



ACTED Disaster Reduction Programmes in Tajikistan

Factsheet

Title of project	Dushanbe water crisis – Health public awareness campaign & GIS mapping
Name of agency	ACTED
Project donor	ECHO, SDC
Partners	Health Ministry (Centre for Healthy Lifestyle Promotion, Ministry of Emergency Situations, Vodakanal)
Project objective(s)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To increase people awareness about water-borne diseases and prevention To support exchange of information and coordination among stakeholders
Summary	<p>Following the water crisis (July 2004), ACTED, supported by ECHO and SDC, launched 2 activities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Health Education campaign: to increase public awareness about water-borne diseases and to prevent outbreaks GIS Mapping of Dushanbe: to support interventions and coordination and to help in the prevention/mitigation of potential future disasters in the Capital <p>The Health Education activity has been designed with the authorities, notably with the Centre of Healthy Lifestyle Promotion (CHLP), and was building on the existing health infrastructure through the network of Medical Workers working in Dushanbe. Training Seminars have been organised for all the actors of the awareness campaign and visual information materials (leaflet and posters) have been prepared and distributed to the public in partnership with the Centre of Healthy Lifestyle Promotion. Furthermore, in order to assess the impact of the campaign and identify the areas where awareness remains low, ACTED together with the CHLP has undertaken a KAP survey (assessing people's knowledge about water –borne diseases prevention) in Dushanbe.</p> <p>In order to support the health education and water supply interventions and in order to prepare for further eventual disasters in the capital, ACTED has undertaken the design of a GIS map of Dushanbe. The GIS map is created using Soviet maps from the 1980s as well as satellite imagery from 2004 (at a resolution of 0.6 meters). This project is being implemented with the full support of the Ministry of Emergency Situations, as well as the UN Coordination Unit. The GIS map will be used to plot the results of the above-mentioned KAP survey in order to identify areas where water-borne diseases awareness remain low, requiring further actions in the future. In parallel, in collaboration with the Vodakanal (the governmental authority in charge of the management of Dushanbe water supply system) ACTED will prepare maps to facilitate the design of water supply systems in the neediest areas of Dushanbe.</p>
Keywords Indicate DR mechanism: - Risk Assessment - Prevention/mitigation - Preparedness - Response - Recovery	Prevention/Mitigation Preparedness
Target area	Dushanbe city and surroundings, Direct Rule Districts
Beneficiaries	Health education building on local capacities (training seminars): 3,200 individuals Public awareness campaign (leaflets, posters and training by medical workers): about 500,000 inhabitants of Dushanbe and its surroundings GIS Map: circa 100 people
Timeframe/status	July 2004-February 2005
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IAG BOKU Disaster Reduction Programmes in Tajikistan Factsheet

Title of project	Remote Hazards Assessment in Western Pamir, GBAO, Tajikistan
Name of agency	Institute for Applied Geosciences at the University of Vienna (IAG BOKU)
Project donor	Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation (SDC)
Partners	Ministry of Emergency Situations, national earth-scientists, FOCUS Humanitarian Assistance TJ
Project objective(s)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Elaboration of disaster reduction plans based on the hazard assessment (processes, intensity, recurrence) and damage potential (vulnerability). Acceptability of risks and possible preventive measures to be taken need to be defined in accordance with existing plans (e.g. local representatives of MoES, FOCUS). Integration of outcomes into existing databases 2) Know-how transfer to the Tajik experts. Awareness building among local authorities, decision makers and the population involved, in coordination with other projects already initiated
Summary	<p>In addressing the risk of natural disasters in the Pamir Mountains, understanding the nature of the hazards is crucial to designing the solutions that accurately and adequately address the contextual needs. Given the relatively arid conditions however, risks of significant catastrophic events are minimized and by utilizing the experience of countries who manage similar risks to their populations ready solutions can be applied to prevent, respond and recover from future events.</p> <p>SDC, over the course of the last two years, utilized the expertise of international experts to conduct a remote hazard assessment of the Western Pamirs focusing primarily on the Vanj, Gunt, Shahdara and Pjanch valleys. Including tools such as Remote Sensing, GIS and data modeling, an evaluation of certain locations at-risk was developed and used as a base for further assessment. Results show that the probability of similar events is lower than anticipated and are not predicted in the near future. There's a need for continuous observation and measurement of processes to forecast future events and opportunities for structural and non structural mitigation. An understanding of the need for a culture of risk in GBAO and the need to utilize indigenous assessment and mitigation techniques formed a significant part of the dialogue.</p>
Keywords Indicate DR mechanism: - Risk Assessment - Prevention/mitigation - Preparedness - Response - Recovery	Risk Assessment
Best practice (if any)	Application of Remote Sensing data for mapping remote geo-hazards
Target area	Roshtkala, Shugnan, Vanch, Ishkashim districts of GBAO, Tajikistan.
Beneficiaries	<p>The direct beneficiary is the MoES (Dushanbe and Khorog office), including staff of the MoES Training Centre, MoES Monitoring and Forecasting Department in Dushanbe. Populations affected or threatened by natural disasters will benefit indirectly from this project.</p> <p>Other SDC and REACT partners working in the field of disaster management in Tajikistan.</p>
Timeframe/status	Completed
Contact	Sebastian Eugster – Disaster Reduction Programme Officer, SCO TJ sebastian.eugster@sdc.net ; Prof. Jean Schneider (IAG BOKU)

CAMP Disaster Reduction Programmes in Tajikistan

Factsheet

Title of project	Awareness Building for Integrated Local Risk Management
Name of agency	Central Asian Mountain Partnership Program (CAMP), implemented by the Centre for Development and Environment (CDE) of the University of Bern
Project donor	Swiss Agency of Development and Cooperation
Partners	CARITAS, NGO Nilufar, Dom Kino
Project objective(s)	The aim of the project is to build and strengthen awareness on Integrated Local Risk Management with focus on prevention and preparedness at the local level in rural and semi-urban areas in Tajik, Kyrgyz and Uzbek mountainous regions.
Summary	Development and testing of Awareness Building learning module and exhibition on wheels (incl. film) on Integrated Local Risk Management. In summer 2005 an extended workshop campaign is conducted. Each event results in a risk management plan, and offers the possibility for innovative follow-up projects.
Keywords Indicate DR mechanism: - Risk Assessment - Prevention/mitigation - Preparedness - Response - Recovery	Preparedness, Awareness
Best practice (if any)	The approach used for the learning module 'Autodidactic Learning for Sustainability' (ALS) was developed by the University of Berne in Switzerland and widely used to address a broad range of topics (e.g. Natural Resource Management, Decision-making, Energy-saving etc.). A specific module has now been developed on Integrated Local Risk Management.
Target area If possible district	Mountain regions of Tajikistan, Kyrgyzstan and Uzbekistan where SDC is already working, e.g. Local Development in Muminabad, Remote Hazard Assessment in Western GBAO etc.
Beneficiaries	Participants during the workshops are composed of members from the village, local bodies in charge of development activities, collaborators of governmental organizations and NGOs. The exhibition on wheels addresses the population of villages and semi-urban areas at large.
Timeframe/status	First phase of the project (1.8.2004 – 30.2.2006)
Contact	Guldast Kargasov, CAMP Project Coordinator e- mail: guldast@swiss.tojikiston.com tel: (992 372) 21 02 27, 23 51 84 12, Istrafshan Str., 12 apt. 5 734025 Dushanbe, Republic of Tajikistan http://www.camp.elcat.kg/



