

TAJIKISTAN

FLOODS AND MUDFLOWS

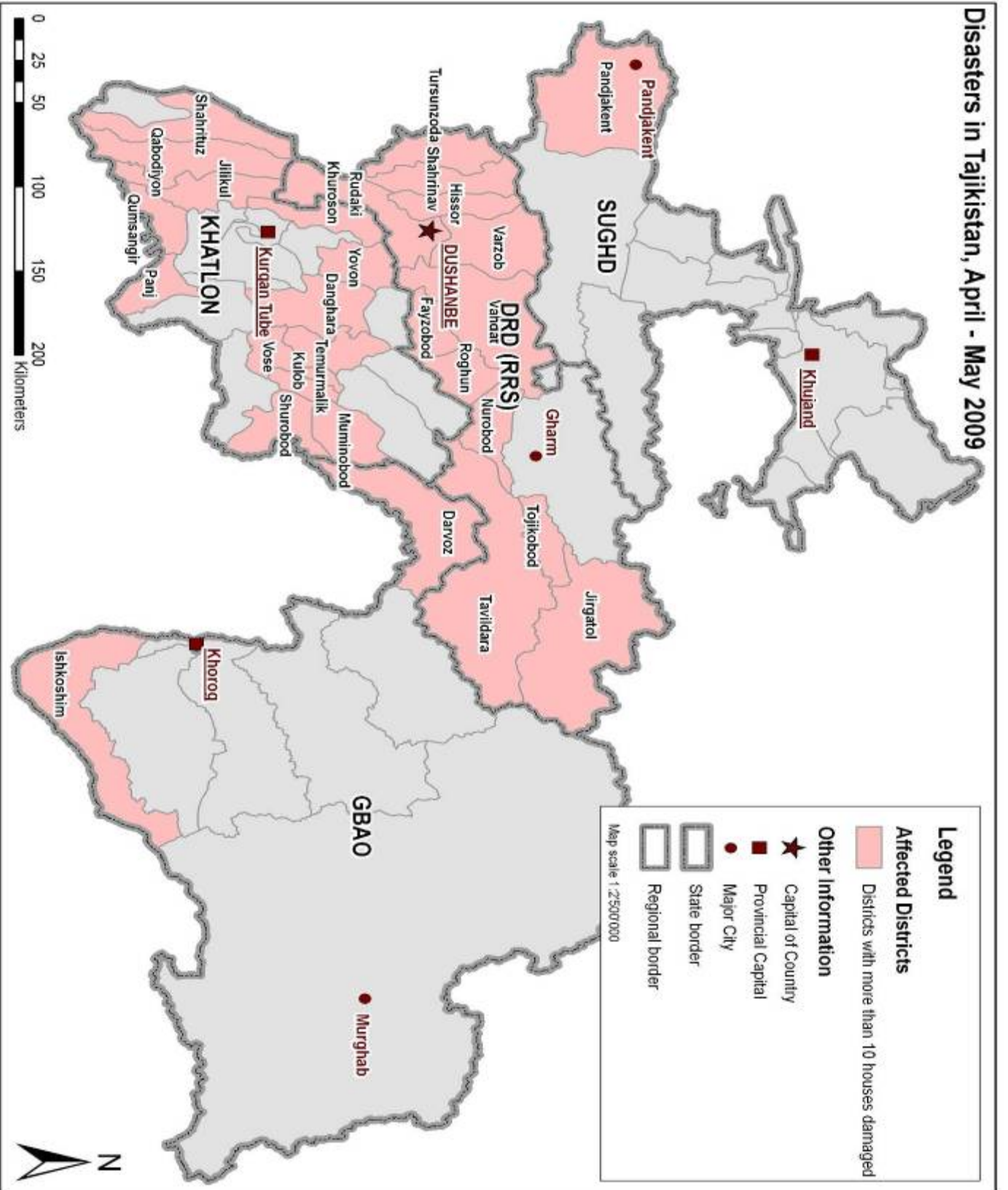
REACT APPEAL



Dushanbe June 2009

SITUATION MAP

Disasters in Tajikistan, April - May 2009



1. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Tajikistan Humanitarian Partnership - Rapid Emergency Assessment and Coordination Team (REACT¹) is appealing for **\$1,456,894** to support the Government of Tajikistan in its efforts to address humanitarian needs of some **12,000** individuals that have been severely affected by floods and mud flows during spring 2009. This appeal was developed in partnership with government of Tajikistan through collaborative effort and based on consolidated evidence assembled through sectoral and individual agency field assessments, government reports as well as pre-existing baseline data.

During the months of April and May 2000, abnormally heavy rainfall led to severe flooding and mudflows in many parts of Tajikistan, including the capital city, resulting in the loss of lives, displacement, destruction of key transport and social infrastructure, residential housing, loss of crops and livestock throughout the country. On May 18th in a letter to the United Nations, the government has appealed for international assistance referring to difficulties in responding to multiple episodes of flooding, lack of adequate resources to respond to humanitarian needs and rehabilitate the affected communities due to the economic crises and falling budget revenues.

Many of the affected areas, especially rural, were vulnerable even before the floods and mudflows destroyed their livelihoods due to cumulative impact of previous years draughts, cold winter and energy crises combined with high poverty rates. Targeted humanitarian assistance will be provided during the **next six months** from June 1st till November 31st 2009 while concerted efforts will be made to mobilize funding for longer-term programmes to address the large-scale rehabilitation needs emanating from this disaster. These longer term plans will be consolidated by REACT partners within one month period following this appeal. Constant monitoring will be undertaken to ensure that the appeal remains pertinent, and that relevant and timely adjustments to the current response strategy are made.

This proposed relief programme will target some 12,000 vulnerable and displaced individuals, who have been directly affected by the floods. This is *in addition* to resources which are being mobilized for the food security and nutrition sector through revision of the "Humanitarian Food Security Appeal", Red Cross Movement Appeal or bilaterally. Humanitarian operations will be conducted in the context of:

- Support to the displaced populations in the camps, designated relocation areas, and other locations where affected families have not yet been identified;
- Support to the collective needs of the entire population in the affected areas;
- Preparations for new flood and mudflow risk in the same or new regions during the next three months;
- Preparations for recovery and rehabilitation activities along with humanitarian interventions in order to rebuild the resilience of the affected communities to future shocks.

The overall coordination of this humanitarian programme will be ensured through REACT system. REACT is Tajikistan's Disaster Management Partner. All REACT partners are divided into sectoral groups which facilitate the response to the current emergency and cover

¹ REACT was established in 2001 to promote the sharing of information, logistics and other resources between partners active in the disaster management sector. The group that involves over 50 state, local and international organizations and entities meets regularly to coordinate and share experiences on various issues of disaster management, including preparedness, response, mitigation and capacity building activities with national bodies.

five areas: 1) Food security; 2) NFIs including shelter; 3) Health; 4) Water and sanitation; and, 5) Education. A Rapid Response Coordination Team was used to organize the work of sectoral groups for preparation of the REACT Appeal. The same structure will be used to assist the Resident Coordinator in the coordination of activities included in the appeal

