



Committee of Emergency Situations & Civil Defense, ECHO and UNDP Tajikistan  
Project "Strengthened Disaster Risk Management in Tajikistan"

### Minutes of the REACT Meeting

14<sup>th</sup> of January 2009, UNDP Conference Hall

Chair: Mr. Alisho Shomahmadov, Head of IMAC, Committee of Emergency Situation and Civil Defense (CoES)

Participants: REACT partners (Annex 1 - attached)

#### 1. Introduction

Mr. Shomahmadov, Head of IMAC, CoES, had opened the meeting and congratulated all the participants with New 2009 Year.

#### 2. Disaster updates:

- **Earthquake panic in Tajikistan, January 9-10, 2009**

Mr. Alisho Shomahmadov briefed the participants about the panic occurred on the territory of Tajikistan among the population of Tajikistan, regarding the rumors of possible earthquake during the night of 9-10<sup>th</sup> of January 2009. He pointed that this case highlights the lack of population's awareness about the earthquakes. As a seismologist Mr. Shomahmadov informed the participants that time of earthquake occurrence can not be forecasted. For more details he gave a speech to Mr. Farshed Karimov, who is the deputy head of Institute of Earthquake Engineering and Seismology (IEE&S), Academy of Science of Tajikistan, for more clarifications and details.

Mr. Farshed Karimov informed the participants that during second half of December 2008 and beginning of January 2009 overall 4 earthquakes occurred, which can be considered as a base for a panic case happened during the night of 9-10<sup>th</sup> of January 2009. He noted that epicenter of all 4 earthquakes was the same at Hindikush region of Afganistan and highlighted that there is nothing odd or unusual in these earthquakes. The panic case reflects population's unawareness about the earthquakes, forecasting and overall seismology. He pointed that IEE&S, is not involved with forecasting directly and conducts observations through searching methodology. But he informed that earthquake forecasting is not announced officially in any country as well as in Tajikistan. He also added that due to the panic case in the country, number of press representatives approaching the IEE&S for clarifications, and representatives of IEE&S, trying to extent possible to give briefings about the nature of earthquakes and etc.

- **Earthquakes in Tajikistan, January 04-05, 2009**

Mr. Farshed Karimov presented to participants about the details of last 4 tangible earthquake occurred in Tajikistan:

Date	Local Time	M	J Dushanbe	R Dushanbe, km	R Khorog km
29 December 2008	8:37	5.8	3	300	125
31 December 2008	0:39	4.4	2	260	110
4 January 2009	1:23	6.1	5	275	145
5 January 2009	4:13	5.6	3	295	140

He noted that usually local earthquakes are very short, but above listed earthquakes lasted very long. For example the earthquake occurred on January 4<sup>th</sup>, lasted almost 1 minute. He added that for the current time IEE&S does not have information about the impact of these earthquakes in Tajikistan. He highlighted that these kind of tangible, but at the same time not very intensive earthquakes do not

happen very often in the country and population is disaccustomed to this event. At the same time, he noted that it is better to have frequent, but not intensive earthquakes, since they lead to reduction of seismological energy.

As conclusion to all the information presented above few suggestions were made by Mr. Karimov:

- To review the draft of State Law on Protection of population and territory of Tajikistan from earthquakes, which was prepared by IEE&S with the support of ISDR and CoES by all the interested organizations (including REACT partners) and submit the draft law to Government of Tajikistan for approval;
- The draft document will be presented to REACT partners for review and comments at any time appointed by REACT Secretariat.

- **Overview of natural disasters during 2008**

Colonel Jamshed Kamolov, head of population and territory protection department of CoES presented to participants the overview of natural disaster occurred in Tajikistan during 2009:

Main hazards and dangers:

- There are great number of natural disasters of different kinds each year in the Republic of Tajikistan.
- On the basis of preliminary calculations in 2008 there were 115 natural disasters, caused loss of lives of 18 persons and economic damage for the amount of – 93,257,600 TJS.

