



## Minutes of REACT Meeting 12 December 2012

Crisis Management Center of the Committee of Emergency Situations and Civil Defense

Chair:	Col -General Khairiddin Abdurahimov, Chairman of the Committee of	
	Emergency Situations and Civil Defense (CoES)	
Participants:	REACT partners (Annex IV - attached)	

## 1. Introduction:

Welcoming the participants, the Chairman touched upon the issue of delivery of annual reports which were requested from REACT partners by CoES. He stated that the not all the reports were delivered on time and there are some shortcomings in the reports which must be addresses in the future. The objective of CoES requesting the reports is that CoES must be aware of the capacity of each NGO involved in DRM activities and can call upon them whenever the needs arises.

The Chaiman presented a summary of relief/recovery operations conducted by the government of Tajikistan. He mentioned that in 2012 overall 306 disasters were registered which resulted in 26 deaths and damage of 1662 private houses. The damage from natural disasters has doubled in comparison to 2011. During the year, the government invested more than 2 million in provision of construction materials and tents to affected families and more than 1 million somoni was provided to families in cash. CoES is playing coordination role in DRM related projects and in cooperation with Ministry of transport and Ministry of internal affairs CoES is involved in maintenance of 5 Emergency posts on Dushanbe-Khujand highway during the winter period to provide technical support to vehicles and drivers.

At the end of his presentation the Chairman stressed that CoES reporting and coordination system still requires improvement and he relies on REACT partners to support the organisation in this initiative.

2. The first presentation was delivered by Umed Saiduniev from Red Crescent Society of Tajikistan (RCST) highlighting that the organization was involved in multiple activities during the year dealing with disaster management, response to cold winter, response to floods, Rasht earthquake and civil unrest in GBAO in line of a project which was sponsored by International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Society (IFRC IRC). The second project consisted of three main components including food security challenges in Zerafshan, DRM initiatives in Dushanbe and trans-border project between Tajikistan and Kyrgyzstan funded by German Red Cross (GRC). Among one of the main achievements of RCST Mr Saiduniev highlighted the establishment of Local Development Management Committees of which eight were during current year and were equipped with light equipment for emergency response. These teams are used as effective mechanism during disaster response and the





organization is seeking further funding to expand such teams both in terms of number and capacity.

- Commenting on the presentation the Chairman recommended that the organization must pay more attention in terms of coordination of its activities with CoES. During current year some serious challenges occurred with the trans-boundary project promoted by the organization because CoES was not informed well in advance.
- Rustam Ubaidulloev from GRC commented that recently RCST established and emergency reserve stock and CoES provided the organization with premises for a warehouse. This initiative provides opportunity for a close cooperation between the two organization and RCST will inform CoES on its initiatives in Sughd.
- **3.** The presentation on behalf of German Agro Action (GAA) was delivered by Hurry Guelker presenting two projects implemented in Rasht and Ayni districts. The objective of the first project in Rasht has been described as an enhancement of resilience of households and communities to prepare and deal with natural disasters. The main partners of GAA in the project implementation were named Mercy Corps, CoES and local communities.

The second project implemented by the agency in Ayni involved FOCUS, SDC, DFID and GAA as donor organizations and CoES, Hydromet and Tajik geology as the main counterparts of GAA. The project focused on capacity building and enhancement of the awareness and preparedness of local communities. Mr Guelker also listed few challenges which had impact on overall performance of the projects. For example in Rasht valley migration of male counterparts and difficulties of involvement of women in DRR projects causes some serious concerns. In Ayni sustainability of the project is under questions due to lack of further financial resources.

**4.** Boymurod Bobojanov presented UNICEF projects implemented in 2012 indicating that there were mainly three major areas that UNICEF focused at:

a) rehabilitation/reconstruction of schools damaged as the result of disasters.

b) Strengthening the capacity of health working via introduction of serious of learning courses and

c) DRR tranings Kulyab, Ayni and Rasht funded by ECHO and UNICEF.

