).

REACT provides a structure for this coordination process among its members as well as with the government. Under the guidance provided by the Interagency Standing Committee, UNDP is charged with coordinating (early) recovery assistance through a recovery cluster. The focus of recovery coordination in Tajikistan by UNDP is not to supplant the work of specific clusters but to (a) provide a venue for discussions on recovery policy and process within REACT (and including with the REACT Steering Committee) and with the Government, as needed, (b) coordinate the flow of information on recovery efforts (through the REACT Secretariat) and (c) identify and propose ways to address gaps which may develop in the delivery of recovery assistance through advocacy or other means.

10. Recovery and Development

There can be confusion between the mechanisms and outcomes of recovery and development. In reality, the difference between the two processes can be a matter of degree rather than absolute, especially in the final stages of recovery efforts.

However, it is important to recognize key differences between the two processes so that implementation timelines, purpose, outcomes and content are not confused, by the organizations providing assistance and the disaster survivors receiving this assistance. These differences are summarized in the following table.

Feature	Recovery	Development
Purpose	Return conditions to pre-disaster normal, with risk reduction as possible	Move conditions forward from current status with risk reduction an integral part of the process
Start-up	Immediately after a disaster to a year later	Months or years after conceptualization
Duration	Up to 3 years, not renewable	3 to 5 years, renewable
Nature of assessment and design	Often rapid assessments with subsequent updates; flexibility in design.	Slow assessments, often taking months to years; little flexibility in design
Time required from design to implementation	Days to months	Months to years

Funding	Can be difficult to secure as recovery may be seen as too short for development funding and too long term or not focused on immediate life saving needs for disaster funding.	Funding based on long term plans and allocations which have limited flexibility and well define parameters.
Detail of project design	Often leaves considerable detail to implementation process (describes how rather than what will be done) with fuzzy time frames	Provides considerable detail on what will be done and how it will be done, with clear time frames
Innovation	May attempt to introduce innovation (e.g., changing building methods) but such efforts are limited by scope and length of recovery project.	Can introduce innovation and take a long view in terms of adoption
Value	Tens of thousands to tens of millions	Tens of millions to hundreds of millions
Project management	Often flexible with high turn-over	More rigid with less turn-over
Staffing	Short term staffing; no long term employment possible, staff often filling roles outside their training/experience	Long term staffing; longer term employment possible; staff with specific skills and experiences required by the project.
Types of projects	Variable, many with multiple objectives and outcomes	Generally well focused, with few objectives and outcomes
Coordination	Flexible, using temporary structures and REACT	Formal, using structures such as Donor Coordination Council
Monitoring	At times superficial, more often of output indicators	Formal, more often of outcome indicators.
Reporting	Very frequently (monthly) or very infrequently (once at end of project)	Semi-annually and at end of project
Evaluations	Quick and superficial	Lengthy and in-depth
Beneficiary participation	Variable, but often less than good practice	Variable, but often less than good practice

11. Needs Assessment and Recovery Planning

The Government conducts a *physical damage* assessment following a disaster. This process is usually led by the Committee of Emergency Situations with representatives from national, regional and local government (See Annex A for the GoT assessment format.) This damage assessment is endorsed by the Government Commission managing the disaster and forms the basis for physical recovery planning and assistance.

REACT usually conducts a *damage and needs assessment* (DNA) following a disaster and the results are used to guide appeals for assistance as well as assistance requests by individual organizations (The REACT damage and needs assessment form can be found in Annex B and is also available in electronically.)

The REACT damage and needs assessment format is more detailed than the Government assessment and provides the information needed

- To justify recover assistance and

- Provide the data needed for recovery planning.

Once the broad policy and outcomes of recovery have been defined, the two damage assessment results can be used to develop a document detailing recovery needs and assistance requirements. This document may be in the form of a recovery plan, an appeal for assistance, or both.

12. Cross-Cutting Issues

Recovery plans and activities are required to consider seven basic cross-cutting issues: Children, Older people, Disabled people, Gender, Protection, HIV/AIDS status and the Environment. Key references on how to address these issues can be found in the box below.

The process of incorporating these cross-cutting issues into recovery begins with considering each of the seven issues as part of the impact assessment process. At the project planning stage, each issue can be addressed through the way a project is to be implemented. For instance, the impact of a disaster on the mental health of children can become part of an overall health-focused recovery project. Or projects can be designed specifically to address one or several cross-cutting issues, for instance a project focusing on the needs of elderly female disaster survivors which includes a component on protection.

Cross-cutting issues also influence the way a project is designed and implements. Consideration of gender should include impacts on, and recovery needs of, both men and women. Considering gender should lead to recovery projects which provide balanced assistance to address the needs of each group, if these needs are different.

It is widely recognized that different genders are affected differently by disasters and can have different, and diverse, recovery needs. As a result, specific attention should be given to (a) assessing how a disaster has impacted different genders differently and (b) how different types of assistance and approaches are needed to ensure gender needs are clearly addressed in recovery assistance.

Similarly, projects should be implemented in ways which minimize possible negative environmental impacts, bringing immediate benefits to the disaster survivors and not creating conditions for new disasters in the future. New set of guidance, tools and training on environmentally sustainable recovery, the **Green Recovery and Reconstruction Toolkit**, can be found at www.green-recovery.org.

Key References – Cross-Cutting Issues

The following links provide initial access to additional information on specific cross-cutting issues.

Children	http://lamar.colostate.edu/~loripeek/ResourceList.pdf
Older people	http://www.helpage.org
Disabled people	http://www.handicap-international.fr/fileadmin/documents/publications/DisabilityChecklist.pdf
Gender	http://www.reliefweb.int/library/GHARkit/
Protection	http://oneresponse.info/GlobalClusters/Protection/Documents/IDP%20Handbook_FINAL%20All%20document_NEW.pdf
HIV/AIDS status	http://www.humanitarianreform.org/humanitarianreform/Portals/1/cluster%20approach%20page/clusters%20pages/Gender/Gender%20Toolkit%202/i-%20IASC%20HIV%20in%20Emerg.pdf
Environment	http://proactnetwork.org/, http://postconflict.unep.ch/humanitarianaction/, www.green-recovery.org .

13. Institutional Responsibilities for Recovery

The following table presents a general outline of the institutional parties and responsibilities for recovery activities in Tajikistan[4]. The task areas are divided into two groups:

- Recovery Management, covering the planning, supporting and coordinating the recovery process, and
- Recovery Operations, covering the implementing agreed recovery activities.

Note that the Government has the overall and specific lead of recovery activities. REACT members playing a supporting role, although this supporting role does not exclude implementing specific recovery projects.

The on-site management of recovery is usually accomplished through the establishment of a *Commission* charged with the recovery (and often rescue and relief) and a local secretariat. The *Commission* is usually headed by a senior government official (e.g., Deputy Prime Minister) with a deputy from the local government. The *Commission* is usually composed of representatives of all government and semi-official structures in the disaster affected area and generally representing the lead and functional organizations noted in the following table. CoES often serves as the Secretariat to the *Commission*.

A *Commission's* activities usually are transferred to the most senior local level government official over time. For instance in a disaster affecting on district, the Chairman of the district may take on responsibility for the recovery process after the first month of involvement of authorities from the Provincial and national levels.

REACT partners (or Regional REACT Coordinators) have been included in the *Commission* on an ad hoc basis. At the same time, local officials, and particularly where REACT partners have been working with CoES and local communities on disaster risk management, tend to look towards REACT partners as a source of recovery assistance, particularly in dealing with sectors (e.g., the most vulnerable, livelihoods) which are not normally a focus on Government-incited recovery efforts.

Monitoring and reporting on the recovery process and outcomes has been uneven. REACT reporting tends to focus on immediate relief. Government reporting on recovery tends to be distributed among various offices (although CoES is reported to have the lead on this reporting – see below), hidden within internal reporting channels and not made public until the end-of-the-year government reporting process, if at all.

As a result, it can be difficult to ascertain progress on recovery, or to monitor whether specific organizational responsibilities are being met over the short term (e.g., weeks or months). Media reports tend to cover plans (e.g., plans to build a certain number of houses) and specific events (e.g., a presentation of houses) but without reference to overall or sector-specific recovery plans or accomplishments.

[4] This table is based on a similar table developed by the Committee of Emergency Situations and is subject to revision based on a government review.

Task	Responsibilities	Lead Organization	Support Organizations
Recovery Management			
1. Planning	Planning for the disaster rehabilitation	Ministry of Economic Development and Trade. State Institution "Central Project Co-ordination of disaster management. regulation of the Government of Tajikistan, #318 of 01.06.2007	Ministry of Finance, State Commission of Emergency Situations, REACT
2. Finance	Funding for rehabilitation, including liaison with international financial institutions.	Ministry of Finance. Law of Republic of Tajikistan "On budget of the Republic of Tajikistan"	Ministry of Foreign Affairs, REACT
3. Media Relations	Coordinates coverage of the disaster recovery by the media.	The State Committee of Television and Radio	Ministry of Foreign Affairs
4. Recovery Information and Monitoring	Up-to-date information on recovery, including information collection, monitoring, analysis and presentation (e.g., using GIS).	Ministry of Economic Development and Trade.	Department for Protection of Population and Territory and Information Management and Analytical Centre of CoES
5. Customs	Entry of rehabilitation supplies into the country on an expedited basis.	Customs Service under Government of Tajikistan, regulation #2812 of 2006	Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Ministry of Economic Development and Trade
6. Foreign Assistance	Provision of foreign monetary and real assistance for rehabilitation	Ministry of Foreign Affairs	Ministry of Economic Development and Trade, REACT
Recovery Operations			
1. Health Care	Provides continued health care to disaster survivors and leads rehabilitation actions in the health sector.	Ministry of Health, regulation of Republic of Tajikistan "On protection of public health", #419 of 15.05.1997	Private hospitals, REACT, especially Tajik Red Crescent, UNICEF and WHO, Ministry of Defense
2. Food Security	Assures minimally adequate food supplies for all disaster survivors.	Council on Food Security under the GoT, regulation # 359 of 01.08.2011,	Ministry of Agriculture, "Taikmotlubot" (Tajik Consumers Union), REACT, especially WFP, Private Sector
3. Water Supply	Provides minimally adequate potable water to disaster survivors and leads re-establishment of normal water supplies.	Local government, regulation of the Republic of Tajikistan "On Drinking Water and Water supply", #670 29.12.2010	Vodocanal, Rural Water Supply Service, REACT, especially Tajik Red Crescent, UN Emergency Reserve Tajikistan and UNICEF; Private Companies
4. Sanitation	Reestablishes normal sanitation conditions for disaster affected areas and assures epidemiological surveillance.	The State Sanitary and Epidemiological Service of the Republic of Tajikistan, Government of Tajikistan, regulation #186 of 03.04.2007	Local government, REACT, especially Tajik Red Crescent, UNICEF and WHO.
5. Shelter	Reestablished normal shelter for disaster survivors, and manages transitional shelter when needed.	Agency for Construction and Architecture, Regulation #614 of 28.12.2006,	Local government, REACT, especially UN Emergency Reserve Tajikistan, Tajik Red Crescent; Private sector.
6. Agriculture	Reestablish normal agricultural activities and reconstructs irrigation and other agriculture-related infrastructure, as needed.	Ministry of Agriculture, Regulation of the Government of Tajikistan, #191 of , 04.26.2008	Ministry of Melioration and Water Resources, REACT, especially FAO; Private sector
7. Energy (heating, electricity)	Restores adequate electrical and heating capacities for normal conditions.	Ministry of Energy and Industry, the regulation of Government of Tajikistan, #605 of 28.12.2006,	Baki Tajik, Tojikgaz, Talco, Private sector
8. Education	Reestablish normal education structure and cycles, and ensures the appropriate provision of temporary education when needed.	Ministry of Education The regulation of Government of Tajikistan, #594 of 28.12.2006.	REACT, especially SCF and UNICEF

9. Social Welfare	Ensures the provision of welfare services (including psyo-social support) to disaster affected populations.	Ministry of Labour and Social Protection Affairs, the regulation of # 600 of 28.12.2006	Local government, REACT, especially SCF, UNICEF, UNHCR, Private sector
10. Livelihoods (non-farm)	Restore livelihoods of small, medium and large scale commercial actors.	Ministry of Economic Development and Trade.	Local government, local commercial associations including cooperatives and similar organizations, and REACT, especially including UNDP, SCF, Mercy Corps, IOM, Tajik Red Crescent, Mission East, and UNWoman.

14. REACT Recovery Plans Post Disaster - The Appeal Process

REACT usually issues an appeal for assistance following a significant disaster or set of disasters affecting Tajikistan. What constitutes a *significant* disaster is not clearly defined but tends to be when

- There has been a loss of life of more than several persons, and/or
- Hundreds of people are affected in a short period of time, and
- There is a loss of more than 100 house or other infrastructure and,
- It is likely that the disaster survivors cannot recover immediately using their own resources and local government assistance.

These criteria are usually met with quick-onset disasters such as earthquakes, floods, landslides, mud flows or heavy snowfall. In some cases, a single event such as an earthquake can be considered a disaster. In other cased, a number of events in different locations at the same time (e.g., flooding) can be considered together as large enough set of smaller disasters to require formal recovery assistance.

Other disasters, such as severe food insecurity, which can arise from a variety of causes, can also be subject to an REACT appeal. However, the recovery element of an appeal for such a disaster may be more complex than an appeal for rapid onset disasters.

A REACT appeal is usually issued within four weeks after a (short on-set) disaster and includes the following elements:

- A summary of the impact of the disaster and recovery needs,
- A summary assessment of impact and recovery needs by sector (e.g., WASH) and recovery objectives,
- A set of one page recovery project identification sheets which detail specific recovery project objectives, activities, outcomes and funding requirements.
- Annexes providing the results of damage-needs assessments.

This recovery appeal should not be confused with an appeal for relief assistance which may be issued after a disaster, in some cases by individual organizations based on preliminary damage estimates. In many cases, it is more efficient to not issue a separate overall relief appeal and focus attention on recovery needs, which can incorporate relief needs (e.g., food aid, health care) while recovery is taking place.

A recovery appeal is usually managed by the REACT Secretariat, at times with support from the Regional OCHA office in Almaty or the OCHA office in Dubai. A REACT meeting is often called to agree to the need for a recovery appeal and to set the objectives for the recovery assistance. A series of consultations with REACT partners usually takes place before and after this meeting. Information for the summary of the disaster and recovery comes from damage and needs assessments, government reports and appeals and other sources and is compiled by the Secretariat.

The sections of the appeal on specific sectors (e.g., food security) are complied by the respective Cluster lead organization through a process which includes

- Consultations to agree to recovery needs, objectives and indicated types of assistance,
- Submission of specific project proposals which address the overall sectoral recovery objective and
- Review of the project proposals to ensure they comply with the recovery needs and objectives agreed by the sector/Cluster.

A recovery appeal may have a “soft” or “hard” launch. A hard launch is through a public event (e.g., presentation of the appeal by the UN Resident Coordinator and a Minister). A soft launch is without such events but with dissemination through the REACT mailing list and by REACT partners.

The REACT Secretariat has responsibility to follow-up on the response to a recovery appeal to document what assistance was provided and to provide periodic reports on this assistance. Funding for an individual project is the responsibility of each party asking for assistance, although the REACT Secretariat can assist in organizing events and circulating reports to increase the awareness of potential funders of the need to fund the appeal.

15. Recovery Plans by Sector/Cluster

15.1. Overview

The following sections provide information on possible recovery assistance for up to moderate sized disasters in Tajikistan (as defined earlier in the Framework). The information provided includes the following:

- A summary of the expected impacts due to either flooding or an earthquake related to the sector. Note that the focus is on two types of disaster but the information provided may be applicable to other types of disasters.
- An identification of assessment (data) needs and analysis in relation to what is normally collected through the REACT DNA and GoT assessments. (REACT and GoT assessments are expected to be completed in each case.)
- A summary of recovery options and opportunities.
- A common overall objective for recovery in the sector for use by the Cluster in developing a sector-wide recovery strategy.
- A summary of gender differences in term of impact and recovery needs.
- Reference to further information on developing recovery plans and projects.
- Special considerations covering issues which should be addressed in developing and executing sector-specific recovery plans.
- Risk reduction options.
- Project identification sheets (similar to those used in the Appeal process). These sheets focus on the most likely recovery efforts with the most significant impact. Other projects can be proposed, using the same format, within the overall objective set for recovery in a sector or by a Cluster.

The information below is to provide a framework to guide work by Clusters and Cluster members in developing recovery programs and project. The actual development of programs and project should be based on

1. Risk assessments before a disaster or
2. Damage and needs assessments following a disaster.

15.2. Shelter

Impacts

Flooding

Flooding usually results in three impacts: (1) damage of loss of building contents (e.g., bedding, furnishings, tools, electronics), (2) damage to a building itself, or (3) destruction of a building.

The mechanism of damage/destruction is usually the (1) force of the water against a building, (2) erosion of the foundation or walls (particularly for earthen buildings) by passing water, (3) or water saturation (for earthen buildings). The force of water can severely damage one part of a building, while leaving other walls and the roof undamaged. Damage to a building and contents is usually linked to the duration of flooding. Shorter flooding causes less damage, unless a building bore the brunt of a flow of flood water.

Earthquake

An earthquake can cause damage to a building structure (e.g., cracks, fissures) or partial or total collapse of a building. Particularly for one-story buildings, possessions can often be recovered with minimal damage. Damaged buildings are usually classified by degree of damage, with a high degree of damage indicating that the building should be deconstructed if it has not already collapsed. Buildings with less damage can be rehabilitated.

Assessment (data) needs and analysis

The key issues in post-disaster shelter damage assessments relate to (1) the extent of damage to buildings, (2) the loss of possessions and (3) the loss of productive assets. These three topics are covered in the REACT Damage Needs Assessment (DNA) and the GoT (structural) damage assessment.

However, it is critical that the precise extent of damage be noted for each building affected, including buildings which are not used for shelter (sleeping), such as storage sheds. This information is needed to (1) assess total damage as well as options for rebuilding, repairing or replacing structures and (2) the need for immediate and longer term non-food items (e.g., furnishings).

Assessments should be disaggregated by gender and including information on the number of core families living in disaster-affected premises as well as the presence of elderly or disabled.

Assessments should also note the loss of business or trade facilities (e.g., where someone repairs vehicles or does wood working) which are associated with damaged buildings. While loss of livelihoods is assessed under Livelihoods framework below, in many cases homes are the site of primary and secondary livelihood activities. Damage to the locations and facilities used will have an impact on livelihood recover.

Recovery opportunities

Flooding

Flooding may indicate locations in which buildings are frequently affected and thus in need of movement to less at risk locations. Flooding reconstruction of damaged buildings also provides an

opportunity to address problems such as high ground water (a common problem in flood-prone areas) and flood-proofing structures (particularly earthen buildings) where relocation is not feasible.

Earthquake

Repairs, reconstruction, rehabilitation or new construction following an earthquake may provide an opportunity to introduce more seismically resistant construction methods and measures to owners and local builders. In some cases, rehabilitation may be a quicker and cheaper method of getting disaster survivors back into safe housing than the construction of new buildings.

Earthquakes may also be seen as a chance to move residents to new locations. Such moves should only take place within the legal procedures of Tajikistan and with the consent of those who will be moved. Movement to a new location may also address other hazards (e.g., flooding) but the livelihoods impact of any relocation should also be assessed.

Recovery objective

Return disaster survivors to shelter which meets normal basic needs for protection, health and wellbeing as quickly as possible.

Gender

Women and men use shelter space in different ways and thus will be affected by shelter loss or damage in different ways. For instance, men may use shelter as a workshop or to store tools and equipment, whereas women may use shelter for food preparation and storage as well as for small scale productive activities (e.g., preparing bread). The differences of how men and women (and children) use shelter space should be incorporated into the damage assessment process. This information should be incorporated into the design of specific recovery activities (e.g., restoring space of workshops or small scale bread making facilities) with care taken to ensure that recovery assistance does not miss addressing gender-specific shelter needs.

Key References

There are numerous publications and sources of information on post-disaster shelter and reconstruction. The best starting point for finding the most appropriate information is The Shelter Centre - http://sheltercentre.org/.

Special Considerations

Debris

Damage and destroyed buildings usually result in considerable debris. Much of this debris (e.g., wood, earth, bricks) can be use for the relief and recovery process. The reuse of debris both reduces the amount of financial and physical assistance needed for rebuilding or repairs, but reduced environmental damage.

Most other debris can be recycled or reused. Guidance on how this can be done is found at http://sheltercentre.org/library/planning-centralised-building-waste-management-programmes-response-large-disasters, **JEU Disaster *Waste Management Guidelines***, UNEP/OCHA Joint

Environment Unit, Geneva, 2010, and ***MSB/UNDP Debris Management Guidelines***, UNDP Lebanon and Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency/Swedish Civil Contingencies Agency, 2010.

Asbestos

Many buildings in Tajikistan are roofed with asbestos sheeting. The handling of damaged asbestos sheeting requires special procedures to protect worker health. Further information can be found at http://sheltercentre.org/meeting/material/guidelines-asbestos-removal-and-guidelines-re-use-construction-material-post-disast.

