

Rasht Earthquake

Extended Relief and Recovery - Update One



Photos

(Left to right)

Temporary shelter, Relocation Site in Kumsangir. Temporary Shelter, Rasht Valley.

Photo: Disaster Risk Management Programme, UNDP Tajikistan

Disclaimer: This report was prepared by the REACT Secretariat from the best information available at the time of publication and based on REACT and other good practice criteria for recovery assistance. None of the information or recommendations provided in the report necessarily represents the views of UNDP Tajikistan, the Government of Tajikistan or any other party unless specifically indicated.

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Summary

This document provides an update on the 13 May 2012 earthquake in Rasht Valley, Tajikistan and focuses on assessment reports covering:

- Winter weather needs of disaster survivors in Rasht Valley and relocation sites in southern Khatlon Province, and
- Gender, conflict and environmental issues at relocation sites in southern Khatlon Province

These assessments indicate significant outstanding needs or issues in the following areas:

- Safe water and sanitation, at the relocation sites, creating significant health and gender-based concerns.
- Fuel and adequate shelter for winter at all sites.
- Food security at the relocation sites, due to access (Kumsangir) and a lack of fuel (both sites).
- The potential for conflict over water:
 - For Kumsangir, over access to existing irrigation supplies when the growing season begins.
 - For Panj, over the adequacy of supplies for human use and for irrigation when the growing season begins.
- Possible conflict over access to land for farming at both relocation sites.
- Access to education facilities, which may also pose the potential for conflict, at both relocation sites.
- Disagreement between men and women at both sites as to whether deeds to houses and lands will be in the names of the male and woman heads of households.

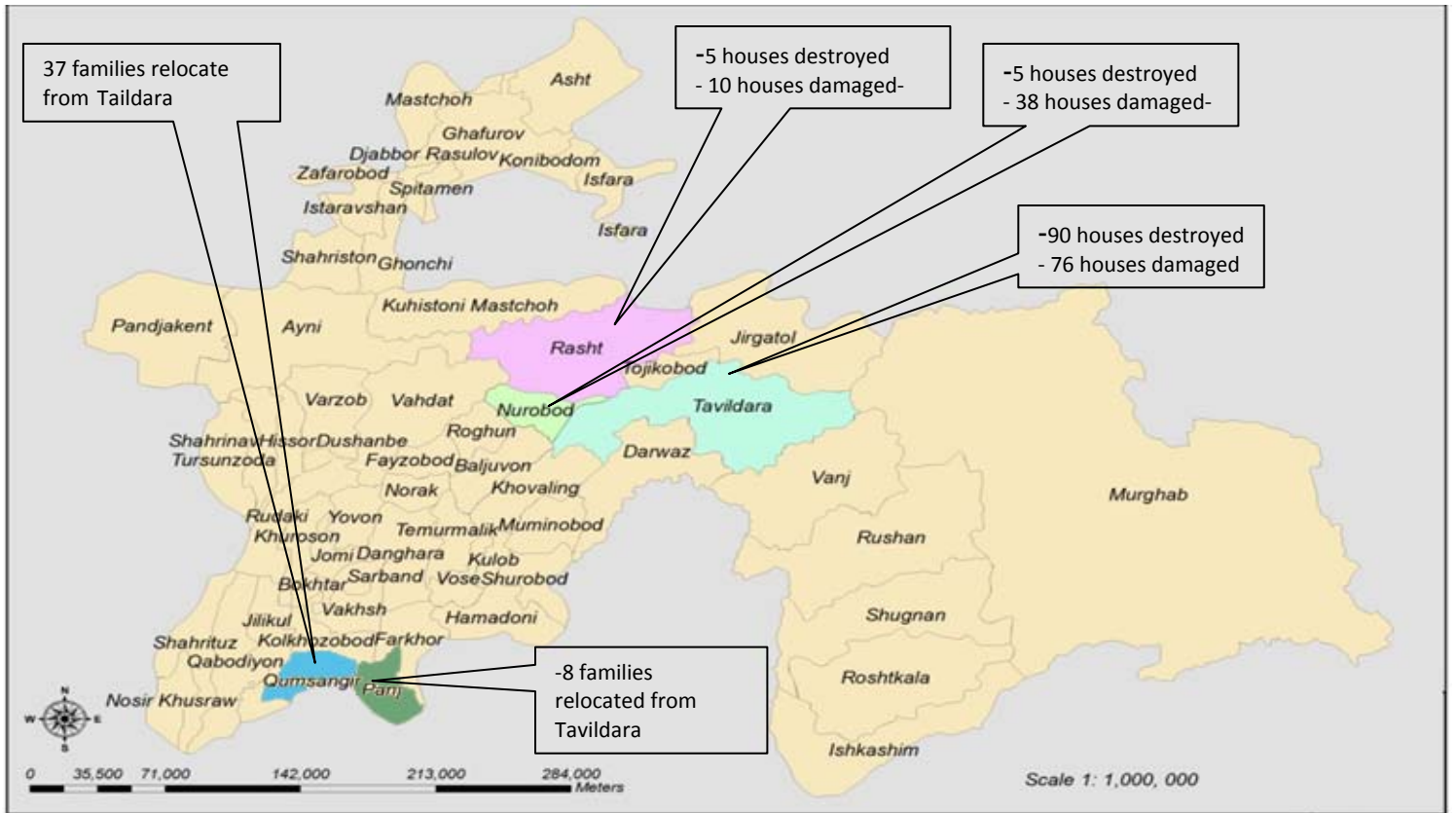
Most of these issues were identified in the earlier **Relief and Recovery Rasht Earthquake** report issued in early October 2012.² No response on these issues has been reported to the REACT Secretariat.