Table I. Summary of Requirements – By Sector and Organisation

APPEALING ORGANIZATION	PROJECT TITLE	LOCATION	TOTAL BUDGET	REQUIRED FUNDING
WASH			\$610,000	\$610,000
UNICEF	Emergency provision of safe water, sanitation and hygiene promotion in district of	Nurobod	\$215,000	\$215,000
UNICEF	Provision of water purification means and hygiene campaign	Qumsangir and Pyanj	\$145,000	\$145,000
SAVE THE CHILDREN	Emergency provision of water, sanitation and hygiene	Khuroson	\$250,000	\$250,000
HEALTH			\$546,894	\$546,894
WHO	Emergency support for the provision of primary care for displaced population	Khuroson, Pyanj	\$127,116	\$ 77,682
WHO	Communicable and water-borne disease prevention and surveillance	Khuroson, Pyanj and rasht	\$ 95,514	\$ 95,514
WHO	Psychological support interventions to flood affected population	Khuroson and Pyanj	\$ 105,930	\$ 105,930
WHO	Prevention of measles outbreak among flood affected population	Khuroson	\$ 140,652	\$ 140,652
UNFPA	To improve emergency obstetric and reproductive health care to the affected population	Khuroson and Pyanj	\$ 77,682	\$ 77,682
Shelter/NFI			\$300,000	\$300,000
UNDP	Provision of Household Emergency Assistance Package (HEAPs) for flood and mudflow affected population	40 affected districts	\$300,000	\$300,000
Total			1,456,894	1,456,894

2. CONTEXT AND HUMANITARIAN CONSEQUENCES

During the months of April and May 2009, abnormally heavy rainfall led to severe flooding and mudflows in many parts of Tajikistan, including the capital city, resulting in the loss of lives, displacement of affected population, the destruction of key transport and social infrastructure, residential housing, loss of crops and livestock's throughout the country.

The most recent estimates indicate that as many as 12,000 people have been affected by the floods in 40 districts leading to displacement of some 3,000 people and death of 26 individuals. More than 2,000 residential and administrative buildings have been partially or fully damaged. The destruction of key infrastructure has restricted access in some areas, thereby limiting the scope of assistance and hindering access to basic commodities for already vulnerable residents. According to government, 508 km of road and 63 bridges have been partially or severely damaged since early April. The floods and mudflows have caused severe damage to the livelihood of communities around the country, including the loss of livestock, the destruction of farmlands and houses. Some key social facilities, including 49 schools and 13 hospitals sustained heavy damage and are in need of repair or reconstruction (please see annex I)

The districts of *Khuroson, Pyanj, Qumsangir, Shahrinav, Rasht, Nurobod* of Khatlon province and Districts under Direct Republic Rule (DDR) are the worst affected. The situation in Khuroson and Pyanj districts is particularly demanding, as humanitarian actors strive to respond to the needs of 440 households displaced by major episodes of floods and mudflows causing complete destruction of five villages. The displaced 3,000 persons are now residing in three tented camps requiring urgent humanitarian assistance.

The affected communities are in urgent need of safe drinking water and basic sanitation facilities. Camp conditions also increase the risk of environmental (heat) related illness, psychological impact as well as detrimentally impacting access to care. Local facilities are beginning to report a rise in cases of diarrhoea among children in all three tent camps. This is likely to continue and worsen due to a lack of basic hygiene and inadequate drinking water supply. All tent camps lack adequate numbers of toilets or shower and washing facilities; the situation in this regard is critical. The Rural Hospital located in Khuroson has been damaged and put out of operation with all its equipment and supplies lost. With the current low levels of immunization coverage in the affected districts an urgent vaccination program for measles is required for the children and women of reproductive age.

The floods coincided with the most critical planting season for the agricultural sector which sustains the largest proportion of the population and is the major component of the local economy. The destruction of crop and food stocks, household and other economic assets, has aggravated the vulnerability of poor families and needs to be addressed promptly through emergency and recovery interventions.

According to government assessment more than 40,000 hectares of cultivated lands have been damaged with worst affected lands under cotton, grain, potato and other staple vegetable. Cotton plantations have been damaged at 22,000 hectares, 8,000 hectares of cereals, 960 hectares of vegetable and 5,500 hectares of fruit gardens and vineyards. In monetary terms the value of the lost crops is estimated at \$20 million. The government plans to assist farmers to replant the damaged areas with substitute cultures but does not have the required resources for this. In addition some 3,000 heads of livestock have perished and many pastures and fodder fields in the foothills have been mud flooded. The heavy flooding has also caused damage to the water supply, irrigation systems, food storage and processing facilities further undermining the agriculture based local economy.

The humanitarian and recovery needs in the affected areas are amplified by a series of economic, environmental and social shocks over the last three years. Beginning in 2006, hail storms and draught resulted in poor harvest. In 2007/08 Tajikistan has experienced the worst winter in 44 years which combined with energy shortages have caused extreme hardship for the entire population and resulted in a humanitarian situation. Furthermore, in 2008 a new draught has further reduced the crops and contributed to a rise in food prices in the country resulting in the highest inflation rates in the CIS region. The economic losses particularly in the agricultural sector and the deteriorating food security situation has caused a new surge in labour migration as local coping mechanisms were exhausted in many rural areas. Due to financial and economic crises in labour importing countries remittances inflow to Tajikistan has already declined by 33% since the start of 2009 often depriving many households of the only remaining source of income. The risks of further floods and mudflows remain high and according to the local Hydro Meteorological Agency rains will continue until mid June, particularly in Khatlon, Sughd provinces and Directly Ruled Districts (DRD). The risk to new flooding this summer is also related to higher than normal snow deposits in upstream areas of major rivers (12-35%).

2.1 RESPONSE TO DATE

The Committee of Emergency Situations (CoEs) has been leading the response to the ongoing emergency supported by local governments (*Hukumats*) and international organizations in Tajikistan. The government has provided tents, transport and human resources to relocate people to safe areas and set up three tented camps: two in Khuroson and one in Pyanj districts. Government has provided 24/7 medical teams and limited supplies for each of the camps and supplied food rations to the displaced families. Khatlon government has allocated one time cash payments of 500-1500 somoni (\$110-330) supplemented by 2,000-5,000 somoni (\$430-\$1,100) payments through the state insurance company to each of the affected households depending on the level of damage sustained. However, many displaced families, particularly those in Pyanj have not yet received any of those payments. The Government is in the process of compiling the list of those in need of assistance in many small and remote communities with fewer destroyed houses but in need of government and international assistance. For Khuroson district the government has committed funds to rebuild 110 houses and requested external assistance for partial and full reconstruction of 330 others. In addition government has allocated 61.5 hectares of new lands in safe locations for affected population. Each family is expected to be provided 0.10 hectares of land for reconstruction of new houses. The government plans to expedite the relocation of displaced population of all three tented camps in Khuroson and Pyanj districts as soon as possible.

The United Nations, Non-governmental organizations (NGOs), the Red Cross Movement and private entities have facilitated government response and provided urgent humanitarian assistance to affected communities. International emergency response is managed through Rapid Emergency Assessment and Coordination Team (REACT), Tajikistan's Disaster Management Partnership comprising civil society, NGOs, the Red Crescent Society of Tajikistan and United Nations. The REACT partners have provided urgent humanitarian aid to some of the affected populations, particularly those in Khuroson and Pyanj district. REACT partners have utilized available emergency stocks to provide displaced population with 470 tents, transport, fuel, food, hygiene materials and basic household items for 440 affected families. The Government and private entities have also been providing some food, clothing and 24/7 medical care for 440 displaced in Khuroson and Pyanj. However, many urgent and basic needs, particularly in the water and sanitation sector remain unmet. To ensure the timely initial response, the United Nations and IFRC have utilized internal emergency funding mechanisms (DREF and OCHA cash grants) mobilising

371,000 USD for emergency procurement and partial replenishment of key relief items in warehouses.