Multiple Families/One "House"

In many rural and semi-urban locations more than one core family lives in each housing unit. As a result, the primary house owner may receive a new house at a new location, while the other families who had been resident in a damage housing unit may receive less, or no, additional assistance. The shelter needs for these "additional" families need to be considered in assessments and the provision of recovery shelter.

Risk Reduction Options

There are three key risk reduction options to consider in shelter-related recovery operations:

1. Increasing the seismic resistance of all new and rehabilitated structures through building methods, materials or location.

2. Relocating buildings from hazardous locations (e.g., due to flooding, rock falls, debris flows) to safer locations.

3. In the case of expected recurrent flooding were relocation is not possible, repair or build buildings with flood impact reduction measures, e.g., concrete foundations, cement brick walls up to 1 meter, elevated electrical wiring, flood safe platform, etc.

Project Identification Sheets

See Annex C.

15.3. Water, Sanitation and Hygiene

Impacts

Flooding

In terms of water supply, flooding can:

- Contaminate water sources and supplies,
- Damage or destruction of water treatment and delivery infrastructure
- Reduce water quality and introduce contaminants to otherwise safe water supplies
- Limit access to safe water supplies

In terms of sanitation, flooding can:

- Destroy sanitation facilities and waste treatment facilities
- Fill in toilets and waste treatment facilities with water and sediment
- Limit access to toilets and waste management facilities
- Increase discharge of raw or partially treated sewage into the environment
- Increase soil contamination from contaminated sediment
- Increase health hazards by contributing to poor sanitation

In terms of hygiene, flooding can:

- Indirectly reduce hygiene by reducing water supplies and sanitation facilities
- Creating conditions which will lead to poor hygiene (e.g., lack of space to bath or wash clothes)

Flooding can also leave standing water, which can create pest management challenges as well as impacts on sanitation and hygiene. The contents of damage homes and other buildings can, if not managed properly, pose a hygiene problem and contribute to poor sanitation and negative health impacts.

Earthquake

In terms of water supply, earthquakes often result in:

- Damage or destruction of water treatment and delivery infrastructure
- Changes in the local or output of water sources
- Limit access to safe water supplies due to damages/destruction and the displacement of affected populations, for instance into temporary settlements

In terms of sanitation, earthquakes often lead to:

- Damage or destruction or sewage lines, toilets and waste treatment facilities
- Limit access to undamaged toilets and waste management facilities
- Increase discharge of raw or partially treated sewage into the environment
- Increase health hazards by contributing to poor sanitation, for instance from limited debris and waste management capacities after the disaster

In terms of hygiene, earthquakes can:

- Indirectly reduce hygiene by reducing water supplies and sanitation facilities
- Creating conditions which will lead to poor hygiene (e.g., lack of space to bath or wash clothes)
- Creating poor hygienic conditions though limited or inappropriate management of debris and waste

Assessment (data) needs and analysis

The key issues in post-disaster damage assessments for the WASH sector are (1) the extent of damage to water and sanitation infrastructure, including availability of alternative water sources (not necessarily safe, like rivers, springs, etc), (2) the immediate demands for water and sanitation (e.g., does emergency water and sanitation need to be provided?[5]), (3) the degree to which debris poses a threat to sanitation and hygiene, (4) damage or loss of water and sanitation operations equipment, e.g., water trucks, sewage trucks, tools and stockpiled pipe, and (4) the loss of water and hygiene related materials, e.g., chlorine, alum.

The first two topics are covered in the REACT Damage Needs Assessment. Points 3 to 5 may need an additional specialized assessment to determine what additional technical and material support is needed to reestablish normal water and sanitation operations. Note that both the Shelter and WASH sectors need to assess the impact of debris and these assessments, as well as recovery debris management plans, can be done jointly.

Assessments should be disaggregated by gender and include information on the number of core families living in disaster-affected premises as well as the presence of elderly or disabled.

Recovery options and opportunities

<u>Flooding</u>

Where flooding damages or destroys water supply systems and sanitation facilities, these need to be reestablished as an initial part of recovery operations. These facilities can be provisional at the beginning of recovery and then upgraded to permanent systems as the recovery progresses.

Where possible, alternate water supplies should be established following a disaster to increase the supply of usable water and ensure environmentally sustainable supplies in the future. The recovery period also provides an opportunity to improve the quality of existing water supplies, though improved treatment facilities (Including options for household-level treatment) as well as through improvements to delivery systems (e.g., improved or more extensive piped water supply systems).

A hygiene campaign which continues throughout the recovery period is useful in addressing changes in sanitation conditions and the emergence of different health risks. For instance, immediately following a flood, the focus should be on removing standing water, while later the focus may be on correctly disposing of debris or flood-damaged appliances or clothing.

[5] While emergency water and sanitation facilities may be provided as part of the relief and not the recovery response, it is important for the recovery planning take into account these facilities in planning for permanent systems and structures.

Earthquake

If an earthquake damages or destroys water supply systems and sanitation facilities, these need to be reestablished quickly as an initial part of recovery operations. These facilities can be provisional at the beginning of recovery and then upgraded to permanent systems as the recovery progresses.

Note that the scale or repair or replacement of water and sanitation facilities after an earthquake is usually more significant than after other disasters. These large scale investments provide an opportunity to also address needs to upgrade water and sanitation systems to address increased demands for these services.

A hygiene campaign which continues throughout the recovery period is useful in addressing changes in sanitation conditions and the emergence of different health risks. These efforts should focus on raising awareness about the need to safely remove and disposed of debris and avoid the establishment of vector breeding sites.

Recovery objectives

Provide sufficient water, sanitation facilities and hygiene services to ensure a return to a normal life.

Gender

Women and men access and use water and sanitation facilities in different ways. Specific attention during recovery planning and implementation should be paid to ensuring that water and sanitation facilities are accessible to women and girls in an culturally appropriate manner and that accessing water supplies, toilets and clothes washing facilities do no raise protection issues.

Key References

Water| Sanitation | Hygiene: Technical resources and forum for people bringing safe water, sanitation and hygiene to all: http://www.watersanitationhygiene.org/ and http://www.humanitarianreform.org/humanitarianreform/Default.aspx?tabid=76.

Special Considerations

Debris

Damage to water and sanitation facilities will generate waste, some if it hazardous (e.g., excrement) which will need to be collected and disposed before the recovery efforts can proceed. Further waste will come from the contents of damaged buildings (more of a problem with floods) and building debris (more of a problem with earthquakes). Plans need to be established to collect and safely recycle or dispose of this waste, often in coordination with the Shelter Cluster. Clean-up operations can provide opportunities for cash and food for work, and should be coordinated with livelihoods interventions.

Debris and waste can be recycled or reused. Guidance on reuse/recycling/reuse can be done is found at following sources;

- http://sheltercentre.org/library/planning-centralised-building-waste-management-programmes-response-large-disasters,

- **JEU Disaster Waste Management Guidelines**, UNEP/OCHA Joint Environment Unit, Geneva, 2010, and **MSB/UNDP Debris Management Guidelines**, UNDP Lebanon and Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency/Swedish Civil Contingencies Agency, 2010.

Asbestos

Given the prevalence of asbestos sheeting in Tajikistan, procedures need to be put in place that any asbestos waste is handled in a safe and environmentally sound manner. See the following link for further guidance on the safe handling of asbestos: http://sheltercentre.org/meeting/material/guidelines-asbestos-removal-and-guidelines-re-use-construction-material-post-disast.

Waste Disposal

Waste and debris collection ("clean-up") efforts as part of sanitation and hygiene programs will need to be linked to properly designed and managed disposal sites. These will usually require government approval. Waste disposal should also involve recycling and reuse to the extent possible to reduce the overall negative environmental impact of clean-up efforts. Note also, that waste disposal also can be a cash/food for work opportunity as well as a chance to incorporate environmental NGOs and commercial recyclers into the waste management effort.

Pesticides and Hazardous Materials

Hygiene and sanitation projects may include the use of chemicals to control pests. These chemicals need to be used according to best practice methods[6]. As well, all pesticide containers and equipment needs to be cleaned and properly disposed of following use. Finally, all pesticide users should be trained in the safe use of pesticides and persons in areas treated with pesticides should be information of the risks involved and how to protect food, belongs and other possessions from damage from pesticides.

Risk Reduction Options

Most WASH-related risk reduction options in the recovery phase relate to reducing the physical vulnerability of structures and installations, including:

1. Ensuring all structures (e.g., pump houses, pump installations, water towers, toilets, etc.) meet appropriate seismic codes,

2. Placing piping underground and with energy-absorbing connectors so limit seismic impact.

[6] **Emergency Control of Vectors Using Chemicals**, C. Lacarin and B. Reed, Water, Engineering and Development Centre, Loungborough University, 1999, http://wedc.lboro.ac.uk/resources/books/Emergency_Vector_Control_Using_Chemicals_-_Complete.pdf. **Vector Control, Chapter 5a, Public Health Guide for Emergencies**, S. Abdallah and G. Burnham, eds., The Johns Hopkins School for Hygiene and Public Health and The International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (no date), http://pdf.usaid.gov/pdf_docs/PNACU086.pdf. **Vector and Pest Control, Chapter 10, Environmental Health in Emergencies and Disasters: A Practical Guide**, B. Wisner, J. Adams, World Health Organization, 2002, http://www.who.int/water_sanitation_health/hygiene/emergencies/emergencies2002/en/

3. Placing or moving installations away from flood or erosion areas to limit impacts from these hazards.

4. Flood-proofing structures which need to be placed in flood-prone areas, e.g., water intakes and pump stations.

Sanitation and hygiene campaigns implemented as part of the recovery process can also be used to share risk reduction measures as most messaged about good sanitation and hygiene are related to immediate risk reduction. However, full scale risk reduction education campaigns should be implemented as development not recovery projects.

Project Identification Sheets

See Annex C.

15.4. Food Security

Impacts

Flooding

Flooding normally has three different impacts on food security

1. The loss of food stocks due to damage from water or destruction from flowing water, reducing food available at the household level, market level or both.

2. Damage or destruction to food sources, includes crops, orchards and livestock, reducing locally available food supplies as well as income.

3. Damage or loss of tools, working stocks (e.g., wood for a window maker), equipment (e.g., farm equipment, trucks, cars, etc) and the installations (e.g., electrical, mobile phone equipment, computers, canals) necessary to make a living. These losses are particularly challenging when the users depend on daily work for food, or the items lost are needed immediately for food production or processing tasks (e.g., tractors during harvest or canning facilities in the fall).

Some damage from flooding can be transient – some tools and equipment can be repaired and put back to use. However, flooding which is both deep and which lasts for some time usually causes extensive damage to equipment, facilities and food stocks to the extent that they cannot be recovered and can be consider a complete loss except for recycling (e.g., sale of damaged vehicles as scrap).

Flooding can contaminate fuel stocks, which may be critical for a number of food-related activities, including transport, harvesting and processing. Disruption on these activities can result in increased food prices and increased food insecurity.

Earthquake

Damage to food security by earthquakes is usually indirect and delayed. Few earthquakes damage crops or orchards, although there may be a loss of livestock from collapsed buildings. Food stocks (commercial as well as household) can usually be recovered from damaged buildings and can largely be used unless otherwise damaged (e.g., from broken water pipes).

As with floods, but to a lesser degree, earthquakes can damage equipment and working facilities. However, most equipment can be recovered and repaired and many work installations can be re-established in an ad hoc manner following an earthquake.

Earthquakes can damage infrastructure, and particularly roads, railroads, electrical systems and water supplies. These types of damage can limit the production and flow of goods and services needed to sustain employment and thus income for purchasing food. Damage to electrical and, to a lesser extent, water systems can render workplaces unusable and limit the use of (electrical) equipment needed to gain wages.

Earthquake damage to fuel stocks and fuel supply pipelines can cause factories and other enterprises to close, putting pressure on daily or temporary wage earners, with also a knock-on impact on food and other prices.

Assessment (data) needs and analysis

Food security assessments are relatively standard procedures and tend to focus on (1) the amount of food remaining following a disaster and (2) how long these stocks will last before new stocks will be available. It is important to collect information on income (e.g., wages, remittances) to assess how well someone or a family can cope with the loss of food, or with a need to increase food purchases at increased prices. Much of this information can be collected through the REACT DNA and through one-off uses of a range of food security assessment tools.

It is also important to note how damage is linked to immediate and longer term food security. For instance, if a factory is damaged, is the factory involved in processing food, or linked too food production, and will workers be put out of work and face problems purchasing food?

Food prices and commercial stocks should also be monitoring in the period following a disaster to identify whether supply shortages are developing. A good idea of commercial stocks and prices is necessary to assess whether a disaster-affected areas is experiencing a physical shortage of food (supply shortage) or an inability of (some) disaster survivors to purchase food available on the market (demand shortage). The result of this assessment is critical in deciding whether providing more food or more income to the most needy is needed to improve food security in the recovery period.

It is particularly important that data collected be disaggregated by gender as well as age and disability status. Threats to food security often affect different social groups, and men, women and children differently. It is important to understand who is more, or less, food insecure to define and target appropriate assistance to those in needs.

Recovery options and opportunities

Flooding

In many cases, short cycle crops, and particularly market-garden crops, can be introduced after flooding to increase short term food supplies (particularly micronutrients) and for income. Such efforts often involve a combination of seeds, tools, and compensation7. Support to large scale agriculture is unlikely to affect local food supplies for three to five months after planting, and should be considered as a longer term recovery effort.

Interventions to restart (repair, relocate, recapitalize, reequip) commercial activities, manufacturing and services (e.g., phone repair) have the immediate advantage of reducing unemployment and increasing overall disposable income. There the ability to pay for food is more of a problem than the actual supply of food, putting people back to work is an effective and efficient recovery program.

The use of cash and food for work to improve food security depends on whether there are supply or demand issues, and whether the targeted populations prefer food or cash. For instance, women may prefer to receive several tins of oil as compensation for developing gardens as this will reduce their need to pay for the cost of going to and from the market.

The provision of food aid, directly to disaster survivors or through food-for-work or other mechanisms should be conditioned on whether there is adequate food available in markets. If food is available for purchase or through harvests then food aid should be limited and targeted to specific

[7] Using cash or food.

requirements (e.g., nutritional feeding) so as to not disrupt recovery of the normal commercial system.

Earthquake

Because earthquakes generally have minimal impact on immediate food security (in the Tajik context), recovery efforts can focus on three areas:

1. Repairing or rebuilding the market structure (roads, buildings) needed for normal commercial activities and specifically for the sale and trade in food commodities.

2. Rebuilding the infrastructure (canals) and facilities needed to grow and process food. (These efforts should include animals as well as ground and tree crops.)

3. Increasing incomes and productive assets of the disaster survivors so that they face less pressure to forgo food consumption or production when faced with needs for immediate recovery (e.g., rebuilding a house before winter).

Even more than with floods, the provision of food aid following an earthquake should be limited to specific needs (e.g., treating malnutrition, hospital feeding) if there is no documented evidence of a shortage of food on the market.

Recovery objectives

Establish food security for all disaster affected populations at a level as least the same as before the disaster.

Gender

Women and men have different roles in assuring food security for a family. Damage assessments should identify how damage has affected men's and woman's ability to contribute to food security separately, as well as specific interventions to address these impacts. Specific attention should be paid to the different ways in which men and women provide food for a family, and this attention should cover economic activities (e.g., household economic activities) as well as food production. In some cases, these activities can be combined, such as the case of a woman who raises a cow for milk to consume and sell.

Key References

Food Security Assessments

Oxfam Food Security Assessment Tool for emergency assessments, http://www.oxfam.org.uk/resources/learning/humanitarian/fast.html.

VAM Food Security Assessment, http://fsa.wfp.org/special_documents/FSA_Factsheet_EN.pdf.

Integrated Food Security and Humanitarian Phase Classification

(IPC) Framework, http://motherchildnutrition.org/nutrition-protection-promotion/pdf/mcn-ipc-framework.pdf

Food Security Assistance

Food and Nutrition Technical Assistance (FANTA 2), http://www.fantaproject.org/

Emergencies In Urban Settings: A Technical Review Of Food-Based Program Options, http://www.usaid.gov/our_work/humanitarian_assistance/ffp/ffpurbanpaper.pdf

WFP Emergency Field Operations Pocketbook, http://www.reliefweb.int/rw/lib.nsf/db900SID/LGEL-5G8EES/$FILE/wfp-pocketbook-jul02.pdf?OpenElement

Guide for Policy and Programmatic Actions at Country Level to Address High Food Prices, http://www.fao.org/fileadmin/user_upload/ISFP/revisedISFP_guide_web.pdf

Special Considerations

Inter-cluster links

Recovery interventions to address food insecurity usually complement and can overlap with recovery efforts in the Health, Agriculture and Livelihoods sectors. Projects which take a unified approach to improving food security and bring together multiple interventions are likely to be more successful than a range of single-focus projects attempting to address one of a range of issues related to food security.

Risk Reduction Options

Reducing the risk of food insecurity is incorporated into most of the actual measures described to recovery from food insecurity. At the same time, two broad measures, linked to other sectors, can help reduce the risk of food insecurity. For disaster survivors who rely on

- *Agriculture* for their food security, increasing the quality and quantity of production, and
- *Trade and commerce* for their food security, increasing the efficiency of the commercial activities undertaken.

Such measures should be implemented through, or in close cooperation with the Agriculture and Livelihoods sectors.

Project Identification Sheets

See Annex C.

15.5. Agriculture

Impacts

Flooding

Flooding usually impacts agriculture in five ways:

1. Damage to infrastructure, for instance washing out irrigation systems,

2. Damage to fields and crops, for instance destroying standing crops or covering fields with silt and rocks,

3. Death of livestock, particularly livestock which are caged or kept in closed production facilities (e.g., chicken houses), but also animals which are fenced in and cannot escape rising flood waters.

4. Damaging or destroying equipment and facilities, and

5. Damage to stored crops, feed, fertilizer, seed or pesticides.

The severity of damage is often related to the length of the flooding as well as the speed of the flood waters; the longer or stronger a flood, the more damage which can be expected.

The impact of flooding on agriculture also varies by production system. While the per household cost of damage due to flooding may be less than for a commercial farm, the family-level impact may be significant if the family depends on their own production for their livelihood or a significant part of their food security.

Earthquake

Earthquakes tend to damage agricultural infrastructure (e.g., irrigation systems, storage and processing buildings) rather than crops or livestock directly, except where the livestock are in damaged or collapsed buildings. Where even small earthquakes can have a significant impact on farming is when irrigation canals or pumps are damaged at a time when crops are at a critical stage in terms of the availability of water.

Assessment (data) needs and analysis

The REACT DNA and GoT damage assessment procedures would capture most of the physical (e.g., damaged buildings, lost animals) and family-level impacts of flooding or an earthquake. Further assessment would be needed to consider the impacts on commercial farming (e.g., lost production, impacts on loans and financing, replacement costs, lost markets) which relate to the business of agriculture.

Assessments should be careful to differentiate between cumulative degradation of farming systems due to a lack of investment and recurrent maintenance and the actual damage due to a disaster event. The former can be noted during an assessment, but is not the focus of recovery operations and should be considered in a developmental context.

Recovery options and opportunities

Flooding

Recovery from flooding usually focuses on

1. Distribution of seeds, tools and livestock to replace lost items,

2. Provision of improved seeds and fertilizer (and sometimes pesticides) and breeding stock to increase production.

3. Repairs to damaged infrastructure.

4. Clearing fields covered with debris or sediment.

5. Establishing new agricultural production in association with relocated populations (e.g., new household-level market gardens).

While recovery assistance is often seen as an opportunity to boost agricultural production, it should be kept in mind that the input-to-result timeframe in agriculture is at least two months (quick growing crops) and can be six months for field crops and more than a year for livestock. Further, it can take months to procure appropriate seeds or breed stock and most seeds can only be used during limited specific periods of the year.

In this context, many agriculture-focused recovery programs can resemble developmental programs, with long procurement lead times, extended implementation schedules and the provision of collateral assistance (e.g., expanded animal health support for breed-stock) which is not directly related to the damage caused by a disaster.

Earthquake

Many of the same recovery actions indicated for flooding are initiated following earthquakes[8], although the priority should be on getting irrigation systems and processing facilities back into operation as soon as possible as they play a key role in producing and adding value to crops and livestock.

The same issues related to the purpose, context, timing and scope of agricultural recovery assistance for flooding applies to earthquake recovery.

Recovery objectives

Return the agricultural sector to pre-disaster levels of production while incorporating the reduction of risk to similar disasters in the future.

Gender

The different roles of males and females (adults and children) in agricultural production should be defined in the damage and needs assessment process. It is important to understand the role played by women in on-farm labor and how this will be affected by a disaster and recovery needs. Similarly, the links between kitchen gardens and small scale livestock raising, and the role which women play in agriculture, should be identified in the needs assessment and, where damage has occurred, be addressed though recovery assistance.

Key References

[8] Earthquakes can result in rock falls or other down-slope movements which can damage fields, but this is much less of a problem than for flooding.

See the following FAO sites for more on agriculture and disaster recovery: http://www.fao.org/emergencies/tce-home/index-emergencies/en/ and http://www.fao.org/emergencies/resources/tools/en/.