CARE Disaster Reduction Programmes in Tajikistan

Factsheet

Title of project	Disaster preparedness action plan Tajikistan, Year 2, (DipacT-2)
Name of agency	CARE Tajikistan
Project donor	European Commission Humanitarian Aid (ECHO)
Partners	Community Based Organizations, District Department of Emergency, Ministry of Emergency Situation and Districts Hukumats
Project objective(s)	<p>Goal: To increase the awareness of high-risk communities in Tajikistan about potential natural disasters and develop their capacity to undertake appropriate and sustainable disaster reduction activities.</p> <p>Objectives: To strengthen the capacity of 60 community-based organizations located in high-risk communities from three districts of Tajikistan to undertake disaster appropriate and sustainable disaster preparedness and mitigation activities. As a consequence, the CBOs and communities will be able to effectively prepare for, respond to, and reduce losses and suffering as a result of disasters.</p>
Summary	<p>CARE Tajikistan is working with 60 communities to strengthen their ability to plan and prepare for natural disasters and to respond to them when they occur. Working through the mechanism of communities and schools, CARE has established empowered dialog with communities to identify what risks affect them, to prioritize actions for attention and to empower them to take immediate response when disaster does strike. CARE's general program methodology is to work with and through communities, building on community-identified needs and skills for activities in education, increased agricultural production, improved health, and, with the DipacT-2 program, disaster mitigation and response.</p> <p>In a country accustomed to rigid roles and responsibilities for formal structures, communities often await assistance rather than taking action. The demise of the Soviet Union resulted in a decline of government services and financial assets to pay for emergency services or response efforts, creating a vacuum in the aftermath of natural disasters. CARE's program has succeeded in raising awareness and a "can do" sense of self which is filling this void. There is much that communities can do to reduce their risk, and to respond to situations when disaster occurs.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <p>The disaster preparedness capacity of 20 CBOs in three districts is developed by raising their awareness about local disaster risks and increasing their knowledge on what measures can be taken to reduce risks, and by assisting them to formulate and set in place functional community contingency plans.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 20 CBOs have formulated their community contingency plans 20 CBOs have set up their local warning systems 20 CBOs have set up their respective emergency management structures community awareness on risks and knowledge how to reduce these risks are increased <p>The capacity of 20 CBOs is developed so that they are able to identify and implement small-scale mitigation projects that will complement the disaster preparedness initiatives of their respective communities.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 20 CBOs have identified and developed community small-scale mitigation plans 20 CBOs have implemented their small-scale mitigation projects endowment fund recovery rate <p>The awareness and disaster reduction capacities at the level of districts are increased through effective dissemination of information, good practice and lessons learned among local authorities (from the districts to the jamoats and the mahallas), teachers and school officials, and the public at large, especially school children.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Local authorities facilitate and support disaster reduction and response activities of CBOs and communities

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CBOs contingency plans are linked to jamoat and district contingency plans • Local authorities and other disaster management actors (e.g. NGOs) replicate CBOs' experience and lessons learned in other villages • School children recall key disaster reduction messages and share messages with respective family members <p>4. Forty CBOs in Varzob are able to sustain the disaster preparedness and mitigation activities they initiated during the first year of DipacT implementation.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Activation of contingency plan during actual emergency • Participation and cooperation of CBO and community members during simulation and in actual emergencies • Status of small-scale mitigation projects • Rate of recovery of endowment fund
Keywords Indicate DR mechanism: - Risk Assessment - Awareness Building - Prevention/mitigation - Preparedness - Response - Recovery	Risk Assessment (1, 2) Awareness Building (1, 2,3) Prevention/mitigation (2,4) Preparedness (1) Response(2,4) Recovery (2,4)
Best practice (if any)	Lessons Learned from the first year of DipacT Project
Target area	Varzob, Yovon and Vakhdat Districts, Republic of Tajikistan
Beneficiaries	A total 23,800 persons will directly benefit from the project. These project beneficiaries consist of 1,800 members of 60 community-based organizations (CBOs), some 18,400 other community members, 3,500 students from 20 schools, and 100 local government officials responsible for disaster management in three districts.
Timeframe/status	June, 2004- August, 2005
Contact	CARE Tajikistan, Dushanbe, Bekhzod Street 25 Genevieve Abel, Country Director genny@care.tajnet.com Sharif Sharipov, Project Manager sharif@care.tajnet.com Phone/Fax:+992 21-17-78

Title of project	Varzob District Emergency Project
Name of agency	CARE Tajikistan
Project donor	UNOCHA, CIDA, SDC, ECHO, US Embassy, CARE Canada and WFP
Partners	Varzob Hukumat, CBOs, Varzob Department of Emergency and Ministry of Emergency
Project objective(s)	By the end of 60 days after the beginning of project operations, 1, 321 households (around 9,654 persons) from the villages of Tagob, Dekhmalik, Porut, Pichandar, Poshum, Pishanbe Garob, Hushyyori, Hoja Obi-garm, Kalon and Obi-khif can enjoy an improvement in their livelihood conditions, due to the repaired or rebuilt bridges and related infrastructure, previously damaged by the natural disaster of July 2004.
Summary	<p>CARE, the implementing agency of the Varzob District Emergency Project has been active in Tajikistan for the past 10 years. CARE program has progressively moved from relief to rehabilitation to development, although CARE is always ready to respond to particular situations that imply relief work, as is the present case. CARE aims at improving the livelihood conditions of the most vulnerable, and to reduce poverty. Following a Rights Based Approach to Development, CARE in Tajikistan promotes the improvement of food security, maternal health and education, income generation, and agricultural productivity. CARE engages communities in self-help decision making and action planning processes. At present, CARE has a \$5 million portfolio funded by diverse donors, including the USDA, USAID, ADB, EC, etc. CARE has around 180 staff; it is based in Dushanbe and its program reaches a population of 1.2 million, currently within a 100 km radius of the capital. CARE's programming addresses the causes and symptoms of poverty through activities in micro-credit, education, reproductive health, and agriculture and food security.</p> <p>CARE's Varzob District Coordinator will plan all project activities in coordination with the chairman of the Varzob Hukumat and the leaders of the CBOs. The District Coordinator will also have oversight of project implementation.</p> <p>CARE's staff belonging to the ongoing Disaster Preparedness and Mitigation project (Dipact), the Varzob Highlands Food Security project (VHFSP) and Food and Economic security in Tajikistan (FEST) will support the organization of existing CBOs to do the repair or construction work. An average 20 to 25 members from each community will be selected to directly participate in that kind of work.</p> <p>Specific activities for repair or construction work will be agreed with each of the CBOs. The project will provide technical assistance for the design and implementation of those activities, yet ownership of the work and responsibility for project implementation lies mainly with the communities themselves. CARE's approach encourages community and local government participation.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The project will make available construction materials and basic hand tools to organized CBOs in the aforementioned villages. Members from each of those communities will work in specific infrastructure repair or reconstruction work to either a) repair riverbanks in the vicinity of damaged or destroyed bridges b) repair the road at the entry points of the bridges c) repair the bridge foundations or d) repair the bridges themselves e) repair of drinking water system f) repair of electricity lines and g) repair of a river bank . ▪ During the course of and immediately after completion of the repair or construction work, CARE, with the participation of the district hukumat and the beneficiary communities, will support the development of a maintenance plan for the infrastructure built or repaired under the project. ▪ Discussion with the community for further integration into CARE's program and other development initiatives in the district. ▪ Joint monitoring of project activities by CARE, the communities and the district hukumat
Keywords Indicate DR mechanism: - Risk Assessment - Prevetion/mitigation - Preparedness - Response - Recovery	In response to the disaster caused by the heavy rains, mudflows and landslides of July 13, 04 CARE decided to concentrate its response in the district of Varzob. This decision was based on the extensive programming experience of CARE in the district, the severe damage caused by the natural disaster to key infrastructure in Varzob, and most importantly, on the negative impact that the disaster has had on the livelihoods of many villagers. Community mobilization and partnership are two key elements in CARE's approach to programming. In the present case, CARE has identified, coordinated and planned its response with the district hukumat, or local government. Likewise, CARE will be working closely with Community Based Organizations, who have been previously formed and strengthened with CARE's support.