According to the presentation UNICEF has invested in rehabilitation/reconstruction of school 44 in Kulob city, schools 25 and 65 in Nurobod district and school 38 in Rasht valley all affected by an earthquake. The projects are expected to be completed by middle of 2013.

- Takhmina Touraeva from FAO raised the issue that school # 19 in Hamadoni district has been damaged three years ago. The school is attended by 700 schoolchildren and up to date these children are studying in tents and that UNICEF must assess the conditions in which schoolchildren are at the moment.
- Mr Bobojanov replied that he will certainly bring this case to the attention of UNICEF management.

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**5.** Two projects were presented on behalf of ACTED by Mr Ross Duncan. The first project implemented with the support of ADB in Khatlon province covering Farkhor, Hamadoni, Shurobod and Panj districts. The second project was funded by DIPECHO covering B. Gafurov, J. Rassulov, Isfara districts of Sughd and Batken and Leilek districts of neighboring Kirgizstan.

The project in Khatlon was addressing the challenges of flooding which is one of the devastating forms of disaster particular during heavy reining in the area. Activities of the project included awareness rising in terms of introduction of prevention mechanisms such as consolidating the river dams and planting a large number of trees along the river banks thus preventing river bank erosion. The presenter highlighted that despite huge investment in the project a better pre-implementation assessment could have been done involving neighboring Afghanistan districts as most of the mentioned areas border with Afghanistan. Besides sustainability of the forests created inline of the project are under question as no formal negotiations were held with the local government to maintain those forests.

The project implemented in Sughd was looking at DRM from cross-border perspective thus introducing policies and simulation exercises between neighboring Tajik and Kyrgyz communities. It has been highlighted that 15 months of implementation is too short for such projects and effective cross border cooperation in terms of DRM could significantly reduce the risk of cross border disasters.

- 6. CESVI presentation presented by Irene Marongiu was about a DRR project implemented in Dahani Shol village of Khovaling district. After provision of a brief introduction about formation of a lake in high hills of the mentioned village which was causing potential for a mudflow, CESVI, with the support of SDC and WFP took an initiative to consolidate the artificial dam and to introduce safe water drainage system which allows flow of water from the formed lake without causing any potential for flooding. With support of WFP food for work project local communities were mobilized to make implement the activities.
- 7. The project on behalf of Oxfam was presented by Mr Sayfullo Nusayriev. Target location of the project was named Khatlon region, mainly Shurobod and Muminobod districts and source of founding of the project came from ECHO. The project was mainly dedicated to DRM via introduction of multiple approaches such as trainings, provision of technical support to contingency planning, provision of stockpiling mechanisms and introduction of system of replenishing the stockpiles and etc. One of the main achievements of the project has been pointed that local authorities of Shurobod and Muminobod will not only have stockpiles in case of emergency but they also introduced mechanisms of replenishing those stockpiles on regular basis. Mr Nusayriev also stressed that CoES was taking an active role in the project which had a very positive impact on CoES interaction with local communities.
- 8. The ongoing projects on behalf of FOCUS Humanitarian Assistance Tajikistan were presented by Zafar Kuvatbekov. Mr Kuvatbekov pointed that during the current year there were mainly four projects implemented by the organization driving funding from ECHO, AKF UK, FOCUS SDC, DFID, AKDN/FOCUS, WHH, EC, Hilfswerk, BOKU University





and Embassy of Japan. Main partners involved in the projects implementation were named CoES, Head Department of Geology, Institute of Geology and Seismology, State Administration for Hydrometeorology, MSDSP/AKF, UCA, Hydromet, CoES, WHH, MSDSP, Boku University, Hilfswerk. The presenter then proceeded with naming several specific disasters such as avalanches and mudflows that FOCUS responded throughout the year. One of the main achievements of FOCUS was highlighted that the government's agencies capacity is enhanced to assess, prepare and respond to disasters and have increased knowledge about application of new technologies such as GIS and Remote Sensing and that large number of Community Emergency Response Teams were established and trained to act as first responders during the emergencies.