Including:

- Earthquakes - 33
- Landslides - 4
- Floods and mudflows - 18
- Avalanches - 30
- Winds – 11
- Snowfalls and severe frosts – 17
- Epyphitoty (locusts invasions) – 2

Damage:

In the course of 2008 as a result of natural disasters at the territory of the Republic of Tajikistan the damages are:

- Houses – 1955, including completely destroyed - 114, amount of damage - 3004.5 thous. TJS.
- Schools and kindergartens– 122, amount of damage – 977.9 thous. TJS.
- Polyclinics and hospitals – 55, amount of damage – 503.5 thous. TJS.
- Public amenities–27, amount of damage 674.4 thous. TJS.

Extraordinary relief:

- In accordance with the Order of State Commission of the Government of RT on Emergency Situations dated 15 October 2008, №19/2-5-12, the extraordinary relief has been allocated for the amount of 154 thous. 250 TJS, to the affected population for the period from January to June 2008.
- In addition it was allocated 4800 TJS to the families of 16 dead as a result of natural disasters.

Khatlon oblast:

Affected:

- Houses - 1331, Including completely damaged - 2,
- The amount of extraordinary relief for the population - 2850 TJS,

Including :

- Muminabad district – 2850 TJS.
- 900 TJS has also been allocated for the families of 3 dead.

Sughd oblast:

Affected:

- Houses - 94, including completely destroyed – 10.
- The amount of extraordinary relief to the population - 135000 TJS,

Including:

- Khujand – 4/4800 TJS.
- Ayni district – 3/4400 TJS.
- Istaravshan district – 1/1600 TJS.
- Asht district – 1/1300 TJS.

- Spitamen district – 1/1400 TJS.
- 1200 TJS has also been allocated to the families of 4 dead

GBAO

Affected:

- Houses - 116, including completely destroyed - 15,
- The amount of extraordinary relief to the population - 20000 TJS.

Including:

- Rushan district – 10/13250 TJS.
- Shugnan district – 3/4000 TJS.
- Darvaz district– 1/1300 TJS.
- Vanj district – 1/1450 TJS.
- 300 TJS has also been allocated to the family of dead person.

Rasht zone

Affected:

- Houses - 255, including completely destroyed - 81,
- The amount of extraordinary relief for the population - 113100 TJS,

Including :

- Rasht district – 21/29700 TJS.
- Jirgital district – 6/8100 TJS.
- Tajikabad district – 23/31000 TJS.
- Nurabad district – 8/10800 TJS.
- Rogun – 23/33500 TJS
- 900 TJS has also been allocated to the families of 3 dead

Gissar zone:

Affected:

- Houses - 159, including completely destroyed - 0,
- The amount of extraordinary relief for the population– 0 TJS,
- Allocated for the families of 2 dead – 600 TJS.

Dushanbe:

- 900 TJS has been allocated to the families of 3 dead in Rash area.

Operational situation at the second part of December 2008

- Due to strong snowfall on 16-17 December at 67, 72 and 73 km of the road Dushanbe -Khujand the avalanches occurred.
- As a result of road closure, 50 cars have been blocked in "Istiklol" tunnel.
- On 24 December 2008 as a result of avalanche on Shakhristan pass Nazarov Shukhrat, 1981 birth year, living in Khujand, has been lost.
- The search and rescue works have been stopped due to the recurring avalanches hazard.

Operational situation at the first decade of January 2009

- Starting from 03:25 on 2 January up to 11:00 on 3 January 2009 at the territory of GBAO there was great quantity of snow, that caused complication of the situation.
- According to the information, received in the Committee, the thickness of snow was from 10 to 55 cm at the plains and up to 1 meter in the mountains. The hazard of avalanches occurred at all directions of the roads. Up to that time at 32 km of the road Khorog – Ishkashim district, the traffic has been stopped for uncertain period as a result of avalanche.
- Due to technical reasons the 3 aggregate of Pamir HPS has been cut off from 22:00 on 2 January 2009.
- At 19:30, on 3 January 2009 on 506, 513, 564 and 572 km of the road Dushanbe - Khorog, 22 and 23 km of the road Khorog – Shugnan district and 41 km of the road Khorog- Ishkashim district have been closed due to avalanche.
- The works on road clearing from the snow have been conducted at the roads of all directions. All kinds of technique have been used.

Mr. Karimov from IEE&S, mentioned that in Tajikistan during 2008, 37 tangible earthquakes had occurred. Overall on territory of Tajikistan in 2008 over thousands of earthquakes are registered.