Responding to government appeal for international assistance some bilateral assistance has been provided. Uzbekistan government has delivered some 1,400 tons of goods, including 1050 tons of cement, construction materials, 2400 roofing sheets and 55 sq m of glass, 20 tons of flour and 10 tents. Kyrgyzstan government has also pledged to assist Tajikistan with unspecified amount of construction materials and food supplies. The Chinese embassy in Tajikistan has pledged \$30,000 for reconstruction materials in the affected area. The European Union, through its Civil Protection Mechanism, has provided government with 50 tents (10/15 persons each), 4 power generators (3KVA) and two tons of medicines.

3. RESPONSE PLANS

Goals and Objectives

The overall goal of the current appeal is alleviate human suffering by responding to the most immediate humanitarian needs of flood and mudflows victims in Tajikistan.

The following sectors have consolidated their response strategy in the current appeal:

1. WATER, SANITATION and HYGIENE
2. HEALTH
3. SHELTER/NON-FOOD ITEMS

The humanitarian and recovery needs of the **FOOD SECURITY & NUTRITION** sector, particularly assistance to the agricultural sector will be incorporated into the revised **Humanitarian Food Security Appeal 2008-09** by mid June. Food security sector activities will be closely coordinated with interventions of the participating agencies.

3. 1. WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE SECTOR

Sectoral Needs Analysis and Response Plan

Lead Agency: United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)

Current Situation:

Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene (WASH) sector Group members have reported that the population of all three camps for the displaced population face water shortages or distribution problems. Where water is provided, the sources are often unsafe and quality not assured. The lack of potable water, especially in the hot weather, increases the risk of water borne and other communicable diseases including diarrhoeal diseases. The latest reports indicate the rise in number of diarrhoeal cases in all three camps. There is an acute shortage of latrines, shower cabins and washing stands. The situation of the displaced in Pyanj camp is particularly dire. Currently there is no water reservoir, water pump or transport to provide residents with the required amount of water. In all three sites the garbage collection is absent and hygiene conditions are very poor. Many families in camps and in the affected villages have lost most

of their property, do not have funds or access to basic hygiene supplies and are often unaware of some important health and environmental hazards.

Sectoral Objectives

The major objective of the WASH cluster is to ensure basic minimum requirements of water, sanitation and hygiene to the severely at risk population. Specific objective of the WASH are as follow:

- Ensure required amount (15l/person) of safe water for 12,000 beneficiaries in camps, designated resettlement areas and priority communities.
- Promote sanitation and hygiene practices for the population of 12,000 in camps, designated resettlement areas and priority communities.
- Ensure safer environment through improved waste management in camps, designated resettlement areas and priority communities.

Strategy and proposed activities

This strategy focused on immediate response to acute outstanding needs in water, sanitation and hygiene in camps, designated resettlement areas and priority communities through:

1. Provision of WASH facilities (mobile toilets, washing facilities)
2. Provision of disinfection means (chlorine powder and tablets, soap, detergents, etc)
3. Provision of water storage tanks, jerry cans, trash bins.
4. Conduct of hygiene campaigns to prevent infectious disease outbreaks

Expected Outcomes

- 12,000 people from affected communities have access to safe drinking water
- Better access to improved sanitation facilities among most vulnerable communities
- 12,000 people better informed on hygiene practices
- Decreased cases of water borne disease among affected population, especially among young children

Appealing Agency(ies):	<i>UNICEF</i>
Project Title:	Emergency provision of safe drinking water, sanitation facilities and hygiene promotion in Nurobod district of Rasht valley.
Project Code:	
Sector:	Water, Sanitation & Hygiene (WASH)
Objective:	Decrease the risk of water borne disease outbreaks through provision of alternative water storage, purification technologies and hygiene education among the affected population
Beneficiaries:	TOTAL: 8,000 population
Implementing Partner(s):	Local NGOs, RWW, SES
Project Duration:	Jun – Oct 2009
Total Project Budget:	\$ 215,000

FINANCIAL SUMMARY

Budget Items	USD
Chlorine and purification tabs	20,000
Soap, hygiene kits	20,000
Hygiene campaign	20,000
Handwashing facilities	10,000
Sanitation facilities (inc schools)	60,000
Water tankering (fuel costs)	20,000
Water tanks and water containers	40,000
Monitoring and evaluation	10,000
Admin and logistics	15,000
TOTAL	215,000

Appealing Agency(ies):	<i>SAVE THE CHILDREN (SC)</i>
Project Title:	Emergency provision of safe drinking water, sanitation facilities and hygiene promotion in Khuroson.
Sector:	Water, Sanitation & Hygiene (WASH)
Objective:	Decrease the risk of water borne disease outbreaks through provision of alternative water storage, purification technologies, improved sanitary facilities and hygiene education among the affected population
Beneficiaries:	3,000 people living in the tent
Implementing Partner(s):	Local NGOs, SES, HLSC
Project Duration:	June – Oct 2009
Total Project Budget:	\$ 250,000

FINANCIAL SUMMARY

Budget Items	USD
<i>Establishment of shower and washing areas</i>	40,000
<i>Sanitation facilities</i>	40,000
Hygiene campaign	20,000

Water supply / Water tankering (fuel costs)	80,000
Soap, disinfection means (chlorine)	30,000
Hygiene promotion materials	8,500
Monitoring and evaluation	10,000
Staff	10,500
Admin and logistic cost	11,000
TOTAL	250,000

Appealing Agency(ies):	<i>UNICEF</i>
Project Title:	Emergency provision of safe drinking water, sanitation facilities and hygiene campaign in Kumsangir and Pyanj
Sector:	Water, Sanitation & Hygiene (WASH)
Objective:	Decrease the risk of water borne disease outbreaks through increased access to safe water, adequate sanitation and hygiene education among the affected population
Beneficiaries:	TOTAL: 2000 people
Implementing Partner(s):	Local NGOs, local district authorities
Project Duration:	Jun – Oct 2009
Total Project Budget:	\$ 145,000

FINANCIAL SUMMARY	
Budget Items	USD
Chlorine and purification tabs	20,000
Soap, hygiene kits	5,000
Hygiene campaign	15,000
Handwashing & Sanitation facilities	60,000
Water storage tanks, jerry cans	30,000
Admin and logistics	10,000
Monitoring and evaluation	5,000
TOTAL	145,000

HEALTH

Sectoral Needs Analysis and Response Plan

Lead Agency: World Health Organization (WHO)

Current Situation:

The affected populations in the camps, designated resettlement areas and affected villages are at high risk for communicable disease (especially water-borne) and skin diseases due to a lack of adequate hygiene facilities and access to clean water. Local facilities are beginning to report rising cases of diarrhoea among children in both tent camps. This is likely to worsen due to lack adequate hygiene facilities in the tent camps and inadequate drinking-water supply. The situation in this regard is critical. Basic health care is provided in tented camps at government temporary health points. The referral clinics are well staffed but face acute shortage of adequate equipment, supplies and medications. A majority of the displaced population are women of reproductive age and are in need of essential reproductive health care. Current levels of immunization coverage in the affected areas are below required levels and an urgent vaccination program for measles for the children and women of reproductive age. Post traumatic events and the harsh living conditions in the tent camps lead the affected population to be vulnerable for the development of mental health problems. Adequate psychosocial intervention is recommended in the camps to help affected traumatized individuals to recover from post traumatic stress.

