



Disaster Management Questionnaire

Tajikistan

Prepared by: UNDP / BCPR
November 2002

Questionnaire completed by: _____
Organization: _____
Address: _____
Country: _____
Telephone: _____
E-mail, Website: _____

Information in Green and bold: Response from the country

Information in Blue and Italic: Information gathered via the internet and other sources

Table of contents

1. GENERAL INFORMATION	3
2. DISASTER PROFILE.....	6
HAZARDS	6
VULNERABILITY/ COMMUNITIES.....	8
3. NATIONAL POLICIES, PLANS AND PROJECTS.....	9
POLICIES.....	9
PROJECTS/ PROGRAMMES.....	9
TRAININGS.....	10
4. GOVERNMENT STRUCTURES:.....	12
RECOMMENDATIONS	15
5. NON-GOVERNMENT STRUCTURE	15
RED CROSS/ CRESCENT OR EQUIVALENT SOCIETY	17
6. UN COUNTRY OFFICE	18
7. MATERIAL AND HUMAN RESOURCES.....	19
EARLY WARNING SYSTEMS	19
RELIEF RESOURCES.....	19
COMMUNICATIONS	21
RECOMMENDATIONS	21
8. FUNDING	22
9. INTERNATIONAL AND NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ORGANIZATIONS.....	22
10. LINKS OUTSIDE THE COUNTRY.....	24
11. STRENGTHS, GAPS, OUTSTANDING NEEDS & REQUIREMENTS	24
12. SOURCES.....	25

1. General Information



Geographic coordinates: 39 00 N, 71 00 E

Area:

total: 143,100 sq km

land: 142,700 sq km

water: 400 sq km

Land boundaries:

total: 3,651 km

border countries: Afghanistan 1,206 km, China 414 km, Kyrgyzstan 870 km, Uzbekistan 1,161 km

Coastline: 0 km (landlocked)

Maritime claims: none (landlocked)

Climate: midlatitude continental, hot summers, mild winters; semiarid to polar in Pamir Mountains

Terrain: Pamir and Alay mountains dominate landscape; western Fergana Valley in north, Kofarnihon and Vakhsh Valleys in southwest

Elevation extremes:

lowest point: Syrdariya 300 m

highest point: Pik Imeni Ismail Samani 7,495 m

Natural resources: hydropower, some petroleum, uranium, mercury, brown coal, lead, zinc, antimony, tungsten

Land use:

arable land: 6%

permanent crops: 0%

permanent pastures: 25%

forests and woodland: 4%

other: 65% (1993 est.)

Irrigated land: 6,390 sq km (1993 est.)

Environment - current issues: inadequate sanitation facilities; increasing levels of soil salinity; industrial pollution; excessive pesticides; part of the basin of the shrinking Aral Sea suffers from severe over-utilization of available water for irrigation and associated pollution

Environment - international agreements:

party to: Biodiversity, Climate Change, Desertification, Environmental Modification, Ozone Layer Protection

signed, but not ratified: none of the selected agreements

Population: 6,440,732 (July 2000 est.)

Population growth rate: 2.12% (2000 est.)

Infant mortality rate: 117.42 deaths/1,000 live births (2000 est.)

Religions: Sunni Muslim 80%, Shi'a Muslim 5%

Languages: Tajik (official), Russian widely used in government and business

Country name:

conventional long form: Republic of Tajikistan

Government type: republic

Capital: Dushanbe

Administrative divisions: 2 oblasts (viloyatho, singular - viloyat) and one autonomous oblast* (viloyati mukhtori); Viloyati Mukhtori Kuhistoni Badakhshoni* (Khorugh - formerly Khorog), Viloyati Khatlon (Qurghonteppa - formerly Kurgan-Tyube), Viloyati Leninobod (Khujand - formerly Leninabad)

note: the administrative center name follows in parentheses

Independence: 9 September 1991 (from Soviet Union)

Economy - overview: Tajikistan has the lowest per capita GDP among the 15 former Soviet republics. Cotton is the most important crop. Mineral resources, varied but limited in amount, include silver, gold, uranium, and tungsten. Industry consists only of a large aluminum plant, hydropower facilities, and small obsolete factories mostly in light industry and food processing. The Tajikistani economy has been gravely weakened by six years of civil conflict and by the loss of subsidies from Moscow and of markets for its products. Tajikistan thus depends on aid from Russia and Uzbekistan and on international humanitarian assistance for much of its basic subsistence needs. Even if the peace agreement of June 1997 is honored, the country faces major problems in integrating refugees and former combatants into the economy. The future of Tajikistan's economy and the potential for attracting foreign investment depend upon stability and continued progress in the peace process.