- **9.** The presentation on behalf of WHO was delivered by Craig Hampton presenting two projects implemented throughout the year. The first project was sponsored by DIPECHO with the main objective to strengthen the health system's capacity to effectively manage mass casualty incidents through coordination of life saving emergency medical care delivery to disaster victims. The second 1.5 million project sponsored by the government of Japan was looking at strengthening resilience and safety and increase capacity to deliver health care during crisis by hospitals along the border with Afghanistan and to restore access to health care in the neglected flood damaged southern districts (as part of the 2009 Local Flood Appeal). The projects were both looking at provision of technical equipment's and training of health staff. Highlighting the achievements of the project Mr Hampton described both projects as successful which enhanced the capacity of Ministry of Health, the main partner of WHO in Tajikistan.
- **10.** Activities promoted by WFP in 2012 were presented by Azam Bahorov. Mr Bahorov mentioned that the main area of intervention by WFP were Rasht, Nurobod, Tavildara, Temurmalik, Taboshar districts and WFP was working in collaboration with local hukumat and NGO's. The funding for WFP was provided by governments of Russian, Canada and EU and in most cases food was distributed to communities which were implementing various projects. DRR projects sponsored by WFP were mainly related with river bank construction.
- 11. The last presentation was delivered by Program Manager of UNDP Disaster Risk Management Program, Shahlo Rahimova. UNDP has been named the main funding source of the program and CoES, Ministry of Economic Development and Trade (MEDT), REACT, National Platform for DRR and local authorities as the main partners of DRMP. Mr Rahimova pointed that one the main objectives of the organization is to improve coordination of recovery interventions by governmental and non-governmental actors. Thus DRMP is working in tight collaboration with CoES to improve the capacity of the organization by provision of knowledge, expertise and necessary technical equipment's. In terms of early recovery coordination the Monitoring and Early Warning Report prepared jointly by DRMP and MEDT was brought as an example which provides a detailed analysis of situation starting from natural hazards, weather situation, energy and food security, health, economic and migration/remittances trends which provides all partners with a clear picture of socio-economic situation in the country. Ms Rahimova than went on highlighting the main achievements of the project in 2012 such as establishment of National Platform, support of





National Risk and Monitoring and Warning System and REACT, assessment of 3 district hospitals and 10 DOT centers, seismic retrofitting of Maschoh and Tavildara hospitals and so on. Ms Rahimova also pointed that since UNDP has a wide range of programs implemented in Tajikistan, one of the main priorities of DRMP has been integration of DRR and Gender into UNDP programs so this programs can serve as role model for all UNDP partners. At the end of the presentation Ms Rahimova referred to one of the main achievements of DRMP in Kulob town where opening of new gravel plant not only contributed to DRR preventing the risk of over flooding of Tebalai-soy, but also created an opportunity of employment for a large number of beneficiaries living in the area.

The meeting was closed with the closing remarks from Chairman thanking all the participants for their active participation.





