

## 1. SECTORIAL ANALYSIS:

### a. CAMP COORDINATION CAMP MANAGEMENT AND EMERGENCY SHELTER (CCCM)

People affected for the sector	People in need of assistance for the sector (if available)	Women	Children	Disable	Vulnerable population groups
1548 persons	1548 persons	As there was no any tent camps established in these areas, gender disaggregation was almost impossible to do			

- **Situation**

Heavy rainfalls during 7 – 12 May 2021 triggered large scale flooding, landslides and mudflows in several districts of the country. The largest destructions took place in Kulob city and districts of Vakhsh and A. Jomi. In this context, the Camp Coordination and Camp Management (CCCM) cluster mobilized to assess the immediate needs of IDPs with a particular focus on shelter and Non-Food Items (NFI).

On 25-26 May we had a visit to mudflow affected areas of Tajikistan. Those are Kulyab, Vakhsh and A.Jomi districts. According to the statistics, we have collected from CoES and other partners, 1548 persons are affected from the mudflow on 11<sup>th</sup> of May:

1. Kulyab – 986 persons affected; 41 houses are fully and 90 ones are partially destroyed;
2. Vakhsh – 411 persons affected; 41 houses are fully and 33 ones are partially destroyed;
3. A.Jomi – 151 persons affected (m:74/f:77); 20 houses are fully destroyed, no partial ones;
4. Three persons lost their lives during this disaster (m:3/f:0).

As there was no any tent camps established in these areas, gender disaggregation was almost impossible to do. Gender disaggregation of affected population was recorded only in A.Jomi district as all families are settled in one place. As for the affected population in Kulyab and Vakhsh, they are sheltered in their destroyed houses, which is all over the district.

A household-level survey was conducted across Kulyab, A.Jomi and Vakhsh cities, which were accessible for the assessment teams. In total, 24 families (105 individuals) were assessed between 25-26 May 2021. Locations were chosen based on reports of large IDP populations being settled there, coming from CoES sources. For all three assessed districts, the population were from the same districts and no inter-district movement was observed among the affected populations.

- **Analysis of Humanitarian Needs**

No any collective shelters/tent camps are settled in Kulyab, A.Jomi and Vakhsh. During the assessment, the team saw that the most of the affected population are either hosted by friends or family or some are moved to their house and sheltered in tents in their destroyed houses, making them the most vulnerable group in need of urgent support. The GoT have provided the affected populations of these areas with tents. Interviewed members of the households told the assessment team that they have returned to their houses for rebuilding them until the autumn season. Shelter conditions and shelter standards varied in a great extent. For instance, 70% of households located in tents at the time of the assessment had received a new tent, which has adequate coverage. 30% cited that their tents are old and or small and can't host all family members. At the time of the assessment, households reported that they are receiving proper assistance from the government. People in tents have access to the electricity, average number of carpets, blankets and kitchen sets, though its quantity falling below the minimum NFI standards.

Adequate access to water for drinking and other uses, toilet and shower also exist for all population residing in tents. Access to drinking water is adequate to meet basic needs, as local community pipeline networks to access

drinking water exists. Majority of households reported that they have sufficient access to clean water for other purposes such as washing clothes or dishes. In addition, each family living in tents have received cooking gas cylinders and kettles from the GoT. However, as reported by most of the assessed population living in tents, blankets, pillows and kitchen sets are not enough for all family members. Almost all interviewed population said that kitchen sets and cooking gas are among the most preferred NFIs. The main energy source for cooking is firewood and gas.

In all the assessed sites, children have access to schools. School uniforms and items for pupils from the affected families are bought by the neighbours and or provided by the local education department of the district. The schools are located 15 minutes walking distance from the sites.

As estimated, only 151 persons were displaced from the disaster zone in A.Jomi districts. The area/village where these people's houses were living is unusable and not relevant anymore for living. The GoT have allocated land, which is 1 km far from the disaster area for construction of new houses to those affected population. Each family tents are settled in those plots of land, which GoT have allocated for these families. Four toilets and three shower are placed in the area for those 20 families (151 persons).

The water is brought by trucks and barreled in big reservoirs, which are placed very close to the settled tents. In all sites, toilet and bathroom facilities have inadequate lighting on the path to and surrounding the facilities, and almost all of them do not have locks on the inside.

- **Response & capacities for the sector**

The rapid local and international humanitarian response has been effective in reaching all of the affected population assessed. Most of them cited that they have received assistance since the first day of disaster. Despite the presence of international humanitarian actors in Khatlon disaster affected areas, the population cited that they were not viewed as the forefront providers of shelter or NFI assistance. As reported by most of the households assessed, the government was reported as the primary provider of shelter and NFIs and the local community as the most effective supporters for shelter solutions. International humanitarian actors were recognized by only a few households as providers of assistance.

Three-time meal is provided by the GoT in all three disaster affected areas. The GoT have assessed the estimation of house construction for affected population and agreed to allocate 230.000 TJS (23K USD) for each house. Infrastructure materials are provided by the GoT and every family are receiving them by providing passports. Fees of those masters who will be building the houses are paid separately by the businessmen and or governmental agencies separately.

- **Identified Gaps in the response**

Gender disaggregated data of affected population does not exist. CoES have also said that such data is not developed yet but it will be accessible whenever its specialists start working on it together with the heads of mahalas and jamoats in the affected areas.

- **Assessment methodology**

No any data collection tool was developed for this particular assessment. IOM had basic questionnaire to assess needs of those people affected by the mudflow, how many persons are displaced, were there tent camps settled, where are those camps, what are their needs (Health, WASH, Education, food, NFI etc). Data collection was done through face-to-face interview with the affected populations in Kulyab, A.Jomi and Vakhsh districts. At the same time, meetings were conducted with the local authorities, partners and representatives of CoES in these areas in order to collect first-hand information. As it was urgent decision to conduct needs assessment, the very basic questionnaire was developed and additional questions were asked during the assessment process.

- Geographical location:
- Household profile:
- Does your family have any vulnerability?

- What type of vulnerability?
- Where do you live now?
- Shelter quality:
- Conditions:
- Does your family tent have adequate space?
- Are there any families sharing your tent?
- Do you consider your tent livable?
- What type of construction materials do you need to rebuild your house?
- Have GoT allocated a plot of land for constructing a new house or you are planning to build it in the previous place?
- What is primary source of lighting at night?
- What NFI items do you have now in your tent?
- Do you have an access to the water sanitation and hygiene kits, toilets, shower?

In the nearest future, IOM is planning to apply “Displacement Tracking Matrix” (DTM) system in natural or man-made disasters. DTM is the system, which tracks and monitors internally displaced populations. It captures processes and disseminates information in order to provide a better understanding of the movements and evolving needs of displaced populations. DTM focuses on four main components: mobility tracking; flow monitoring; registration and surveys. The system will help in receiving reliable data from the grassroots level. IOM plans to promote it among UN and GoT and train NGO partner being DTM data enumerators.