Tajikistan is the transit route for 65-85 percent of the heroin smuggled out of Afghanistan, the world's largest producer. Some estimates say drugs account for 30% of the economy.

GDP - real growth rate: 2% (1999 est.)

GDP - per capita: purchasing power parity - \$1,020 (1999 est.)

GDP - composition by sector:

agriculture: 34%

industry: 24%

services: 42% (1997)

Inflation rate (consumer prices): 22% (1999 est.)

Industries: aluminum, zinc, lead, chemicals and fertilizers, cement, vegetable oil, metal-cutting machine tools, refrigerators and freezers

Electricity - production: 13.27 billion kWh (1998)

Electricity - production by source:

fossil fuel: 1.51%

hydro: 98.49%

nuclear: 0%

other: 0% (1998)

Agriculture - products: cotton, grain, fruits, grapes, vegetables; cattle, sheep, goats

Freedom House characterized Tajikistan as "not free"

Economy grew by 10% in the year 2001

83% of small enterprises are private

60% of population work in the Agriculture sector

Restricted ties with Uzbekistan

80% of population below poverty line

Debt 129% of the GDP: \$1.2 billion

Water and sanitation structures, health services and social welfare are highly dysfunctional or non-existent.

Communicable diseases such as malaria, TB, HIV/AIDS, anthrax and brucellosis has been noted in recent years

2. Disaster profile

Hazards

- Complete the attached database regarding natural disasters, industrial accidents and population displacements, which occurred between the years 1990 to 2002.

Year	Total Events	Total Killed	Total Affected	Drought/famines			Earthquakes			Epidemics			Floods		
				Events	Killed	Affected	Events	Killed	Affected	Events	Killed	Affected	Events	Killed	Affected
2001	4	1	70,685	1	-	67,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2,190
2000	2	-	3,017,000	1	-	3,000,000	1	-	17,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
1999	3	30	11,092	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	200	1	27	9,392
1998	3	68	44,890	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	57	44,890
1997	2	208	15,618	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	168	15,618	-	-	-
1996	2	32	183,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	32	3,500	1	-	180,000
1995	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1994	1	-	6,051	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	6,051
1993	1	5	75,357	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	5	75,357
1992	3	1,601	63,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1,346	63,500
1991	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1990	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

- What are the impacts of most damaging hazards occurring in the country, on communities, infrastructure, environment etc?

DROUGHT / WATER MANAGEMENT

- 2001: Worse drought in 75 years, wheat harvest (the main crop) was less than 18% than the previous year and 36% lower than in 1999.
- Famine warnings: An ongoing structural food deficit exists in Tajikistan
- Irrigation volumes have been reduced by as much as 50 per cent.
- Water management is the problem rather than water supply
- Water management could be improved by: (i) irrigation rehabilitation, where economically viable; (ii) rain-fed, livestock and non-agricultural technologies, where irrigation is not economically viable; (iii) user charges for irrigation water; and (iv) reform of irrigation management. A poverty-alleviation strategy initiated by the government targets restoration of

irrigation and drainage systems.
 There are plans to introduce Water Pricing

- Regional agreement on water sharing
- Possible establishment of Water Users' Association

FLOODS

- Floods are more devastating and result in greater loss of life in valleys in the mountainous parts of the country than in the southern plains where the threat is to cash crops and export earnings rather than people directly.
- Flash flood risk:
 - Upper reaches of the Bartang Valley under Usoi dam
 - Upper reaches of Vanch valley below the Medvezhiy glacier

LAND/MUD SLIDES

- Most frequent causes of localized damage
- 170 dangerous sites
- the government has adapted a policy of resettling people from such locations to safer places,; few families have moved.

SAREZ

- Created in 1911, caused by an earthquake in the Pamir Mountain Range which blocked the Murghab River Valley. The landslide buried the Usoi village with its inhabitants
- Located at an altitude of over 3200m, with a height of 550 to 650 and length of 2 km.
- The lake surface is 50m blow the lowest point on the crest of the Usoi dam
- Rising of 20 centimeter per year
- A strong earthquake will generate an enormous wave which would overtop the natural dam.
- The generated flood could affect up to 5 million people living along the Bartag, Pyandhz and Amu Darya rivers, a path traversing Tajikistan, Afghanistan, Uzbekistan, and Turkmenistan.