Mr. Kamolov replied that information about tangible earthquakes presented is provided by regional CoES offices.

Mr. Mathias Angeregg from SDC asked whether response indicated in the presentation is only Government response or the figures reflect overall response including international.

Mr. Kamolov replied that the figures presented reflect only Government response.

Mr. Matthias Anderegg added that information of Government contribution is very valuable and should be used as a tool for recourse mobilization. Also, he highlighted that Tajikistan is situated in very seismic zone and Tajikistan can not deal with this problem alone. This issue should be considered at regional level and dealt in collaboration with other Central Asian countries and Afghanistan as well.

Mr. Karimov agreed that regional cooperation and coordination is very important in case of earthquakes. In case of major earthquakes or any other emergencies cooperation with neighboring countries usually established through CoES, but overall there is no permanent scheme of information flow among neighboring countries.

Mr. Michael Jones, UN Resident Coordinator highlighted that in case of major emergency it is important that every organization responds to extent possible. But on other hand response to emergencies and assistance to affected population overall is the responsibility of Government. UN, REACT partner and international community should fill in the gaps, which can not be covered by Government. He proposed that REACT partnership establishes systematic information flow among Government and international community to identify the gaps jointly.

Mr. Shomahmadov noted that CoES has limited capacity to monitor response activities to all emergencies in the country and seeks support from NGO's, International organizations and different line Ministries and agencies of Government of Tajikistan.

### **3. Update on CAP revision process:**

Mr. Michael Jones, UN Resident Coordinator stated that lots of efforts were undertaken to prepare the Revised CAP document, but it was not launched so far. If humanitarian community will go ahead with the launch process, document will be launched officially close to March, which will be in-effective to request the assistance for harsh winter. Though taking into consideration, that project developed can still be effective in case if temperature will go down. Therefore, Mr. Jones suggested considering drafted CAP revision document as a Contingency Plan in case of harsh winter in the country. At current stage proposed concentrate more on spring thaw and possible floods during the spring-summer period of 2009. In this course he also proposed to strengthen the existing Inter Agency Contingency Plan for Tajikistan, focusing on recurrent economic crisis.

### **4. Tajikistan Inter-Agency Contingency Plan review:**

Mr. Khusrav Sharifov from UNDP DRMP presented the Inter-Agency Contingency Plan for Tajikistan, which was reviewed and last updated in July 2008. The goal of humanitarian assistance under the Tajikistan IACP is to minimize human suffering from disasters through the effective provision of relief and recovery assistance.

#### Scenarios selected:

- January Earthquake
- Avian Influenza
- Economic Crisis
- Displaced Population/Regional Instability

Mr. Sharifov mentioned that earthquake panic occurred during night of January 9-10, 2008 was very similar to the scenario included in the IACP. The figures indicated in scenario are based on scientific estimates made during Central Asian scientist's symposium, which was conducted in Alma-aty in 1996.

#### Significant Earthquake in Dushanbe January Night

- Total affected population: 1.1 million
- Total deaths: 55,000
- Total of significant injured: 220,000
- 50% of all buildings collapsed or unusable
- No power, heat, water or public service gas supplies
- Limited communications
- Airport not operational; roads open
- UN/NGO operations compromised (500 staff members killed, 2,500 seriously injured)
- Office premises without electricity, heating, equipment damaged

#### Economic Crisis

- Evolves slowly, cascade of events
- Reaches crisis point with unclear warning

- Affected: 7 million, but more critical in rural areas
- Limited purchasing power affecting access to basic needs (food, water, medicine, health care)
- Shortages of essential supplies (fuel, electricity, gas, food, medicine)
- Significant rural to urban migration and "home hosting"
- Increasing unemployment and reduction in public

#### Avian Influenza Outbreak

- Development over weeks
- Warning information may be hidden
- Obviously sick: 2.45 million
- Deaths: 1.4 million
- Quarantines and restrictions on movement
- UN and NGOs operations compromised
- Likely reduction in UN operations

#### Regional Displacement

- Unanticipated displacement of 20,000 into Soghd Region
- Legal status unclear
- Displaced currently in schools, other communal shelters.
- UNHCR overwhelmed
- UNCT/REACT help needed in:
- Shelter, WASH, Food, Health, Tracing, Social support

#### Review and update schedule

- Complete plan should be updated at least every 12 months;
- Next update is scheduled for May-June 2009;
- Cluster/sector plans should be updated *as needed* based on changes in conditions;
- Next IACP exercise was planned for December 2008;

Mr. Sharifov pointed that IACP also includes tables of sector preparedness actions with the timeframes, which were developed jointly with REACT partners during the IACP workshop. He presented the tables and pointed that most of the actions were not followed up and were not implemented during the agreed timeframes (see the tables in attached PP presentation).