To date, recovery assistance has totaled over 1.8 million USD, principally from the Government of Tajikistan. Uncovered needs for construction of new houses for the resettled families are estimated at 732,000 USD. The costs of responding to the issues identified above have not yet been tabulated.

This document was compiled by the REACT Secretariat, with field work supported by Save the Children, Welt Hunger Hilfe and Mercy Corps.

²http://untj.org/images/DOCS/DisasterManagement/Disaster_Situation_reports/Recovery%20Update_Rasht%20EQ_14%20Oct%202012_ENG.pdf

Map of Earthquake Affected Locations and Resettlement Sites



Winter Assessment – Rasht Valley Sites - Summary

Introduction

This report covers the results of a “good enough”³ 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), and Rubotnol and Pashor villages (Childara Jamoat). In Rasht District, the assessment was conducted in Kalai Surkh Jamoat. (See map.)

The assessment took place on 24 to 25 October 2012 and was undertaken by:

- Maruf Kandikov and Khurshed Nazarshoev, REACT Secretariat/DRMP/UNDP Tajikistan, in Tavildara and Nurobod Districts and
- Ilhomiddin Yorov, Early Warning Specialist Welt Hunger Hilfe (WWF), Parviz Bozorov, Engineer, WHH and Khakimov Khayrullo, Mercy Corps Field Coordinator, in Rasht District.

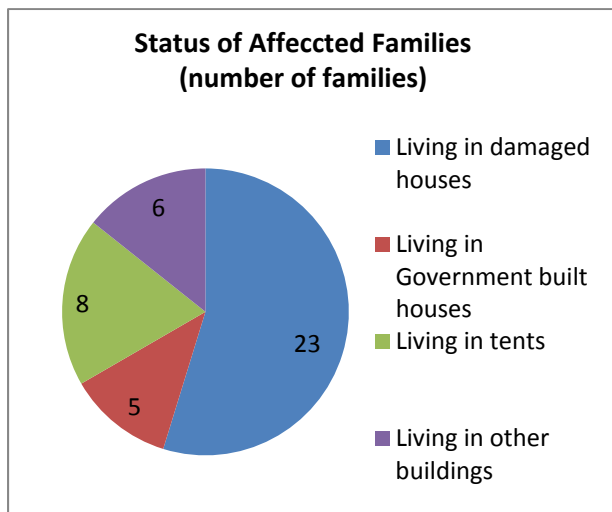
Results Summary

Survey questions and full results can be found in **Annex A**. A total of 42 families were covered in the assessment, or 23 % of the total affected population.