EARTHQUAKES

- A substantial and ever-present threat in many parts of the country and to a hig proportion of the population.
- The considerable earthquake risk facing Dushanbe has received little attention.
- Seismic studies and monitoring have been totally disrupted since the independence.

- How are risks identified and expressed? – reports, database, maps, GIS, etc?

	Databases	Maps	GIS	Other
Earthquakes				
Floods				
Drought				
Slide/Avalanche				
Epidemics				
...				

- What organizations keep records of past disasters?
An information management system for disaster response management is being developed for MES-CD by Focus
 - Earthquakes:
 - Floods:
 - Drought:
 - Slide/ Avalanches:
 - Epidemics:
 - Other:

Vulnerability/ Communities

- Complete the attached database regarding the type and level of disaster risk and vulnerability in the districts of your country.
 - *Vulnerability high both in urban and rural areas.*
 - *Data available*
- Are villages (rural areas) that prone to disaster identified?
- What major historic infrastructures are likely to be affected by future disasters? What actions have been taken to reduce the risk?
- Are there communities that organize themselves to monitor potential disasters? (e.g. monitoring river levels)

e.g. 1

Name of Community:

Type of Risk: *Flood*

Actions Taken: *In many flood-prone areas, villagers organize themselves, or are organized by the local Jamoat, to maintain a 24-hour watch on river levels and embankments. If danger threatens the whole village is alerted using shouting, horns, even gunfire.*

- What is the level of awareness of disaster risk factors at the community level?
- How ready are communities to understand official warnings and react?
- What percentages of vulnerable areas have evacuation plans/maps?
 - *Many district emergency and evacuation commissions are not well prepared: their 'plans' exist only on paper and their ability to deal with an exceptional crisis is limited. From the visits and enquiries made it appears that: Evacuation plans comprise tabulated lists of the numbers of people, animals and, in some cases, other assets that are in -- and might have to move from -- flood-prone locations, but in only a few cases is it apparent that the evacuation routes to be followed have been defined and whether transport will be able to be provided.*
 - *Sarez disaster has developed an evacuation plan/map for settlements:*
 - Preparedness for an eventual Sarez Lake disaster*
 - *the identification with each community of a safe haven above the expected level of the flood wave;*
 - *the improvement of access paths to those safe havens*
 - *the provision of caches of survival items*

- familiarise the communities with the process of rapid evacuation, and the formation and training of local rescue teams.
- This has been completed in the upper Bartang valley and is continuing in villages further downstream
- A major challenge will be to assure the maintenance of the caches of survival items including the rotation/replacement of perishable items

3. National policies, plans and projects

Policies

- Is there a national disaster management policy, act or related legislations? Specify.
 - *A law on Emergency Situations and Civil Defense (1994), stating the responsibilities of all ministries*
 - *The necessary legislative basis exists for monitoring and responding, but emphasize wartime civil defence more than natural disasters.*
- Are there national disaster management plans and procedures? Specify.

Projects/ Programmes

- List the past, current and pipeline projects in disaster management sector, specifying the owners (U.N., the World Bank, Gov...) and the executors of the projects (Provincial Gov. NGOs...):
 - **Lake Sarez Mitigation project (Tajikistan)(LSRMP)**
 - *World Bank, The government of Switzerland, the Agha Khan Development Network, USAID; Activities carried out by Focus Humanitarian Assistance*
 - *Outburst flood from Lake Sarez and other frequent natural hazards such as mudslides, rockfalls, avalanches and seasonal floods, could affect up to 5 million people living along the Bartang, Pyandhz, and Amu Darya rivers, a path traversing Tajikistan, Afghanistan, Uzbekistan, and Turkmenistan; LSRMP focuses on the most urgent set of measures to minimize the hazard. I.e. installation of a monitoring system linked to an early warning system to alert the most vulnerable communities of floods, training communities in use and maintenance of the early warning system, raising awareness of vulnerable communities, developing agreements among local villager, community organizations and government authorities on disaster management procedures and responsibilities organizing inter-village relations; This project will prepare maps of likely flooding, identify safe-havens for each vulnerable village, and establish evacuation routes using Geographic Information Systems (GIS), Global Positioning System (GPS) technology, flood route modeling*
 - *US\$4.3 million (\$470000 for institutional strengthening of Sarez Agency by the World Bank)*
 - *World Bank: Rural Infrastructure Rehabilitation \$20million, to increase water supply and efficiency in the irrigation channels, Institutional capacity building for improved land and water resources management, establishment of Water Users' Association*