	<p>The project addresses very urgent needs of the district's population. As indicated above, the rains and mudflows resulted in much destruction, including kitchen gardens, power lines, livestock, etc. Nevertheless, CARE and the district hukumat have identified as the most critical and needed intervention, the repair of bridges and other structures related to the bridges (such as riverbanks in the vicinity of the bridges, bridge foundations, etc.). The current project focuses on such repair or reconstruction of bridges and related infrastructure. The repairs so far done by the communities, with some support from the district hukumat are totally insufficient and inappropriate to guarantee the security of those using the bridges, and the durability of the repairs. Moreover, as long as the those structures are not reinforced or protected, there is serious danger that the temporarily repaired structures will be washed away or destroyed as an effect of the next heavy rains.</p> <p>The Varzob District Emergency Project addresses very directly the appeal issued by the Government of Tajikistan to all international organizations requesting financial and humanitarian assistance to face the consequences of the recent disaster. A section of that appeal indicates: "As river levels have risen in recent weeks, many bridges connecting remote rural communities and urban centers have been washed away, halting completely the flow of people, goods and information. To provide relief to these areas in dire need, rapid rehabilitation will first be undertaken of those bridges which have incurred damage. Because many bridges have been totally washed away, construction, including riverbank reinforcement, has also been deemed vital for longer term sustainability".</p>
Best practice	Involvement of Community people for rehabilitation and constructions activities.
Target area	Varzob district, Ziddi, Dekhmalik and Varzob Kala Jamoats
Beneficiaries	Eleven villages, 1321 households (9,594 persons)
Timeframe/status	August 1, 04 up to January 31,05 ongoing
Contact	<p>CARE Tajikistan, Dushanbe, Bekhzod Street 25 Genevieve Abel, Country Director genny@care.tajnet.com Sharif Sharipov, Project Manager sharif@care.tajnet.com Phone/Fax:+992 21-17-78</p>

Factsheet

Title of project	Riverbank Protection in Muminabad
Name of agency	Caritas Switzerland
Project donor	Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation (SDC) Caritas Luxemburg Caritas Switzerland
Partners	SDC
Project objective(s)	Protect the population of Muminabad from flood and debris flow Increase the awareness of natural disaster among the endangered population Initiate a risk dialogue with the local government (land use, emergency and ecological department)
Summary	Rehabilitation of a 900 m long training dike Stabilisation of the bridge between the district and province capital Construction of a new training and protection dike Construction of two sedimentation areas Workshops about natural disaster with all stakeholders Integration of the local government into a risk dialogue and the maintenance of the hydraulic structures
Keywords Indicate DR mechanism: - Risk Assessment - Prevention/mitigation - Preparedness - Response - Recovery	Prevention/mitigation
Best practice (if any)	All hydraulic structures are reinforced with gabions (cage made of wire mesh and filled with stone). Advantages of gabions are: price, aesthetic, natural drainage, earthquake resistant. However, skilled labour and supervision is needed.
Target area If possible district	Muminabad district, Tajikistan
Beneficiaries	Population of Muminabad District (72'000 inhabitants)
Timeframe/status	2004 – 2006
Contact	Michael Steiner, Project Leader – Risk Management in Muminabad, CARITAS Switzerland Aini 19A/2 Kw4, Dushanbe (TAJIKISTAN), +992-372-21 48 66, caritas@rs.tj

ECHO Disaster Reduction Programmes in Tajikistan Factsheet

Title of programmes	ECHO Disaster Preparedness Programme (DIPECHO), Action Plan for Central Asia ECHO Humanitarian assistance to Tajikistan
Name of agency	European Commission Directorate-General for Humanitarian aid (ECHO)
Partners	Implementing partners are: Aga Khan Foundation / FOCUS Humanitarian, ACTED, CARE Netherlands, German Agro Action, Hilfswerk Austria, IFRC / Uzbek Red Crescent Society, IOM / Shelter for Life, Mercy Corps Scotland, MERLIN, Netherlands Red Cross / Kyrgyz Red Crescent Society and Tajik Red Crescent Society, UNDP
Project objective(s)	DIPECHO: To reduce the impact of natural disasters by strengthening the relevant local physical and human resources in high-risk areas, by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - strengthening the capacity of local communities to predict, respond to and cope with disasters and - protecting vulnerable groups from likely natural disasters through small scale infrastructure works ECHO: emergency response to disasters.
Summary	DIPECHO: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Aga Khan Foundation (UK), FOCUS Humanitarian Assistance (UK), Fostering Disaster-Resilient Communities in Isolated Mountain Environments-Phase II, 01/05/04-31/07/05 - CARE Netherlands, Disaster Preparedness action plan Tajikistan, year 2 (DipacT-2), 01/06/04-38/08/05 - German Agro Action, Community-Based Disaster Management Project, 01/07/04-30/06/05 - Hilfswerk Austria, A Participatory Approach for the Formation of Disaster-Resistant Communities in Central Asia, Phase II, 01/05/04-31/05/05 - IOM, Shelter for Life, Community Based Disaster Risk Reduction with Earthquake Safer Construction Practices 01/06/04-31/05/05 - Mercy Corps Scotland, Strengthening Regional Cooperation for Community-based Approach to Disaster Preparedness in Ferghana Valley, 01/07/04-30/04/05 - MERLIN (UK), Community Action for Preparedness: Engaging local actors to reduce the consequences of disaster, 01/06/04-31/05/05 - Netherlands Red Cross, Community and organisational disaster preparedness programme for southwest Kyrgyzstan, 01/06/04-31/05/05 ECHO: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Netherlands Red Cross, Enhance disaster preparedness and response capacity of the Tajik Red Crescent Society and communities in Dushanbe city, 15/07/04 – 14/11/2004 - MERLIN (UK), Emergency Response to Contamination of Urban Water Supply, Dushanbe, 14/07/04-13/01/05 - UNDP, United Nations Emergency Disaster Management Coordination Project, 04/08/04-04/01/05 - ACTED (FR), Emergency response, Dushanbe, 22/07/04-14/01/05
Keywords Indicate DR mechanism: - Risk Assessment - Prevention/mitigation - Preparedness - Response - Recovery	DIPECHO: Risk Assessment Preparedness Small-scale Mitigation ECHO: Response
Best practice (if any)	Various examples of best practices through projects (see partners' project sheets)
Target area	Tajikistan, Kyrgyzstan (with focus on South), Uzbekistan.
Beneficiaries	DIPECHO: Some 1,340,000 people in 2003 and in 2004
Timeframe/status	DIPECHO - May 2003 –July 2004: €3,000,000; DIPECHO - May 2004 –July 2005: €2,500,000
Contact	ECHO field office for Central Asia, Tursunzadeh 25, 3 rd floor, echo-dushanbe@cec.eu.int , Tel./fax: +992-372.21.60.83, http://europa.eu.int/comm/echo/index_en.htm



FOCUS Disaster Reduction Programmes in Tajikistan

Factsheet

Title of project	Dushanbe Earthquake Safety Initiative
Name of agency	FOCUS Humanitarian Assistance (USA) PMP Tajikistan with GeoHazards International - Central Asian Region Earthquake Safety Initiative (CARESI)
Project donor	United States Agency for International Development/Office of Foreign Disaster Assistance
Partners	Ministry of Emergency Situations and Civil Defence, Institute of Seismology and Seismic Resistant Construction, Tajik Technical University, ACTED, Shelter for Life, CARE, Avesto, For Earth, Tajik Red Crescent Society, Zan wa Zamin, Department of Health
Project objective(s)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Raise the awareness of residents, non governmental organizations, public agencies and businesses of Almaty, Dushanbe and Tashkent about their high risks from earthquakes and options to mitigate that risk. - Train residents, non governmental organizations, public agencies and businesses of these cities in risk mitigation. - Reach out to support and promote disaster mitigation activities throughout the region
Summary	The purpose of the project is to reduce the vulnerability to earthquakes of people in three major cities of Central Asia: Almaty, Kazakhstan; Dushanbe, Tajikistan; and Tashkent, Uzbekistan. The project approach encourages community-based disaster mitigation, raises awareness of risk and knowledge of risk reduction measures, builds broad community involvement and increases the capacity of existing organizations and institutions to engage in mitigation activities on a long-term basis.
Keywords	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Risk Assessment - Prevention / mitigation - Preparedness - Public education - Disaster awareness
Best practice (if any)	Public education materials and training curricula. Cascading model of training in basic disaster awareness. Family and Organizational disaster plans co-logoed. Information-sharing and community-planning through broad annual stakeholder symposium and risk reduction report.
Target area If possible district	Dushanbe city with future expansion to big cities in Tajikistan
Beneficiaries	Citizens, community leaders, non-governmental organizations, school communities, health workers, masons and construction workers.
Timeframe/status	September 2002-September 2005
Contact	Ms. Marziya Baidulloeva CARESI City Coordinator mbaidulloeva@focushumanitarian.org ; http://www.geohaz.org/