Of the respondents, 31% were women with 87% of all respondents were heads of households. A total of 40% of the respondents experienced “100%” loss of their homes. At the time of the assessment, respondents were living in variety of shelters as indicated in the diagram at right.

Eighty two percent of the respondents reported having a stove, with twelve respondents having a self made iron stove. Other respondents reported using electricity or mud, tin or iron stoves for heating or cooking. 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)



³ 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.

during the winter. Most respondents indicated that tents are not appropriate for winter shelter in Tavildara. No respondent reported 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 Rasht 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 procurement⁴. 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.

⁴ There are coal mines near the earthquake-affected area.

Assessment – Relocated Sites - Summary

Introduction

This report provides a quick report-out of the results of a “good enough” assessment of winter shelter needs for families relocated following the Rasht Earthquake to Kumsangir and Panj Districts. The assessment was conducted by Maruf Kandikov, REACT secretariat/DRMP/UNDP Tajikistan and Gulbahor Tagoieva, Save the Children, K.-Tube office.

Results Summary

Half of the 16 respondents were women and 81% of the respondents had experienced “100%” damage to their houses. Only 19% of the respondents reported to have a stove at present, with wood, dung and reeds as the major source of fuel, and these sources of fuel were reported to be scarce near both relocation sites. While most respondents are currently using tents for shelter, they do not plan to do so for the winter.

Fuel stocks are considered by respondents as insufficient for winter needs, with an expressed need for coal and wood. A majority of the respondents expect to finish at least one room by the first snow (and some have already done so), but there is uncertainty whether this will be the case for all respondents due to a lack of resources. If a family cannot remain at the relocation site for the winter, then they will rent living space, move in with relatives, or return to Tavildara.

Based on the responses provided, the two most effective interventions are expected to be to:

- Provide assistance to enable families to finish at least one room for the winter where this has not been done already, and,
- Provide fuel, and where needed, appropriate stoves, for heating over the winter. Stoves should be “fuel efficient” and minimize health risks associated with indoor smoke.

Further details on the survey questions and results can be found in **Annex B**.

Conflict and Gender Rapid Assessment: Resettled Population - Kumsangir and Panj Sites

Introduction

This report covers rapid survey of possible gender and conflict related issues facing families relocated to Kumsangir or Panj after the May 2012 Rasht Earthquake. The gender and conflict 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 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 Kumsangir and 7 men in Panj, and 5 women in Kumsangir and 8 in Panj District. The interviews were conducted by a man with the men and by a woman with the women.

See **Annexes C and D** for the list of points discussed with each group as well as the responses recorded and a summary of these responses for all groups and locations. The results are summarized below and shared with REACT and the Committee of Emergency Situations and other stakeholders.

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.⁵
 - 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.

⁵ 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.

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 Kumsangir 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 Kumsangir.
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.

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 Kumsangir 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.