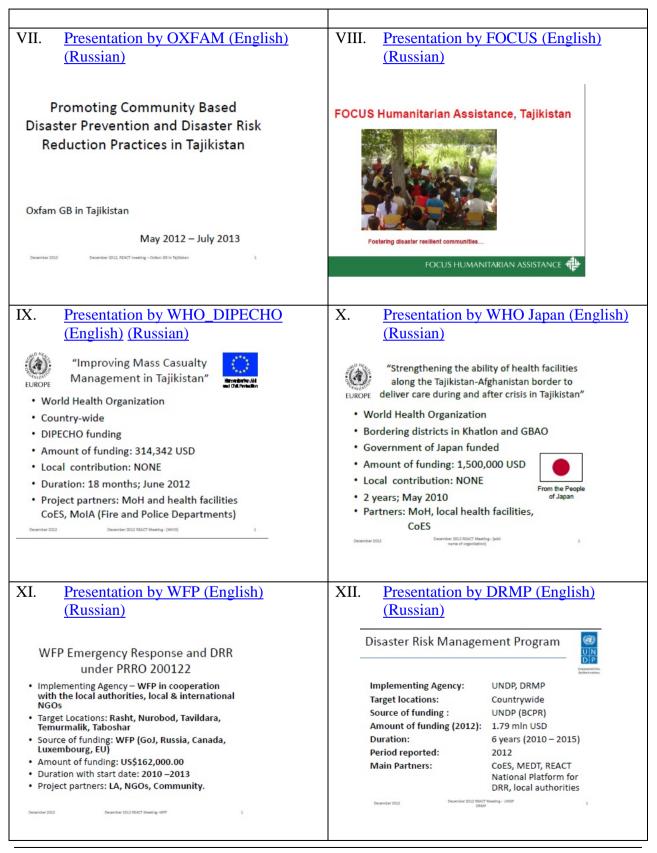
## Annexes

I. <u>Presentation by RCST (English)</u>	II. <u>Presentation by WHH_RH TJK</u>
(Russian)	(English) (Russian)
With the second seco	Remote Geo-hazards Capacity Building and Monitoring Phase-II         • Implementing Agency: Welthungerhilfe/German Agro Action         • Target Locations: Ayni and Panjakent district         • Source of funding: FOCUS/SDC/DFID/WHH         • Amount of funding: 793503,00 USD         • Local contribution: 40880 USD (Labor, in-kind contribution)         • Duration with start date: 24 month, October 1 2011         • Project partners: CoES, Hydromet, Tajikglav geology         • Duration With start date: 2012 EACT Meeting: 100         • Duration with start date: 2013 Comment, Tajikglav         • Project partners: CoES, Hydromet, Tajikglav         • Burding: 2012 EACT Meeting: 101         • Project partners: CoES, Hydromet, Tajikglav         • Burding: 2012 EACT Meeting: 101         • Project partners: CoES, Hydromet, Tajikglav         • Burding: 2012 EACT Meeting: 101         • Project partners: CoES, Hydromet, Tajikglav         • Burding: 2012 EACT Meeting: 104         • Burding: 2012 EACT Meeting: 104         • Burding: 2012 EACT Meeting: 104
(Russian)	(English) (Russian)
Construction of School N 44 in Kulyab District Implementing Agency – UNICEF Target Locations: Kulyab District Source of funding: UNICEF Amount of funding: TJS: 1,846,674 Local contribution: TJS: 50,000 Duration with start date: August 2011- December 2012 Project partners: Khukumat of Kulyab	<ul> <li>Community Participatory Flood Management</li> <li>Implementing Agency – ACTED</li> <li>Target Locations: Khatlon province: Farkhor, Hamadoni, Pyanj, and Shurobad districts</li> <li>Source of funding: Asian Development Bank (Japan Fund For Poverty Reduction)</li> <li>Amount of funding: \$ 3 000 000 USD</li> <li>Local contribution: N/A</li> <li>Duration with start date: Forty (40) months. 18th May 2009</li> <li>Project partners: Red Crescent Society of Tajikistan, CAREC, Ghamkori, and Camp Kuhiston</li> </ul>
union of organization a	Desember 2012 Agen y for Technical Cooperation and 1 Development]
V. <u>Presentation by</u> <u>ACTED_Eng_DIPECHO (English)</u> (Russian)	VI. <u>Presentation by Cesv (English)</u> (Russian)
<ul> <li>Improving Preparedness and Response Abilities to Natural Disasters in Central Asia</li> <li>Implementing Agency – ACTED</li> <li>Implementing Agency – ACTED</li> <li>Sarget Locations: Sugd Oblast (B.Gafurov, J.Rassulov, Isfara Rayons and Batken and Leilek Rayons in Kyrgyzstan)</li> <li>Source of funding: DIPECHO</li> <li>Mount of funding: S58,233 Euro</li> <li>Local contribution: N/A</li> <li>Duration with start date: May 2012 (15 months)</li> <li>Project partners: HelpAge, CESVI, Amal, Red Crescent, CoES</li> </ul>	<image/>

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