Information on livestock and recovery is available from the Livestock Emergency Guidelines and Standards site (http://www.livestock-emergency.net/).

Special Considerations

Hazardous Waste Management

Flooding and, to a lesser extent, earthquakes, can result in considerable waste (e.g., damaged seed, fertilizer, feed) which will need to be disposed in a way which does not damage the environment or cause additional human health issues. Within this waste is likely to be dead animals as well as chemicals (e.g., pesticides and fertilizers) which require special disposal procedures, as well as special handling during the collection and disposal process.

The waste disposal process needs to be well integrated into the recovery process and include the WASH Cluster as well as government authorities responsible for the permitting and management of hazardous waste. If significant quantities or particularly hazardous waste needs to be disposed, assistance can be provided from the UNEP Post-Conflict and Disaster Management Branch, the UNEP/OCHA Joint Environment Unit, (both accessible through UNDP) and the Swedish Civil Contingencies Agency as well as FAO.

Introduction of Alien Species and Plant Diseases

Alien plant species can be introduced as part of seed and other assistance provided during recovery. It is also possible that alien plant or animal diseases can be introduced in the recovery effort if proper phytosanitary or animal health procedures are not followed. While getting seeds planted may seem an immediate imperative, using seeds or other plant matter which introduce new diseases or harmful invasive species may do greater long term damage to agriculture than waiting until proper procedures are completed.

New Plant or Livestock Options which Cannot be Sustained

The recovery phase is often seen as a good opportunity to introduce new plant species, improved plant stock, improved livestock or other ways to improve agricultural production. While these efforts can be successful, care should also be taken to ensure that the plants or animals introduced can be sustained after the immediate recovery period. This is particularly the case for plant species which require addition inputs (e.g., fertilizer) or animals which need improved feed or health care to sustain improved production. If these additional inputs are not available after the recovery assistance ends, then it is unlikely improvements gain from providing improved seeds or livestock can be sustained.

Risk Reduction Options

Risk reduction options in the agricultural sector focus on

1. Reducing the vulnerability of physical infrastructure to flood or seismic damage, in particular by rebuilding or repairing structures at a level which meet seismic codes and incorporate flood impact reduction where flooding is a concern.

2. Increasing the quality and quantity of production by introducing improved seeds or livestock. However, these efforts need to be done in a sustainable context and take into account whether additional inputs necessary to sustain improved outputs (e.g., fertilized, animal health services) will be available after the end of the recovery.

3. Increasing agricultural production by introducing new methods or techniques. Such activities are often difficult to link to the impact of a disaster and to differentiate from developmental interventions.

Project Identification Sheets

See Annex C.

15.6. Health

15.6.1. Human Health

Impacts

Flooding

Flooding usually impacts human health in four areas:

1. Deaths from immersion.

2. Injuries associated with walking or working in flood waters, or exposure of pre-flood wounds to flood water. Where flood waters contain a significant amount of debris or the flood has a rapid onset, injuries from debris impact and rapid evacuation can also occur.

3. Increased respiratory and skin infections related to prolonged exposure to areas of high humidity and mold. (Note that conditions in relief camps also can contribute to health issues, and present additional health risks.)

4. Increase risk from vector-borne diseases which use standing water to breed.

5. Psychological issues arising from the stress caused by surviving a flood and the demands of recovery. (Such psychological impacts appear to be most prevalent in persons with pre-existing psychological issues.)

Flood waters themselves are rarely highly contaminated with biological or chemical compounds unless they have flowed through a chemical or sewage plant or storage area. The volume of water effectively dilutes what contamination may exist in pre-flood bodied of water, on the ground or in flooded facilities (e.g., latrines).

Additional health risks can be associated with debris/waste clean-up, but these can be significantly minimized if proper procedures are used.

Earthquake

The most significant human health impacts from an earthquake occur in four areas:

1. Death from crushing.

2. Injuries associated debris impacts or during evacuation.

3. Respiratory problems from breathing dust created by the earthquake.

4. Injuries associated with debris removal and recovery, particularly repairing damaged buildings.

5. Increased risk from vector-borne diseases which use standing water (collected in disaster debris and waste) to breed.

6. Psychological issues arising from the stress caused by surviving an earthquake and the demands of recovery. (Such psychological impacts appear to be most prevalent in persons with pre-existing psychological issues.)

Earthquake injuries can be severe, require months for recovery and may result in permanent disabilities. Recovery planning should consider that a significant number of those injured in an earthquake may require special care for weeks or month after an earthquake, for instance those who have had amputations or broken limbs or pelvises. These survivors will not be able to work on rebuilding their homes or livelihoods for some time after the earthquake.

Survivors with permanent disabilities may been special housing, including wider doors and ramps in addition to steps. These factors need to be taken into account in planning recovery, as well as designing buildings and other infrastructure to be built after an earthquake.

Child Health

The health impact of disasters on children, and particularly the psychological impact, is an area of special concern. Current research suggests that managing the psychological impact of a disaster experience on a child varies with the age and social condition of the child.

Guidance varies somewhat, but it seems that younger children will react to the trauma of a disaster by wanting to be in more contact with care givers, which may pose challenges when the care givers need to be involved in recovery work. Older children may be either more engaged in activities, including recovery work, or unusually disengaged from family and the recovery circumstances.

What is a common in the guidance a need to monitor child behavior following a disaster and secure professional assistance when it is clear that a child is not acting like other children who have survived the disaster.[9] Additional guidance can be found at http://www.fema.gov/rebuild/recover/cope_child.shtm and http://www.psychologytoday.com/blog/crisis-center/200807/children-and-disasters.

Violence

The stress of a disaster and of the recovery process can trigger or worsen violence on the part of some disaster survivors. This violence can be associated with excessive drinking or drug use (often used to counter the stress of the recovery process), a loss of capacities (e.g., from a loss of income or assets) or with tensions within a family over resources and needs.

This recovery-associated violence does not usually appear immediately after a disaster (unless a serious problem with violence existed before a disaster). It appears that violence tends to increase after the initial success of recovery has passed but significant long term recovery work remains.

Assessing and addressing recovery-related violence needs to be done in a context and culturally sensitive manner and can be shared as a task between the Health Cluster and recovery personnel dealing with protection issues[10].

Reproductive Health

[9] Note that outsiders often see disaster survivors acting in unusual ways. However, disaster survivors may see their actions as normal given what they have experienced and the challenges they face.

[10] Protection is being treated in this framework as a cross-cutting issue and thus not the topic of a specific sector/Cluster. However, if significant protections issues arise in recovery, a specific Protection Cluster may need to be established.

Women who are pregnant can face a number of challenges during recovery which can affect child and material health including:

1. Reduced mobility

2. Reduced access to pre and post-natal care due to damaged health care capacities, as well as reduced transport due to damaged/destroyed bridges and roads.

3. Increased nutritional requirements for mother/child health, further increased by workloads related to recovery work.

4. Reduced access to appropriate food supplies due to logistics or supply problems.

These challenges can compromise maternal and child health leading to increased morbidity and mortality. However, most of these impacts can be minimized through targeted assistance to the vulnerable populations.

In addition, the disruption caused by a disaster may disrupt family planning or pre and post natal services. These services should be re-established on a priority basis to ensure the reproductive health of disaster survivors is not compromises.

Note that in the aftermath of a disaster a significant part of the health care provided may be focused on addressing health problems which may have no relation to the disaster itself, such as chronic diseases. Further, the availability of free health care, and free medicines, may result in an increase in the number of persons seeking treatment compared to before a disaster, and 'health care shopping', where someone goes to more than one emergency clinic seeking health care. To the degree possible, post-disaster recovery health care should supplement and not replace existing, not damaged, health care infrastructure.

Assessment (data) needs and analysis

In addition to the information collected in the REACT DNA tool, specific mortality and morbidity data needs to be collected regularly following either a flood or an earthquake. This information should be updated regularly to identify changed in health trends so that adjustments can be made in the way the recovery process is implement and specific assistance is provided. The timing of this epidemiological data can be as short as each day or as long as each month. However, the data collection and reporting process needs to be relevant to the diseases and trauma[11] of concern and provide sufficient early warning to allow for timely response.

Recovery options and opportunities

Flooding and Earthquake

With appropriate attention to sanitation and hygiene, and specific efforts to reduce the risk of injuries and vector-borne disease, overall human health should be largely unchanged from the pre to post disaster periods. As noted, recovery from some earthquake injuries can take considerable time and some disaster survivors may need special long term care and adapted living conditions.

Recovery objective

[11] Epidemiological surveillance should cover injuries caused by recovery work as will as disease. This information should be used for targeted health education campaigns to reduce avoidable injuries.

Ensure human health conditions do not degrade during the recovery period and that the special health needs caused by the disaster are addressed.

Key References

The Regional Disaster Information Center for Latin America and the Caribbean has a depository of information on health and disaster issues. See http://www.crid.or.cr/ing_index.shtml.

Gender

As noted, women have specific health needs in the area of reproductive health as well as the health and health care of children (noted below). Particular attention is also needed to the burden which health care for those injured during a disaster will place on women, particularly in the case of home health care for the severely injured and disabled. On the other hand, accident prevention may be an appropriate intervention for men, who are often more at risk to injuries related to debris clearance and physical reconstruction.

Special Considerations

Health Care for Children

Addressing the special and variable health care needs of children will likely require collaboration between the Health and Education Clusters as well as recovery staff involved in (child) protection issues.

Violence

As noted, assessing and addressing the problem of a post-disaster increase in violence will likely be a combined effort of the Health Cluster and staff involved in protection. Efforts at mitigating increased of post-disaster violence may be successful if tuned to cultural considerations and delivered in a non-threatening manner.

Debris and Hazardous Waste

Although not a direct area of responsibility for the Health Cluster, coordination is needed with other Clusters on the health issues associated with the collection and disposal of debris and hazardous waste. Two areas of health concerns are (1) Injury prevention, and (2) assessing and minimizing human health impacts from hazardous substances.

Risk Reduction Options

Improving the overall seismic and flood safety, actions taken by other Clusters/sectors, are key to the reduction of health risks. Attention should also be given to public awareness campaigns to reduce the risk of injuries following either floods or earthquakes.

Project Identification Sheets

See Annex C.

15.6.2. Health Care Facilities

Impacts

Flooding

Flooding impacts on health care facilities are similar to those on shelter (see Shelter section above). In addition, health care facilities often contain specialized and relatively expensive equipment which can be rendered useless from contact with flood waters even if the building is not damaged and only flooded for a short period of time. There is also knock-on effect from flood-affected health care facilities, as the services (e.g., acute health care, care for resident patients, birthing) provided need to be quickly replaced by temporary structures and (often) personnel.

Earthquake

Earthquakes can be expected to do similar damage to health care facilities as for shelter (see Shelter section above). As with flooding, equipment may be damaged or destroyed, but it may be possible to recovery and put back into service more such equipment following an earthquake. An earthquake-affected health facility is expected to face the same care delivery challenges as a flood-affected facility.

Assessment (data) needs and analysis

An engineering and technical damage assessment is required for health care facilities affected by either floods or an earthquake. The assessment needs to determine whether the facility can be re-opened quickly (e.g., after just a cleaning) or will need to be replaced.

A specific technical assessment is also needed of the equipment in the damaged/destroyed facility to determine what can be returned to use and what needs to be replaced. A post-disaster assessment should also consider what pre-disaster capacities and facilities at the health facility are no longer needed (i.e., is it necessary to rebuild/repair and reequip the whole facility or can an appropriate level of care be provided at less cost.

Recovery options and opportunities

Flooding and Earthquake

As with other structures, recovery from both disasters provides an opportunity to reduce seismic and flood damage risk through a range of rehabilitation, reconstruction or upgrading activities.

Recovery objectives

Return the provision of health care to pre-disaster levels, incorporating appropriate risk reduction measures.

Key References

The Regional Disaster Information Center for Latin America and the Caribbean has a depository of information on health and disaster issues. See http://www.crid.or.cr/ing_index.shtml.

Gender

Damaged or destroyed health care facilities may limit access by females to reproductive health care (as noted) as well as pre and post birth medical care and support. These services should be reestablished as soon as practical in the recovery process. Increased capacity (e.g., through special field clinics) is also likely to be needed to treat disaster-related injuries (including accidents more likely to affect men) and to provide out-patient health care to limit the need for males or females to travel long distances to access undamaged health facilities.

Special Considerations

Hazardous Waste

Health care facilities may include bio-hazard waste from normal operations and from water or physical damage to vaccines and chemicals. This hazardous waste needs to be disposed of in a environmentally appropriate manner.

Risk Reduction Options

See Recovery Options, above.

Project Identification Sheets

See Annex C.

15.7. Education

Impacts

Flooding and Earthquakes

The damage from floods and earthquakes generally involves damage to buildings and contents. In the case of earthquakes, furnishings, books and supplies can often be recovered from destroyed buildings, although there are likely to be small to moderate losses. Damage from flooding is likely to result in greater losses of contents, but quick action to recover and dry contents can significantly reduce these losses.

Both water and seismic damage to buildings can often be repaired at low to moderate cost relative to the value of a building. However, if water has remained standing in a building for some time, there is likely to be problems with excessive humidity in the walls and floor. This is a particular problem for schools built with earthen bricks or without reinforced concrete foundations or floors.

Damage to education facilities may also arise from the use of these facilities as refuges for the disaster affected. The crowding of families into schools, the lack of some sanitation facilities (e.g., for bathing) and limited or poorly equipped cooking facilities may result in damage to the school installations. This damage needs to be assessed and repaired before a school is use for educational purposes. Any necessary repairs should be considered as part of the recovery planning even if the school facility has not suffered direct damage from an earthquake or flood.

Assessment (data) needs and analysis

Assessments of educational facilities should cover four issues:

1. An inventory of damaged facilities and supplies with an identification of what needs to be replaced or can be repaired as well as what local financial, human and material resources are available to support recovery.

2. An engineering assessment covering the level of damage leading to an assessment of whether a structure can be repaired or needed to be replaced, and preferably including details technical plans and costs estimates for the most appropriate option. This assessment should also identify options for using locally available construction materials in the reconstruction process.

3. How long it will take to reopen the disaster-affected educational facility and what provisions need to be made for the provision of temporary facilities, including whether these facilities can be established at or near the original educational facility.

Recovery options and opportunities

Flooding and Earthquakes

Reconstruction or replacement construction of educational facilities can provide an opportunity to re-organize the lay-out of the facilities to improve the provision of education, including providing for improved energy efficiency and heating, better lighting and improved fire security. Sanitation facilities can also be upgraded in a similar manner. Such improvements will improve the overall effectiveness of the education facility and generally contribute to improved risk reduction. However, the costs of these changes should be kept within reason and respect the difference between taking

the opportunity of reconstruction to make critical improvements, and large scale changes which would be part of a normal development program.

Recovery objectives

Return educational facilities and services to pre-disaster levels of service and increase disaster risk resilience to the degree possible.

Gender

The impact of the recovery process on school-aged girls and boys should be assessed. The increased recovery-related workload may force families to keep school-aged children at home (or in camps for displaced persons) and away from normal educational services. If necessary, special education programs targeting those children who cannot attend normal school classes after a disaster should be included in recovery plans and assistance.

Key References

The Inter-Agency Network for Education in Emergencies web site is a starting point for more information on responding to educational needs in disasters (http://www.ineesite.org/index.php/post/about_education_in_emergencies1/).

Special Considerations

Other Uses of Educational Facilities

Educational facilities may be used to house disaster survivors or as a base of operations for relief operations. The process of closing these uses and re-opening an educational facility need to be coordinated closely with all parties, including families or organizations using the facility.

Where possible, official actions to force disaster affected should be avoided. Efforts to move people from educational facilities need to be coordinated with those involved in providing shelter and other basic needs to ensure that people leaving educational facilities do not end up (even it temporarily) on worse off conditions than experienced during the temporary use of educational facilities.

Cross-Cutting Issues

Education recovery or rehabilitation provide an opportunity to integrate cross-cutting issues such as children with disabilities, gender and the environment into project activities. For instance, rebuilt or repaired educational facilities can incorporate door ways large enough for wheel chairs and male and female toilets and wash areas. Changes in the location of education facilities or modification to existing sites provide an opportunity to improve the local environment, including through increased tree planting, allocating space for gardens and reducing run-off and site erosion.

Risk Reduction Options

Consideration should be given to whether the facilities should be moved to a physically safer location or rebuilt in a different manner to reduce future disaster risk. As well, and as with all

buildings which are repaired or replaced, appropriate seismic resistance and fire safety measures should be included as part of any engineering or construction work. If buildings are in flood-prone areas and cannot be relocated, then flood proofing measures should be included in reconstruction or newly constructed buildings. All reconstruction or rehabilitation efforts should also include non-structural mitigation measures.

Project Identification Sheets

See Annex C.

15.8. Livelihood Impacts

Impacts

Flooding and Earthquakes

Both flooding and earthquakes can significantly reduce pre-disaster short and long term livelihoods through damage or the loss of productive assets (e.g., tools, stocks, working facilities), basic commodities (e.g., crops and animals) and a reduction in accessibility due to damaged roads, bridges and other infrastructure. The disaster impacts on livelihoods can be particularly severe for individuals who rely on daily or weekly income for basic needs or rely on commodities (including agricultural production) which are lost during a disaster for income.

Changes in livelihoods and livelihood opportunities (the potential for work) occur after a disaster. There are usually increased demands for skills and persons to work on reconstruction (e.g., masons, carpenters) and a possible reduction on other types of work (e.g., market traders). In general, however, the recovery period usually sees a short term (up to 2-3 years) increase in labor demand as well as an increase in the need for specific recovery-related skills, as noted above.

Assessment (data) needs and analysis

The REACT DNA captures considerable information on livelihood impacts, but does not collect information on the emergence of new livelihood opportunities or the scale of new employment opportunities. This information can be collected through livelihoods-focused assessments and well as a review of reconstruction needs in terms of staff and skills. The information can then be used to project what new livelihood opportunities maybe emerging and identify ways that disaster survivors can take advantage of these opportunities.

The ILO/FAO **Disaster Livelihood Assessment Toolkit**, which can be can be found at http://www.recoveryplatform.org/assets/tools_guidelines/ILO_LAT_COMPILATION_preliminary_version.pdf, is useful in this assessment process.

Recovery options and opportunities

Flooding and Earthquake

Reestablishing and expanding livelihoods following a disaster is important to the overall recovery process as a large part of the recovery is financed by the disaster survivors. The faster the survivors secure gainful employment and the better the more overall income received, the quicker the recovery process will advance.

The focus of either flood or earthquake livelihoods recovery is twofold, to assist survivors

1. In re-establishing or re-building their pre-disaster livelihoods, through the provision of tools, inputs (e.g., fuel, animals), grants or loans, and

2. To gain the skills and opportunities necessary to participate in new or expanded livelihood opportunities related to the reconstruction process. This can include, for instance, training, job fairs, provision of tools or business starter funds, and capitalization, for instance, funds to buy cement to sell to those doing construction work, or to open a small restaurant to cater to an increased local workforce.

Note that cash and food for work are often used to support these types of recovery opportunities, as well as for minor repairs to damaged infrastructure, for instance in the agricultural sector. The use of these resources should be driven by assessed needs rather than by the availability of the resources (an issue which has been raised in many post-disaster assessments).

Recovery objectives

Re-establish pre-disaster livelihoods and ensure access to new livelihood opportunities to enable disaster survivors to meet basic needs and contribute to the overall cost of recovery.

Gender

The means used to assure livelihoods differ by gender as well as by age and location. Damage assessments should disaggregate damage to livelihoods by gender as well as by age group (e.g., elderly woman) where appropriate. Of particular concern is to ensure that recovery assistance targets male and well as female-focused livelihoods. Cash and food for work projects should provide opportunities for both men and woman to secure work. Assistance to revitalize economic activities should ensure that credit, grants and material assistance should be provided to both genders in a manner which is fair and proportionate to the impact of the disaster. Ensuring this outcome may require specific set-asides or special projects targeting women and the proactive involvement of women's groups in providing recovery assistance.

Key References

The following documents provide further information on addressing livelihoods issues following disasters:

From emergency relief to livelihood recovery: Lessons learned from post-tsunami experiences in Indonesia and India
http://academic.udayton.edu/richardghere/emergency%20mngt/compare/Rgnier_Philippe.pdf

Supporting Livelihood in Disaster Recovery
http://www.recoveryplatform.org/assets/tools_guidelines/How%20to%20Support%20Livelihood%20Recovery.pdf

Slow-onset disasters: drought and food and livelihoods insecurity: Learning from previous relief and recovery responses, http://www.proventionconsortium.org/themes/default/pdfs/ALNAP-ProVention_lessons_on_slow-onset_disasters.pdf

Special Considerations

Gender

Support to re-establish and improve livelihood opportunities needs to ensure that both men and women benefit in proportion to the impact of the disaster. In many cases, women have part-time work, or side occupations to their normal tasks which are key to meeting the basic needs of a family.

These additional tasks should be identified and ensured support where possible to increase the overall income and assets available to a disaster-affected family.

Sustainability

The economic boom following a disaster will slow as recovery funds are spent. In many cases, this boom will not be sustained beyond the end of the recovery phase. As a result, care should be taken to not provide livelihoods support (e.g., loans, grants, tools) which reflect a level of economic activities significantly greater than before the disaster.