<p>If yes, what kind of impact has this had on your life and on your family?</p>	<p>Men in both locations and women in Kumsangir mentioned the lack of income. Men in Kumsangir 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.</p>
<p>If yes, do you expect to begin work again, and doing what?</p>	<p>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.</p>
<p>Do you expect to start a garden on your land plot? If yes, who will prepare the land?</p>	<p>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 Kumsangir mentioned that gardening was a woman's job and was a source of income.</p>
<p>Did you know your neighbors before you moved here?</p>	<p>Men and women reported the generally knew other families who were relocated.</p>
<p>Is personal safety a concern in the new location?</p>	<p>Men and women in Kumsangir and men in Panj did not report any safety concerns. Women in Panj reported concerns about child safety around water storage ponds.</p>
<p>Will the deed for the new house and land be have both the husband's and wife's names on it?</p>	<p>Men and women at both locations disagree as to whether the land/house deeds will be registered on both husbands' and wives' names.</p>
<p>Is any member of your family planning to migrate for labor?</p>	<p>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 construction is completed.</p>
<p>Is there anything else you would like to inform us about?</p>	<p>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.</p>

Environment Issues Identified During Winterization, Gender Conflict Assessments in Panj and Kumsangir Districts and Rasht Valley

This summary report covers environmental issues identified as a result of the winterization, gender and conflict in Pan and Kumsangir Districts and Rasht Valley from 23 to 25 October 2012. See the **Rapid Environmental Impact Assessment in Disasters**⁶ for additional details on methodology and response options.

High Level of Importance – Need Immediate Action

- A large number of persons affected by the disaster.
- Adequate supplies of potable water are not available for humans and animals. (Kumsangir and Panj)
- Self-sufficiency is low.
- Capacity to absorb waste is limited.
- The environment has limited resilience to the impact of the disaster and recovery.
- Human disease is a reported problem.
- Shelter is inadequate for local expectations.
- Sufficient food is reported to not be available. (Kumsangir and Panj)
- Sufficient fuel is not reported to be available. (Kumsangir and Panj)
- Household resources are not adequate.
- Personal safety is not adequate. (Panj)
- Human health conditions are not adequate.
- Waste management is not appropriate.
- Agro-chemicals are not used safely.

Medium Importance – Action Should Be Taken in the Near Term

- Control of insects and breeding sites is not adequate.
- Disaster survivors concentrated in a few locations. (Kumsangir and Panj)
- Conflict is a potential reported problem. (Kumsangir and Panj)
- The communities have report environmental concerns and problems.
- There unique areas near the community (Kumsangier).
- The survivors moved a great distance. (Kumsangir and Panj)
- Livelihood bases are limited (not diversified). (Kumsangir and Panj)
- Expectations are high.
- Current resource use will reduce adequate availability in the future.

Low Importance – Actions Should Taken When Resources Allow

- Other hazards are reported problems.
- Drought a reported problem.
- Social solidarity low.
- Culturally homogeneity low. (Panj)

⁶ http://www.preventionweb.net/files/8267_bhrcgen30apr1.pdf

- The disaster has been going on for a long time.
- Most assets concentrated with a few individuals.
- Animal disease a reported problem.

Annex A - Winter Assessment – Rasht Valley Sites Assessment 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?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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)

<p>If yes, what kind of stove?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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)
<p>If yes, what kind of fuel is used in the stove?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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)
<p>Does the family have sufficient fuel for the winter?</p>	<p>13% of respondents report having sufficient fuel for winter.</p>
<p>If no, what type of fuel do they need?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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)
<p>If no, how much fuel do they estimate they will need for the winter?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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.
<p>If the family is using a tent, how will the keep it warm?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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)
<p>If the family is living in a school, mosque or other public building, how will they stay warm this winter?</p>	<p>There are no families living in public buildings in Tavildara district</p>

<p>What can the family do and use to stay warm this winter?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 built of the construction materials they have received. The 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
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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.