Mr. Adam Yao from DG ECHO, was interested whether it is possible to include the capacity of 'Tsentrospas'- search and rescue department of CoES in case of major earthquake?

Mr. Shrifov replied that "Tsentrospas" is only one team within CoES consisting of 30-35 people. It worth to mention, that scenario included in IACP is very realistic and in case if it will happen around 50% of buildings will be collapsed and "Tsentrospas" will be able to work only at one site at a time. So far, Government has signed an agreement with Switzerland and in case of major earthquake Swiss Search and Rescue teams will be deployed to Tajikistan to conduct rescue operations. Also he added that in frames of DIPECHO IV funding, the first phase of seismic analysis of Dushanbe city has been carried out and five centers of possible earthquakes has been identified. So far, Government does not approve publication of the results due to political reasons.

Mr. Michael Jones mentioned that IACP is very theoretical. UNDP has already signed an agreement with Government, which can not be considered as a Contingency Plan, but rather stand-by Action Plan.

Mr. Shomahmadov highlighted that Government should be informed about all the activities and measures, included in the IACP. Moreover, Government should consider IACP actions in National Disaster Preparedness and Response Plan.

Mrs. Svetlana Balkhova from IFAD informed the participants that World bank has funded preparedness project related to possible outbreak of avian influenza and established a public telephone hot-line, which can be used by population to reach CoES. Mr. Kamolov added that this project has been implemented successfully and established telephone line is functioning. In order to simplify the access to this line, CoES upon the negotiations with telephone service providers, has created three digit number for the above mentioned telephone hot-line.

Mr. Anderegg emphasized that prognosis of deaths number in case of major earthquake did not change for several years and actions should be taken to lower the prognosis. It is obvious that in case of major earthquake first available people to help and rescue will be neighboring people rather than "Tsentrospas" or any other professional rescuers. Based on this he proposed that more attention should be paid to creation of volunteer rescue teams on neighborhood level.

Mr. Shomahmadov noted that prognosis outlined in IACP has been made back in 1996 and there is a need to update them. In this course he suggested to conduct a symposium or forum of scientist to update the prognosis, based on updated data.

Mr. Islom Djumaev from UNDP DRMP agreed that prognosis should be updated by scientists and REACT will support this initiative. But he emphasized that for the current moment REACT together with CoES should more concentrate on assessment of in-country capacity to respond in case of big scale disaster such as major earthquake.

#### **5. Central Asian Regional Risk Assessment:**

Mr. Michael Jones informed the participants that back in July 2008, a meeting was conducted in Alma-aty with representatives of World Bank, Central Asian UN resident Coordinators, UNDP and ECHO, where it was agreed to set up a system to:

- Assess the situation in Central Asia;
- Identify possible measures, which can be undertaken by Government and international community in every country to overcome the problems;
- Identify the indicators, which should be regularly monitored (weather, economic and etc)

Also, he added that following the negotiations with Google corporation agreement was reached on establishing major early warning system in July 2009. The process will include bringing-in and installing of relevant technology and training local authorities (Strategic center, local Hukumats and etc).

Possibilities to expand the system to Kyrgyzstan to establish regional cooperation is foreseen as well.

Mrs. Munisa Vahobova from UNDP DRMP presented the key findings and recommendations of Central Asian Regional Risk Assessment.