Private Sector Involvement

Most livelihoods recovery will involve providing support to and working through the private sector. These efforts need to be transparent and equable, not provide an undue advantage to one particular enterprise or business.

Cross Sector Links

Livelihood recovery often involves work in other sectors. In particular, infrastructure repair, including farm-to-market roads and irrigation systems, involve a strong livelihoods component in the form of cash/food for work activities or as ways to enable a return to normal livelihoods (e.g., repairing irrigation systems).

Risk Reduction Options

The most direct risk reduction approach for livelihoods support is accomplished through screening all livelihoods support activities to ensure that they (1) do not increase known risks, and (2) address known risks through awareness and risk reducing investments. This process is, in practice, a bit more complicated in practice given the range of possible livelihoods interventions.

The simplest starting point for identifying risk reduction options is to have each recovery project manager or field agent respond to two questions when reviewing or approving a livelihood support activity:

1. Is there any physical (e.g., flood) or human (e.g., financial means) which could cause this activity to fail?

2. Have all the risks identified in question one been addressed in the manner, method or process which will be used to implement the activity?

These two questions can be formulated into a risk assessment and response checklist for each of the types of livelihood activities which are to be implemented as part of the recovery process.

Project Identification Sheets

See Annex C.

15.9. Infrastructure[12]

Impacts

Flooding

The most significant impact of flooding come from the removal of road surfaces[13] and ballast[14] (and similar damage to railroads), bridge abutments and spans, electrical poles, river bank reinforcement structures and buildings. This damage comes from the force of the water as well as from erosion by water of foundations, underpinnings and footings. The force of the water usually defines the scale of damage. Standing water has less damage potential, except for buildings made of earth or with poor foundations, where ballast slumps due to water saturation, or containing electronic equipment (e.g., electrical transfer yards and substations). It is unlikely that mobile phone stations will be affected directly by flooding as they are usually located above ground level and away from valley bottoms.

There is also a risk that flooding will overtop, particularly small locally engineered dams. The rapid destruction of dams can lead to a surge of water downstream, resulting in additional damage.

Earthquake

The most significant impact from seismic activity comes from damage or destruction of buildings, overtopping of poles and towers (e.g., mobile phone towers), collapse of walls (including retaining and wing walls associated with bridges and dams), and the dropping of bridge spans from their supports.

Road surfaced and rail tracks can be damaged, but only in limited areas and usually easily repaired. However, seismic action can cause slumping of hillsides, benches and slopes, which can also result in damage to road and rail infrastructure and damage to buildings and other infrastructure.

Seismic action can also damage or destroy dams (including tailings dams). Where an earthquake has cause damage to the dam structure, there remains a strong possibility of subsequent collapse unless pressure in the dam is reduced. The collapse of tailings dams will also result in the release of toxic materials into the flood waters, which will have an impact on recovery issues in the areas affected by the flooding.

Assessment (data) needs and analysis

Infrastructure damage assessments are usually conducted by a team of engineers and should involve both an assessment of damage/destruction and an identification of the reasons for the damage/destruction. The assessments should also propose remediation (repair, replace) and risk reduction measures to be included in the recovery effort. Because of the complexity of some of the structures involved, it may take weeks for the final assessment and recovery plans to be completed.

The assessment should also include analysis on the costs and benefits of alternatives to simply rebuilding or repairing a damaged or destroyed structure. This analysis should also highlight the medium to long term costs of risk reduction options.

[12] Including roads, bridges, electrical transmission systems, telecom systems and buildings not covered elsewhere in the Framework, e.g., not schools or clinics.
[13] Gravel, tarmac or concrete.
[14] The built-up or compacted surface under a paved or gravel road.

Recovery options and opportunities

Flooding and Earthquake

In most cases, recovery of damaged or destroyed infrastructure involves the repair or replacement of what was lost, unit for unit. The cost of infrastructure, for instance a bridge, and the concept of not using recovery funding for developmental purposes, mitigate against using recovery funding to up-grade, reposition or significantly modify a damaged or destroyed structure if the cost involved is greater than the direct replacement or repair of the structure.

However, the cost-benefit analysis included in the damage and needs assessment may indicate that anything from minor to significant changes in the location or nature (e.g., method of construction) of a structure could be modified in the recovery process for significant long term benefits. Most of such changes likely relate to risk reduction and to flooding (where location is an important issue) but can also be linked to changes in construction methods (e.g., shifting from armored river banks to a variety of river flow management structures. Given the wide range of structures covered under the heading of "infrastructure", it may be necessary after a significant flood or earthquake to establish a separate working group on infrastructure recovery options and opportunities.

Recovery objective

Return damaged and destroyed infrastructure to fully operational status and incorporate risk reduction measures where justified through cost-benefit analysis.

Gender

Gender is not often seen as a critical issue in infrastructure recovery. However, the way in which recovery assistance is provided can have significant gender-related implications. This is particularly the case when a labor intensive public works approach is used as part of the infrastructure reconstruction process. In this case, steps should be taken to ensure that women and men both have fair access to work and equality in compensation.

Key References

Refer to previous post-disaster infrastructure reconstruction projects for further guidance on specific types of infrastructure.

Special Considerations

Cost and Complexity

The cost and complexity of repairing or replacing infrastructure such as bridges or dams may be considerable and require special technical support and coordination of multiple actors. Major infrastructure repair will likely be too expensive to be financed through State or NGO/UN recovery funding channels and there will likely involve delays while funding is mobilized by organizations such as the World Bank or the Asian Development Bank. Such delays need to be taken into account to

assess whether funding is needed for temporary repairs to enable the larger recovery process to proceed, such as the temporary repair of a bridge to allow access to an earthquake-affected area.

Links to Shelter, WASH, Health, Agriculture and Education Clusters

As the recovery efforts coordinated through the Shelter, WASH, Health, Agriculture and Education Clusters all will likely involve infrastructure, these efforts need to be coordinated with assessments, planning and activities taking place to replace other infrastructure. If the disaster has resulted in extensive damage to the built infrastructure it is likely that a special inter-cluster coordinating working group will need to be established to coordinate planning and share engineering and risk reduction plans and approaches.

Risk Reduction Options

All post-disaster infrastructure repair and construction projects should incorporate risk reduction measures. These should include for

1. Earthquakes: Construction up to appropriate codes and standards; repairs or reconstruction to appropriate codes or standards or current international best practice.

2. Floods:

a) Design and construction to survive a 1 in 100 year flood event or repair or

b) Reconstruction work which will make the structure able to survive the same level of event that caused the original damage or,

c) Relocation of the structure out of the 1 in 100 year flood zone.

In all cases, current best practice and building and land use codes should be followed in all infrastructure-related recovery activities.

Project Identification Sheets

See Annex C.

Annexes

Annex A – Government of Tajikistan Damage Assessment Format

Available from the Government of Tajikistan Committee of Emergency Situations

Annex B – REACT Damage and Needs Assessment Tool

Damage and Needs Assessment Questionnaire

(Items marked with a * can be collected before a disaster.)

Village/Community Level Assessment

	Information Needed/Question	Response	
1.	Number in Sequence of Data Entry	**(Not completed in field)**	
2.	Date		
3.	Time		
4.	Temperature (estimate if necessary)		
5.	Weather	☐ Sunny/clear, ☐ Cloudy, ☐ Rain, ☐ Snow, ☐ Sleet	
6.	Person(s) completing the form		
7.	*Location name		GPS Waypoint:
8.	*Geographic Reference		
9.	Person(s) providing the information and contact information		
10	*Is the location urban or rural?	Urban, Rural	
11	Current population of location (by gender)	Male	Female
12	Approximate number of persons temporarily working outside the village/community, by gender.	Male	Female
13	Number of persons under 5 years in location, by gender.	Male	Female
14	Number of persons over 60 years in location, by gender.	Male	Female
15	Number of disabled/handicapped in location, by gender.	Male	Female
16	*Hospital in community?	Yes No	
17	*Clinic in community?	Yes No	
18	*School, primary in community?	Yes No	
19	*School, secondary in community?	Yes No	
20	*Market in community?	Yes No	

21	*Shops and stores in community?	Yes No	
22	*Shops and stores which provide construction materials (e.g., cement, sheeting, nails, wire) in community?	Yes No	
23	*Electricity available in community?	☐ No ☐ Yes If Yes, indicate source: ☐ Baki Tojik, ☐ Mini-hydro plant, ☐ Local generator, ☐ Other (indicate)	
24	*Central heating system (Indicate areas covered on map)	Yes No	
25	*Sources of water for residents (indicate all appropriate):	☐ Well, ☐ Hand pump, ☐ Piped (gravity fed) to public stand pipes, Piped (gravity fed) direct to house, ☐ Piped (pumped using electric or diesel pumps) to public stand pipes, ☐ Piped (pumped using electric or diesel pumps) delivered directly to house, ☐ Canal. ☐ Other (indicate)	
26	*Sewage disposal: (indicate all appropriate)	☐ Latrine – pit ☐ Latrine – water pour flush ☐ In-house toilets ☐ Other.	
27	*Waste disposal: (indicate all appropriate):	☐ Local trash dump, ☐ Government collection system, ☐ Local disposal (burning, burying).	
28	*For piped water, indicate source and general layout of water system on map. Provide GPS references (way points or other geographic references) when mapping system.		
29	*CoES office? If yes, provide contact information.	Yes No	
30	*Government offices?	Yes	No
		If yes, indicate offices present:	

31	*Does the village/community have cell phone access?	Yes No			
32	* Does the village/community have land line phone access?	Yes No			
33	*Does the village/community have a HF radio?	Yes No			
34	*Does the village/community have a Community Based Disaster Management Organization?	Yes No			
35	*Do NGOs or IOs have projects in the community? Is yes, indicate name of NGO/IO, nature and location of project.	Yes		No	
		NGO/IO		Type of Project	
36	*Road access: paved, dirt, other	Yes No			
37	*Does the village/community have a fuel service station or other stock of fuel?	Yes No			
38	*Airport? If yes, indicate nature and length of runway(s).	Yes No			
39	*Railroad?	Yes No			
40	*River access?	Yes No			
41	*Factories? Indicate types and locations on map	Yes No			
	Post disaster assessment information				
42	Main occupation of residents: farming, industry, service sector, other (disaggregation of occupation by gender of residents: women/men)	Men		Women	
		Farming	Industry	Farming	Industry
		Service Sector	Other:	Service Sector	Other
43	Nature of the disaster:	☐ Flood, ☐ Earthquake, ☐ Landslide, ☐ Rock fall, ☐ Avalanche, ☐ Chemical/technological accident, ☐ Other (indicate)			
44	Written summary of disaster	Add on separate page.			
45	Indicate on map the area(s) affected by the disaster.	Add on attached map. Include GPS waypoints for key features and locations of damage on map.			
46	Number of persons killed, by gender and age	Male		Female	
		Total		Total	
		Under 5 years		Under 5 years	

		Over 60 years		Over 6o years	
47	Number of persons missing and why, by gender and age	Male		Female	
		Total		Total	
		Under 5 years		Under 5 years	
		Over 60 years		Over 60 years	
48	Number of persons seriously injured. If possible, indicate age, gender and health status (e.g., pregnant, disabled).	Male		Female	
		Total		Total	
		Under 5 years		Under 5 years	
		Over 60 years		Over 60 years	
49	Are health or other government personnel included in the number of dead and seriously injured?	Yes No			
50	Number of persons requiring evacuation, by gender. If possible, note nature of injuries/health problems and communicate immediately to Dushanbe.	Male		Female	
		Total		Total	
		Nature of injuries			
51	Number of health facilities destroyed: indicate names and locations on map	Provide GPS waypoints and/or geographic references.			
52	Number of health facilities damaged: indicate names and locations on map and nature of damage.	Provide GPS waypoints and/or geographic references.			
53	Have stocks of drugs and other medical supplies been damaged or destroyed?	Yes No			
54	Do health facilities need additional staff, equipment or medical supplies? If yes, indicate needs.	Yes No			
55	Number of houses destroyed: indicate locations on map (indicate female- and male-headed households)	Female Headed		Male Headed	
		Total		Total	
		Location of each house (use GPS waypoint or other geographic reference			
56	Number of houses damaged: indicate locations on map (indicate female- and male-headed households)	Female Headed		Male Headed	
		Total		Total	
		Location of each house (use GPS waypoint or other geographic reference			

57	If houses have been damaged, where are people now living and approximately how many persons in each type of shelter (data by gender/age): self-build shelters, donated tents, schools or other public facilities, other.		Male	Female
		Type of shelter	Age	Age
		Self-built	Under 5	Under 5
			Over 60	Over 60
			Total	Total
		Tents	Under 5	Under 5
			Over 60	Over 60
			Total	Total
		Schools	Under 5	Under 5
			Over 60	Over 60
			Total	Total
		Other public facilities	Under 5	Under 5
			Over 60	Over 60
			Total	Total
		With host families		

58	If shelters have been established, indicate location (in writing and on map), number and approximate gender and age breakdown of persons in each shelter.	Shelter Name and Location	Male	Female
		Name	Under 5	Under 5
		Geographic reference	Over 60	Over 06
			Total	Total
		Name	Under 5	Under 5
		Geographic reference	Over 60	Over 60
			Total	Total
		Name	Under 5	Under 5
		Geographic reference	Over 60	Over 60
			Total	Total

59	If shelters have been established, do they have adequate water, sanitation and space for residents?	Yes No	If no, indicate specific needs per each shelter and the location of these needs (written notes and map).				
		Shelters/Camps	Water	Food	Sanitation	More shelter	More space

60	Has the disaster caused people to loose household items (kitchen equipment, bedding, furniture, water storage).	Yes No

<table>
<tr><td>61</td><td>Has the disaster caused people to loose food supplies? If yes, indicate nature of losses.</td><td>Yes No</td></tr>
<tr><td>62</td><td>Are families still able to prepare food?</td><td>Yes No</td></tr>
<tr><td>63</td><td>Are there commercial places to eat (e.g., canteens) still functioning?</td><td>Yes No</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>Is there still food available in the market or local stores?</td><td>☐ Yes
☐ No
☐ Partially -- Indicate what food items are not available:<table><tr><td>Vegetables</td><td>Cereals</td><td>Flour</td><td>Vegetable oil</td></tr><tr><td>Other</td><td>Other</td><td>Other</td><td>Other</td></tr></table></td></tr>
<tr><td>64</td><td>Since the disaster has it been possible for the local population and traders to reach nearby markets and purchase and bring needed items to the village?</td><td>☐ Yes
☐ No
☐ Partially -- Indicate the locations which are accessible:</td></tr>
<tr><td>65</td><td>Has the disaster caused people to loose productive assets?</td><td>☐ No
☐ Yes, If yes, indicate as appropriate:
☐ Cars,
☐ Tractors,
☐ Pumps,
☐ Tools,
☐ Farming equipment,
☐ Fertilizer,
☐ Seeds,
☐ Other:</td></tr>
<tr><td>66</td><td>Have livestock been lost due to the disaster? If yes, indicate type and number.</td><td>☐ No
☐ Yes, if Yes, indicate the types and numbers lost:
☐ Cows_____
☐ Bulls _____
☐ Horses _____
☐ Sheep _____
☐ Goats _____
☐ Chickens _____
☐ Ducks _____
☐ Other _____</td></tr>
<tr><td>67</td><td>Is electrical system operating?</td><td>Yes No</td></tr>
<tr><td>68</td><td>Is the availability of water less than before the disaster? If yes, indicate on map locations affected and note cause of reduction in supply.</td><td>Yes No</td></tr>
</table>

69	Has sewage disposal been affected by the disaster? If yes, indicate how disposal current takes place: latrines, in-house toilets, other.	Yes No		
70	Has waste disposal been affected by the disaster? If yes, indicate how disposal currently takes place: local trash pump, government collection system, local disposal (burning, burying), other.	Yes No		
71	Has radio communication been disrupted by the disaster? If yes, indicate what communication systems have been damaged and which remain functioning.	Yes No		
72	Has phone communication been disrupted by the disaster? If yes, indicate what communication systems have been damaged and which remain functioning.	Yes No		
73	Have the fuel stocks in the village/community been damaged/destroyed? Indicate locations of damage. If only partial damage, indicate damage and not-damaged locations on map.	Yes No		
74	Has road access to village/community been cut or limited? Indicate locations of damage on map.	Yes	No	
		If yes, please indicate why		
		Landslide	Flooded road	Damaged road
		Damaged Bridge	Other	Avalanche
75	Is airport operational? If no, indicate why: landslide, avalanche, runway damage, damage to buildings, other. Indicate locations of damage on map	Yes	No	
		Is no, indicate why:		
		Landslide	Runway Damage	Damage to buildings
		Other		
76	Is railroad operational? If no, indicate why: landslide, avalanche, damaged road, damaged bridge(s), other.	Yes	No	
		Is no, indicate why:		
		Landslide	Damaged road-bed	Damaged bridge

	Indicate locations of damage on map.	Other	
77	Has the disaster damaged or destroyed food stocks and other supplies held in the market, commercial establishments or stores? If yes, indicate location of damaged facilities (written and map) and extent of damage, if known.	Yes	No
		If yes, indicate damage:	
		☐ Roof, ☐ Walls, ☐ Floors, ☐ Foundation ☐ Doors, ☐ Windows, ☐ Heating, ☐ Plumbing, ☐ Electrical system, ☐ Other (indicate).	☐ Food Stocks ☐ Fuel Supplies ☐ Spare parts and equipment ☐ Household supplies ☐ Building materials ☐ Books and office supplies ☐ Other:
78	Have schools been damaged by the disaster? If yes, note nature of damage and location on map.	Yes	No
		If yes, indicated nature of damage: ☐ Roof, ☐ Walls, ☐ Floors, ☐ Foundation ☐ Doors, ☐ Windows, ☐ Heating, ☐ Plumbing, ☐ Electrical system, Other (indicate).	
79	Have factories been damaged by the disaster? If yes, note damage and indicate location on map.	Yes	No
		Indicate damage:	
		Factory 1	Factory 2	Factory 3
		☐ Roof, ☐ Walls, ☐ Floors, ☐ Foundation ☐ Doors, ☐ Windows, ☐ Heating, ☐ Plumbing, ☐ Electrical system, Other (indicate):	☐ Roof, ☐ Walls, ☐ Floors, ☐ Foundation ☐ Doors, ☐ Windows, ☐ Heating, ☐ Plumbing, ☐ Electrical system, Other (indicate)	☐ Roof, ☐ Walls, ☐ Floors, ☐ Foundation ☐ Doors, ☐ Windows, ☐ Heating, ☐ Plumbing, ☐ Electrical system, ☐ Other (indicate)
80	Have crops been damaged or destroyed by the disaster? If	Yes	No
		Indicate damaged crops:	

	yes, note the damage (type of crop, level of damage) and location of damage on map.	Cotton	Cereals	Vegetables	Potatoes
		Orchards	Vines	Pasture	Other:
81	Has agricultural infrastructure (canals, dams, pipes, pumps) been damaged by the disaster? If yes, note nature of the damage and indicate location on map.	Yes		No	
		Indicate damage:			
		Canals	Dams	Pipes	Pumps
		Electrical systems	Roads (not included above)	Bridges (not included above)	Other
82	Have there been any reports of family problems (arguing, fighting) due to the stress of the disaster?	Yes No			
83	Do authorities have concerns about the safety of disabled, orphans or others due to the impact of the disaster?	Yes No			
84	Do local authorities expect the disaster to worsen? If yes, note why and where (on map).	Yes No			
85	Have prices increased since the start of the disaster? If yes, indicate for which commodities and for how much.	Yes No		No	
		If yes, complete below			
		Commodity		Price increase	
86	What actions are the local government taking to address the disaster? (If actions are location-specific, note on map).	Yes No			
87	What actions are families or individuals taking to address the disaster?				
88	What additional assistance does the government need to address the disaster? (If needs are location-specific, note on map).				
89	What additional assistance do individuals/families need to address the disaster?				