- *USAID: Environmental Health: Reduced environmental risks to public health; more specifically the Aral Sea Program; strategy: water and energy management, infectious disease control*
 - *The Office of Foreign Disaster Assistance has given disaster grants and has had a presence in Tajikistan since October 2001.*
 - *USAID/OFDA and Focus are discussing a proposed 3-year regional project which would examine seismic risks in Dushanbe*
- Are there any disaster awareness and public information projects or programmes being undertaken in the country?
- *Refer to Lake Sarez Mitigation project*

Trainings

- What is the disaster management training strategy and/or plan of the country with regards to disaster management?
- *The MES-CD endeavors, with very limited means, to provide disaster/civil-defence training.*
- Has disaster management training been undertaken in the country? Is so what which organization (s)? What form of training has been utilized and who has been the audience?
- *The training for regional rescue teams organized by Focus and Mercy Corps appears to have been effective and much appreciated by the trainees. There is not yet any long-term strategy for the continuation and extension of such training.*
 - *Some group training has been organized for chiefs of the various services in a district.*
 - *Civil defence training continues in secondary schools, but using old (cold war) curricula.*
 - *Emergency/civil defence training is provided by MES-CD for the Chairmen and for the Deputy Chairmen of Khukumats and Jamoats.*
 - *Some MES-CD staff have received training in Japan, and 7 regional rescue teams have recently been trained in programmes organized by international NGOs:*
 - *1 team -- in Khorog -- trained by Focus (funded by USAID) for rescue in mountain areas;*
 - *6 teams (20-30 persons per team) trained, tested and certified in disaster preparedness and mitigation as well as specific rescue techniques appropriate for floods, slides and earthquakes.*
 - *International standards for disaster assistance were presented and discussed by a group of government, international organization and NGO personnel at a workshop in Dushanbe in July 2001.*

Type of Training	Audience	Trainer

- Where are the training centers located?
 - *Training for non-MES-CD personnel is provided by the staff of 6 CD training : Dushanbe, Khojand, Kurgan-Tyube, Kulyab, Karategin and Pendzhekent.*
 - *The 'national' centre in Dushanbe organizes national-level training, helps to define the materials for use in all CD training activities*
 - *The RCST has recently-produced training materials, covering a variety of topics including disaster preparedness.*
 - *Several of the centres have separate sites at which practical rescue training can be (used to be) organized.*
 - *Poorly equipped*

- Is there training at the community level?
 - *RCST is initiating a modest community level disaster mitigation programme in a few areas prone to land/mud slides.*
 - *A number of communities have received training in disaster preparedness and mitigation from Focus.*
 - *Communities have been helped to analyse their own vulnerability to disasters and to decide on measures to reduce that vulnerability.*
 - *Workshops and summer camp for children*
 - *Low levels of learning recall among people who are preoccupied with acute economic problems.*
 - *There is little being done at the present to educate the population about the considerable risk of earthquake; Dos and Don'ts during an earthquake are available from many countries and could rapidly be translated.*

- **Recommendations:**
 - *There is an important capacity at regional level. The challenge will be to maintain the readiness of these teams and to extend similar training and competency testing to other MES-CD staff at all levels*
 - *MES-CD should concentrate on training its own personnel and on organizing exercises for all services together at district and regional levels.*
 - *DP training for managers and technicians in other departments should be specific to their particular responsibilities.*
 - *Establish a Disaster Preparedness and Training Steering Group might include representatives of the Ministries of Interior, Health, Education, Water Resources and Agriculture, DEES, RPCU-LCND, RCST, UN and a designated representative of NGOs.*
 - *Once the disaster information management system has been defined, draw up a project to provide an appropriate computer, the software and training and establish facilities for the transmission of email messages via HF radio.*

Project proposal:

Phase I -- Basic training for new MES-CD district officers

- DP training needs assessment for MES-CD district officers
- Develop curricula, training materials and exercises
- Deliver the training to approximately 60 new district officers and about 60 regional-level officers
- Prepare a concise DP handbook for MES-CD

Phase II -- Development of a DP training strategy

- DP training needs assessment for MES-CD staff at regional and national levels
- Prepare up-dated curricula for training
- Draw up specifications for practical exercises for district emergency commissions
- Review the DP/emergency management training needs for managers and technicians in other departments.
- Prepare a 3-year training strategy taking account of expected turnover of personnel.