HILFSWERK AUSTRIA Disaster Reduction Programmes in Tajikistan

Factsheet

Title of project	"A participatory approach for the formation of disaster-resistant communities in Central Asia"
Name of agency	Hilfswerk Austria
Project donor	EC Directorate-General for Humanitarian Aid - ECHO
Partners	Red Crescent Society of Tajikistan, Fire Department of Ministry of Interior, Ministry of Emergency Situations, Local Administration
Project objective(s)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To enable communities to identify and profile potential hazards, compare and prioritise risks and create and apply scenarios. • To strengthen local response capacities through volunteer mobilization, organisation, equipment and training • To develop and implement Community Disaster Exercise Programmes, which involve stakeholders at local, regional and national level. • To increase disaster awareness and disaster preparedness by implementing first aid and disaster behaviour training on the household and school levels • To actively involve the community in the prioritisation, planning and implementation of small-scale regional mitigation projects
Summary	<p>After disintegration of the Soviet Union civil structures faced tremendous problems. Most of such structures due to lack of financing were dissolved. Project's aim is to re-establish previous structures of locally based Civil Defence structures and prepare volunteers to plan, mitigate, response and recover emergency situations that occurred in neighbouring area.</p> <p>The programme include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Creation of Community Disaster Planning and Response Teams (CDPT; CDRT) at all local administration levels - First Aid and Rescue trainings in schools - Projects writing and mitigation approach trainings - Public Information Campaign - Establish early warning systems in targeted communities - Implementation of small scale mitigation projects - Disaster Public Exercise as practical way to evaluate gained skills - Establish Regional Emergency Depot in the Region
Keywords	Risk Assessment, Prevention/Mitigation, Preparedness, Response
Best practice	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Creation of volunteer-based teams for planning and first response to emergency situations - Provide professional training to rescue teams - Close cooperation with local administration and governmental bodies - First Aid and mitigation trainings in schools - Public Information Campaign
Target area	Gissar and Tursunzada Districts
Beneficiaries	Local Administration, schools and education institutions, 19 targeted communities RCST Volunteers
Timeframe/status	April 2003 – May 2005
Contact	<p>Juliusz Ziemak Project Manager HILFSWERK AUSTRIA Central Asia Regional Office www.hilfswerk.at Tajikistan, Dushanbe; Rudaki str. 85 ap. 31 tel./fax (+92 372) 21 61 63; mobiles: (+92 992 93) 505 41 22; 505 41 23 hwa@tjinter.com</p>



IFRC Disaster Reduction Programmes in Tajikistan



Factsheet

Title of project	Enhance the disaster preparedness and response capacity of the Tajik Red Crescent Society and communities in Tajikistan
Name of agency	International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies
Project donor	DIPECHO
Partners	Red Crescent Society of Tajikistan (implementing partner) Netherlands Red Cross (contract holder & co-financer)
Project objective(s)	Improve the capacity of the Tajikistan Red Crescent Society to respond to future disasters through a consolidated disaster preparedness and response approach by enhancing the active participation of the communities
Summary	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Establishing 32 Local Community Disaster Teams 2) Trainings/Workshops on DP/DR and FA 3) Public Awareness Campaign 4) Mitigation Micro projects (rehabilitation of bridges, mud flow canals, riverbanks and reforestation)
Keywords	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Disaster Preparedness - Prevention / Mitigation - Disaster Response
Best practice	Enhance the disaster preparedness and response capacity of the Tajik Red Crescent Society and communities in Tajikistan through community based disaster preparedness programmes.
Target area	<u>Rasht region:</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Rasht - Darband (= Nurobad) - Jirgital - Tavildara - Tajikabad - Rogun
Beneficiaries	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Trainings/Workshops 923 people - Public Awareness Campaign 26,750 people - Mitigation Micro projects <u>25,785 people</u> <p style="text-align: right;">Total amount: 53,458 people</p>
Timeframe/status	12 months
Contact	International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies Tajikistan Delegation 120, Omara Khayyama st. Dushanbe, Republic of Tajikistan Tel: 992372 24 42 96 Tel: 992372 24 59 81 Tel: 992372 24 00 33 Fax: 992372 24 85 20



IOM International Organization for Migration
OIM Organisation Internationale pour les Migrations
OIM Organización Internacional para las Migraciones

IOM – SFL Disaster Reduction Programmes in Tajikistan



Factsheet

Title of project	Community Based Disaster Risk Reduction with Earthquake Safer Construction Practices
Name of agency	International Organization for Migration
Project donor	ECHO
Partners	Shelter for Life
Project objective(s)	To facilitate community based disaster risk reduction by: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Strengthening the existing community based disaster management programme 2. Training local masons and construction workers in earthquake safer construction practices 3. Performing structural retrofitting and reinforcing of selected community structures 4. Facilitating institutionalization of community based disaster management
Summary	In each community selected, Community Mitigation and Preparedness Committees (CMPCs) are formed from local community leaders and volunteers. These CMPCs receive training in basic disaster awareness and preparedness, and in turn teach their communities. Small mitigation projects are selected in each community to reduce risk and promote awareness and preparedness. Local masons and construction workers in each region are trained in earthquake safer construction practices that make use of locally available materials to significantly improve the seismic resistance of buildings at minimal cost. Trained workers in turn train others in the communities in improved construction methods and raise community awareness of the practices. Structural retrofitting of community buildings, such as schools and clinics, reduces risk, promotes awareness, and develops the skills of the trained construction workers. The project staff interacts with government officials and other stakeholders at all levels to promote the institutionalization of community-based disaster management in policy and practice.
Position in DR cycle Indicate DR mechanism: - Risk Assessment - Prevention/mitigation - Preparedness - Response - Recovery	Preparedness
Best practice (if any)	Training of local construction workers in earthquake safer construction practices using local materials at minimal cost.
Target area If possible district	40 communities in Aini, Penjikent, Khujand, and Hissor
Beneficiaries	Community members receiving awareness and preparedness training, local masons and construction workers, local government officials, national government officials, staff and students at Tajik Technical University, staff of Tajik NGOs/CBOs, staff of International NGOs. ~48,000 people.
Timeframe/status	12 month project beginning June 1, 2004
Contact	Arthur Swagart, Project Manager, Shelter for Life, 5 Lutfi Street, Dushanbe, 734017 email: aswagart@shelter.org tel.: [992-372] 2164-43; 21-48-35; 21-65-80 Rustam Ubaidulloev, Senior Programme Assistant ubaidulloev@yahoo.com