Damage Needs Assessment
Household Assessment
Data Collection Form

1.	Number in Sequence of Data Entry	(Not completed in field)	
2.	Date		
3.	Time		
4.	Temperature (estimate if necessary)		
5.	Weather:	☐ Sunny/clear, ☐ Cloudy, ☐ Rain, ☐ Snow, ☐ Sleet	
6.	Person(s) completing the form		
7.	Location name		
8.	Geographic Reference		
9.	Indicate location of household on map.	If available, indicate GPS way point number:	
10.	Name of person(s) providing the information and contact information.		
11.	Gender of head of household?	☐ Male ☐ Female	
12.	Is the location urban or rural?	☐ Urban ☐ Rural	
13.	Number of persons resident in the household, by gender and age	Male	Female
		Total	Total
		Under 5 years	Under 5 years
		Over 60 years	Over 60 years
14.	Approximate number of persons temporarily working outside household.		
15.	Number of disabled/handicapped, by gender.	Male	Female
16.	What kind of work do household residents do: (Indicate all appropriate):	☐ Self-employed/farming; ☐ Self-employed/trade or craft, ☐ Wage non-farm labor, ☐ Wage farm labor, ☐ Manage/work in store ☐ Government/NGO/IO employee,	

		☐ Other.
17.	What are the sources of the food that the household consumes: (indicate all appropriate and percentages):	☐ Own production: _____% ☐ Purchase: _____% ☐ Gift: _____% ☐ Other: _____%
18.	What type of building does the household use when they sleep at night:	☐ Apartment building built before 1970 under 3 stories, ☐ Apartment building built before 1970 over 3 stories, ☐ Apartment building built between 1970 and 1991 under 3 stories, ☐ Apartment building built between 1970 and 1991 over 3 stories, ☐ Apartment building built after 1991, ☐ Less than 2 story building with brick walls and reinforced foundation, ☐ Less than a 2 story building with mud walls, ☐ 1 or 2 story mud or brick walled building with earthen roof, ☐ Other (indicate).
19.	Does the household normally have electricity in summer?	Yes No
20.	Does the household normally have electricity in winter?	Yes No
21.	How is heating provided (indicate all appropriate):	☐ Central heating, ☐ Stove (indicate: coal, wood, gas), ☐ Electrical heater, ☐ Other (indicate)
22.	What is the source of water for the household:	☐ Well, ☐ Hand pump, ☐ Piped (gravity fed) to public stand pipes, ☐ Piped (gravity fed) direct to house, ☐ Piped (pumped using electric or diesel pumps) to public stand pipes, ☐ Piped (pumped using electric or diesel pumps) delivered directly to house, ☐ Canal. ☐ Other (indicate)
23.	How does household dispose of sewage: (indicate all appropriate)	☐ Latrine – pit ☐ Latrine – water pour flush ☐ In-house toilet, ☐ Other.
24.	How does the household dispose of solid waste: (indicate all appropriate)	☐ Local trash dump, ☐ Government collection system ☐ Local disposal (burning, burying).
25.	Does the household have a phone, or does someone in the household have a cell	Yes No

	phone?						
26.	Road access to the house: paved, dirt, other (indicate)	☐ Paved, ☐ Dirt, ☐ Other (indicate)					
27.	Main occupation of household residents:	☐ Farming, ☐ Industry, ☐ Service sector, ☐ Other					
28.	Nature of the disaster affecting the household:	☐ Flood, ☐ Earthquake, ☐ Landslide, ☐ Rock fall, ☐ Avalanche, ☐ Chemical/technological accident, ☐ Other (indicate)					
29.	Number of household residents killed, by gender and age	Male			Female		
		Total			Total		
		Under 5 years			Under 5 years		
		Over 60 years			Over 69 years		
30.	Number of household residents missing, by gender and age	Male			Female		
		Total			Total		
		Under 5 years			Under 5 years		
		Over 60 years			Over 60 years		
31.	Number of household residents seriously injured. If possible, indicate age, gender and health status and where they are getting care.	Male			Female		
		Total			Total		
		Age	Injury	Location	Age	Injury	Location
				Home			Home
				Clinic			Clinic
				Hospital			Hospital
				Home			Home
				Clinic			Clinic
				Hospital			Hospital
				Home			Home
				Clinic			Clinic
				Hospital			Hospital
				Home			Home
				Clinic			Clinic
				Hospital			Hospital
				Home			Home
				Clinic			Clinic
				Hospital			Hospital
				Home			Home
				Clinic			Clinic
				Hospital			Hospital
32.	Have any of the	Yes			No		

<table>
<tr><td></td><td rowspan="8">household residents been evacuated? If yes, indicate number and to where and gender and age.</td><td colspan="4">Male</td><td colspan="4">Female</td></tr>
<tr><td>Age</td><td colspan="3">Where evacuated?</td><td>Age</td><td colspan="3">Where evacuated?</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>School</td><td>Camp</td><td>Another town Provide name:</td><td></td><td>School</td><td>Camp</td><td>Another town Provide name:</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr>
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<tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>33.</td><td>What is the status of the house?</td><td colspan="8">☐ Intact
☐ Damaged
☐ Destroyed,</td></tr>
<tr><td>34.</td><td>If the house has been damaged or destroyed, what is the cause of the destruction?</td><td colspan="8">☐ Flood,
☐ Earthquake,
☐ Landslide,
☐ Rock fall,
☐ Heavy rainfall,
☐ Other (indicate)</td></tr>
<tr><td>35.</td><td>If the house has been damaged, where has the damage occurred?</td><td colspan="8">☐ Roof,
☐ Walls,
☐ Floors,
☐ Foundation
☐ Doors,
☐ Windows,
☐ Heating,
☐ Plumbing,
☐ Electrical system,
☐ Other (indicate).</td></tr>
<tr><td>36.</td><td>Have other buildings used by the household for storage or other uses, been damaged or destroyed. If yes, indicate damaged</td><td colspan="8">Yes No
If Yes, complete the following:
☐ Roof,
☐ Walls,
☐ Floors,
☐ Foundation,
☐ Doors,
☐ Windows,
☐ Heating,
☐ Plumbing,
☐ Electrical system,
Other (indicate).</td></tr>
<tr><td>37.</td><td>If the house was damaged or destroyed, where are people now</td><td colspan="8">☐ Self-built shelters at the location of the house,
☐ Donated tents at the location of the house,
☐ Tented camp not located at the place where people normally live,</td></tr>
</table>

	living and approximately how many persons are in each type of shelter:	☐ Schools or other public facilities, ☐ A relative's house or apartment, ☐ A neighbor's house/apartment, ☐ Other.					
38.	If the household is living in a shelter, does the shelter have adequate water, sanitation and space for residents? If no, indicate specific needs. (Write notes on map to indicate location of needs.	Yes			No		
		If no, what type of additional aid does the household need?					
		Water	Food	More shelter	Latrine	Household items (e.g. bedding)	Cooking items
		Lighting	Protection for animals	Other	Other	Other	Other
39.	If buildings (e.g., house, sheds) belonging to the household have been damaged or destroyed, does the household expect to be able to recover materials for rebuilding from these damaged buildings?	Yes No					
40.	If yes, has this recovery work already started?						
41.	Has the disaster caused the household to loose household items (kitchen equipment, bedding, furniture, water storage). Indicate which items have been lost.	Yes			No		
		Kitchen equipment	Bedding	Tools	Furniture	Car	Tractor
		Motor cycle	Cow	Goats	Chickens	Other	Other
42.	Has the disaster caused the household to loose food supplies? If yes, indicate nature of losses.	Yes			No		
		Fruits (dried)	Spices	Grain	Flour	Potatoes	Fruit (fresh)
		Canned items	Vegetable oil	Other	Other	Other	Other
43.	Can the household still prepare food after the disaster?	Yes No					
44.	If no, how do they get food:	☐ Donations, ☐ Sharing with other households, ☐ Central kitchens, ☐ Restaurant, ☐ Other.					

45.	After the disaster, what are the sources of the food that the household consumes: (indicate all appropriate and percentages):	☐ Own production/stocks: _____% ☐ Purchase: _____% ☐ Gifts: _____% ☐ Food Aid: _____% ☐ Other: _____%
46.	Did the family eat as well yesterday as before the disaster?	☐ Yes ☐ No, If no, why not (indicate all appropriate)? ☐ Less food available to prepare ☐ No place to eat properly ☐ Lack of pots and other items needed for cooking ☐ Less time to prepare food ☐ No way to cook ☐ Other:_____
47.	How long does the family expect their current stocks of food to last?	☐ No stocks ☐ Up to 1 week ☐ Up to 1 month ☐ More than 1 month
48.	Has the disaster caused the household to loose productive assets? If yes, indicate as appropriate:	☐ Cars, ☐ Tractors, ☐ Pumps, ☐ Tools, ☐ Farming equipment, ☐ Fertilizer, ☐ Seeds, ☐ Other.
49.	Has the household lost livestock due to the disaster? If yes, indicate type and number.	☐ No ☐ Yes, if Yes, indicate the types and numbers lost: ☐ Cows_____ ☐ Bulls _____ ☐ Horses _____ ☐ Sheep _____ ☐ Goats _____ ☐ Chickens _____ ☐ Ducks _____ ☐ Other _____
50.	Does the household currently have electricity?	Yes No
51.	Is the availability of water for drinking, cooking and cleaning less than before the disaster? If yes, indicate how much less and where the household is	☐ Well: % Less_____ ☐ Hand pump: % Less_____ ☐ Piped (gravity fed) to public stand pipes: % Less_____ ☐ Piped (gravity fed) direct to house: % Less_____ ☐ Piped (pumped using electric or diesel pumps) to public stand pipes: % Less_____ ☐ Piped (pumped using electric or diesel pumps) delivered directly to

	getting water at present:	house: % Less_____ Canal: % Less_____
52.	Has sewage disposal been affected by the disaster? If yes, indicate how disposal current takes place:	No Yes, if yes, complete the following Latrine – pit Latrine – water pour flush, In-house toilet, Other.
53.	Has waste disposal been affected by the disaster? If yes, indicate how disposal currently takes place:	No Yes, if Yes, complete the following: Local trash pump, Government collection system Local disposal (burning, burying).
54.	Have household members been able to work at their normal jobs following the disaster?	Yes No
55.	If not, have they found other work? If yes, indicate the type of work (by each member of the household in working age).	Have found work / Have not found work Person / Work Found
56.	Have crops belonging to the household been damaged or destroyed by the disaster? If yes, note the damage (type of crop, level of damage) and location of damage area on map.	Yes / No Type of Damage Potatoes and other vegetables / Cereal / Fruit / Kitchen garden / Pasture / Other
57.	Has agricultural infrastructure used by the household (canals, dams, pipes, pumps) been damaged by the disaster? If yes, note nature of the damage and indicate location on map.	Yes / No What has been damaged? Pipes / Dam / Road / Pumps / Embankment / Bridge Power lines / Other / Other / Other / Other
58.	Have expenditures increased for the household after the disaster?	Yes No
59.	If yes, indicate on what:	Expenditures have increasing for the following:

	food, shelter, medical care, travel, basic necessities (cooking or household items), other (indicate).	Food	Medical care	Transport	Fuel	Cooking	Education
		Business expenses	Replacing commercial stock lost	Replacing tools lost	Heating	Water	Other
60.	If expenditures have increased since the disaster, where has the money come from?	☐ Loans, ☐ Gifts, ☐ Remittances, ☐ Savings, ☐ Selling assets, ☐ Reducing other expenditures (indicate what has been reduced), ☐ Other (indicate).					
61.	Have prices increased since the start of the disaster? If yes, indicate for which commodities and for how much.	Yes			No		
		Food	Medical care	Water	Transport	Education	Other
62.	Does the household expect the disaster to worsen? If yes, note why and where (on map).	Yes			No		
		If yes, why?					
63.	What actions are the household taking to address the disaster?						
64.	What additional assistance do individuals/families need to address the disaster? (Note women's and men's needs separately.)	Men's Needs			Woman's Needs		

Additional Comments:

Annex C – Project Identification Sheets

Note that beneficiary numbers in each Project Identification Sheet should be disaggregated by gender and age groupings it at all possible.

Project Identification Sheet – Shelter – Rebuilding Houses

Appealing Agency	
Project Title:	
Project Code:	
Sector:	**Shelter**
Objective:	**Rebuild Damaged Houses**
Beneficiaries:	
Implementing Partner(s):	
Project Duration:	**6 months**
Total Project Budget:	
Funds Requested for 20XX:	

Needs

To be completed based on actual disaster.

Activities

- *Assess the types of damage which have occurred to housing and identify appropriate approach to rebuilding*
- *Identify list of potential beneficiaries and final selection criteria*
- *Consult with beneficiaries on housing design, location and beneficiary contribution of rebuilding process.*
- *Adjust standard recovery house design to local social and housing conditions*
- *Secure approval to relocate disaster affected or rebuild in location of destroyed house*
- *Develop bill of quantities and construction operations plan*
- *Procure materials and/or companies to do reconstruction*
- *Involve beneficiaries in reconstruction process, providing training if required*
- *Monitor construction quality and process*
- *Coordinate construction process with other parties, e.g., on provision of water, latrines, electricity, etc.*
- *Certify construction process and milestones to completion of buildings and project*
- *Hand over completed buildings to beneficiaries.*
- *Conduct an evaluation*

Outcome

Disaster survivors re-housed in seismic resistance structures in locations unlikely to be affected by other disasters.

FINANCIAL SUMMARY	
Budget Items	**$ US**
Staff costs	
Inputs	
Administration costs, packing, storage, transport, office costs	
TOTAL	

Project Identification Sheet – Shelter – Repairing Houses

Appealing Agency	
Project Title:	
Project Code:	
Sector:	**Shelter**
Objective:	**Repairing Damaged Houses**
Beneficiaries:	
Implementing Partner(s):	
Project Duration:	**6 months**
Total Project Budget:	
Funds Requested for 20XX:	

Needs

To be completed based on actual disaster.

Activities

- *Assess the types of damage which have occurred to housing and identify appropriate approach to repairs*
- *Identify list of potential beneficiaries and final selection criteria*
- *Consult with beneficiaries on repair options and beneficiary contribution of rebuilding process.*
- *Adjust standard repair options to local social and housing conditions*
- *Secure approval to repair houses*
- *Develop bill of quantities and repair operations plan*
- *Procure materials and/or companies to do repairs*
- *Involve beneficiaries in repair process, providing training if required*
- *Monitor quality and process or repairs*
- *Coordinate repair process with other parties, e.g., on provision of water, latrines, electricity, etc.*
- *Certify repair process and milestones to completion of buildings and project*
- *Hand over repaired buildings to beneficiaries.*
- *Conduct an evaluation*

Outcome

Disaster survivors living in seismic resistance structures in locations unlikely to be affected by other disasters.

FINANCIAL SUMMARY	
Budget Items	**$ US**
Staff costs	
Inputs	
Administration costs, packing, storage, transport, office costs	
TOTAL	

Project Identification Sheet – WASH – New Water Supply

Appealing Agency	
Project Title:	
Project Code:	
Sector:	**WASH**
Objective:	**Provide Potable Water to Relocated Disaster Survivors**
Beneficiaries:	
Implementing Partner(s):	
Project Duration:	**4 months**
Total Project Budget:	
Funds Requested for 20XX:	

Needs

To be completed based on actual disaster.

Activities

- *Assess the need for new water supplies to relocated housing sites*
- *Develop water supply plan including sources, delivery systems and cost-recovery requirements*
- *Identify list of potential beneficiaries and final selection criteria*
- *Consult with beneficiaries on preferred location of taps or other water collection points*
- *Secure approval to install water system*
- *Develop bill of quantities and water system installation operations plan*
- *Procure materials and/or companies to do installation*
- *Involve beneficiaries in installation process, providing training if required*
- *Monitor quality and process of system installation*
- *Coordinate installation process with other parties, e.g., on provision of buildings, latrines, electricity, etc.*
- *Certify repair process and milestones to completion of system and project*
- *Hand over system to local government.*
- *Conduct an evaluation*

Outcome

Disaster survivors have access to adequate quantities of potable water for domestic use.

FINANCIAL SUMMARY	
Budget Items	**$ US**
Staff costs	
Inputs	
Administration costs, packing, storage, transport, office costs	
TOTAL	

Project Identification Sheet – WASH – Water Supply Repair

Appealing Agency	
Project Title:	
Project Code:	
Sector:	**WASH**
Objective:	**Repair System to Deliver Potable Water to Relocated Disaster Survivors**
Beneficiaries:	
Implementing Partner(s):	
Project Duration:	**4 months**
Total Project Budget:	
Funds Requested for 20XX:	

Needs

To be completed based on actual disaster.

Activities

- *Assess the need for water supplies*
- *Develop plan to repair water supply system including sources, delivery systems and cost-recovery requirements*
- *Identify list of potential beneficiaries and final selection criteria*
- *Address need for seismic resistance or hazard avoidance upgrades as part of repair process*
- *Secure approval to repair water system*
- *Develop bill of quantities and water system installation operations plan*
- *Procure materials and/or companies to do repairs*
- *Involve beneficiaries in repair process, providing training if required*
- *Monitor quality and process of system repairs*
- *Coordinate repair process with other parties, e.g., on provision of buildings, latrines, electricity, etc.*
- *Certify repair process and milestones to completion of system and project*
- *Hand over system to local government.*
- *Conduct an evaluation*

Outcome

Disaster survivors have access to adequate quantities of potable water for domestic use.

FINANCIAL SUMMARY	
Budget Items	**$ US**
Staff costs	
Inputs	
Administration costs, packing, storage, transport, office costs	
TOTAL	

Project Identification Sheet – WASH – Latrine Construction

Appealing Agency	
Project Title:	
Project Code:	
Sector:	**WASH**
Objective:	**Construction of latrines for relocated disaster survivors**
Beneficiaries:	
Implementing Partner(s):	
Project Duration:	**4 months**
Total Project Budget:	
Funds Requested for 20XX:	

Needs

To be completed based on actual disaster.

Activities

- *Assess the need for and appropriate design of new latrines*
- *Develop plan to install the latrines material sources, location and cost-recovery requirements*
- *Identify list of potential beneficiaries and final selection criteria*
- *Secure approval to latrine design and locations*
- *Develop bill of quantities and latrine constriction operations plan*
- *Procure materials and/or companies for installations*
- *Involve beneficiaries in installation process, providing training if required*
- *Monitor quality and process of installation*
- *Coordinate latrine installation process with other parties, e.g., on provision of buildings, latrines, electricity, etc.*
- *Certify latrines as built and milestones to completion of system and project*
- *Hand over latrines to owners*
- *Conduct an evaluation*

Outcome

Disaster survivors have access to adequate sanitation facilities for domestic use.

FINANCIAL SUMMARY	
Budget Items	**$ US**
Staff costs	
Inputs	
Administration costs, packing, storage, transport, office costs	
TOTAL	

Project Identification Sheet – WASH – Hygiene Campaign

Appealing Agency	
Project Title:	
Project Code:	
Sector:	**WASH**
Objective:	**Improve hygiene in recovery relocation sites**
Beneficiaries:	
Implementing Partner(s):	
Project Duration:	**6 months**
Total Project Budget:	
Funds Requested for 20XX:	

Needs

To be completed based on actual disaster.

Activities

- *Assess current hygiene practices and gaps to meet good practice*
- *Develop plan to improve hygiene practices*
- *Identify potential beneficiaries/target populations and message delivery methods*
- *Secure approval to proceed with educational and operational (e.g., clean-up) activities*
- *Procure materials and/or companies needed for hygiene campaign*
- *Involve beneficiaries in process, providing training if required*
- *Monitor quality and process of campaign*
- *Coordinate campaign with other parties, e.g., on provision of water, NFIs, latrines, electricity, etc.*
- *Certify milestones to completion of project and evaluate impacts.*
- *Conduct an evaluation*

Outcome

Disaster survivors practice better hygiene practices.

FINANCIAL SUMMARY	
Budget Items	**$ US**
Staff costs	
Inputs	
Administration costs, packing, storage, transport, office costs	
TOTAL	

Project Identification Sheet – Food Security – Cash for Work – Agricultural System Repairs

Appealing Agency	
Project Title:	
Project Code:	
Sector:	**Food Security**
Objective:	**Increase disposable income of disaster victims to fund recovery activities**
Beneficiaries:	
Implementing Partner(s):	
Project Duration:	**6 months**
Total Project Budget:	
Funds Requested for 20XX:	

Needs

To be completed based on actual disaster.

Activities

- *Assess current and expected food security situation and need for cash*
- *Develop plan to increase disposable income of disaster survivors through cash for work on repairing damage to agricultural system.*
- *Identify list of potential beneficiaries and final selection criteria*
- *Identify locations for project activities and secure approval for specific sub-activities (e.g,, drainage system clearance).*
- *Develop bill of quantities and funds disbursement plans*
- *Procure materials (e.g., shovels) and/or companies for support work (e.g., tractors)*
- *Involve beneficiaries in project management process, providing training if required*
- *Monitor quality and process of implementation*
- *Coordinate activities with other parties, e.g., in agriculture sector or livelihoods*
- *Hand over completed work to site owners*
- *Conduct an evaluation.*

Outcome

Disaster survivors have access to sufficient cash to fund family-level recovery activities.

FINANCIAL SUMMARY	
Budget Items	**$ US**
Staff costs	
Inputs	
Administration costs, packing, storage, transport, office costs	
TOTAL	

Project Identification Sheet – Food Security – Food for Work – Agricultural System Repairs

Appealing Agency	
Project Title:	
Project Code:	
Sector:	**Food Security**
Objective:	**Increase food supply of disaster victims**
Beneficiaries:	
Implementing Partner(s):	
Project Duration:	**6 months**
Total Project Budget:	
Funds Requested for 20XX:	

Needs
To be completed based on actual disaster.

Activities

- *Assess current and expected food security situation and need for food*
- *Develop plan to increase individual food supplies of disaster survivors through food for work on repairing damage to agricultural system.*
- *Identify list of potential beneficiaries and final selection criteria*
- *Identify locations for project activities and secure approval for specific sub-activities (e.g., drainage system clearance).*
- *Develop bill of quantities and food disbursement plans, including rations levels*
- *Procure materials (e.g., shovels) and/or companies for support work (e.g., tractors)*
- *Involve beneficiaries in project management process, providing training if required*
- *Monitor quality and process of implementation*
- *Coordinate activities with other parties, e.g., in agriculture sector or livelihoods*
- *Hand over completed work to site owners*
- *Conduct an evaluation.*

Outcome
Disaster survivors have access to adequate food for to meet basic kilocalorie food needs needs.