Sectoral Objectives

- Strengthened access to quality primary health care for affected population
- Provide essential medical supplies, equipment and medications for affected population;
- Disease prevention through adequate communicable disease monitoring and surveillance;
- Expand vaccination coverage for Measles in affected districts;
- Psychological support for affected families and individuals;
- Ensure essential reproductive health care to displaced population

Strategy and proposed activities

The REACT strategy in health sector is to augment local capacity to provide essential primary care and preventive measures in the affected areas and mitigate the increasing threat of spread of communicable diseases. Specific projects will work with the Ministry of Health (MoH), national and local Sanitation and epidemiological Service (SSESS), the Health Lifestyle Center (within the MoH), local medical providers and community leaders. Health cluster partners will coordinate activities with other cluster activities, MoH, CoES and REACT

The following key activities will be implemented by HEALTH sector:

- Provision of essential medicines, reproductive health supplies and equipment
- Conduct immunization campaign in affected and surrounding areas
- Public health awareness campaign in target communities
- Refresher training for health personnel on water-borne disease prevention at the community level
- Support SSESS in surveillance of water/hygiene-related communicable disease, outbreak investigation and control plans;
- Community-based psychological interventions

Expected Outcomes

- Reduced mortality and morbidity in affected population
- Strengthened delivery of quality primary care
- Increased availability of essential medical supplies, equipment and medications for affected population;
- Well coordinated health response activities complimenting other sector interventions

Appealing agency	WHO	
Project title	Emergency support for the provision of primary care for displaced population	
Sector	Health	
Objective	Support provision of essential health services, assure adequate medical supplies and medications and provide response coordination	
Targeted Beneficiaries	3,000 displaced	
Implementing partners	Ministry of Health	
Project duration	June 1 – October 31, 2009	
Total Project Budget	\$127,116	
Funds requested	\$127,116	
FINANCIAL SUMMARY		
	Budget Item	USD
	Procurement of IEHK Basic units (20) and supplementary kits (3)	15,000
	Procurement of Interagency Diarrhoeal Disease kit (DDK 2006) Complete	8,000
	Procurement of essential durable medical equipment	50,000
	On-site training in public health in emergency interventions	10,000
	Health coordination	5,000
	Off-shore airfreight and internal handling (20%) for procurement	15,000
	In-country transport costs	5,000
	Project management, monitoring and reporting costs (10%)	10,800
	Project support costs (7%)	8,316
	TOTAL	127,116

Appealing Agencies:	UNFPA - United Nations Population Fund	
Project Title:	Improvement of emergency reproductive health services	
Sector:	Health	
Objective:	To improve emergency obstetric and reproductive health care to the affected population throughout Tajikistan	
Beneficiaries:	1200 Women of reproductive age in affected areas	
Implementing Partners:	Ministry of Health, WHO, MoH, Local Health Departments (LHD).	
Project Duration:	June - September 2009	
Total Project Budget:	\$ 77,682	
Funds Requested:	\$ 77,682	
FINANCIAL SUMMARY		
	Budget Item	USD
	Procurement of reproductive health kits	50,000
	Preparation and printing of materials and carrying out training	3,000

On-site training in ERH interventions	3,000
Airfreight and pre-shipment inspection (20%)	10,000
Project management, monitoring and reporting costs (10%)	6,600
Program support cost (7%)	5,082
TOTAL	77,682

Appealing agency	WHO	
Project title	Communicable and water-borne disease prevention and surveillance	
Project code		
Sector	Health	
Objective	Support MoH and SSESS interventions to prevent disease outbreak	
Targeted Beneficiaries	3000 displaced persons and over 12,000 affected population	
Implementing partners	Ministry of Health (MoH), State Sanitary and Epidemiology Service (SSESS)	
Project duration	June 1 – October 31, 2009	
Total Project Budget	\$ 95,514	
Funds requested	\$ 95,514	
FINANCIAL SUMMARY		
	Budget Item	USD
	Combating water borne disease program	20,000
	Disease surveillance (guidelines and technical support)	16,000
	Translation, printing costs	10,000
	Lab agents	25,000
	Off-shore airfreight and internal handling (20%) for procurement	5,000
	Local transport costs	6,000
	Project monitoring and reporting (10%)	8,200
	Project support costs (7%)	6,314
	TOTAL	95,514

Appealing agency	WHO	
Project title	Psychological support interventions to flood affected population	
Sector	Health	
Objective	Support MoH interventions to provide psychological support to affected population	
Targeted Beneficiaries	12,000 displaced and affected people	
Implementing partners	Ministry of Health (MoH), Ministry of Labor and Social Protection	
Project duration	June 1 – October 31, 2009	
Total Project Budget	\$ 105,930	
Funds requested	\$ 105,930	
FINANCIAL SUMMARY		
	Budget Item	USD
	Support to psychological support team	5,000
	Provide of basic entertainment materials: books, movie set, games, painting sets	10,000
	Provision of tools to support income generation activities, education activities	50,000

Provision of basic medications	5,000
Technical guidance & training	15,000
Translation and printing	5,000
Project management, monitoring and reporting costs (10%) & Project support costs (7%)	15,900
TOTAL	105,930

Appealing agency	WHO	
Project title	Prevention of measles outbreak among flood affected population	
Sector	Health	
Objective	Support MoH and Republican Center of immunoprophylaxis to protect the flood affected population from an outbreak of measles.	
Targeted Beneficiaries	7,500 children, 7,500 women in Ani Jamot (Khuroson district, Tajikistan)	
Implementing partners	Ministry of Health (MoH)	
Project duration	June 1 – October 31, 2009	
Total Project Budget	\$ 140,652	
Funds requested	\$ 140,652	
FINANCIAL SUMMARY		
	Budget Item	USD
	Bundle M& R Vaccines (vaccine, syringe, safety box and air freight)	99,000
	Vaccination teams support	5,000
	Surveillance, data management and adverse reaction monitoring	3,000
	Cold chain provision (2 refrigerators, cold boxes and ice packs)	2,500
	EIC and social mobilization	10,000
	Project management, monitoring and reporting costs (10%)	11,950
	Project support costs (7%)	9,202
	TOTAL	140,652

3.1. SHELTER/NON FOOD ITEMS

Sectoral Needs Analysis and Response Plan

Lead Agency: IFRC

Current Situation:

Different food and non-food assistance was provided to worst affected population by national and international REACT partners. The worst affected, including all residents of three tent camps, have been provided with basic packages of non-food items immediately (within the period of first 3 days of emergency), which included bedding sets, kitchen sets and hygiene kits. The packages of non-food items were provided to around 600 affected families throughout the country, from emergency stock of RCST and UN Emergency Reserve in Tajikistan (UNERT). While immediate needs of most of the affected families in shelter and NFI have been met, the resettlement process has began and new packages of NFI for households that consist of more than a single family is still needed. In addition, this assistance

will be required for larger number of displaced people in areas with fewer affected houses. Existence of the emergency reserve stocks within the country enables REACT to respond quickly with immediate life saving interventions. Nevertheless, taking into account that number of affected households by flash floods and mudflows during 2009 has depleted the existing stocks the emergency relief reserves in the country should be urgently augmented to cover the immediate needs of at least few hundred households.

Sectoral Objectives

- Ensure availability of non-food supplies to affected families;
- Build minimum reserve of relief items for REACT to respond to potential disasters.