Factsheet

Title of project	UN/ISDR central Asia
Name of agency	UN/ISDR
Project donor	Norwegian government
Partners	Governments, NGOs and other UN agencies
Project objective(s)	UN/International Strategy for Disaster Reduction (UN/ISDR) that aims at building disaster resilient communities by promoting increased awareness of the importance of disaster reduction as an integral component of sustainable development.
Summary	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Increase public awareness to understand risk, vulnerability and disaster reduction globally. The more people, regional organizations, governments, non-governmental organizations, United Nations entities, representatives of civil society and others know about risk, vulnerability and how to manage the impacts of natural hazards, the more disaster reduction measures will be implemented in all sectors of society. Prevention begins with information. 2. Obtain commitment from public authorities to implement disaster reduction policies and actions. The more decision-makers at all levels commit themselves to disaster reduction policies and actions, the sooner communities vulnerable to natural disasters will benefit from applied disaster reduction policies and actions. This requires, in part, a grassroots approach whereby communities at risk are fully informed and participate in risk management initiatives. 3. Stimulate interdisciplinary and inter-sectoral partnerships, including the expansion of risk reduction networks. The more entities active in disaster reduction share information on their research and practices, the more useful the global body of knowledge and experience will progress. By sharing a common purpose and through collaborative efforts we can ensure a world that is more resilient to the impact of natural hazards. 4. Improve scientific knowledge about disaster reduction. The more we know about the causes and consequences of natural hazards and related technological and environmental disasters on societies, the more we are able to be better prepared to reduce risks. Bringing the scientific community and policy makers together allows them to contribute to and complement each other's work.
Position in DR cycle Indicate DR mechanism: - Risk Assessment - Prevention/mitigation - Preparedness - Response - Recovery	Prevention/Mitigation and preparedness
Target area	Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan
Contact	Tine Ramstad, Regional Programme Officer UN/ISDR Central Asia MoES, 26 Lohuti str. 734025 Dushanbe Tajikistan Tel:+(992 372) 21 77 17 Mob: +(992 917) 73 36 22 Fax: +(992 372) 27 24 48 tine.ramstad@undp.no http://www.unisdr.org



JAPAN INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION AGENCY
Development Study on Natural Disaster Prevention in Pyanj River

Fact sheet

Title of project	<i>The Study on Natural Disaster Prevention in Pyanj River in the Republic of Tajikistan.</i>
Name of agency	JICA (Japan International Cooperation Agency)
Project donors	The Government of Japan
Partners	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Ministry of Emergency Situations and Civil Defence (MoESCD) of Tajikistan as well as specially established working group consisting of several local organizations/agencies 2. Hukumat of Hamadoni district of Khatlon oblast
Project objective(s)	<p>Principal Objective: To conduct Development Study and through that to strengthen safety and preparedness level as well as to alleviate flood damage in Hamadoni district of Khatlon oblast</p> <p>Specific Objectives: To formulate Master Plan for flood prevention in the study area, including a flood control plan, a flood management plan and flood forecasting, warning and evacuation plan and elaborating digital map for flood hazard area at the Hamadoni district. To implement pilot project for evaluation of dike's suitability and spur dikes in the study area. To implement feasibility study for short-term plan. To convey technical knowledge to MoESCD staff and other relevant agencies.</p>
Summary	<p>JICA will increase Disaster Preparedness (DP) and response capacity in Ministry of Emergency Situations and Civil Defence by supporting the creation and empowerment of community-based structures for disaster preparedness and simultaneously increasing general DP awareness through community level trainings.</p> <p>Based on the basic analysis including hydrological / hydraulic analysis, flood damage survey, satellite image survey, sediment runoff analysis, riverbed variation analysis, flood inundation analysis and so on, JICA consultants will offer and describe flood prevention and flood damage mitigation plan consisting of structural and non-structural measures.</p> <p>Additionally, through the seminar and drills to be carried out during this study period, the study team will provide residents in Hamadoni alluvial fan with awareness training involving relative agencies and hold the seminar regarding the river and civil engineering technology with counter part agencies.</p>
Keywords Indicate DR mechanism: - Risk Assessment - Prevention/mitigation - Preparedness - Response	<p>Risk assessment will be improved through the capacity building of MoESCD, concerned agencies and local Hukumat; CTI Engineering International Co., Ltd (Consulting company) will prepare and provide digital flood hazard and risk map at province and district level.</p> <p>Prevention/Mitigation will be improved through the establishment of M/P, F/S that has proposed components including structural and non-structural measures to be utilized by relevant agencies as well as other donors. Especially, the result of evaluation for dykes and spur-dykes, which will be constructed in pilot project area,</p>

	<p>will be utilized for wisely construction of such structures all over the Hamadoni along Pyanj River.</p> <p>Preparedness will be improved through proposed non-structural measures including the flood fighting, flood forecasting and warning system, which will establish on the basis of basic of analysis.</p> <p>Response will be improved through the provision of training among local population, local administrative organizations and MoESCD through the seminar regarding evacuation system and evacuation drill.</p>
Target area	Alluvial fan of Pyanj River in Hamadoni District of Khatlon Region
Beneficiaries	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 140,000 local residents - MoES, MMoWR and other relevant agencies
Timeframe/status	March 2006 – December 2007. Completed 13%; On Going 87%
Contact (s)	<p>Toshiki Kawakami (Team Leader, JICA STUDY TEAM)</p> <p>734012, Republic of Tajikistan, Dushanbe, Lohuti str., 26, Ministry of Emergency Situations and Civil Defence, 3 Floor</p> <p>Phone:+992 37 227 2836</p> <p>Mobile:+992 293 507 8621</p> <p>E-mail: kawakami@ctii.co.jp</p>

Factsheet

Title of project	Strengthening Regional Cooperation for a Community-based Approach to Disaster Preparedness in the Ferghana Valley
Name of agency	Mercy Corps
Project donor	EC Directorate-General for Humanitarian Aid - ECHO
Partners	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provincial and district level Ministry of Emergency Situations (MES) divisions in Tajikistan, Kyrgyzstan and Uzbekistan (all countries of the Ferghana Valley). • Other local government institutions at district and local levels. • Various local NGO partners in all countries. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National Societies of the International Red Crescent (NSRC) in Kyrgyzstan, Uzbekistan and Tajikistan.
Project objective(s)	<p>Specific objective #1 To provide participating communities with the ability to prepare themselves for, and respond to, the occurrence of natural disasters.</p> <p>Specific objective #2 To strengthen government cooperation and support for an integrated regional approach to disaster preparedness and response that enhances community participation and decision making.</p>
Summary	<p>In each of 48 communities (16 communities in Tajikistan, 16 communities in Uzbekistan and 16 communities in Kyrgyzstan):</p> <p>Create Response Groups (30 people in each) and Young Rescuer Groups (20 school children);</p> <p>Conduct training program with Response Groups, Young Rescuer Groups and School children;</p> <p>Equip Response Groups for emergency situations (generators, pry bars, spades, first-aid-kits, overalls, special tools etc);</p> <p>Organize and conduct disaster simulations;</p> <p>Conduct competitions for children:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - National children's drawing competitions & national and regional competitions of Young Rescuer Groups <p>Organize regional International Simulation Exercise. MES structures, Civil Defense services, and Response Groups from three countries took part;</p> <p>Organize Regional Conferences under the theme: "Co-ordination of actions of state structures of central, regional and local government bodies and communities of Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan and Uzbekistan regarding cooperation in disaster response".</p> <p>All Response Groups created are legalized and made part of Civil Defense Forces, under responsibility of district level MES.</p>
Keywords Indicate DR mechanism: - Risk Assessment - Prevention/mitigation - Preparedness - Response - Recovery	<p><u>Risk Assessment:</u> Field research and consultation with MES experts to establish factors of threat for each project community. Training program developed and conducted together with simulation in each separate community according to these risks.</p> <p><u>Preparedness:</u> Communities prepared for possible emergency situations through training program focused on adults and children. Practical activities of population to respond to Emergency Situations were worked through during series of simulations. Organized, trained and equipped Response Groups in each community are constantly ready to respond to disasters.</p>
Best practice (if any)	All project communities take part in local simulations in response to disasters; Regional International Simulation Exercise organised. MES structures, Civil Defense services, and Response Groups from three countries took part.
Target area	<p>Central Asia, Ferghana Valley:</p> <p>Tajikistan (16 communities): Sughd</p> <p>Uzbekistan (16 communities): Namangan, Andijan, Ferghana;</p>