FINANCIAL SUMMARY	
Budget Items	**$ US**
Staff costs	
Inputs	
Administration costs, packing, storage, transport, office costs	
TOTAL	

Project Identification Sheet – Agriculture – Seeds and Tools

Appealing Agency	
Project Title:	
Project Code:	
Sector:	**Agriculture**
Objective:	**Increase capacities to produce food for self-consumption and sale**
Beneficiaries:	
Implementing Partner(s):	
Project Duration:	**6 months**
Total Project Budget:	
Funds Requested for 20XX:	

Needs

To be completed based on actual disaster.

Activities

- *Assess current status of household level of food production and options to increase production on short term basis.*
- *Develop plan to increase household level food production for consumption and sales*
- *Identify list of potential beneficiaries and final selection criteria*
- *Identify locations for project activities*
- *Develop bill of quantities and logistics plans*
- *Procure and distribute materials (e.g., seeds, tools)*
- *Involve beneficiaries in project management process, providing training if required*
- *Provide training and extension support if needed to grow and market crops*
- *Monitor quality and process of implementation*
- *Coordinate activities with other parties, e.g., in food security sector or livelihoods*
- *Conduct an evaluation.*

Outcome

Disaster survivors have increased availability of food and increased income from sales of surplus.

FINANCIAL SUMMARY	
Budget Items	**$ US**
Staff costs	
Inputs	
Administration costs, packing, storage, transport, office costs	
TOTAL	

Project Identification Sheet – Agriculture – Livestock/Fowl Provision

Appealing Agency	
Project Title:	
Project Code:	
Sector:	**Agriculture**
Objective:	**Increase capacities to produce food for self-consumption and sale**
Beneficiaries:	
Implementing Partner(s):	
Project Duration:	**9 months**
Total Project Budget:	
Funds Requested for 20XX:	

Needs

To be completed based on actual disaster.

Activities

- *Assess current status of household level of food production from livestock/fowl and options to increase production on short term basis.*
- *Develop plan to increase household level livestock/fowl production for consumption and sales*
- *Identify list of potential beneficiaries and final selection criteria*
- *Identify locations for project activities*
- *Develop bill of quantities and logistics plans*
- *Procure and distribute materials (e.g., animals, feed, equipment)*
- *Involve beneficiaries in project management process, providing training if required*
- *Provide training and extension support if needed to raise animals and market products*
- *Monitor quality and process of implementation*
- *Coordinate activities with other parties, e.g., in food security sector or livelihoods*
- *Conduct an evaluation.*

Outcome

Disaster survivors have increased availability of food and increased income from sales of surplus production.

FINANCIAL SUMMARY	
Budget Items	**$ US**
Staff costs	
Inputs	
Administration costs, packing, storage, transport, office costs	
TOTAL	

Project Identification Sheet –Health - Expanded Health Care

Appealing Agency	
Project Title:	
Project Code:	
Sector:	**Health**
Objective:	**Increase capacities to provide sufficient health care and therapy for people injured or disabled in the disaster**
Beneficiaries:	
Implementing Partner(s):	
Project Duration:	**12 months**
Total Project Budget:	
Funds Requested for 20XX:	

Needs

To be completed based on actual disaster.

Activities

- *Assess current number and status of those injured in the disaster and medium to long term care options and capacities of care facilities to meet this need.*
- *Develop a plan to provide basic and advanced health care and therapy (e.g..physical) to enable those injured to resume as near a normal life as possible*
- *Identify list of potential beneficiaries and final selection criteria*
- *Identify locations for project activities*
- *Develop bill of quantities, staffing and logistics plans*
- *Procure materials and make changes to care facilities needed to handle an increase in patients*
- *Training care professionals on new or revised care protocols*
- *Involve beneficiaries in project management process, providing training if required*
- *Provide training to family members of the injured as needed to support recovery process*
- *Monitor quality and process of implementation*
- *Coordinate activities with other parties, e.g., in food security sector or livelihoods*
- *Conduct an evaluation.*

Outcome

Injured disaster survivors have appropriate health care during recuperation and are more able to function in society after discharge.

FINANCIAL SUMMARY	
Budget Items	**$ US**
Staff costs	
Inputs	
Administration costs, packing, storage, transport, office costs	
TOTAL	

Project Identification Sheet – Health - Expanded Epidemiological Surveillance

Appealing Agency	
Project Title:	
Project Code:	
Sector:	**Health**
Objective:	**Early identification of health issues requiring immediate response**
Beneficiaries:	
Implementing Partner(s):	
Project Duration:	**12 months**
Total Project Budget:	
Funds Requested for 20XX:	

Needs

To be completed based on actual disaster.

Activities

- *Assess current health surveillance system and identify changed/additions needed to increase surveillance of expected disaster related health issues*
- *Develop a plan to expand surveillance*
- *Identify locations for project activities*
- *Develop bill of quantities, staffing and logistics plans*
- *Procure materials*
- *Hire and/or train additional staff to managed increased work load*
- *Provide timely and appropriate reporting*
- *Involve beneficiaries in project management process, providing training if required*
- *Monitor quality and process of implementation*
- *Coordinate activities with other parties, e.g., in health sector or livelihoods*
- *Conduct an evaluation.*

Outcome

Potential for increased morbidity and mortality reduced following the disaster.

FINANCIAL SUMMARY	
Budget Items	**$ US**
Staff costs	
Inputs	
Administration costs, packing, storage, transport, office costs	
TOTAL	

Project Identification Sheet – Health – Expanded Psychological Support

Appealing Agency	
Project Title:	
Project Code:	
Sector:	**Health**
Objective:	**Early identification and support for psychological health issues requiring immediate response**
Beneficiaries:	
Implementing Partner(s):	
Project Duration:	**24 months**
Total Project Budget:	
Funds Requested for 20XX:	

Needs

To be completed based on actual disaster.

Activities

- *Assess current health care and surveillance systems and identify changed/additions needed to increase capacities to provide increased psychological support*
- *Develop a plan to expand support*
- *Identify locations for project activities*
- *Develop bill of quantities, staffing and logistics plans*
- *Procure materials*
- *Hire and/or train additional staff to managed increased work load*
- *Provide timely and appropriate reporting*
- *Involve beneficiaries in project management process, providing training if required*
- *Monitor quality and process of implementation*
- *Coordinate activities with other parties, e.g., in health sector, livelihoods, protection*
- *Conduct an evaluation.*

Outcome

Reduced mortality and morbidity arising from disaster-related psychological issues.

FINANCIAL SUMMARY	
Budget Items	**$ US**
Staff costs	
Inputs	
Administration costs, packing, storage, transport, office costs	
TOTAL	

Project Identification Sheet – Health Care Facility Repair

Appealing Agency	
Project Title:	
Project Code:	
Sector:	**Health**
Objective:	**Repair health care facilities to enable them to provide standard care**
Beneficiaries:	
Implementing Partner(s):	
Project Duration:	**6 months**
Total Project Budget:	
Funds Requested for 20XX:	

Needs

To be completed based on actual disaster.

Activities

- *Assess the types of damage which have occurred to housing and identify appropriate approach to rebuilding*
- *Secure approval to repair health facilities*
- *Develop bill of quantities and construction operations plan*
- *Procure materials and/or companies to do reconstruction*
- *Involve beneficiaries in reconstruction process (e.g., community members), providing training if required*
- *Monitor construction quality and process*
- *Coordinate construction process with other parties, e.g., on provision of water, latrines, electricity, etc.*
- *Certify construction process and milestones to completion of buildings and project*
- *Hand over completed buildings to beneficiaries.*
- *Conduct an evaluation.*

Outcome

Reduced mortality and morbidity arising from disaster-related health issues due to adequate health care facilities for disaster-affected population.

FINANCIAL SUMMARY	
Budget Items	**$ US**
Staff costs	
Inputs	
Administration costs, packing, storage, transport, office costs	
TOTAL	

Project Identification Sheet – Education – School Repair

Appealing Agency	
Project Title:	
Project Code:	
Sector:	**Education**
Objective:	**Repair education facilities to enable them to provide standard level of education to community**
Beneficiaries:	
Implementing Partner(s):	
Project Duration:	**6 months**
Total Project Budget:	
Funds Requested for 20XX:	

Needs

To be completed based on actual disaster.

Activities

- *Assess the types of damage which have occurred and identify appropriate approach to rebuilding, including risk reduction*
- *Secure approval to repair schools*
- *Develop bill of quantities and construction operations plan*
- *Procure materials and/or companies to do reconstruction*
- *Involve beneficiaries in reconstruction process (e.g., community members), providing training if required*
- *Monitor construction quality and process*
- *Coordinate construction process with other parties, e.g., on provision of water, latrines, electricity, etc.*
- *Certify construction process and milestones to completion of buildings and project*
- *Hand over repaired buildings to beneficiaries.*
- *Conduct an evaluation.*

Outcome

Improved education service delivery from the use of adequate education facilities.

FINANCIAL SUMMARY	
Budget Items	**$ US**
Staff costs	
Inputs	
Administration costs, packing, storage, transport, office costs	
TOTAL	

Project Identification Sheet – Livelihoods – Restarting Small Businesses

Appealing Agency	
Project Title:	
Project Code:	
Sector:	**Livelihoods**
Objective:	**Restart commercial livelihoods of disaster survivors to aid in survivor-driven recovery**
Beneficiaries:	
Implementing Partner(s):	
Project Duration:	**6 months**
Total Project Budget:	
Funds Requested for 20XX:	

Needs

To be completed based on actual disaster.

Activities

- *Assess the types of damage which have occurred to small businesses and identify appropriate approaches to rebuilding these livelihoods*
- *Secure approval of project from Government*
- *Identify list of potential beneficiaries and final selection criteria*
- *Identify locations for project activities*
- *Develop bill of quantities and construction operations plan, if appropriate*
- *Procure materials and/or companies to do reconstruction, if appropriate*
- *Procure materials and supplies for donation to project participants, if appropriate*
- *Define plan for providing grants or credit, including selection and repayment/reimbursement/pass-on options*
- *Involve beneficiaries in management process, providing training if required*
- *Monitor construction quality and process (if undertaken)*
- *Coordinate project elements with other parties, e.g., on food security, agriculture, etc.*
- *Certify progress against and milestones to completion of project*
- *Hand over repaired buildings to beneficiaries (if any constructed)*
- *Conduct an evaluation.*

Outcome

Increased recovery self-financing on the part of disaster survivors. I

FINANCIAL SUMMARY	
Budget Items	**$ US**
Staff costs	
Inputs	
Administration costs, packing, storage, transport, office costs	
TOTAL	

Project Identification Sheet – Infrastructure Repair

Appealing Agency	
Project Title:	
Project Code:	
Sector:	**Infrastructure**
Objective:	**Repair damaged infrastructure**
Beneficiaries:	
Implementing Partner(s):	
Project Duration:	**24 months**
Total Project Budget:	
Funds Requested for 20XX:	

Needs

To be completed based on actual disaster.

Activities

- *Assess the types of damage which have occurred to infrastructure and identify appropriate approach to repairs*
- *Consult with Government on repair options, including risk reduction options*
- *Secure approval for repairs*
- *Develop bill of quantities and repair operations plan*
- *Procure materials and/or companies to do repairs*
- *Involve beneficiaries in repair process, providing training if required*
- *Monitor quality and process or repairs*
- *Coordinate repair process with other parties, e.g., on provision of water, latrines, electricity, etc.*
- *Certify repair process and milestones to completion of buildings and project*
- *Hand over repaired buildings to beneficiaries.*
- *Conduct an evaluation*

Outcome

Improve access to disaster affected areas leading to a return to normal social and economic activities.

FINANCIAL SUMMARY	
Budget Items	**$ US**
Staff costs	
Inputs	
Administration costs, packing, storage, transport, office costs	
TOTAL	

Winter, Conflict and Gender Rapid Assessment Supplement[15]

Table of Contents

Introduction

This document provides instructions and forms which can be used to assess winter shelter needs, and conflict and gender impacts. The assessment results can be used in developing post disaster recovery plans. This document is a supplement to the **REACT Recovery Framework**. The assessment tools were originally developed as part of the Rasht Valley Earthquake recovery response in 2012.

Each topic is covered in a separate form with separate instructions. The forms are developed following the "good enough" approach, providing information quickly which is good enough for the immediate needs to assess and plan recovery assistance, but which might require further assessment when specific issues have been identified. The forms are also designed for easy and quick analysis. Sample assessment reports are also provided.

In all cases, there should be at least one man and one woman on the assessment teams. For the gender assessment, female group discussions should be led by the woman and male group discussions by the man on the team.

The **REACT Recovery Framework** and an electronic copy of this report are available from the REACT Secretariat, 91/10 T. Shevchenko street - "1-st Floor", Dushanbe, Tajikistan, Email: react.dushanbe@undp.org, Tel: (+992 44) 600 5919; Tel/Fax: (+992 44) 600 5910 and from the UNTJ web site.

[15] Prepared by C. Kelly, Disaster Planning Consultant, DRMP UNDP Tajikistan, disasterkelly@yahoo.com

Winter Needs Assessment

This assessment is used to define what assistance may be needed to support disaster-affected families during a winter season. An assessment of winter needs is normally needed with a disaster-affected population is not able to return to normal housing by November and will need to rely on a combination of temporary shelter, relocation and staying with host families through the winter.

Note that the assessment is not specifically designed to define additional shelter needs of the affected populations, although information on shelter is collected. Further, the assessment does not touch on food security, health or WASH, all of which would be covered by other assessments. However, the winter assessment tool can be expanded to include these topics if needed.

For an earthquake, the provision of clothing or bedding is not considered as possible winter assistance since these items should not have been lost as a result of the earthquake. However, do not limit responses if these items are mentioned. In the case of a disaster where household goods and personal possessions have been lost, the need for these can be included in the assessment form.

The assessment is accomplished by filling out the form below on a family-by-family basis and tabulating the results. The forms should be completed for between 40% and 60% of the affected families. Only families listed on Government assistance lists should be included in the survey.

The form includes (1) data to be collected, (2) expected responses, (3) space for responses. One form can be used for each family, or the form can be used to guide questioning, with the responses noted on a separate piece of paper. *Where additional information on the specific disaster is needed for the expected response, then the wording is italicized*.

Standard field survey procedures should be followed. Respondents should be advised that

1. The information collected will be used to assess winter shelter needs.
2. There is no guarantee of any assistance being provided.
3. The respondent voluntarily agrees to answer the questions asked.

Processing the survey results should be done using Excel®, with total results and results by location and head-of-household gender tabulated. An example of an assessment report can be found in **Annex A**.

#	Topic	Response Expected	Response Given
1	Date	Date of survey	
2	Surveyor	Name of person	
3	Organization	Organization for whom the surveyor works	
4	District	Name	
5	Jamoat	Name	
6	Name of family being surveyed	Family name	
7	Gender of respondent	Male, female	
8	Role of respondent	Head of household, other	
9	Level of damage	*To be defined based on the disaster*	
10	Where is the family current living?	Tent, damaged house, mosque, school, with relatives/neighbors, other (indicated)	

11	Does the family have a tent?	Yes, No	
12	If they have a tent, is it a winter tent?	Yes, No	
13	If the family has a tent, are they living it?	Yes, No	
14	Does the family have a stove?	Yes, No	
15	If yes, what kind of stove?	Provide name or description	
16	If yes, what kind of fuel is used in the stove?	Wood, coal, dung; Indicate more than one if appropriate.	
17	Does the family have sufficient fuel for the winter?	Yes, no	
18	If no, what type of fuel do they need?	Wood, coal, other (indicate)	
19	If no, how much fuel do they estimate the will need for the winter?	If possible provide estimate in kilograms.	
20	If the family is repairing or rebuilding their house, do they expect it to be finished before the first snows?	Yes, No	
21	If the family is living in a damaged house, do they have one room which can be kept warm for the winter?	Yes, No	
22	If no, how do they expect to stay warm?	Summarize responses.	
23	If the family is using a tent, how will the keep it warm?	Summarize responses.	
24	If the family is living in a school, mosque or other public building, how will they stay warm this winter?	Summarize responses.	
25	What can the family do and use to stay warm this winter?	Summarize responses (this is intended as an open response question).	

Conflict Assessment

The purpose of this assessment is to identify if there are any issues which could lead to conflict among or between displaced (resettled) populations. The assessment is conducted using a focus group approach (recommended minimum of 5 persons in each group) and should be administered to both the relocated population and with those who are already living in the area where the disaster survivors have been moved.

Note that the questions provided on the form are intended to lead the discussion process. Respondents should be allows to discuss issues as long as they want.

There should be one person to ask the questions and lead the discussion and one person to write down the results. Notes made for each discussion should include the number of persons present, the number of women and the date, time and location of the meeting.

Standard field survey procedures should be followed. Respondents should be advised that

1. The information collected will be used to assess ways to avoid conflicts which might arise due to the relocation.
2. There is no guarantee of any assistance being provided.
3. The respondent(s) voluntarily agrees to answer the questions asked.

The responses should be compiled in a table format for each focus group. From these group reports a single narrative report should be developed which includes the information on each group (points 1-6) and a summary of the main points learned through the discussions. **Annex B** provides a sample assessment report. As shown in **Annex B**, the conflict assessment report can be combined with a gender assessment report, as there is often an overlap of issues identified.

#	Information	Responses
1	Date	
2	Location (District, village)	
3	Person doing the assessment	
4	Relocated or local population?	
5	Number of persons	
6	Number of women	
7	Are there tensions among the displaced/local residents? (Change wording to reflect composition of focus group.)	
8	Are there tensions between the displaced and local residents.	
9	Have there been any conflicts over access to water?	
10	Have there been any tensions over traffic and vehicle movement in or near the relocation site?	
11	Are the any issues with access to land for cultivation?	
12	Will the local school be able to accommodate the displaced?	
13	Will the local health facility be able to accommodate the displaced?	
14	Is there any concern about old tensions in Tajikistan which may come up again with the movement to the resettlement sites?	

15	Is there anything which is likely to make you unhappy about your resettlement?	

Gender Assessment

This assessment can be used to define whether gender roles and responsibilities have been negatively affected in the resettlement process. The following questions should be asked of separate male and female groups (recommended minimum of 5 persons in each group).

Sufficient discussion group meetings should be held to get a representative understanding of the gender situation for the relocated populations. The questions provided on the form are intended to lead the discussion process, and respondents should be allows to discuss issues as long as they want.

There should be one person to ask the questions and lead the discussion and one person to write down the results. Notes made for each discussion should include the number of persons present, the number of women and the data, time and location of the meeting. A woman should lead the discussion with the women's groups.

Standard field survey procedures should be followed. Respondents should be advised that

1. The information collected will be used to assess ways to avoid conflicts between the relocated and current residents of the two locations.
2. There is no guarantee of any assistance being provided.
3. The respondent voluntarily agrees to answer the questions asked.

The responses should be compiled in a table format for each focus group. From these group reports a single narrative report should be developed which includes the information on each group (points 1-5) and a summary of the main points learned through the discussions. **Annex B** provides a sample assessment report. As shown in **Annex B**, the gender assessment report can be combined with a conflict assessment report, as there is often an overlap of issues identified.

#	Information	Responses
1	Date	
2	Location (District, village)	
3	Person doing the assessment	
4	Number of persons	
5	Male or female group	
6	Are there tensions within the family due to the move from the disaster site? If so, why?	
7	Are there tensions with other families due to the move from disaster site? If so, why?	
8	Have you had to do anything different from when you were living in the place you came from?	
9	Has the collection of water for home use posed any problems?	
10	Has the preparation of food posed any problems within the family?	
11	Have there been difficulties within the family over the separation of family members?	
12	Has it become more difficult to purchase food and household supplies since moving to the new site?	
13	Who is taking care of children?	

14	Is communication with family remaining in Rasht a problem?	
15	Have you been able to travel back to your original home to see the rest of your family?	
16	Are sanitation facilities acceptable? If no, what can be improved?	
17	Have you had to stop work which you use to rely on for income?	
18	If yes, what kind of impact has this had on your life and on your family?	
19	If yes, do you expect to begin work again, and doing what?	
20	Do you expect to start a garden on your land plot? If yes, who will prepare the land?	
21	Did you know your neighbors before you moved here?	
22	Is personal safety a concern in the new location?	
23	Will the deed for the new house and land be have both the husband's and wife's names on it?	
24	Is any member of your family planning to migrate for labor?	
25	Is there anything else you would like to inform us about?	

Annex A – Sample Winter Assessment Report

REACT
RAPID EMERGENCY ASSESSMENT & COORDINATION TEAM-TAJIKISTAN

Winter Assessment – Assessment Data Summary – Rasht Valley Sites

Prepared by REACT Secretariat
DRMP UNDP Tajikistan
6 November 2012

Introduction

This document provides a quick report-out of the results of a "good enough" assessment of winter shelter needs for families affected by the Rasht Earthquake and located in Rasht Valley. The assessment was conducted in Nurobod District in Langar and Pandovji villages (Komsomolobod Jamoat) and in Tavildara district in Dashti Hasan, Ezghand, Safedkhok (Tavildara Jamoat), Rubotnol and Pashor villages (Childara Jamoat). In Rasht District the assessment was conducted in Kalai Surkh Jamoat.