Strategy and proposed activities

Shelter/NFI sector developing a list of priority item which will be distributed as special package of relief commodities (Humanitarian Emergency Assistance Package – “HEAP”) to affected families. These items will be distributed as needed to existing caseload of the displaced but also newly identified families in districts with fewer destroyed houses.

Appealing Agency(ies):	<i>United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)</i>	
Project Title:	Provision of Household Emergency Assistance Package (HEAPs) for flood and mudflow affected population	
Sector:	Shelter and Non-Food Items	
Objective:	Enabling a rapid response to mitigate human suffering through the provision of critical non-food items	
Beneficiaries:	3,500 people	
Implementing Partner(s):	UNDP	
Project Duration:	Jun – Oct 2009	
Total Project Budget:	\$300,000	
Financial Summary		
Budget Items		USD
Staff costs (project management)		10,000
Inputs costs (humanitarian emergency assistance packages, transport, distribution, storage)		271,000
Administration costs		19,000
TOTAL		300,000

Donors generally fund appealing agencies directly in response to project proposals listed in appeals. The **Financial Tracking Service (FTS)**, managed by the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA), is a database of appeal funding needs and worldwide donor contributions, and can be found on www.reliefweb.int/fts.

ANNEX 1. Overview of damage caused by disasters for the period of April-May 2009

Damage category	Total	Dushanbe	Khatlon Province		Directly Ruled Districts		GBAO	Sughd Province
			Kurgan-Tube zone	Kulyab zone	Rasht zone	Hissar zone		
People killed	26	1	2	3	3	9		8
People injured	4							4
Affected families	2,926	228	1,670	351	217	329	103	28
Population affected	11,659	580	6,844	1,250	1,136	1,246	456	140
Families relocated	439		439					
Population relocated	2,221		2,221					
Houses destroyed	480	30	199	10	69	166	3	3
Houses damaged/affected	1,308	121	756	223	75	53	65	15
Roads damaged (km)	508		34	50	201	65	108	50
- internal (km)	453		34	50	147	64	108	50
- republican (km)	55				54	1		
Schools damaged	49		7	5	5		30	2
Hospitals damaged	13		1				12	
Other buildings affected (farms)	34		2	2	11		18	1
Bridges destroyed	20				19			1
Bridges damaged	63		18	15	10	15	3	2
Water supply lines	44				5	33	3	3
Irrigation channels (km)	261		131	2	17	61	25	26
Disaster protection structures (dams, channels etc) (km)	25		12	4	2	7		1
Agricultural lands (ha)	20,887		11,804	650	606	13	86	7,728
Cow/sheep	1,402		254	318	152	388	277	13
Electricity lines (km)	20		4	15				1
Communication station	1						1	
Hydrotechnical objects (pump stations, reservoirs etc)	4						3	1

ANNEX 2. Sector leads contact list

#	ORGANIZATION	NAME, POSITION	E-MAIL	ADDRESS	Functions in the sector
				OFFICE	
NFI and Shelter					
1	IFRC	Mr. Eric Michel-Sellier, Country Representative in TJK and KG	eric.michellsellier@ifrc.org	120 Umar Khayam street, Dushanbe.	Lead (disasters)
	IFRC	Mr. Shamsudin Mukhudinov, DM Program Manager	shamsudin.muhudinov@ifrc.org ; shamsdmifrc@gmail.com	120 Umar Khayam street, Dushanbe.	
	UNHCR	Mr. Ilja Todorovich (conflict and refugee related cases)	todorovi@unhcr.org	39 Aini street, Dushanbe	Lead (conflict)
Health - WHO					
2	WHO	Dr. Santino Severoni, WHO Representative/ Head of Country Office in Tajikistan	sseveroni.who@tajnet.com	37/1 Bokhtar Street, "Vefa" business center. 6th floor	Lead
	WHO	Ms. Firuza Mukhamedjanova	firuza.who@tajnet.com	37/1 Bokhtar Street, "Vefa" business center. 6th floor	
	WHO	Mr. Craig Hampton	craighampton.who@tajnet.com	37/1 Bokhtar Street, "Vefa" business center. 6th floor	Sector coordinator
WASH (UNICEF)					
3	UNICEF	Ms. Hogwei Gao	hgao@unicef.org	37/1 Bokhtar Street, "Vefa" business center. 7th floor	Lead
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	UNICEF	Ms. Nargis Artushevskaya, Programme Assistant WES	nartushevskaya@unicef.org	37/1 Bokhtar Street, "Vefa" business center. 7th floor	
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COORDINATION (UNDP)					
4	UNDP/DRMP	REACT Secretariat	react.dushanbe@undp.org	37/1 Bokhtar Street, "Vefa" business center. 6th floor	

Equipmet for LDMC	2	pcs							2					
Kamaz truck	1	pcs							1					
Fuel (diesel)	25,200	liter		10000					15200					
Hoes	150	pcs	150											
Kitchen items	771	pcs				771								
Kitchen sets	400	set	250						150					
Matrasses	1,634	pcs	1,250	73		211				100				
Nail	40	kg		40										
Showel	400	pcs								400				
Pillows	1,326	pcs	1,250	32		44								
Plank	35	cub.m		35										
Roofing slate	3,700	PCS		1300	2400									
Shoes	1,853	pcs		545		8	300			1000				
Socks	1,000	pcs		1000										
Tarpaulin	400	pcs	100						300					
Construction material for public kitchen	2	set	2										2	
Tents	422	pcs	135		10				277					
Tents (warehouse)	5	pcs								5				
Glass	5,500	M2			5500									
Cement	2,053	mt		903	1150									
WASH														
Buckets	504	pcs	400			4				100				
Hygiene sets	400	set	400											
Jarry cans - 10L	600	pcs	100					200	300					
Jarry cans - 20L	310	pcs							300	10				
Plastic jerry cans	300	pcs	300											
Detergent powder	120	pcs				120								
Soap	2,110	pcs				50		560	1500					
Water purification tablets	6,700	pcs						6700						
Water Tanks (5 MT)	5	pcs						1	4					
Washstend	0	pcs												212
CASH SUPPORT														
Cash to Bank Account	502,374	TJS		498501		3873								
Funds for reconstruction	125,000	TJS								125000				

Emergency appeal



International Federation
of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

Tajikistan: Mudslides and floods

Emergency appeal n° MDRTJ005

GLIDE n° [MS-2009-000083-TJK](#)

[FL-2009-000095-TJK](#)

[MS-2009-000099-TJK](#)

22 May 2009

This Emergency Appeal seeks CHF 892,624 (USD 806,936 or EUR 589,938) in cash, kind, or services to support the Tajikistan Red Crescent Society to assist some 4,320 beneficiaries (726 families) affected by a series of mudslides and floods for 6 months.

CHF 157,347 (USD 135,547 OR EUR 103,676) was allocated from the International Federation's Disaster Relief Emergency Fund (DREF) on 23 April 2009 to support the National Society in delivering immediate assistance to some 750 people (150 families) affected by the mudslide and to replenish emergency stocks. Some 3,000 households were also targeted with hygiene promotion. An additional CHF 134,995 (USD 118,472 or EUR 89,650) was allocated from the DREF on 12 May to support the National Society in delivering immediate assistance to some 1,160 people (232 families) affected by floods and to replenish emergency stocks. Up to 2,000 households were targeted with hygiene promotion activities.