MERLIN Disaster Reduction Programmes in Tajikistan

Factsheet

Title of project	DUSHANBE WATER CONTAMINATION RESPONSE PROGRAMME
Name of agency	MERLIN
Project donor	Major donor – ECHO Co-donors -German Embassy and UN OCHA
Partners	Tajikistan Ministry of Health, REACT, Dushanbe City Health Department, Republican and City Centres for Epidemiology and Sanitation Control
Project objective(s)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Improve access to safe and <u>potable water</u> supply to targeted health facilities in Dushanbe city as per Sphere Standards 2. Improve <u>outbreak response capacity</u> in the health system of Dushanbe city 3. Improve <u>public awareness</u> in prevention of water borne disease with increased community capacity for self-management of health needs
Summary	<p><u>1. Technical WatSan Support to Infectious Disease Hospitals (IDH)</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Installing temporary water bladders and arranging for tankering of water to the IDH ▪ Distributing chlorination supplies ▪ Installing permanent water containers and pressure pumps at the 3 target IDH ▪ Toilet/ shower room renovation at IDH ▪ Training of Health workers in water testing and chlorination techniques ▪ Distributing special protection equipment for chlorination and bladder cleaning <p><u>2. Improving the city's waterborne disease (WBD) outbreak response capacity</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Supplying 1st and 2nd line essential drugs to infectious disease hospitals ▪ Improving Dushanbe SES and City Health Department's disease database management and outbreak response capacity ▪ Health Workers' training in diagnosis and management of WBD ▪ Supplying essential reagents and basic supplies to IDH and SES laboratories <p><u>3. Health Education and Hygiene Promotion</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Interviews and focus group discussions to determine the level of knowledge of WBD ▪ Hygiene promotion training for community activists and school teachers ▪ Producing and distributing posters, flipcharts and other printed materials in vulnerable communities ▪ Hygiene promotion campaigns on television and radio ▪ Organizing staged drama and theater shows
Keywords Indicate DR mechanism: - Risk Assessment - Prevention/mitigation - Preparedness - Response - Recovery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Prevention/mitigation - Preparedness - Response - Recovery
Best practice (if any)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Accurate rapid assessment ▪ Immediate response to supply watsan equipment due to sufficient stocks ▪ Quick supply of essential reagents and drugs for infection prevention and control
Target area	Dushanbe (capital city of Tajikistan)
Beneficiaries	300,000 (population of Dushanbe)
Timeframe/status	6 months (14 July 2004 – 14 January 2005)
Contact	Mr. Tarik Kadir, Merlin Tajikistan Country Manager

	Kyrgyzstan (16 communities): Jalalabad, Osh, Batken
Beneficiaries	<p><u>DIPECHO-MC-II (2004-2005):</u> DIRECT: 5,835 (2,181 women). INDIRECT: 3,012 (total school children) x 7 (av. fam. size) = 21,084. TOTAL: 26,919</p> <p><u>DIPECHO-MC-I (2003-2005):</u> ▪ 30 communities (created in 2003) are project beneficiaries: DIRECT: 39642 people, 13538 of them are women. INDIRECT: 151,228 people TOTAL: 190,870</p> <p>TOTAL NUMBER OF PROJECT BENEFICIARIES 2003-2005: DIRECT: 45,477 (15,719 women) INDIRECT: 172,312</p>
Timeframe/status	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Second phase (DIPECHO-MC-II): July 1, 2004 – April 30, 2005 (Duration 10 months) – status: realization and monitoring; ○ First phase (DIPECHO-MC-I): June 1, 2003 – June 30, 2004 (Duration 13 months) – status: monitoring.
Contact	<p>Gary Burniske - Country Director Mercy Corps Tajikistan. Tajikistan, 734000 Dushanbe, Pushkin Street. 13, Mercy Corps Office. Tel: (992-372) 21-36-21; Fax: 51-01-33 E-mail: garyb@mct.tajnet.com</p> <p>Umaraliev Ruslan – DIPECHO Project Coordinator Khudjand, Tajikistan, Mercy Corps Office. (992-3422)29401;67280 E-mail: mailto:rumaraliev@kg.mercycorps.org</p>

Title of project	COMMUNITY ACTION FOR PREPAREDNESS : ENGAGING LOCAL ACTORS TO REDUCE THE CONSEQUENCES OF DISASTER. RRS AND KHATLON OBLASTS, TAJIKISTAN
Name of agency	MERLIN
Project donor	DIP-ECHO
Partners	REACT (UN-OCHA), The Red Crescent Society of Tajikistan (RCST), Local Hukumats, Ministry of Health (SES, CDH), Ministry of Emergency Situations (MES), German Agro Action (GAA)
Project objective(s)	The specific objective of this project is the enhancement of local disaster management capacities to prevent and cope with the effects of disasters and to respond to the needs of the communities.
Summary	<p>1. To empower communities with knowledge and opportunities to engage in effective disaster preparedness</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Seminars to further develop community utilization of the Early Warning System (EWS) and notice boards. ▪ Participatory planning, project design and the implementation of community action for preparedness projects (CAPPS) with 40 high risk communities in the Rasht valley ▪ Development of an IEC plan for disaster risks and preparedness awareness for schools and community members ▪ Training of trainers (TOT) for school teachers in risk awareness and preparedness. <p>2. To strengthen local institutions with resources and assistance to carry out their mandates for disaster management</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Disaster management training of District Emergency Coordination Committee (DECC) members to develop skills ▪ Rapid Emergency Assessment and Coordination Team (REACT) forum initiation in the Rasht Valley to improve coordination and communication of Ministry of Emergency Situations (MES) ▪ Maintenance of the Health Forum for the exchange of ideas addressing local needs and concerns to reinforce the role of public health members of DECC ▪ Strengthening Jamoat and Mahala leaders' role in emergency preparedness and mitigation. <p>3. To maintain and strengthen emergency response capacity in the Rasht valley and Khatlon.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Maintenance of emergency health and wat/san stocks. Development of stock management capacity of DECC or local partners for eventual handover. ▪ Maintenance and strengthening of outbreak response teams ▪ Training community leaders and members in first aid and disaster response to strengthen the emergency response corps. ▪ Development of an emergency response plan for Merlin to share with DECC and REACT
Keywords Indicate DR mechanism: - Risk Assessment - Prevention/mitigation - Preparedness - Response - Recovery	- Risk Assessment - Prevention/mitigation - Preparedness
Best practice (if any)	Effectively mobilizing the REACT coordination at the district level
Target area If possible district	6 districts of Rasht Valley, (RRS): Rasht, Obi-Garm, Jirigital, Darband, Tavildara and Tajikabad
Beneficiaries	360,000 people (population of the Rasht Valley)
Timeframe/status	12 Months (1 June 2004—31 May 2005)
Contact	Mr. Tarik Kadir, Merlin Tajikistan Country Manager



PMP International

PMP Disaster Reduction Programmes in Tajikistan

Factsheet

Title of project	Rehabilitation of Seismic Monitoring Network in Tajikistan
Name of agency	NGO "Prevention, Mitigation, and Preparedness International" (PMP)
Project donor	Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation (SDC)
Partners	Institute of Earthquake Engineering and Seismology, Ministry of Emergency Situations, National Geologic Service
Project objective(s)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Installation and operation of digital seismic monitoring network(based in the existing seismic stations in Dushanbe, Khorog, Garm, Shaartuz, Nurek, Penjikent and Isfara). 2. Train staff of the Institute of Earthquake Engineering and Seismology on operation and maintenance of the new seismic network 3. Cooperation with other governmental organisations (MoES, MoE, Com. for Nat. Prot. etc.), international and neighbouring partners (KG, UB, AFG, CHIN) 4. Share and exchange of seismic information (near real-time records and historic data) with partners via website of the Institute of Earthquake Engineering and Seismology
Summary	The overall goal of the project is to strengthen the capacity of the Seismologic Service of the Republic of Tajikistan to contribute to risk and disaster management, through seismic monitoring and provision of disaster related information for national and international stakeholders. To this end, the project will install a seismic monitoring network of seven up-to-date digital seismic stations with real-time registration of events, which will contribute to the planning and implementation of effective disaster mitigation measures aimed at seismic risk reduction in the country and its neighboring states.
Keywords Indicate DR mechanism: - Risk Assessment - Prevention/mitigation - Preparedness - Response - Recovery	Mainly Risk Assessment Linked to Prevention/Mitigation, Preparedness and Response
Best practice	
Target area If possible district	Dushanbe, Isfara, Penjikent, Garm, Nurek, Khorog, Shaartuz
Beneficiaries	Direct Beneficiary: Institute of Earthquake Engineering and Seismology, Ministry of Emergency Situations Indirect Beneficiaries: National Geologic Service and other national services, population of Tajikistan and the neighbouring countries of the region
Timeframe/status	36 months starting in February 2005
Contact	Professor Sobit Negmatullaev, PMP Director 59, Shevchenko Str. 734025 Dushanbe; E-mail: PMP_International@yahoo.com Tel: (992) 372 27 91 61; Fax: (992) 372 21 72 84 Goulsara Pulatova, Project Coordinator Tel: (992) 372 27 34 98; E-mail: goulsara@tajnet.com