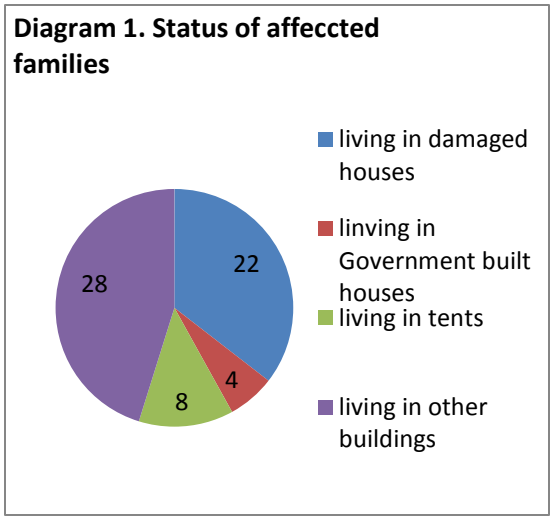
The assessment took place on 24 to 25 October 2012 and conducted Maruf Kandikov and Khurshed Nazarshoev, REACT Secretariat/DRMP/UNDP Tajikistan in Tavildara and Nurobod Districts and by Illhomiddin Yorov, Early Warning Specialist from WHH (GAA), Parviz Bozorov, Engineer of WHH (GAA) and Khakimov Khayrullo, Mercy Corps Field Coordinator in Rasht. (bullet points)

Further information on the assessment can be secured from the *REACT Secretariat in Dushanbe, 91/10 T. Shevchenko Street, Dushanbe, Tajikistan. Email: react.dushanbe@undp.org, Tel: (+992 44) 600-5919; Tel/Fax: (+992 44) 600-5910.*

Results Summary

Among the respondents 31% comprised of women, and 87% of all respondents were heads of households, with 40% experiencing"100%" loss of their homes. Respondents were living in variety of shelters as indicated in the diagram.

Diagram 1. Status of affeccted families



Eighty two percent of the respondents report having a stove, with twelve respondents having a self made iron stove. Other respondents using electricity or mud, tin or iron stoves. Wood and dung are the most common source of fuel, with only 13% of the respondents reported having sufficient fuel for the winter. Fuel needs reported by the respondents included wood, coal and animal dung.

Forty nine percent of respondents expect to complete repairs or rebuilding a house before the first snows, and 67% of respondents expect to have at least one room ready for winter use. Some of this shelter will be storage sheds or other non-normal living space converted to living space for the winter. Some families expect to live with relatives or move to warmer area of Tajikistan (e.g., Panj) during the winter. Most respondents indicated that tents are not appropriate for winter shelter in Tavildara and also reported that they were not staying in public buildings or mosques.

While it appears that a number of respondents will be able to move into permanent or temporary shelter for the winter (or move temporarily from the Rasht area), responses indicate limitations in the supply of fuel and, to a lesser extent, stoves for heating. While Rasth residents normally should have been able to accumulate fuel (wood, dung) during the summer, the workload involved in reconstruction can be expected to have limited these efforts. Further, the cost of reconstruction may also have reduced funds available to purchase coal from local sources.

Based on the responses provided, the two most effective interventions are expected to be to provide (a) fuel, and where needed, (b) appropriate stoves, for heating over the winter. Stoves should be "fuel efficient" and minimize health risks associated with indoor smoke.

Coal should be preferred as fuel given the reduced impact on local deforestation, greater energy per volume and less complex procurement[16]. As coal is likely to be used at night in small closed spaces such as a refurbished store room or one room constructed after the earthquake, warnings about the risk of carbon monoxide (CO) poisoning should also be provided.

[16] There are coal mines near the earthquake-affected area.

Data Summary

N= 39 to 45, depending on question

Question	Results
Gender of respondent?	31% of respondents were female (n=45)
Role of respondent?	87% of respondents were heads of household (n=45)
Level of earthquake damage?	40% of the respondents experiences "100%" damage (n=45)
Where is the family current living?	• Damaged house (22 responses) • 10 members of the family are living in a small room which was not damaged during the earthquake. In a new house built by the Government (4 responses) • There are 9 members in the family which are now staying in a building which was previously used for keeping wood. • There are 8 members in the family living in undamaged part of the house. • The family consists of 7 members out of which 3 adults are staying in a tent and 4 children are staying in a warehouse which is being used as a temporary shelter. • Tent (6 responses) • Some in tent and some with relatives. • The family is staying in a storeroom which has been retrofitted • The family has laid foundation in Kumsangir and in Tavildara constructed a small room to stay during the winter. • The family laid foundation in Kumsangir for new house. • The owner is staying with her brother's family. • The family is living in undamaged section of the house. • Temporary shelter • Neighbor
Does the family have a tent?	62% of respondents have a tent (n=45)
If they have a tent, is it a winter tent?	None of the respondents reported having a winter tent. (n=45)
If the family has a tent, are they living in it?	13% of respondents reported that they are living in a tent. (n=45)
Does the family have a stove?	82% of the respondents reported having a stove. (n=44)
If yes, what kind of stove?	• Tin stove (4 respondents) • Mud stove (4 respondents) • Handmade stove (3 respondents) • Electric stove is used inside the tent to keep it warm and stove made from bricks is used for cooking outside. However, electricity is supplied in the area for only 3 hours in the evening and 3 in the morning • Electric stove is used inside the tent to keep it warm and stove made from bricks is used for cooking outside. • Electric stove inside the tent and stove made from brick outside the tent used for cooking • Self made iron stove (12 respondents) • Iron stove • (N = 25)

If yes, what kind of fuel is used in the stove?	• Wood, dung (10 respondents) • Wood, coal, dung (3 respondents) • Coal (3 respondents) • Wood, coal (1 respondent) • Wood (3 respondents) • Haven't any wood and coal (2 respondents) • (n = 22)
Does the family have sufficient fuel for the winter?	13% of respondents report having sufficient fuel for winter.
If no, what type of fuel do they need?	• Coal (15 respondents) • Wood, coal and animal dung (9 respondents) • Wood and coal (7 respondents) • Wood and dung (7 respondents) • Haven't any wood, coal or resources of food (n = 39)
If no, how much fuel do they estimate the will need for the winter?	• 6000 kg coal and 3m³ of wood • 6000 kg coal • 3500-4000 kg of coal (6 respondents) • 2500 kg coal or a truck of wood • 2000-3000 kg of coal (22 respondents) • 2000 kg coal and 1,5m³ of wood • 2000 kg coal and 2,0m³ of wood • 1500 kg coal (3 respondents) • One truck of fuel to spend the winter • 1 truck of wood is prepared every year • 5-6 m³ of wood or 2000-3000 kg of coal is required for the winter • Last year the family used two track of wood in addition to animal dong. If coal, at least 2000 kg is required. • The demand for fuel this year is more as the family is living in two different rooms and the current accommodation is not well prepared for winter. • (n = 41)
If the family is repairing or rebuilding their house, do they expect it to be finished before the first snows?	49 % of respondents expect to complete their house before the first snows. (n=45)
If the family is living in a damaged house, do they have one room which can be kept warm for the winter?	67% of respondents expect to have one room available for use during the winter. (n=39)

If no, how do they expect to stay warm?	• Living in the same house and make some repairs. (5 responses) • Currently the family is living in tent which is extremely cold. The family is planning to move to Panj to live with the brother of the housewife. • The family is staying in a tent and their house is currently under construction. They intend to finish one room for the family to stay over winter. The family noted that within 5-6 days staying in the tent will be impossible. • The family is about to finish one room in the newly constructed house to spend the winter and is planning to finish the whole house next week. • The family living in a store room which has been cleaned and reinforced to spend the winter. • The family received land in Kumsangir, laid foundation there, and built a one room apartment in Tavildara to spend the winter • Constructing one new room to stay during winter • The family has place to stay. (2 responses) • The family is staying with his brother over the winter. • Expect to shift in new house. • The family has a one room to stay in. • The family constructed a small room from construction materials and currently building another larger wooden house. • The family can not complete the construction of their house so they laid the foundation and postponing construction till next year. • The family is fixing the warehouse to stay over winter and the house requires dismantling of roof and other time consuming activities. • The family is staying in a building which was not damaged by the earthquake. • There are two rooms which will be used for winter. • The family is staying in the undamaged part of the house • Are living at new house and warm (3 responses) • Will try to build a room for winter (2 responses) • Expect to shift in new house (6 responses) • Using same house and also have land for new house. • Using same house and try to finish the new house. (2 responses) • Don't know what they can do.
If the family is using a tent, how will the keep it warm?	• The tents are not suitable for winter conditions in Tavildara. (13 responses) • The family is currently using the tent and even installed a stove inside however the temperature inside the tent is always low as it has no insulation. • Not using a tent (2 responses) • The family is buying wood and coal from Miyonadu coal mine which is about 70 km far from the village • (n = 17)

If the family is living in a school, mosque or other public building, how will they stay warm this winter?	There are no families living in public buildings in Tavildara district
What can the family do and use to stay warm this winter?	• Find money to buy fuel (12 respondents) • They got loan to buy fuel. • The family installed a stove inside the tent and built a wooden structure inside the tent in order not to sleep on wet ground. However all this measure are of very little use due to cold nights and once the raining will start, the tents are absolutely useless. The family is planning to finish one newly constructed room and stay over the winter. Head of the family is unemployed and the family only income is from the wife who is a teacher at local school. Once the new room finished, the head of the family is heading to Russia to support his family. • The family is urgently finishing construction of one room to stay during the winter • The family is not expecting to finish its new home therefore they retrofitted a store room to spend the winter. One member of the family is in Russia who is supporting the construction activities. • The family constructed small one room building to stay over the winter. • The family is constructing one room to spend the winter. The family sold two cows to pay for construction materials and labor. The owner is a teacher with a small salary and they have two disabled children. • The family is living in an undamaged part of the house although they are always concerned about the safety of the house. • The family could not finish their house in Kumsangir therefore has to share house with relatives. Most of the houses did not prepare any fuel for winter due to lack of money and time • The family is living in an undamaged part of the house although they are always concerned about the safety of the house. Most of the houses did not prepare any fuel for winter due to lack of money and time • They don't know. • The family has reinforced one room which they intending in the room. • The family is building a wooden house using the construction materials they have received. They spent 1,700 Somoni on fiberglass, 750 Somoni on plywood and 250 Somoni to buy sawdust to keep the wooden construction warm. • The family is staying with relatives to be able to save fuel and other expenses and will start construction after the winter. • The family has fixed a warehouse and installed proper doors and windows to stay over winter time and planning to reinforce their house next year. • The family has no other options apart from refurbishing a warehouse for staying over the winter. • Undamaged part of the building is used to live during the winter and reinforcement of the house is planned for next year. • One member of the family is in Russia and remittances from Russia are spent on procurement of fuel and construction materials. • The family did not manage to finish their house in Kumsangir and only foundation was laid. While busy with

	construction the family did not prepare any fuel for winter therefore they have to move to Panj District to stay with relatives. The wife of the owner is originally from Panj district.

REACT
RAPID EMERGENCY ASSESSMENT & COORDINATION TEAM-TAJIKISTAN

Rasht Earthquake
Conflict and Gender Rapid Assessment
Resettled Population, Kumsangir and Panj Sites

Prepared by REACT Secretariat
DRMP UNDP Tajikistan
6 November 2012

I. Introduction

This rapid survey reviews possible gender and conflict related issues facing families relocated to Kumsangir or Panj after the May 2012 Rasht Earthquake. The two assessments were conducted on 23 October 2012 by a team composed of Maruf Kandikov, REACT Secretariat/DRMP/UNDP Tajikistan and Gulbahor Tagoieva, Save the Children K-Tube office. This report follows an earlier **Rasht Earthquake Extended Relief and Recovery Update** issued by the REACT Secretariat on 14 October 2012.

A "good enough" approach[17] was used for the assessment. The focus of the assessments was on quickly highlighting gender or conflict issues which need to be addressed as part of a recovery process which meets international good practice, while completing the assessments in one day and at minimal cost.

The assessment interviewed a total of two groups of men and women in each of the two relocation sites: 4 men in Kunsangir and 7 men in Panj, and 5 women in Kumsangir and 8 in Panj. The interviews were conducted by a man with the men and by a woman with the women.

See **Attachments A** and **B** for the list of questions discussed with each group as well as the responses recorded and a summary of these responses for all groups and locations. These results are also summarized below and shared with REACT and the Committee of Emergency Situations and other stakeholders. It is expected that the relevant Clusters or issue-specific agencies will follow-up on **Issues Requiring Attention**.

Please contact the REACT Secretariat if you would like further information on the assessment or results.

II. Issues Requiring Priority Attention

Conflict

- Both sites have the potential for conflict over water:
    - For Kumsangir, over access to existing irrigation supplies for human use and for irrigation when the growing season begins. [18]
    - For Panj, over the adequacy of supplies for human use and for irrigation when the growing season begins.
- Both sites have the potential for conflict over access to land, most immediately the issue of whether land will be made available for farming this spring.
- Both sites indicated issues with access to education facilities which may pose the potential for conflict.

Gender

- Responses indicate disagreement between men and women at both sites as to whether deeds for houses and lands will be in the names of the male and woman heads of households. All men interviewed claimed that the house and land will be registered on their names while women claim that both husband and wives names will be registered in the document.

[17] A "good enough" approach focuses on collecting information which is good enough for immediate needs and can be used to define future information needs or follow-on actions. "Good enough" assessments are not intended to be comprehensive.

[18] Note that existing water available for human consumption likely does not meet minimal SPHERE standards.

- At the Kumsangir site, and to a lesser degree at the Panj site, water supplies and sanitation facilities do not meet the needs of the women interviewed (and generally fall below SPHERE Standards).
- Fuel for cooking was noted as a problem at both sites. Difficulty in finding fuel may result in conflict with the surrounding communities and increase the workload on women and children to collect fuel.
- Men and women indicated issues with assuring food supplies due to a lack of income, distance to market, lack of food stocks, and lack of employment. Income earning opportunities for women appear to be limited, with gardening only possible next year. Income earning opportunities for men appear to be slightly less limited, with labor migration considered by some to increase income. Migration may have a negative impact on family dynamics. (There was also an indication that cooking facilities are limited, but this was not identified as a conflict-related issue.)
- Women in Panj indicated a safety concern with children and the below-ground level water storage tanks at the site. Other respondents did not report safety concerns.

III. Conflict Assessment Summary

Information	Summary of Responses
Number of persons	Eleven male and 13 females interviewed in two groups at each site.
Are there tensions with the displaced/local residents?	No tensions reported by men or women, but see below.
Have there been any conflicts over access to water?	A potential for conflict exists at both sites, but there is more concern about the quality and quantity of water for the moment.
Have there been any tensions over traffic and vehicle movement in or near the relocation site?	No problems have been reported. Isolation is a reported problem at the Kumsangir site.
Are there any issues with access to land for cultivation?	In Kumsangir, men reported a concern about the lack of borders between plots of land. In Panj, concerns were expressed by men and women about the lack of irrigation water for cultivation.
Will the local school be able to accommodate the displaced?	For men and women at the Kunsangir site, the school is located too far for easy use. At the Panj site, men and women expressed concern about the fact that children could not attend the near-by school due to language issues and the nearest school teaching in Tajik was some distance away.
Will the local health facility be able to accommodate the displaced?	Access to a distant health point was raised by men and women in Kunsangir.
Is there any concern about old tensions in Tajikistan which may come up again with the movement to the resettlement sites?	No specific concerns were expressed, but the language and cultural differences between Tajik-speaking and Uzbek-speaking communities at the Panj site were noted.

IV. Gender Assessment Summary

Information	Summary of Responses
Number of persons:	Eleven male and 13 females interviewed in discussion groups established on an ad hoc basis

Are there tensions within the family due to the move from Rasht? If so, why?	No tensions were reported by either men or women.
Are there tensions with other families due to the move from Rasht? If so, why?	No tensions were reported by either men or women.
Have you had to do anything different from when you were living in Rasht?	Some of the respondents had jobs back in Tavildara, like working as a cleaner in the school, as a driver, teach and so on. This people cannot find jobs a the new location.
Has the collection of water for home use posed any problems?	Water was reported to be a significant issue by both men and women. The problems relate to availability at the Panj site and quality and availability at the Kunsangir site.
Has the preparation of food posed any problems within the family?	Both men and women mentioned the lack of fuel at both locations, as well as a lack of electricity. Women in Kumsangir noted that food preparation was hampered by the distance to markets (20 km). Children are being used at the Panj site to collect fuel. At both sites, women are cooking outside (an issue as winter weather approaches) and some lack appropriate stoves in Kumsangir.
Have there been difficulties within the family over the separation between Rasht and the relocation site?	Men and women at both sites indicated challenges related to the separation of families, with the cost of travel and separation from children reported as issues. Men in Panj indicated that they may lack time to deal with household issues due to the work needed for construction.
Has it become more difficult to purchase food and household supplies since moving to the new site?	Man and women reported difficulty purchasing food for a variety of reasons including limited funds (both locations), distance to market (Kumsangir) and sale of animals (men, Panj, source of food which now needs to be purchased). Women in both locations reported a lack of cooking utensils and supplies left in Rasht.
Who is taking care of children?	Responses varied, with some assigning older children to take case of younger children (Kumsangir men) and with some families in both locations having left children in Rasht. However, male and female respondents at the Panj site differed in their responses on whether children had moved to the new site. Women in Kumsangir reported that cold weather and limited living conditions had led them to leave children in Rasht.
Is communication with family remaining in Rasht a problem?	Men and women reported problems with communicating due to cost and (for women in Kumsangir) difficulty in charging phones.
Have you been able to travel back to Rasht to see the rest of your family?	Men at both locations have traveled back to Rasht more than women, with travel primarily related to construction work at the sites (e.g., to bring construction materials).
Are sanitation facilities acceptable? If no, what can be improved?	Men and women noted problems with water (access, storage, quality), the lack of sanitation facilities and, related to poor water supplies, limited opportunities to bathe.
Have you had to stop work which you use to rely on for income?	All respondents have had to stop work, salaried job primarily for men and house-based work (e.g., gardens, livestock) for women.
If yes, what kind of impact has this had on your life and on your family?	Men in both locations and women in Kunsangir mentioned the lack of income. Men in Kunsangir and women in Panj mention concerns about feeding families as well the cost heating over the winter (Panj). Men in Panj noted that it would not be until the next harvest before they would have more income.

If yes, do you expect to begin work again, and doing what?	Men in both locations mentioned growing crops if they can find land, although the manner of cultivation will be different than in Rasht. Women in both location mentioned helping in building construction. Only one woman reported having found a new income source. One man mentioned migration, but noted the problems this might pose for his family.
Do you expect to start a garden on your land plot? If yes, who will prepare the land?	Women and men indicated they will begin gardens as soon as conditions permit. However, men and women in Panj cited the lack of water and an issue and there isn't sufficient water currently to grow gardens. Women in Kunsangir mentioned that gardening was a woman's job and was a source of income.
Did you know your neighbors before you moved here?	Men and women reported the generally knew other families who were relocated.
Is personal safety a concern in the new location?	Men and women in Kunsangir and men in Panj did not report any safety concerns. Women in Panj reported concerns about child safety around water storage ponds.
Will the deed for the new house and land be have both the husband's and wife's names on it?	Men and women at both locations disagree as tp whether the land/house deeds will be registered on both husbands' and wives' names.
Is any member of your family planning to migrate for labor?	Men in both locations are or have migrated for labor to earn income. At the same time, the women respondents indicated that family members may migrate when house constriction is completed.
Is there anything else you would like to inform us about?	Men at the Kumsangir site indicate that reduced food supplies are an issue. Women at the Kumsangir site raised the issue of the lack of toilets which is causing them problems. Women at the Panj site indicate a need for windows and doors to finish their houses, as well as the lack of fuel. Connection to the electrical supply would help immensely.

Attachment A - Conflict Assessment – Detailed Results[19]

#	Information	Kumsangir Male Group	Kumsangir Female Group	Panj Male Group	Panj Female Group	Summary
1	*Date*	23 October 2012	23 October 2012	23 October 2012	23 October 2012	
	Location (District, village)	Kumsangir, Makhtumquli village	Kumsangir, Makhtumquli village	Panj district, Tojiksoy village	Panj district, Tojiksoy village	
2	*Person doing the assessment*	Maruf	Gulbahor	Maruf	Gulbahor	
3	*Number of persons:*	4	5	7	8	11 male and 13 females interviewed in discussion groups established on an ad hoc basis
4	*Male or female group:*	Male	Female	Male	Female	
5	*Are there tensions with the displaced/local residents (select depending on who the meeting is with)?*	The relocated families have not much interaction with the people living in surround areas therefore no conflicts were happening so far.	No, so far there were no issues with the local people. The local people living far from the construction site and there is no much interaction with the locals.	The respondent described the locals friendly and hospitable people. When the new arrivals approached them with some small requests, they were ready to assist the newcomers.	There are no tensions so far. The relocated families are busy with constructing their houses and the local people are looking for opportunities to gain some income by offering their services as labor.	No tensions reported by men or women, but see below.
6	*Have there been any conflicts over access to water?*	Since the irrigation season has not started yet, so far no problems occurred due to shortage of water however people assume that use of water can cause some tension as the channel providing water to the settlement is passing through other villages	There is no conflict because of water with the locals however the quality of the water causes concerns. People are using the water from the channel for consumption and this water is not good enough for drinking. Representative of sanitary	So far there were no tensions over water. The new arrivals need water for household use such as consumption, washing, cooking and etc and a certain amount of water for construction. Some small disagreements emerged because of water among the relocated people themselves, as they	The tensions are among ourselves as the water is provided at the site for one hour only and we have to queue to collect some water. Besides the water is salty and the taste is horrible.	A potential for conflict exists at both sites, but there is more concern about the quality and quantity of water for the moment.