Annex B - Winter Assessment – Relocation Sites - Assessment Data Summary⁷

N= 16 respondents

Question	Results
Gender of respondent?	50% of respondents were women.
Role of respondent?	50% of the respondents were heads of household
Level of earthquake damage?	81% of the respondents experienced 100% damage.
Where is the family currently living?	75% of the respondents reported that they are currently living in a tent.
Does the family have a tent?	All the respondents have tents.
If they have a tent, is it a winter tent?	None of the tents are designed for winter.
If the family has a tent, are they living it?	All of the respondents reported using their tent at present.
Does the family have a stove?	19% of the respondents reported having a stove.
If yes, what kind of stove?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Self constructed stone from bricks for cooking outside • A gas stove which they refill in Kumsangir for 35 Somoni. • A self made metal stove which can be used for both wood and coal. • Self made metal stove outside the house
If yes, what kind of fuel is used in the stove?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Wood collected in the area mainly branches of poplars and cane reeds • Wood and animal dung • Wood and coal • Dry grass and animal dung
Does the family have sufficient fuel for the winter?	None of the respondents reported sufficient fuel for the winter.

⁷ Note that as the assessment was conducted with men and women separately, there may be a duplication of responses in some of the information provided. Due to the small size of the assessment sample, a gender-disaggregated analysis was not done, but the original data sets are available if this type of analysis is required.

<p>If no, what type of fuel do they need?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Electricity (2 responses) • Coal or wood (10 responses) • Coal (2 responses)
<p>If no, how much fuel do they estimate they will need for the winter?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2.5 tons coal and 170 bunches of wood • 2 tons coal and 150 bunches of wood • 2 tons coal and 200 bunches of wood • 2 tons coal and 140 bunches of wood • 2 tons of coal • 1.5 tons coal • 2 tons coal • 1 tons coal • 1 ton and coal or a truck of wood might be sufficient. (Winter in Tavildara last almost 6 months where as in the new location the families not sure yet how much reserves of fuel they must have for the winter.) • 1 ton coal of a track of wood • 1 ton of coal and 1000 bunches of wood (one bunch equivalent to 5-6 kg wood) • 1 ton of coal and 1300 bunches of wood (one bunch equivalent to 5-6 kg wood) • 1 ton of coal and 1000 bunches of wood
<p>If the family is repairing or rebuilding their house, do they expect it to be finished before the first snows?</p>	<p>69% of the respondents expect to finish their house before the first snows.</p>
<p>If the family is living in a damaged house, do they have one room which can be kept warm for the winter?</p>	<p>31% expect to have one room available which can be kept warm during the winter.</p>
<p>If no, how do they expect to stay warm?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • We will have to go to the district centre and rent a room there which will cost us minimum \$100 per month. My husband will have to find some job to pay for the rent. • The family has options to either go back to Tavildara and stay in a damaged house or stay with relatives in Kumsangir district.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The family hoping to stay with relatives or go back to Tavildara. • The family has to options, either go back to Tavildara and stay in a damaged house or stay with relatives in Kumsangir district. • The family finished construction of new house, at least two rooms are finished and the family has moved in. • The family is completing construction of their new house and is planning to move in soon. • The family finished one room and will stay there over the winter. • The family expecting to finish their house • The family has finished one room at the new site and the family will spend winter in that room • The owner is planning to stay in his brother house over the winter as he is not able to complete his own house. • here are two room in the old house which can be reinforced to spend the winter. • The family completed construction of their house and brought the old doors and windows from Tavildara.
<p>If the family is using a tent, how will the keep it warm?</p>	<p>Respondents indicated they will not use their tent during the winter.</p>
<p>If the family is living in a school, mosque or other public building, how will they stay warm this winter?</p>	<p>There are no families living in public places at the new site in Kumsangir or Panj Districts.</p>
<p>What can the family do and use to stay warm this winter?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The family realizes that they are not able to finish their house. They are staying at the site as long as possible to work on their house and once it is unbearable to stay in the field, they have to rent an apartment in the district center to stay over the winter. This will be additional expenditure for the family which is short of money anyway. • The best option would be to finish their own house however the family is running out of time. Therefore they have to go back to Tavildara to stay during the winter or make an arrangement to stay with relatives in Kumsangir district. • We would like to complete the house however time is running out. Therefore the alternative is to find another place to stay or to go back to Tavildara. • The best option would be to finish their own house however the family is running out of time. Therefore they have to go back to Tavildara to stay during the winter or make an arrangement to stay

with relatives in Kumsangir District.