SDC Disaster Reduction Programmes in Tajikistan Factsheet

Title of project	Disaster Reduction Programme in Central Asia
Name of agency	Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation (SDC)
Project donor	Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation (SDC)
Partners	Various, see summary
Project objective(s)	In reference to the <i>Swiss Disaster Reduction Strategy for Central Asia 2004 – 08</i> (visit www.swisscoop.tj) the program targets four objectives: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A. Increased awareness for disaster reduction B. Increased capacity to analyze and to manage risks and disasters C. Performance of risk assessments and contribution to disaster reduction D. Support to development projects
Summary	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Capacity Building to the Ministry of Emergency Situations in TJ – impl. by UNDP, in TJ: Support to 1. Monitoring and Forecasting Department, 2. Training Centre in Dushanbe and 5 regional offices 2. Awareness Building on Integrated Local Risk Management – impl. by CAMP, in TJ: 5-day workshops, resulting in a risk management plan, and optional innovative follow-up projects 3. Risk Management in Muminabad – impl. by CARITAS CH, in TJ: Preventive structural measures and risk dialogue with the local government and civil society. 4. Small-action credit line for Disaster Reduction in TJ – impl. by various NGOs, in TJ: Small grants for DR measures, 4 projects completed 5. Central Asia Earthquake Safety Initiative – impl. by FOCUS, in CA: Public education in basic earthquake risk awareness and preparedness in urban and semi-urban areas in TJ, Tashkent and Almaty 6. Seismic Monitoring Network in Tajikistan – impl. by PMP International, in TJ: Rehabilitation of Seismic Monitoring Network 7. Competence Centre for Disaster Reduction in TJ – impl. by For Earth, in TJ: Setup of 1. Resource Centre for education material (targeting NGOs, teachers), Education Unit for Awareness Building (to offer trainings), Risk Assessment Unit (to consult development agencies on DR issues and make projects disaster resilient).
Keywords Indicate DR mechanism: - Risk Assessment - Awareness Building - Prevention/mitigation - Preparedness - Response - Recovery	<p>Risk Assessment (1, 6, 7) Awareness Building (2, 3, 4) Prevention/mitigation (3, 4) Preparedness (2, 4, 7) Response (1, 4) <i>Numbers correspond to projects above</i></p>
Target area If possible district	<p>Generally Central Asia, with focus on TJ</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. MoES offices in Dushanbe, Khorog, Khujand, Garm, Kurgan Tube, Kuljab 2. SDC priority areas for local development (Muminabad, GBAO) 3. Muminabad 4. Tajikistan 5. Tajik cities bigger than 50'000 inhabitants 6. 7 stations across Tajikistan 7. Dushanbe
Timeframe/status	2004 – 2008
Contact	<p>Sebastian Eugster-Jenk, DR Programme Officer sebastian.eugster@sdc.net Swiss Cooperation Office Tajikistan, 20, Pavlova Street, Dushanbe, Tadjikistan, Phone/Fax: +992 91 901 50 40; Email: dushanbe@sdc.net, Website: www.swisscoop.tj</p>



UNDP Disaster Reduction Programmes in Tajikistan Fact sheet

Title of project	United Nations Disaster Risk Management Project
Name of agency	UNDP
Project donor	Swiss Cooperation Office
Partners	ISDR, OCHA
Project objective(s)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To establish a unified coordination mechanism (REACT), which fosters national leadership and coordinates all international actors in disaster management. 2. To develop the capacity of the Ministry of Emergency Situations through updated and Trainings Centre of the Ministry (includes renewal of the training materials, equipment etc.). 3. To establish a fully functioning national information and coordination Centre for consolidation and analysis of the information from the field as well as its effective management and sharing (Hazard Maps and the application of GIS and other web-based data management). 4. To establish inter-ministerial working groups in Central Asia to foster regional collaboration and emergence of national management policies. 5. To initiate small scale, community based projects on hazard mitigation and awareness raising components.
Summary	The UN DRMP is a collaborative endeavor designed to address the serious and chronic problems faced by Tajikistan with regard to natural disaster mitigation. The strategy will be to build upon existing relationships and take a national approach to disaster reduction, seeking to involve individuals and communities toward the goals of reducing the loss of lives, the socio-economic setbacks and the environmental damages caused by natural hazards. The project will seek to increase public awareness to understand risk, vulnerability and disaster reduction, enhance commitment from public authorities to implement disaster reduction policies and stimulate interdisciplinary and inter-sectoral partnerships, locally, regionally and nationally.
Keywords Indicate DR mechanism: - Risk Assessment - Prevention/mitigation - Preparedness - Response - Recovery	- Prevention / Mitigation
Best practice (if any)	REACT * partnership (consists of the Government of Tajikistan, Ministry on Emergency and about 60 organizations involved in Disaster Management)
Target area	Dushanbe and DRD, Khatlon Oblast, Sughd Oblast and GBAO
Beneficiaries	The direct beneficiary is the Government of Tajikistan, including its specialized agencies. Populations affected or threatened by natural disasters will benefit indirectly from this project.
Timeframe/status	2004-2006
Contact	Ole Ramsing, Programme Manager ole.ramsing@undp.org

United Nations Disaster Reduction Programmes in Tajikistan

Fact sheet

Title of project	United Nations Disaster Risk Management Project (UN DRMP)
Name of agency	United Nations
Project donors	Swiss Cooperation Office, ECHO
Partners	UNDP, ISDR, OCHA, Ministry of Emergency Situations (MoES)
Project objective(s)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 6. To establish a unified coordination mechanism (REACT), which fosters national leadership and coordinates all international actors in disaster management. 7. To build capacity of the Ministry of Emergency Situations through updating the skills of trainers, upgrading training facilities, equipment, updating as well as supporting a review of the current training curriculum of the Training Centre of the MoES. 8. To establish the Information Analytical Centre as a fully functioning national information and coordination Centre for consolidation and analysis of the information from the field as well as its effective management and sharing (Hazard Maps and the application of GIS and other web-based data management). 9. To initiate small scale, community based projects on hazard mitigation and awareness raising components. 10. To establish inter-ministerial working groups in Central Asia to foster regional collaboration and emergence of national management policies.
Summary	<p>The UN Disaster Risk Management Project is a collaborative endeavor designed to address the serious problems faced by Tajikistan with regard to disaster risk mitigation and management. The strategy is to build upon existing relationships and take a national approach to disaster risk reduction, seeking to involve individuals and communities toward the goals of reducing the loss of lives, the socio-economic setbacks and the environmental damages caused by natural hazards. The project will seek to increase public awareness to understand risk, vulnerability and disaster risk reduction, enhance commitment from government authorities to implement disaster risk reduction policies and stimulate interdisciplinary and inter-sectoral partnerships, locally, regionally and nationally.</p>
Keywords Indicate DR mechanism: - Risk Assessment - Prevention/mitigation - Preparedness - Response - Recovery	Disaster Risk Management
Best practice (if any)	REACT (Rapid Emergency Assessment and Coordination Team) partnership (consists of the Government of Tajikistan, Ministry of Emergency Situations and more than 60 international organizations and NGOs involved in Disaster Risk Management)
Target area	Nationwide
Beneficiaries	<p>Populations affected or threatened by natural disasters will benefit indirectly from this project. The direct beneficiary is the Government of Tajikistan, including its specialised agencies. Of special note are the staff of the MoES Training Centre, MoES Monitoring and Forecasting Department in Dushanbe and regional offices in Kulyab, Kurghon Tupe, Khojand, Garm and Khorog. Many other parties will also benefit indirectly, especially those able to utilise the information products developed, DIPECHO and SDC partners along with other REACT partners working in the field of disaster management in Tajikistan</p>
Timeframe/status	2004-2006
Contact	Ole Ramsing, Project Manager; ole.ramsing@undp.org



