

## Primary Disaster Assessment Report on consequences of the earthquake in Rasht district, DRD, Tajikistan

<b>Assessment dates:</b>	23-24 July 2007
<b>Reported by:</b>	REACT – Dushanbe
<b>Team composition:</b>	Jamshed Kamolov, Committee of Emergency Situations Anna-Clara Hollander, UNISDR Salohiddin Shamsiddinov, UNICEF Jamshed Khasanov, UNWHO Anvar Sabzaliev, UN DRMP
<b>Location(s) visited:</b>	Kuloba, Chorcharogh and Langar villages of Kalai-Surkh jamoat, and Kochamandi village of Nusratullo Mahsum jamoat (Rasht district, DRD)
<b>Assessment methodology:</b>	interviews with local authorities and residents, direct observation, photo documentation

### Situation overview

Three people have been killed as a result of an earthquake with a magnitude 5.5 (USGS) on 22nd of July at 03.44AM (Dushanbe time) in Rasht district of Tajikistan. Committee of Emergencies held briefing for REACT partners in Dushanbe on 23<sup>rd</sup> of July, announcing preliminary data on earthquake consequences in Rasht, as well as mudflows in Asht (Sughd province) and Darvaz (GBAO) districts of Tajikistan.

Prime-Minister Mr. Okil Okilov visited Rasht district on 23<sup>rd</sup> and 24<sup>th</sup> of July to conduct assessment and coordinate response operations by establishing Commission for Emergency Situations on liquidating the consequences of the earthquake.

The data provided in this report is the result of the assessments conducted in Rasht district by the Regional REACT Team in Rasht Valley as well as the National REACT Team on 23<sup>rd</sup> and 24<sup>th</sup> of July 2007.

### Damage Information

According to the Commission on Emergency Situations, established in Rasht district, the damage caused by the earthquake is as follows (preliminary data, subject to change):

<b>Kalai Surkh jamoat</b>		<b>Nusratullo Mahsum jamoat</b>	
128 houses destroyed		47 houses destroyed	
639 houses damaged/affected		566 houses damaged/affected	
3 persons killed (one 12 and two 16yo boys)		1 warehouse in the school	
3 persons hospitalized (1 serious case)		1 "Youth Centre"	
1 administrative building		1 administrative building	
3 schools		3 schools	
3 oshkhona (tea houses)		2 oshkhona (tea houses)	
2 libraries		2 libraries	
<b>Villages affected</b>			
1	Kuloba	1	Kaznok
2	Chugdabiyon	2	Varduch
3	Langar	3	Shul
4	Chorcharogh	4	Qizrok
5	Kalai-Surkh	5	Loyoba
6	Langarak	6	Karoluk
7	Kadara	7	Kochamandi

8	Shulonak	8	Chashmai Qizi
		9	Airport
		10	Mashkonak
		11	Ghavosiyon

Most of destructions were caused to the adobe houses, including accessory buildings (warehouses etc.), large fragments or whole walls collapsed, destroying inhabitants' belongings. Partial damage includes cracks in the walls up to 3-5 cm width.

Majority of destroyed houses were adobe buildings built in the last 3-10 years not following the building standards and without or small quantity of the proper construction materials (cement, iron bars and framework, timber wood etc.) due to severe poverty of the population. Houses built 20-30 years ago with proper construction materials but according to the local standards and design have small to no damage.

Administrative buildings, health points and other governmental structures (e.g. those of solid construction) in the centre of the district and water supply lines were not affected; almost all the damage was caused to the private houses, belonging to poor population.

#### Water and sanitation

In villages affected by the earthquake the water system was not damaged seriously. The main source of water is piped water from the mountainous springs. In school of Langar village representative of the school administration informed that the schoolchildren use water from the open water channel, the same situation is in some settlements. Generally the water used by the population cannot be considered as safe drinking water.

#### Healthcare

The assessment team also met with the MoH officials (Deputy Minister) and regional CoES and Hukumat representatives. The direct health impact of this natural disaster accounts for 3 deaths and 3 injured (one patient with heavy injuries). The main health facilities serving the affected population have not been affected. No need for search and rescue teams or for field hospitals has been identified. No drugs are needed at the moment. Coordination at central and local level of all the activities (assessment and actions with the CoES and the Ministry of Health) for tracking and effectiveness purposes is going on.

#### Needs Info/Team recommendations

- Construction materials (cement, iron beams, framework, roofing, timber wood) and trainings on seismic safety construction are of primary need. The season for reconstruction will last for another 2-3 months before the rain/cold season sets in; if construction materials are not provided in the required quantity, the population will reconstruct their houses in the same vulnerable manner (lesson of Qumsangir earthquake);
- Other needs include temporary shelters (tents), household items and food as the population will be mainly occupied with reconstructing their houses, not allowing them earning their living;
- Provision of water purification tablets and chlorine should be also considered to avoid further health problems;
- Continuing surveillance for potential risks of communicable diseases by increasing medical team field visits to the communities (including, surveillance measures, sampling and analysis of water, chlorination, health promotion activities, etc);
- There is no high risk for malaria outbreak (the disease is not prevalent in those areas/ no reported cases in 2006 and 2007), but since some families are staying in tents/outside their houses, the local health professionals should continue monitoring the health situation, including home visits in order to detect suspected malaria cases and/or waterborne diseases;
- Ensure fast return to normal living conditions for the affected population and especially of the elderly to enable them to psychologically recover more easily from the disaster;

**Response provided/committed (as of 25 July 2007)**

Assistance	Quantity	Unit	Responding Agency				
			RCST	UNICEF	WFP	GovTJ/ CoES	WHO
<b>Food</b>							
Wheat flour	18,750	Kg			8,750	10,000	
Oil	3,328	Kg			328	3,000	
Salt	109	Kg			109		
Peas	875	Kg			875		
Rice	4,000	Kg				4,000	
Sugar	5,000	Kg				5,000	
<b>NFI/Shelter</b>							
Bedding set (children)	200	Sets		200			
Blankets (baby)	180	Pcs		180			
Kitchen Set	138	Units	124	14			
Bedding set (adult)	232	Sets.	52	180			
Blankets	254	Pcs	254				
Plastic sheets	150	Pcs	150				
Mattresses	133	Pcs	133				
Pillows	183	Pcs	183				
Tents	141	Pcs	37			104	
Second-hand clothes	220	Bags	220				
Hoes	34	Pcs	34				
Shovels	64	Pcs	64				
Timber wood	110	m3				110	
Cement	200	ton				200	
Roofing slates	1,500	Pcs				1,500	
<b>Water and Sanitation</b>							
Water Collapsible Containers, 10L (Jerry Cans)	180	Pcs		180			
Water purifications tabs (50 tabs per pack)	150	Pack		150			
Hygiene kits	134	Pcs	134				
Plastic buckets	354	Pcs	354				
<b>Health</b>							
New emergency health kit-basic unit/set of 2 boxes	1	Kit		1			
Basic Medical Unit of "New Emergency Health Kit" for 1,000 pers for 3 months	1	Kit					1

**For more information please contact:**

- Let-Colonel Jamshed Kamolov, Head of Population Protection Dept, CoES

Phone: (+992 37) 221 87 42

Email: [jjk@list.ru](mailto:jjk@list.ru)

- Anvar Sabzaliev, Project Analyst, UN Disaster Risk Management Project

Mobile: (+992 918) 79 04 96, (+992 47) 441 07 37, 441 07 38

Email: [anvar.sabzaliev@undp.org](mailto:anvar.sabzaliev@undp.org)