#### Key Findings of the Research:

- Water, energy, and food insecurities remain significant in Tajikistan;
- Official preparations for the winter have mostly focused on energy and on the food security sectors;
- Unfolding global economic crisis, and the possible impact of the declines in electrical energy production on industrial output, reducing amount of remittances over the time, remain to be seen;
- International Community's response mechanisms are not ideally suited to deal with the humanitarian dimensions of compound crisis;
- Links between the strategic planning documents guiding the work of the government, donor community, and international communities in Tajikistan are absent;
- Differing donor priorities, governance structures, and systems for project cycle management, accounting, and reporting were/are constraints on aid effectiveness;
- National Budget, public investment and aid processes were/are unconnected, and monitoring and evaluation is incomplete;
- Much aid remains supply driven; the alignment of donor and government priorities is often limited;
- Aid coordination processes are fragmented and donor driven;
- Joint donor operational modalities—sector-wide approaches (SWAps), joint project implementation units, joint missions—are not used sufficiently, and represent missed opportunities;
- Water, energy, and food insecurities reflect long-term chronic development challenges;
- Finding the correct distribution of responsibilities and resources among various levels of government was/is difficult;
- Prioritisation and sequencing of activities across various levels of Tajik government is not strong;

#### Recommendations:

- Improving coordination within the UN system and the international community;
- Identifying the appropriate institutional and programmatic linkages between humanitarian, early recovery, and development activities

#### Five Categories of Recommendations:

##### 1. Information

- Early warning: improving early warning mechanisms in Tajikistan via face-to-face meeting of the institutions and individuals responsible for these mechanisms;

- Better modelling of the links between long-term hydrological and development prospects;
- Improvement in the quality and quantity of early warning related data;

2. Coordination:

- Improving linkages between government responses to emergencies/disaster situations and the work of the humanitarian community;
- Better adaption of the cluster system that underpins the international communities' emergency response mechanism to compound crisis problems;
- Promoting joint programming;
- Seeking closer World Bank engagement in the humanitarian response;
- Strengthening the international community's presence in Tajikistan toward a greater emphasis on early recovery;

3. Operations:

- Training in the logistical dimensions of humanitarian and early recovery response;
- Simplifying emergency procurement procedures;

4. Sectoral reforms:

Supply side:

- Smaller, more labour-intensive projects with lower capital requirements, shorter gestation periods, and greater employment-generation possibilities should be pursued;
- liberalisation and privatisation of the energy sector;

Demand Side:

- Rebalancing water, gas electricity tariffs and installation of meters;
- Refocus on social protection schemes on water and energy tariff hikes;
- Agricultural reform to reduce unsustainable water use;

5. Strategy:

- Re-prioritise policy frameworks to address a) the risk of water, energy, and food insecurity issues; and b) humanitarian, early recovery, and development dimensions of these insecurities;
- Appropriate linkages to national policy instruments (e.g., budgets, sectoral reform strategies);
- Identification of the financing gaps; and availability of appropriate and coordinated funds and technical assistance from the donor community;
- Appropriate linkages between humanitarian, early recovery, and longer-term development activities;
- Early recovery programming should be linked to national disaster management strategies and mechanisms, and should be aligned with national development assistance programming;

Immediate recommendations:

- **Information/communications;**
- **Surge capacity** - by deploying an immediate early warning mechanism;
- **Capacity development**- more capacity to work in the areas of humanitarian relief and early recovery;
- **Operations/logistics** - quick and efficient mechanism for procurement of significant non-food items;

Mr. Anderegg noted that impressive work has been done to assess the situation and list the existing problems, but no clear recommendations had been presented to resolve the existing problems. Identified gaps should be shared and agreed with responsible parties.

Mr. Michael Jones pointed that recommendations in the report are very general and are not unique for Tajikistan. He disagreed with the recommendation to improve the coordination among the international humanitarian community in the country. REACT in the country is considered as a good practice model for other countries and key justification for REACT establishment is improvement of information sharing. There can be concerns on lack of capacity within the UN Agencies or other agencies, rather than lack of coordination. Moreover, he proposed to take measures to sign a legal document with Government to reflect responsibilities in case of major emergencies, in advance, before the emergency will occur.

Mr. Shomahmadov emphasized that huge amount of work has been completed in frames of the mentioned assessment, particularly huge amount of data has been collected and results of the assessment should be presented on Central Asian level, including Governments of the Central Asian countries and International Organizations working in the area.

Mr. Anderegg expressed interest about the updates on Food Security situation in the country.