- The house is more or less finishes and the family needs to concentrate on finding fuel, prepare for cultivating the land in front of the house and seek for possibility to rent more land from the government.
- The family is not sure as they are out of money and cannot afford to spend on fuel. They were promised land by the government and if there are are problems with water then some improvements will happen after the first harvest next year, otherwise the family does not have other means or income and is uncertain of the future.
- The family finished one room for the winter and will stay there over the winter. This is very inconvenient however there are no other alternatives.
- In Tavildara the family used to buy wood. Now they are short of money however they have to buy wood anyway as there is no wood available in the surrounding areas.
- The family is staying in one room to keep warm and to spend less on fuel. They will continue with construction of rest of the house next year.
- The family has no other options except to stay with the relatives as their house is damaged completely.
- All members of the family are unemployed with no savings and they are looking for ways of making money.
- The children are helping to collect animals dung in the area however wood is really problem at the new site as the site is surrounded by desert and the nearest Pistachio forest is far away from the site. For bringing wood from the Pistachio forest the families need to find a truck, buy a license from the government.
- The family needs to finish construction of the house as soon as possible and need to find doors and windows. The need to buy wood or coal to stay warm. However the family spent all its savings and have no money to buy fuel.
- The family is intending to finish one small room to stay over the winter, which most of the families do, and complete construction of the rest of the house next year.
- The family sold its cattle to buy some additional construction materials and to pay for bricks. The roof of the house has been installed and now the family plans to prepare at least one room to stay over winter.
- The major work on construction of the new house has been done and currently the family will prepare

	<p>at least one room and a kitchen to stay warm over the winter and then continue with construction once the winter is over.</p>
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Annex C - Conflict Assessment – Detailed Results

#	Information	Kumsangir Male Group	Kumsangir Female Group	Panj Male Group	Panj Female Group	Summary
1	<i>Date</i>	23 October 2012	23 October 2012	23 October 2012	23 October 2012	
	<i>Location (District, village)</i>	Kumsangir, Makhtumquli village	Kumsangir, Makhtumquli village	Panj district, Tojiksoy village	Panj district, Tojiksoy village	
2	<i>Person doing the assessment</i>	Maruf	Gulbahor	Maruf	Gulbahor	
3	<i>Number of persons:</i>	4	5	7	8	11 male and 13 females interviewed in discussion groups established on an ad hoc basis
4	<i>Male or female group:</i>	Male	Female	Male	Female	
5	<i>Are there tensions with the displaced/local residents (select depending on who the meeting is with)?</i>	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	<i>Have there been any conflicts over access to water?</i>	Since the irrigation season has not started yet, so far no	There is no conflict because of water with the locals	So far there were no tensions over water. The new arrivals need water	The tensions are among ourselves as the water is provided at	A potential for conflict exists at both sites, but

#	Information	Kumsangir Male Group	Kumsangir Female Group	Panj Male Group	Panj Female Group	Summary
		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 and lands and during the irrigation season the water might never reach the new settlement.	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 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.	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 mentioned that they have only 1 hour access to water which is provided in the new settlement from a nearby passing water supply pipe.	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.	there is more concern about the quality and quantity of water for the moment.
7	<i>Have there been any tensions over traffic and vehicle movement in or near the relocation site?</i>	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	<i>Are there any</i>	The families have	Currently there are	The families in Panj	There is plenty of land	In Kumsangir,

#	Information	Kumsangir Male Group	Kumsangir Female Group	Panj Male Group	Panj Female Group	Summary
	<i>issues with access to land for cultivation?</i>	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 local authorities promised to provide land. However no official contracts, or papers were provided which can assure that the land will be provided.	no issues over land for cultivation and we are waiting for the season of cultivation to start.	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 pemerintah will provide them with the land which they can cultivate.	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.	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.
9	<i>Will the local</i>	The respondents all	The nearest school is	The relocated families	The local school is an	For men and