On 14 May another mudslide swept away 164 houses and partly damaged 150 houses in Khuroson district in 18th Hizb village, the same village that was affected on 21-22 April. The affected population lost its properties and livestock and in total 1,884 people were heavily affected. On the same day 25 houses were totally destroyed and 285 houses partly damaged affecting around 1,860 people in the neighboring Panj district. Apart from mudslides, heavy rainfalls caused flooding in a number of places including the ones that had been affected by floods before (see table 1).

Based on the ongoing situation, this Emergency Appeal responds to a request from the Tajikistan Red Crescent Society and focuses on providing support to take an appropriate and timely response in delivering relief non-food and shelter items to populations affected by mudslides and floods.

This operation is expected to be implemented over six months, and will therefore be completed by the end of November 2009; a Final Report will be made available by 18 February, 2010 (three months after the end of the operation).

The major donors to the DREF are the Irish, Italian, Netherlands and Norwegian governments. Details of all donors can be found on



Mud destroyed not only houses and personal belongings but kitchen gardens.
Photo: S.Imomov / Tajikistan Red Crescent

<http://www.ifrc.org/what/disasters/responding/drs/tools/dref/donors.asp>

[<click here to view the attached Emergency Appeal Budget;](#)
[or here to view contact details>](#)

The situation

For over a month heavy rains have caused severe problems for communities across Tajikistan. Starting in mid-April, flooding and mudslides have wrecked numerous households, washed away livelihoods and taken lives. A mudslide on 21 April, reported to have been the largest to hit Khatlon province near the capital Dushanbe for 50 years, affected almost 2,000 people, claiming the life of a young boy. The International Federation released funds from its Disaster Relief Emergency Fund (DREF) to support the operation the Red Crescent Society of Tajikistan was mounting. As the rains continued into May more regions were affected, this time flooding inside Dushanbe city itself, the Directly Ruled Districts and Tursunzade. Further DREF funds were released to support the affected populations with basic non-food items such as blankets, plastic sheeting and hygiene kits.

On 14 May, between the hours of 13:00 and 14:00 local time another mudslide occurred in the village 18th Hizb Bolo and Poyon and Uyali settlements of Aini Jamoat in Khuroson District of Khatlon Province. The mudslide was the result of continuous rains the previous week as well as that day's heavy rain. The mudslide diversion channel capacity was overwhelmed and the flow burst its banks, which were already weak following the earlier mudslide of 21-22 April.

The population of three villages- over 1,884 people- has been affected by this latest mudslide. According to the preliminary data provided by local authorities and the State Committee for Emergency Situations (CoES) over 150 houses were partly damaged and 164 houses totally destroyed, thereby affecting approximately 314 families. These houses were damaged in addition to the houses damaged earlier during the mudslide of 21-21 April. The majority of houses damaged are in untenable conditions. The level of damage to property and belongings of the population as well as livestock loss is still not completely clear as the damage assessments are problematic at this stage, since the territory of the village is completely covered by on average over 1.5 m of mud.

A district hospital located in Uyali settlement has been covered by mud and is not operational. All patients have been evacuated to Kurgan-Tube regional and Khuroson central district hospitals. So far, no deaths or injuries have been reported.

Continuous rainfalls of the last few days have also worsened the living conditions of the 114 families accommodated in the tent-camp after the mudslide of 21-22 April. The earlier arranged cooking area was dismantled following the decision of the Local Disaster Management Commission (LDMC) that it was not suitable and inappropriate for rainy and windy weather conditions.

Currently, the newly affected population is hosted mostly by relatives. The LDMC has temporary relocated some of the affected families to a local school and a mosque. At the moment, food is not being provided to the relocated population. Nevertheless, the governor of Khatlon province has announced that the authorities have the means to provide food to the affected population for a period of one week.

This latest spate of heavy rainfall on 14 May has affected the following locations:

Table 1: Locations affected by heavy rainfall on 14 May

Province	Location	Details
Kurgantube region	Khuroson district, 18 th Hizb village (second mudslide)	314 houses affected (1,884 people). Out of these 164 houses are totally destroyed, 150 are partly damaged and people lost their home properties.
Khatlon (Kurgan-Tube zone)	Jillikul district (south-west), Jamoat Navzamin, village Pakhtakor	7 houses damaged (42 people). Out of these, 4 houses are destroyed and another 3 houses are partially damaged. 165 light beasts have been lost.
	Pyanj district (south-west), Jamoat Namuna	310 families (1,860 people) affected. Fifty hectares of cotton fields have been destroyed and Kurgan-tube-Pyandj highway has been blocked at Somoni village.
	Qumsangir district (south-west), Jamoat Dusti, Dehqan Farm Safarov, 7 th settlement	8 houses partially damaged and kitchen gardens of another 20 houses flooded.
Khatlon Province	Kulyab town (south of the country)-	45 families affected, 45 houses partly damaged,

(Kulyab zone):		people lost their belongings and food stocks; 16 year old girl killed.
Direct Rule Districts (DRD):	Varzob district (26 km north from Dushanbe), Jamoats Ainy, Chorbog, Luchob	2 houses totally destroyed and 49 partly damaged.
	Dushanbe city	36 families (180 people) in I. Somony and Sino districts affected, 10 houses totally destroyed and 26 partly damaged.
	Jirgital ditrict (298 km west of Dushanbe)	6 families affected, 4 houses partly damaged and 2 houses totally destroyed.

Coordination and partnerships

Coordination is provided through Tajikistan's Rapid Emergency Assessment and Coordination Team (REACT) system, a local disaster management coordination mechanism between the government, UN agencies, the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement, non-governmental organizations and the private sector. REACT rapid assessment teams are already at the site providing partners with assessment data and situation updates. Regular REACT meetings are held in Dushanbe as well as at the sub-national level to ensure effective coordination.

The Disaster Management Partnership in Tajikistan – Rapid Emergency Assessment and Coordination Team (REACT) was established in 2001 to promote the sharing of information, logistics and other resources between partners active in the disaster management sector, including the Committee of Emergency Situations and the government of Tajikistan. The group, involving over 50 state, local and international organizations and entities meets regularly to coordinate and share experiences on issues related to various areas of disaster management, including preparedness, response, mitigation and capacity building activities with national bodies. During emergency situations the partnership works closely together, coordinating response and assistance. Please visit www.untj.org/react for the database and updates for the sector groups and working groups.

There is also a sectoral coordination mechanism in the country. During the DREF response activities two shelter and non-food items sector meetings convened by the country representation was conducted in the Tajikistan Red Crescent's office where information was sheared and further shelter and non-food items needs were identified and addressed.

Red Cross and Red Crescent action

Over the last month the Red Crescent Society of Tajikistan, with support from the International Federation has responded to a mudslide and flooding. The response was targeted to assist 382 most affected families in the districts surrounding Dushanbe city and in Kurgan–Tube region. The emergency that started in April at a smaller scale due to long lasting heavy rains developed into a larger-scale disaster, affecting more than 726 families. The Red Crescent Society in consultation with the International Federation's country representation requested that an Emergency Appeal be launched to respond to the series of disasters.