UN WFP Disaster Reduction Programmes in Tajikistan Factsheet

Title of project	'Assistance to Food Insecure Households and Recovery Operations in Tajikistan'																						
Name of agency	World Food Programme																						
Project donor	Multilateral funds from GERMANY, JAPAN, NETHERLAND, SWITZERLAND, U.S.A.																						
Partners	CARE, Shelter for Life, GAA, ACTED, Ministry of Emergency Situation (Local Departments), Local Government, NGOs and communities.																						
Project objective(s)	<p>Emergency food assistance to disaster victims, food for work assistance to disaster affected households and communities to rehabilitate their damaged houses, livelihood assets and community infrastructure (roads, bridges ets.)</p> <p>Support of disaster mitigation activities such as: erosion preventing tree plantation and developing of forest and fruit tree nurseries, river bank reinforcement, construction/ rehabilitation of dams, rehabilitation/construction of mud flow / flood diversification canals, etc.</p>																						
Summary	<p>Below is given some of the outputs of the disaster respons activities achieved during January 2003 – August 2004:</p> <table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 80%;">Bridges rehabilitated</td> <td style="text-align: right;">27 units</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Roads rehabilitated</td> <td style="text-align: right;">434 km</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Seedlings planted</td> <td style="text-align: right;">513,180</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Riverbank protection</td> <td style="text-align: right;">1,583 m</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Canals rehabilitated</td> <td style="text-align: right;">1,371 km</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Houses rehabilitated</td> <td style="text-align: right;">217 units</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Flood protection walls rehabilitated</td> <td style="text-align: right;">39 units</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Fruit trees planted</td> <td style="text-align: right;">34,812</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Trees planted (erosion prevention)</td> <td style="text-align: right;">152,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Cattle sheds rehabilitated</td> <td style="text-align: right;">13 units</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Seedling (nursery) farms rehabilitated</td> <td style="text-align: right;">2 units</td> </tr> </table>	Bridges rehabilitated	27 units	Roads rehabilitated	434 km	Seedlings planted	513,180	Riverbank protection	1,583 m	Canals rehabilitated	1,371 km	Houses rehabilitated	217 units	Flood protection walls rehabilitated	39 units	Fruit trees planted	34,812	Trees planted (erosion prevention)	152,000	Cattle sheds rehabilitated	13 units	Seedling (nursery) farms rehabilitated	2 units
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Keywords Indicate DR mechanism: - Risk Assessment - Prevetion/mitigation - Preparedness - Response - Recovery	Response, Recovery, Prevention/mitigation																						
Best practice (if any)	In 1999 WFP has assisted Asht District stone/mud flood victims through its food for work scheme to construct 534 new houses within two months before the winter. The construction materials were provided by local government.																						
Target area	Aini, Penjikent, Varzob, Rasht, Roshtkala, Shugnan, Ishkashim																						
Beneficiaries	Around 2,000 disaster affected households																						
Timeframe/status	July 2003 - June 2005, Completed 70% On Going 30%																						
Contact	<p>Kodendera Belliapa, Logistics Officer, Contingency Planning Focal Point, Country Office, UN WFP Tajikistan, Dushanbe</p> <p>Muzaffar Asimov, Programme Assistant (Contingency Planning Focal Point alternate), Country Office, UN WFP Tajikistan, Dushanbe Muzzafar.Azimov@wfp.org</p>																						



UN WHO Disaster Reduction Programmes in Tajikistan

Factsheet

Title of project	Emergency Preparedness and Response in Health Crises
Name of agency	World Health Organization
Project donor	World Health Organization
Partners	Ministry of Health
Executing agency	World Health Organization
Implementing agency	Ministry of Health
Project objective(s)	<p>General objective: Enhance early warning and disaster preparedness and contingency planning for medical emergencies</p> <p>Specific objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Increasing managerial and technical capacities within the national health care system for rapid response to emergencies; - Improving the inter-agency and inter-sectoral coordination between international and national stakeholders; - Raising public awareness at community level of prevention modalities and response.
Summary	<p>The World Health Organization, which is the directing and coordinating authority for international health work within the United Nations system, started its work on Disaster Preparedness and Response programme in Tajikistan since 2001.</p> <p>Four Disaster Medicine Centers have been established (one at national and three at provincial level (Khorog center - GBAO, Khujand center - Sugd region and Kurgan-Tube center -Khatlon region. They were provided with a vehicle, office equipment with hard/soft wares for early warning system and connected to Internet/email for better communication with provinces and partner agencies. WHO New Emergency Health Kits were supplied and distributed to Disaster Medicine Centers. Its contents are calculated to meet the needs of a population of 40,000 persons for three months.</p> <p>In terms of capacity building, WHO supports the organization and implementation of training activities related to disaster preparedness and response at regional and inter-country level.</p> <p>Under the present project, WHO is providing assistance to the Ministry of Health in promoting disaster management activities within the health system. WHO also assists the national counterpart in the preparation of: operational database, country disaster situation profile, assessment of the country capacity for emergency assessment and response, vulnerability assessment etc.</p>
<p>Keywords</p> <p>Indicate DR mechanism:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Risk Assessment - Prevetion/mitigation - Preparedness - Response - Recovery 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Preparedness - Risk Assessment - Prevetion/mitigation - Response - Recovery
Best practice (if any)	<p>The WHO Emergency Health Kit</p> <p>In recent years the various organizations and agencies of the United Nations system have been called upon to respond to an increasing number of large-scale emergencies and disasters, many of which pose a serious threat to health. Much of the assistance provided in such situations by donor agencies, governments, voluntary organizations and others is in the form of drugs and medical supplies. But the practical impact of this aid is often diminished because requests do not reflect</p>

	<p>real needs or because these have not been adequately assessed.</p> <p>The WHO took up the question of how emergency response could be facilitated through effective emergency preparedness measures. After several years of study, field testing and modifications, standard lists of essential drugs and medical supplies for use in an emergency were developed. The aim was to encourage the standardization of drugs and medical supplies used in an emergency to permit a swift and effective response with supplies that meet priority health needs.</p> <p>The WHO Emergency Health Kit, which resulted from this work, was developed in the early 1980s and was revised in 1988 with the help of the Emergency Preparedness Programme (WHO, Geneva), the Unit of Pharmaceuticals (WHO, Geneva), UNHCR, UNICEF, MSF, the League of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (Geneva), the Christian Medical Commission of the World Council of Churches and the International Committee of the Red Cross.</p> <p>The kit has been adopted by many organizations and national authorities as a reliable, standardized, inexpensive, appropriate and quickly available source of the essential drugs and health equipment urgently needed in a disaster situation.</p>
Target area If possible district	Four Disaster Medicine Centers: one at national level- Dushanbe and three at provincial level -Khorog center (GBO), Khujand center (Sugd region) and Kurgan-Tube center (Khatlon region).
Beneficiaries	Ministry of Health, local communities
Timeframe/status	January 1, 2004 – December 31, 2005
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