Mr. Zlatan Milisic from WFP reminded that Food Security Appeal has been launched for 12 months and is on-going for the current moment. He added that Food security situation in the country is being monitored in the country and based on the results of the monitoring are indicated in the Food Security bulletin, which is issues every quarter and disseminated among food security sector members and will be shared among rest of the REACT members. Finally he concluded that there are still food security problems in the country and food security sector is dealing with the problems to extent possible.

## **6. Tajikistan Earthquake Safety Initiative Project - Phase II:**

Mr. Malik Ajani from FOCUS Humanitarian Assistance introduced Mrs. Sofiya Shamirova who is coordinates the project: "Tajikistan Earthquake Initiative –Phase II", implemented by USAID, SDC and FOCUS.

Mrs. Sofiya Shamirova presented the second phase of the project to the participants:

IN frames of the current project, during 2002 – 2008 FOCUS and partners implemented trainings in Tajikistan, Uzbekistan and Kazakhstan:

- Conducted Over 1,500 basic disaster awareness trainings
- Trained hundreds of trainers
- Distributed tens of thousands of CARESI materials
- Formal Partnerships with over 17 local, national and international agencies in Tajikistan:

ACTED, Aga Khan Foundation, Avesto, CARE International, CoES, For the Earth, Institute of Seismology, German Agro Action, Hilfswerk Austria, Mission East, Oxfam Great Britain, Ministry of Health, Ministry of Education, Merlin, Red Crescent Society, Shelter for Life and Zan Va Zamin.

### Overview of the project:

- Overall Goal is to foster disaster resiliency (with emphasis to earthquakes) in schools, healthcare facilities and government departments in urban centers of Tajikistan
- 15 months: December 2008 through February 2010
- Project Area: Urban Centers in Tajikistan (Dushanbe, Garm, Khorog, Khudjand, Kurgantube and Kulyob)
- Partnering with the Committee of Emergency Situations (CoES), Ministries of Health and Education, UNICEF and WHO
- Co-Funded by the Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation (SDC) and Focus Humanitarian Assistance

### Project includes:

- Inclusion of Basic Disaster Awareness Trainings into the CoES on-going training program;
- Training 15 instructors as CARESI trainers;
- Trainings reaching approximately 100 schools, hospitals and government agencies;
- Rapid Risk Assessment of Schools and Healthcare Facilities in major Urban Centers of Tajikistan;
- Mass Production of CARESI Materials;
- Mass Media Campaign;
- Further Implementation of an Impact Assessment Methodology;
- Distribution of an Earthquake Safety Digital Library.

### Basic Disaster Preparedness Materials Include:

- Family Disaster Preparedness Plans;
- Non-Structural and Structural Mitigation Guides and Models;
- School and Hospital Preparedness Handbooks;
- All Inclusive Instructors Materials (CDs, Handbooks, Flipcharts);
- All materials are in the Russian and Tajik Languages.

Mr. Shomahmadov was interested whether Institute of Earthquake Engineering and Seismology is involved in implementation of the project.

Mr. Karimov replied that IEE&S has been cooperating with FOCUS for several years, but would like to establish more tight cooperation in future.

## **7. News from partners**

Mr. Abdurahim Muhidov from ISDR reminded the participants about the call for contribution announced by ISDR for lessons learned and good practices on the role of Local Governments in Reducing Disaster Risks. He highlighted that publication will widely publicized and partners should use this opportunity. Also he added that ISDR in Central Asia is planning to compile the similar publication on Central Asian level, so it would be good if partners would share their contribution with ISDR Central Asian office as well. Mr. Abdurahim Muhidov also announce that ISDR in 2009 is planning to start awareness raising campaign among the population on most common disasters in Central Asia and particularly in Tajikistan and suggested to coordinate and cooperate with all interested REACT partners.

**8. Any other business:**

Mrs. Manija Ibodova from CoES informed the participants that so far, CoES received reports from 14 organizations on their DRM activities in Tajikistan and requested other organizations to submit reports if they have conducted such kind of activities. Also, she pointed that reports did not reflect the specific activities and in some cases Russian versions of the reports did not reflect fully the English versions.

**Annex 1: List of participants, REACT meeting January 14, 2009**

#	Name ФИО	Organization Организация	Contact details Контактная информация
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