#	Information	Kumsangir Male Group	Kumsangir Female Group	Panj Male Group	Panj Female Group	Summary
	<i>school be able to accommodate the displaced?</i>	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.	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.	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.	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.	women at the Kumsangir 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	<i>Will the local health facility be</i>	There is a local medical point located	The local doctors visited us twice just	There is a medical point next to the relocation site	Yes, there is a medical point nearby and we	Access to a distant health

#	Information	Kumsangir Male Group	Kumsangir Female Group	Panj Male Group	Panj Female Group	Summary
	<i>able to accommodate the displaced?</i>	about 1-2 km further from the 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.	to make some inquiries 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.	and the local people will have an opportunity to use its services once all the registration documents with the local hukumat are settled.	can use its services at any time.	point was raised by men and women in Kumsangir.
11	<i>Is there any concern about old tensions in Tajikistan which may come up again with the movement to the resettlement sites?</i>	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.

Annex D - 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	<i>Are there tensions within the family due to the move from Rasht? If so, why?</i>	There no tensions in the family as both children and women understand that this is no one's 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	<i>Are there tensions with other families due to the move from Rasht? If so, why?</i>	No tension existed so far but according to respondent water might cause tensions.	There are no disagreements with other families.	There are no tensions 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	<i>Have you had to do anything different from when you were living in Rasht?</i>	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 due 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.	
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9	<i>Has the collection of water for home use posed any problems?</i>	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 Kumsangir site.
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10	<i>Has the preparation of food posed any problems within the family?</i>	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.	There is no wood available in the surrounding areas. The only fuel available at the moment is animal's 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 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.
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11	<i>Have there been difficulties within the family over the separation between Rasht and the relocation site?</i>	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 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 these 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.
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12	<i>Has it become more difficult to purchase food and household supplies since moving to the new site?</i>	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 sheep 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 cannot 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.
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13	<i>Who is taking care of children?</i>	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.
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14	<i>Is communication with family remaining in Rasht a problem?</i>	Communication is 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 cannot 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	<i>Have you been able to travel back to Rasht to see the rest of your family?</i>	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's too expensive and they cannot afford travelling.	The families were 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	<p><i>Are sanitation facilities acceptable? If no, what can be improved?</i></p>	<p>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.</p>	<p>There are no sanitary conditions. The new site is located in a desert and the wind is always dusty. We are living in tents where the ground is wet and these 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.</p>	<p>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.</p>	<p>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.</p>	<p>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.</p>
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17	<i>Have you had to stop work which you use to rely on for income?</i>	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.
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18	<i>If yes, what kind of impact has this had on your life and on your family?</i>	The families are losing 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 Kumsangir mentioned the lack of income. Men in Kumsangir 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.
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19	<i>If yes, do you expect to begin work again, and doing what?</i>	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.
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20	<i>Do you expect to start a garden on your land plot? If yes, who will prepare the land?</i>	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 it is 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 these 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 Kumsangir mentioned that gardening was a woman's job and was a source of income.
21	<i>Did you know your neighbors before you moved here?</i>	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	<i>Is personal safety a concern in the new location?</i>	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 we are constantly on alert to make sure the children are around and they are safe.	Men and women in Kumsangir and men in Panj did not report any safety concerns. Women in Panj reported concerns about child safety around water storage ponds.
23	<i>Will the deed for the new house and land be have both the husband's and wife's names on it?</i>	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 is registered on the ownership documents.	Men and women at both locations disagree as to whether the land/house deeds will be registered on both husbands' and wives' names.

24	<i>Is any member of your family planning to migrate for labor?</i>	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 respondents 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 construction is completed.
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25	<i>Is there anything else you would like to inform us about?</i>	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.
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