Table 2: Households affected by the recent disasters

District	Number of affected households	Number of affected people	Number of totally destroyed houses	Partly damaged houses, properties lost	Number of displaced people	Households so far assisted through DREF operation
Mudslide 21-22 April, DREF operation MDRTJ005						
Khuroson 18 th Hizb village, first mudslide	300	1,500	114	186	684	150
Flooding 8 May, DREF operation MDRTJ006						
Shakhrnav	151	906	131	20	786	50
Tursunzade	68	408	35	33	210	35
Dushanbe city	116	580	0	89	0	89
Mudslide and floods on 14 May (the Red Crescent Society responded from its emergency stock)						
Khuroson 18 th Hizb village,	314	1,884	164	150	984	75 (from emergency)

second mudslide						stock)
Panj	310	1,860	25	285	150	25 (from emergency stock)
Jilikul	7	42	0	7	0	0
Kumsangir	8	48	0	8	0	0
Somony	16	96	0	16	0	0
Sino	20	120	0	20	0	0
Kulyab	45	270	0	45	0	0
Jirgital	36	216	0	6	0	0
Total	1,391	7,930	469	865	2,814	424

Two national disaster response teams (16 members) and two local disaster committees (40 members) were deployed within three hours of the disasters. The teams assessed the situation, rendered first aid and helped people to evacuate their home properties and food stock.

Within the DREF-funded operation in response to the mudslide of 21-22 April 150 most affected families (750 people), whose houses were totally destroyed or made untenable and whose home properties were lost received non-food humanitarian aid items. In response to the floods on 8 May the DREF operation has been targeting 232 families (1,160 people) living in temporary shelters.

The needs

To respond to the latest flooding, and based on information from REACT partners the needs are assessed as follows:

Emergency Shelter

The 344 newly displaced families will need to be relocated to a tent-camp. The Tajikistan Red Crescent with support from the International Federation plans to provide an additional 150 tents, leaving an outstanding need of 150 tents. UN OCHA has made a second cash grant available that will go a long way to providing this. Additional tents are needed to replenish stocks. Extra bedding, clothing and kitchen utensils are also still needed.

Food and Nutrition

The displaced families have lost their crops and food stocks. The local authorities of Khatlon have promised to provide food support for one week. Save the Children, UNICEF and WFP have also provided some basic food commodities. More detailed food security monitoring is ongoing as part of a wider humanitarian response to food insecurity in the country for which a focused food-security appeal has been launched by UN in September 2008. This appeal is 50 per cent funded.

Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene

The displaced families will continue to require water and sanitation support until proper resettlement has taken place. Water tanks and fuel for transport will be provided as part of the OCHA cash grant and UNICEF has provided water purification tablets, jerry cans and soap. Further support to water transportation, chlorine and water purification tablets are needed. The government of Tajikistan is providing water, including drinking water, to the camp that was set up, therefore the Red Crescent Society will focus on the provision of water purification tablets, water cans and on hygiene promotion. The State Committee for Emergency Situations and Civil Defence of Tajikistan together with WASH sector members are responsible for providing latrines, solid waste disposal and drainage.

Early Recovery

The government has promised to provide disaster safe land for the reconstruction of houses. Construction materials (cement, steel framework, timber wood, roofing, windows, doors etc.) and construction tools are urgently needed for reconstruction as well as training on disaster proof/seismic proof construction.

Agriculture

According to the Ministry of Agriculture, since the beginning of the season up to 12 May, natural disasters had damaged in total 14 thousand hectares of land including cotton, vegetable, potato and grain fields, fields cultivated with melons and fodder fields. In monetary term the losses are measured approximately at 1 million US dollars. Khatlon and Sughd provinces seem the worst affected.

Despite losses caused by heavy rains, it is expected that the grain harvest this year will actually grow due to larger areas under cultivation. Farmers have been advised to replant their lands with corn as the growing season for most other crops has passed. Locust infestation has infected some 56 thousand hectares, of which 44 thousand have already been treated. For further treatment of the affected areas farmers require tractors and hand-sprays.

In addition to the people targeted within the two Red Crescent operations funded initially by DREF of 382 families, or 1,910 people, this emergency appeal will target another 344 families, or 2,410 people, who lost their houses, properties and food stock as a consequence of the recent mudslides and floods. These people will be provided with basic non-food items and 8,000 people will be targeted with hygiene promotion through the distribution of information materials and hygiene promotion campaigns. Beneficiaries were identified through needs assessments in close cooperation with the local community members, beneficiaries' representatives and the Committee of Emergency Situations.

The proposed operation will focus on distributing basic relief non-food items to families in Khuroson, Panj, Jirgital, Kumsangir, Kulyab, Jilikul districts and I.Somoni and Sino districts (Dushanbe city). A part of this shipment will be used to replenish the Red Crescent Society's emergency response stocks used during the response over the last month.

Table 3: Non-food items to replenish the emergency stocks

Items to replenish emergency stocks											
Tents	Construction tool kits	Tarpaulins (pcs)	Blankets (pcs)	Bed-linen (sets)	Mattresses (pcs)	Pillows (pcs)	Cooking sets	Shovels (pcs)	Hoes (pcs)	Water cans (pcs)	Hygiene kits
150	435	435	2,650	2,650	2,650	2,650	435	670	670	435	435

Table 4: Items to be distributed to the affected population

District	Number of people affected	Tents	Construction tool kits	Tarpaulins	Blankets (pcs)	Bed-linen	Mattresses	Pillows (pcs)	Kitchen sets	Shovels (pcs)	Hoes (pcs)	Water cans	Hygiene kits	Buckets
Khuroson	1,884	125	164	164	984	984	984	984	125	250	250	125	125	125
Panj	1,824	25	78	78	125	125	125	125	78	50	50	78	78	78
Jilikul	42	0	7	7	35	35	35	35	7	14	14	7	7	7
Kumsangir	48	0	8	8	40	40	40	40	8	16	16	8	8	8
Dushanbe city	216	0	36	36	180	180	180	180	36	272	272	36	36	36
Kulyab	270	0	45	45	270	270	270	270	45	90	90	45	45	45
Jirgital	36	0	6	6	36	36	36	36	6	12	12	6	6	6
Total	4,320	150	344	344	1,670	1,670	1,670	1,670	344	782	782	344	344	344

The proposed operation

Capacity-building activities cut across and are integrated in all objectives of the operation, and are in line with the objectives set in the International Federation's country plan for Tajikistan for 2009-2010.

Relief distributions (food and basic non-food items)

Objective: 726 families who lost their houses to mudslides and floods, including 344 families (2,410 beneficiaries) in the latest floods are provided with basic non-food items.

Expected results	Activities planned
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 344 households (2,410) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Prepare lists of beneficiaries together with local authorities.

<p>people) in Khuroson, Panj districts, Kulyab, Jilikul, Jirgital, Kumsangir districts and I.Somony and Sino districts (Dushanbe city) are provided with bedding, kitchen sets and hygiene kits.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 150 households (750 people) in Kurgantube are provided with basic non-food items to help them cope with the consequences of the mudslide. • 232 households (1,160 people) are provided with basic non-food items. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conduct monitoring of beneficiary lists. • Procure selected items and store in the warehouse. • Support the National Society technically and financially in logistics, warehousing, distribution and control supply movements from point of dispatch to end user. • Monitor the relief activities and provide reporting on relief distributions. • As part of the monitoring and evaluation activities, conduct a survey among the people reached to find out what they felt about the goods and services they received.
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A kitchen set for a family will include: pot (cast iron 8 litre), ladle (1 piece), scoop (1 piece), large plates (5 pieces), small plates (5 pieces), spoons (5 pieces), forks (5 pieces), knife (1 piece), cup (5 pieces).

Each family (5 members) will get a hygiene kit for 15 days including: 5 towels (2 small and 3 bigger size), soap (washing and toilet 6 pieces each), tooth paste (2 pieces of 150g), shampoo (1 bottle), tooth brush (5 pieces), toilet paper (6 pieces), liquid soap (1 piece of 1 litre), washing powder (1 pack of 500 g) and disinfection powder (chlorine 500g).