[19] A

#	Information	Kumsangir Male Group	Kumsangir Female Group	Panj Male Group	Panj Female Group	Summary
		and lands and during the irrigation season the water might never reach the new settlement.	epidemiological department at the local hukumat visited our site and promised that they will install filters to clean the water however so far no actions were taken.	mentioned that they have only 1 hour access to water which is provided in the new settlement from a nearby passing water supply pipe.		
7	*Have there been any tensions over traffic and vehicle movement in or near the relocation site?*	The site in Kumsangir is quite far from main road and no tensions happened due to vehicle movements	There is no tension however there is no public transport that one can use. The nearest taxis are 2 km away. Its really hard to travel from the site to the local market.	There are no tension over traffic as the site is far from the main road and very few among the locals have cars.	There are no problems in terms of traffic as there is no much traffic anyway.	No problems have been reported. Isolation is a reported problem at the Kumsangir site.
8	*Are there any issues with access to land for cultivation?*	The families have received 0.12 ha of land for building houses and kitchen gardens. One of the respondents mentioned that the division of the borders is not clearly marked and once people start to build walls around their territories, this might lead to conflict. In terms of the land for irrigation, all of the respondents looking forward to hire 1-2 ha land for cultivation and all of them claimed that	Currently there are no issues over land for cultivation and we are waiting for the season of cultivation to start.	The families in Panj received 0.10 ha of land for building houses and kitchen gardens. The respondent mentioned that the tension over land is less probable than tension over water. The limited amount of water to which they have access at the moment is not sufficient for irrigation. In terms of land for cultivation they all hope that the local hukumat will provide them with the land which they can cultivate.	There is plenty of land in the surrounding areas however the problem is with water. With the current water supply we won't be able to irrigate our kitchen gardens.	In Kumsangir, men reported a concern about the lack of borders between plots of land. In Panj, concerns were expressed by men and women about the lack of irrigation water for cultivation.

#	Information	Kumsangir Male Group	Kumsangir Female Group	Panj Male Group	Panj Female Group	Summary
		local authorities promised to provide land. However no official contracts, or papers were provided which can assure that the land will be provided.				
9	*Will the local school be able to accommodate the displaced?*	The respondents all claim that the local school is accommodating their kids however the problem is the distance between the school and the settlement. The distance will cause more challenges once the raining/snowing will start. The government promised allocation of land for school, mosque and medical point, however so far this land has not been allocated.	The nearest school is 4 km away and our children have to travel on foot a large distances to reach the school. Attending the school during winter time is really hard for small children when it starts to rain and snow.	The relocated families cannot sent their children to the nearest school as all the subjects are taught in Uzbek language. The had a meeting with the administration of the school and with the department of the education of the local hukumat. The school cannot provide teachers to teach in Tajik language due to lack of\\ funding and also due to limited number of students which are willing to study in Tajik language. The children are currently attending a school which is around 2.5 km away. The possibility of organizing classes in Tajik language is very low, unless the amount of Tajik speaking population increases at the new relocation site.	The local school is an uzbek school and our children will not attend it. Currently we sending our children to a different school which is far away and we are concerned that during winter they will not be able to attend school.	For men and women at the Kunsangir site, the school is located too far for easy use. At the Panj site, men and women expressed concern about the fact that children could not attend the near-by school due to language issues and the nearest school teaching in Tajik was some distance away.
10	*Will the local health facility be able to accommodate the*	There is a local medical point located about 1-2 km further from the	The local doctors visited us twice just to make some inquiries	There is a medical point next to the relocation site and the local people will have an	Yes, there is a medical point nearby and we can use its services at any	Access to a distant health point was raised by men and women in Kunsangir.

#	Information	Kumsangir Male Group	Kumsangir Female Group	Panj Male Group	Panj Female Group	Summary
	displaced?	site with only one staff working there. She has visited the site only once providing only some advices and no medication were provided to the people.	about people conditions. Most of the people, particularly the children are suffering from cold and other diseases however no help is available to meet people needs.	opportunity to use its services once all the registration documents with the local hukumat are settled.	time.	
11	*Is there any concern about old tensions in Tajikistan which may come up again with the movement to the resettlement sites?*	The respondents claim that old tensions cannot cause problems as enough time passed since the civil unrest. Besides people learned some lessons from past events which will reduce the likelihood of new conflict	There are no issues due to old tension. The government encouraged people movement and the government will make sure people are safe and no issues should emerge because of the past.	There are no concerns over the old tension however the fact that the relocated families speak different language will make the process of integration to the new society harder and interaction between the two communities might take a longer time.	No, there are no tensions over the past. The local people are friendly and the only barrier is the language.	No specific concerns were expressed, but the language and cultural differences between Tajik-speaking and Uzbek-speaking communities at the Panj site were noted.

Attachment B - Gender Issues Assessment – Detailed Results

#	Information	Kumsangir male group	Kumsangir female group	Panj male group	Panj female group	Summary
1	Date	23 October 2012	23 October 2012	23 October 2012	23 October 2012	
2	Location (District, village)	Kumsangir district, Makhtumkuli village	Kumsangir district, Makhtumkuli village	Panj district, Tojiksoy village	Panj district, Tojiksoy village	
3	Person doing the assessment;	Maruf	Gulbahor	Maruf	Gulbahor	
4	Number of persons:	4	6	7	8	11 male and 13 females interviewed in discussion groups established on an ad hoc basis
5	Male or female group:	Male	Female	Male	Female	
6	Are there tensions within the family due to the move from Rasht? If so, why?	There no tensions in the family as both children and women understand that this is no ones fault and all members of families try to support each other.	There were no disagreements within the family as this was fate and there is nobody to be blamed that our houses were damaged and we had to move to this places.	There are no tensions in the families as members of the families became more supportive o each other due to challenges faced. The process of relocation, its financial burden, the uncertainties of future are causing stress in the families but people hope that this stress will decreases once their houses are completed and they will be able to move in.	There were no disagreements, we had to weight all our options and relocation was the best solution.	No tensions were reported by either men or women.

7	Are there tensions with other families due to the move from Rasht? If so, why?	No tension existed so far but according to respondent water might cause tensions.	The are no disagreements with other families.	There are no tension with other families over relocation. In fact the 8 families trying to be supportive of each other as much as possible in the new environment.	No, so far there are no disagreements among families.	No tensions were reported by either men or women.

8	Have you had to do anything different from when you were living in Rasht?	The respondents provided different answers as one of them was driving an ambulance in Rasht, the other was working for the forest management association, the third was unemployed and the fourth was a teacher.	People in Rasht valley had different jobs, like one of the respondents mentioned that they family had a small shop and the other lady was working as a guard in the local schools. Besides people had lands and kitchen gardens and used to generate good income. Now women at the new site have to think in terms of collecting wood while the men are busy with building houses and women even have to help with making bricks and other construction works.	The respondents replied that the new environment is totally different from the one in which they lived. Although most of them earned their income from farming, in the new settlement they have to use new techniques of cultivation, animal husbandry, and they have to give us certain activities such as bee keeping or generating income from sale of walnuts as growth of walnuts in the new settlement is unlikely du to the hot weather.	All participants responded that they were housewives back at home with the exception of one woman who was a cleaner at school.	

9	Has the collection of water for home use posed any problems?	The main problem with the water collection is that it is not clean enough for consumption. Also the respondents assume that during the winter time the water might not reach the new site due to cold temperature and because the channel has not been cleaned for ages.	We have issues with water as this water is dirty and not suitable for consumption and cooking. The local government promised to install some filter to clean the water however nothing was done up to date.	The collection of water is problematic as a very limited amount of water is supplied at the new site for the duration of one hour only per 24 hrs. Besides the quality of the water is not good enough and people have to boil it before consumption.	Water is a real challenge at the new site, as it is supplied only for one hour, taste salty and half an hour is required for the water to run and to clean from the corrosion of the pipe.	Water was reported to be a significant issue by both men and women. The problems relate to availability at the Panj site and quality and availability at the Kunsangir site.

10	Has the preparation of food posed any problems within the family?	The main problem is lack of fuel. Besides families still cook outside their homes.	We have a lot of challenges with cooking as the nearest market is about 20 km away and there is not much fuel (wood) around. Besides we don't have electricity and have to rely on wood only. We managed to build three stoves for cooking bread and using grass and cane reed for cooking our bread and meals.	The is no wood available in the surrounding areas. The only fuel available at the moment is animals dung which the kids have to collect in the fields. The relocated families are not familiar with the winter conditions at the new site and they even can not estimate how much fuel they might need. Their only hope is that winter in Panj will not be as harsh as it is in Tavildara and it will not last longer than 2-3 months.	Cooking is a challenge as well as we have no fuel for cooking, there is no wood in the area and we have to rely on our children who collect animal dung from far distances, we dry it and use as fuel. There is no electricity to ease our problems.	Both men and women mentioned the lack of fuel at both locations, as well as a lack of el;ectricity. Women in Kumsangir noted that food preparation was hampered by the distance to markets (20 km). Children are being used at the Panj site to collect fuel. At both sites, women are cooking outside (an issue as winter weather approaches) and some lack appropriate stoves in Kumsangir.

11	Have there been difficulties within the family over the separation between Rasht and the relocation site?	The main difficulty due to separation is that it causes more financial expenditure. Head of families which come to Kumsangir had to visit their children and wives several times and the burden of traveling is very cost demanding.	There are a lot of challenges within the families in terms of relocation to Rasht as people have to leave children and wives behind. However this unites the family members more to rely on each other.	The distance between Panj and Tavildara is quite big and requires at least one day of travelling which makes communication difficult. Besides heads of the families were busy with construction of houses and could not support their families with every day household problems.	We had to deal with this challenges few weeks ago when the families were still separated, but now all the families moved to Panj and all families are now united.	Men and women at both sites indicated challenges related to the separation of families, with the cost of travel and separation from children reported as issues. Men in Panj indicated that they may lack time to deal with household issues due to the work needed for construction.

12	Has it become more difficult to purchase food and household supplies since moving to the new site?	Purchase of food become more difficult as there are no shops around and everything must be purchased from the local market which is few kilometers away .	It is more difficult in the new location as back at home we used to have land, and always had food reserves. Here we have nothing, even most of us don't have enough dishes for cooking. What makes it worse, we don't have electricity and there is no wood for cooking bread and food.	Purchase of food is difficult due to several factors. The families had to sell their cows, goat and ships which were the main source of milk and meat. Besides while they were busy with construction of new houses they could not give enough time to farming which reduced the amount of food they produce annually. The families also spent a lot of money on traveling, purchase of construction materials which makes it difficult to buy even winter clothing for their children.	Our food suppliers are scarce as we could not bring all our food suppliers from Rasht. Main priority were construction materials and food items were left back in Rasht. Traveling to Rasht is too cost demanding and we cant afford to travel often.	Man and women reported difficulty purchasing food for a variety of reasons including limited funds (both locations), distance to market (Kumsangir) and sale of animals (men, Panj, source of food which now needs to be purchased). Women in both locations reported a lack of cooking utensils and supplies left in Rasht.

13	Who is taking care of children?	The respondents provided different answers, as one mentioned that the older children looking after the younger ones. The other mentioned that he has left his children with his brother families.	One of the ladies responded that she brought all her children, four others mentioned that they had to leave their children back at home with relatives and neighbors as it is too cold at the new site and there are not rooms the children can sleep at night.	The respondent replied that they had to leave their children with their relatives which building their houses. Now some of them moved their children to the new sited and two other families are planning to move soon.	All the family members moved to Panj now and we are looking after our children ourselves.	Responses varied, with some assigning older children to take case of younger children (Kumsangir men) and with some families in both locations having left children in Rasht. However, male and female respondents at the Panj site differed in their responses on whether children had moved to the new site. Women in Kumsangir reported that cold weather and limited living conditions had led them to leave children in Rasht.
14	Is communication with family remaining in Rasht a problem?	Communication if highly problematic as at the relocation site people don't have even electricity to charge their phones. The distances are quite big which make communication difficult due to high prices of traveling.	We communicate via phones although charging phones is problematic as well. We can not travel often to Rasht as the travel cost is too expensive.	Communication with the families in Rasht was possible via phone only as the financial status of the families did not allow them to travel often unless something urgent demanded their presence.	Yes, the only means of communication are phones.	Men and women reported problems with communicating due to cost and (for women in Kumsangir) difficulty in charging phones.

15	Have you been able to travel back to Rasht to see the rest of your family?	All the respondent claimed that they had to travel at least three times as first time they just came to see the site, next time to clean it from grass and third time to receive the construction sites. Besides over the time they had to travel back home to make sure the families are doing OK.	2 women responded that they went twice to Rasht to see how the rest of the family is doing. 4 other mentioned that they never went back as it its too expensive and they can not afford travelling.	The families where travelling only when it was necessary, in other words when they were bringing their construction materials from Tavildara to re-use in Panj.	Women did not travel back any more. Only men went traveled between Rasht and Panj to bring construction materials, to relocate the remaining of family possession and children.	Men at both locations have traveled back to Rasht more than women, with travel primarily related to construction work at the sites (e.g., to bring construction materials).

16	Are sanitation facilities acceptable? If no, what can be improved?	In terms of sanitation, firstly there is no clean water. The water from the channel is used for both consumption and other purposes. Most of the families have built temporary showers where the water was heated naturally but with the winter heating water is problematic as there is no wood around. None of the families have toiled and they using the surrounding areas.	There are no sanitary conditions. The new site is located in a desert and the wind is always dusty. We living in tents where the ground is wet and this effects children badly. Due to lack of enough wood we can't even afford hot tea most of the time, we prepare it in the morning and give it to children cold during the lunch time.	There are no sanitation facilities available at the new site. People built some temporary showers and to preserve more water they are digging holes on the ground, covering them with cellophane and fill up this hole with water. This water is used for both consumption, shower and other household needs. Due to the availability of limited amount of water people have to use it very cautiously and try to spend as less as possible.	We have a great challenge with water and when there is no water, there cannot be any sanitation. People cannot afford to take shower as often as they should due to lack of water and fuel to heat the water.	Men and women noted problems with water (access, storage, quality), the lack of sanitation facilities and, related to poor water supplies, limited opportunities to bathe.

17	Have you had to stop work which you use to rely on for income?	The answer was yes by all respondents, as they had different jobs in Rasht however in the new place they only concentrating to finish their houses and even have not had a time to look for work and for ways of making money	The answer is yes, as people lived in totally different environment having cattle, chickens, bees and land to cultivate. Also some people used to work and now all of them lost their jobs and there almost no alternatives at the new site.	The respondents were holding different position in Tavildara, as one was teaching at local school, the other was welder, the third one was generating income from wood carving and making various items from wood. The all claim that they have to look for new ways of gaining income at the new site.	We used to work in kitchen gardens and gardens in Rasht which we don't have here yet.	All respondents have had to stop work, salaried job primarily for men and house-based work (e.g., gardens, livestock) for women.

18	If yes, what kind of impact has this had on your life and on your family?	The families are loosing income and this is not only because they are jobless but also because they had to sell their live stock to make money for traveling and procurement of construction materials. The respondents are concerned about feeding their families over the winter.	People are out of money and the burden of relocation is too expensive, besides some of the families had to bear additional cost of construction. Purchase of food is more cost demanding as people have to travel long distances and all this challenges affect families.	The families are confused as their traditional ways of earning income are no longer available. The only way of making money in the new place is to cultivate land and sell the products however the new arrivals have to wait at least 5-6 more months to grow something and be able to generate income.	We don't have much food reserve for the winter and we have no fuel to heat our homes during the winter.	Men in both locations and women in Kunsangir mentioned the lack of income. Men in Kunsangir and women in Panj mention concerns about feeding families as well the cost heating over the winter (Panj). Men in Panj noted that it would not be until the next harvest before they would have more income.

19	If yes, do you expect to begin work again, and doing what?	The only means of income according to the respondents is renting and land from the government and start some agricultural works.	Only one woman responded that she is making traditional socks and managed to sell them to some local girls who in turn selling them in the local market. The rest of the women responded that they are helping out their husband with construction work and can't think of other ways of generating income yet.	The families hope they will be able to receive land from the government. One respondent mentioned that if no work available at the new location he has to travel to Russia. However while he is totally out of money, he needs to borrow money from someone else and pay some additional interests. Besides he is not sure that while he is away, his wife will be able to look after the land which they intending to cultivate.	We would like to begin work as soon as possible however to find job at the new location is more difficult. Currently the only thing we can do, we are making bricks to complete construction of our homes.	Men in both locations mentioned growing crops if they can find land, although the manner of cultivation will be different than in Rasht. Women in both location mentioned helping in building construction. Only one woman reported having found a new income source. One man mentioned migration, but noted the problems this might pose for his family.

20	Do you expect to start a garden on your land plot? If yes, who will prepare the land?	One of the respondents mentioned that they have inspected the area where not far from their area there is a garden. The type of fruits grown in the new area are different as instead of apple and walnuts its more popular to grow apricot, cherry and other fruits, but its possible and it will generate income.	Once people finish with construction, they will concentrate on gardening and cultivation of their kitchen gardens. Looking after the kitchen gardens is mainly women job as mean will look for ways to earn some money in the area.	The families are intending to cultivate their kitchen gardens and they all admit that unfamiliarity with the local conditions might lead to loss of some of the products. They are also highly concerned about water as with the amount of water they are supplied at the moment, they won't be able to irrigate their kitchen gardens.	We are waiting to begin cultivation of our land and this activities are mainly done by women. However lack of water causes real concerns at the moment.	Women and men indicated they will begin gardens as soon as conditions permit. However, men and women in Panj cited the lack of water and an issue and there isn't sufficient water currently to grow gardens. Women in Kunsangir mentioned that gardening was a woman's job and was a source of income.
21	Did you know your neighbors before you moved here?	According to the respondents they knew each other as they were all from the same area, different villages but still they knew each other.	Yes, we all come from the same area and we all know each other.	The relocated families knew each others before relocation as they all come from the same areas. However they do not know the rest of the families living nearby.	Some of us knew each other from before while some were introduced here, at the new location.	Men and women reported the generally knew other families who were relocated.

22	Is personal safety a concern in the new location?	According to the respondents there are no issues with personal safety and the local inhabitants and friendly enough.	No, our main challenges are lack of clean water and electricity.	So far there were no concerns.	We are concerned about personal safety of our children at the moment as in few places some really deep holes were formed to make brick and almost every family now has their own small water reservoirs which are both dangerous for children. Therefore were are constantly on alert to make sure the children are around and they are safe.	Men and women in Kunsangir and men in Panj did not report any safety concerns. Women in Panj reported concerns about child safety around water storage ponds.
23	Will the deed for the new house and land be have both the husband's and wife's names on it?	All the respondents answered that both the land and the house are registered on their names, not their wives.	Yes, the name of both husband and wives are included in the documents.	All the respondents answered that both the land and the house are registered on their names, not their wives.	The name of all family members are registered on the ownership documents.	Men and women at both locations disagree as tp whether the land/house deeds will be registered on both husbands' and wives' names.
24	Is any member of your family planning to migrate for labor?	Two of the respondents have their sons in Russia and all of them replied that migration to Russia is the most relevant option to earn some income and to finish their house	All of the respondent responded that at the moment none of their family members intending to migrate to Russia.	2 of the respondent claimed that they might leave to Russia to earn some money and complete the remaining works in their house.	Not at the moment and the main priority is now to finish the construction of houses and manpower is very important.	Men in both locations are or have migrated for labor to earn income. At the same time, the women respondents indicated that family members may migrate when house constriction is completed.

25	Is there anything else you would like to inform us about?	The problem with food reserves is a real challenge for us as all summer and autumn we had to think of building our homes and we were spending all our saving and available cash on construction. Now we don't know how we going to feed our children over the winter.	We don't have toilets and this is very inconvenient for women, particularly during the day time.	NO	Families don't have doors an windows to finish their homes. People are facing a lot of challenges due to lack of fuel in the area and if the government connects the new houses to the power supply system (electricity) that will help tremendously	Men at the Kumsangir site indicate that reduced food supplies are an issues. Women at the Kumsangir site raised the issue of the lack of toilets which is causing them problems. Women at the Panj site indicate a need for windows and doors to finish their houses, as well as the lack of fuel. Connection to the electrical supply would help immensely.