The content of the kitchen sets and hygiene kits have been adjusted so as to meet the needs in the local context and with consideration to disaster specifics (mudslide).

Emergency shelter	
Objective: 494 families, including the 344 families (2,410 beneficiaries), who lost their houses to mudslides and floods have temporary shelter and tools to support the reconstruction.	
Expected results	Activities planned
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 344 families are provided with a construction tool kit (hammer, saw, nail driver, hand plane, spirit level, crowbar, sledge hammer, metal bucket, 10 mm rope 10 m long, string line, pliers, tin snips, axes, pick axes). • 150 displaced families, out of these 344, are provided with tents in Khuroson and Panj districts. • 150 households are provided with construction tools to help them cope with the consequences of the mudslide, and preserve their human dignity. Out of them 35 most affected households are provided with family tents. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assess the extent of the shelter needs and preferred shelter solutions. • Develop a beneficiary targeting strategy and registration system to deliver the intended assistance. • Deliver and distribute tents. • Provide one construction tool kit and one additional tarpaulin per family.

Water, sanitation, and hygiene promotion	
Objective: 344 families (2,410 beneficiaries) residing in temporary shelter have improved access to water, and hygiene promotion information materials have been distributed among 6,333 households.	
Expected results	Activities planned
<p>Population in Khuroson, Panj districts, Kulyab, Jilikul, Jirgital, Kumsangir districts and I.Somony and Sino districts (Dushanbe city) received water</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Distribute water purification tablets. • Distribute household-level water storage facilities (i.e. jerry cans, buckets) to 344 families. • Re-print and distribute hygiene promotion materials.

<p>purification tablets for one month and water storage facilities.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hygiene promotion has been carried out among the target beneficiaries (1,333 households in addition to the 5,000 households previously identified as target population). 	
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A regional disaster response team (RDRT) member will be deployed in Tajikistan to support the National Society and the Federation country representation in conducting the proposed operation. Terms of reference will be prepared and the appropriate candidate identified based on the profile required. The RDRT member will work in close cooperation with the national disaster response team members and local disaster committees.

Logistics

Logistics support will be provided to procure, deliver and distribute relief items according to the operation. This encompasses coordinating the mobilization of relief goods, reception of all incoming goods, warehousing, centralized provision of standard vehicles as required and coordinated and efficient dispatch of goods to the final distribution points.

All appropriate key logistics actors will be liaised and actions coordinated to ensure that the International Federation logistics operation uses all information and resources as efficiently and effectively as possible. Support will be given to the Red Crescent Society of Tajikistan logistics department to build its capacity through on-job-training.

Communications – Advocacy and Public information

During an operation, communications between affected populations and the Red Cross and Red Crescent, as well as with the media and donors, is an essential mechanism for effective disaster response and the cornerstone to promote greater quality, accountability, and transparency.

The detailed communications plan of action is aimed at supporting the National Society to improve its communications capacities and develop appropriate communications tools and products to support effective operations. It will include regular press-releases and stories about the activities under the emergency appeal. They will be placed on the International Federation's web site, among others at the national, regional and international levels. The communication activities are closely coordinated with the International Federation's regional representation information officer, the zone office in Budapest and the Geneva-based media service.

The Red Crescent Society's information officer will be the focal point for information sharing and maintaining the communication with the beneficiaries and other stakeholders including mass media. He has also been engaged in meetings on cluster issues as an additional contact person.

Capacity of the National Society

The initial response by the Red Crescent Society of Tajikistan with support from the International Federation's country representation in Tajikistan was prompt due to experience and lessons learnt during previous disaster response operations within the last few years. Regular trainings and simulation exercises in the area of disaster preparedness contributed a lot to the enhancement of both the National Society's capability and the resilience of communities living in disaster-prone areas.

The capacity of the Red Crescent Society of Tajikistan in disaster management has been developed, thus allowing it to respond to varying community needs. The National Society has a disaster response team at the regional level, which is expanded further with the community level local disaster committees. The primary purpose of the disaster response team is to ensure prompt, effective and concerted country level response to a disaster. The teams in nine regional disaster response centres, comprised of a trained group of Red Crescent staff and volunteers, together with their equipments are ready to be activated within two to three hours of notice given. They are trained in first-aid techniques, in distributing emergency items pre-positioned through the disaster preparedness centres, in conducting rapid needs assessment together with the concerned Red Crescent branch and other actors in the area. In the current operation, the disaster response team will mobilize volunteers and available materials.

Capacity of the Federation

The International Federation's disaster management coordinator in Tajikistan will be the focal point for this operation. His key function will be to provide support, as necessary, to the Red Crescent Society of Tajikistan in successfully

implementing the operation and to be the interface with the International Federation's secretariat and donors. The coordinator is backed by a committed team of local staff. Technical support will also be provided from the regional and zone offices and from the Geneva secretariat.

The International Federation's country representation chairs official meetings of the shelter and non-food items cluster. Regular meetings between the coordinators of other clusters are being held to ensure information is shared and the responses along the various sectors are coordinated, utilizing the available resources in the most effective manner.

Budget summary

<u>RELIEF NEEDS</u>	
Shelter	135,050
Construction Materials	74,460
Clothing & Textiles	306,259
Water & Sanitation	21,757
Medical & First Aid	1,440
Utensils & Tools	125,446
Other Supplies & Services	60,228
Total Relief Needs	724,640
<u>CAPITAL EQUIPMENT</u>	
Computers & Telecom Equipment	2,400
Office/Household Furniture & Equip.	3,200
<u>TRANSPORT, STORAGE & VEHICLES</u>	
Storage - Warehouse	4,200
Distribution & Monitoring	9,320
Transport & Vehicles Costs	25,500
<u>PERSONNEL</u>	
RDRT deployment	9,000
National Staff	2,850
National Society Staff	17,000
<u>WORKSHOPS & TRAINING</u>	
Workshops & Training	6,500
<u>GENERAL EXPENSES</u>	
Information & Public Relations	14,560
Office running costs	1,200
Communication Costs	2,000
Professional Fees	10,000
Financial Charges	3,000
<u>PROGRAMME SUPPORT</u>	
Programme Support - PSR	57,254
Total Operational Needs	167,984
Total Appeal Budget (Cash & Kind)	892,624
Available Ressources	
Net Request	892,624

Yasemin Aysan
Under Secretary General
Emergency Response and Early Recovery Division

Bekele Geleta
Secretary General

How we work

All International Federation assistance seeks to adhere to the [Code of Conduct for the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement and Non-Governmental Organizations \(NGO's\) in Disaster Relief](#) and is committed to the [Humanitarian Charter and Minimum Standards in Disaster Response \(Sphere\)](#) in delivering assistance to the most vulnerable.

The International Federation's activities are aligned with its Global Agenda, which sets out four broad goals to meet the Federation's mission to "improve the lives of vulnerable people by mobilizing the power of humanity".

Global Agenda Goals:

- Reduce the numbers of deaths, injuries and impact from disasters.
- Reduce the number of deaths, illnesses and impact from diseases and public health emergencies.
- Increase local community, civil society and Red Cross Red Crescent capacity to address the most urgent situations of vulnerability.
- Reduce intolerance, discrimination and social exclusion and promote respect for diversity and human dignity.

Contact information

For further information specifically related to this operation please contact:

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