Phase III -- Implementation of the training strategy

- Provide training equipment and materials for an appropriate number of MES-CD training centres.
- Prepare training materials and exercises, and trainers' guides
- Develop specific, locally-relevant training exercises
- Provide relevant disaster preparedness (DP) training, and information on simple mitigation measures, in secondary schools
- Intensify RCST First Aid training for Red Crescent volunteers
- Include DP and mitigation as integral parts of community-level development activities whenever feasible.
- Learn from the experience of other countries (e.g. Nepal) in local-level flood/landslide mitigation.
- Translate and distribute posters on what to do to protect yourself during an earthquake
- Develop a new DP curriculum for simple mitigation

4. Government structures:

- What is the structure/ organigram for disaster management in the country? What is the number of personnel in each organization/ agency?
- For schematic outline, refer to original text: "Disaster Preparedness in Tajikistan"
- Ministry of Emergency Situations and Civil Defense (MES-CD), established in 1999, at national, regional and district level → First Deputy Minister → Mr. Abdurakhim Radjabov, Ms. Shakhnoza Khaidarova
- A Republican Project Coordination Unit for the Liquidation of the Consequences of Natural Disasters, oversees implementation of projects, disaster prevention/ mitigation, no operational role
- Civil defense services in all the regions, over 50 personnel
- GAPS: The structure appears to be particularly complex and fragmented. They reinforce decentralization but effectively prevent the transfer/ rotation of staff between districts and regions.
- Current regulations recognize five categories of emergency situation:
 - i. Object (economic entity) emergency
 - ii. District/rayon emergency
 - iii. Regional/oblast emergency
 - iv. National/republican emergency
 - v. Boundary emergency

- List all of governmental organizations related to disaster management?

	Mitigation	Preparedness	Relief	Reconstruction
National				
Regional				
Provincial				
District				

- *Organizations primarily involved in responding:*
 - *the Khukumat chairmen and emergency commissions at all levels;*
 - *the MES-CD;*
 - *other ministries in their areas of technical responsibility and competence;*
 - *individual enterprises and entities such as collective farms;*
 - *the RCST; NGOs and the international organizations present in Tajikistan.*

- *At national level the State Commission for Emergency Situations is responsible to respond to emergencies and to coordinate*
- *Responsibility for emergency preparedness and response at district (rayon) and regional (oblast) levels rests with the Chairmen of the Khukumats*
- *Commissions on emergency situations and on evacuation and the maintenance of production (1993) at national (state), regional (oblast) and district (rayon) levels*
- *Department of Ecology and Emergency Situations (DEES), as secretariat to the national commission in emergencies; Research and evaluation in relation to disaster risks and measures to reduce and combat those risks is the responsibility of various governmental committees, the Geology department and scientific institutes, coordinated by the DEES, but is severely limited at present due to the lack of resources*
- *Sarez Agency*
- *The Usoi Department*
- *The Territory and Population Protection Department*
- *Interstate Council for the Aral Sea*
- *Sustainable Development Commission*

- Is there a national disaster management office/ ministry or a national disaster response mechanism? Specify
 - Yes

- What are the functions of the office/ministry?
 - **The Ministry of Emergency Situations and Civil Defence (MES-CD)** *has a range of functions in relation to protecting the population and economic assets during emergencies in both peace time and war time. They include:*
 - *Identifying Economic assets at risk, and establishing arrangements for forecasting and warning;*
 - *Ensuring adequate design and engineering standards in construction projects; approval of construction projects*
 - *Providing civil defence training*

- *Organizing and managing rescue teams, and communications in emergency situations;*
 - *Assessing requirements for humanitarian assistance and assuring the delivery*
 - *Organizing and training civil defence forces*
 - *Rescuing the victims and the delivery of relief assistance for the first few days*
 - *Monitoring risks in general and advising relevant authorities of particular risks and measures to be taken*
- Does the above office handle all types of disasters (natural and technological)?
 - *No assessment has been made of the arrangements or capacities to respond to chemical/industrial accidents.*
 - Is the office in charge of disaster management a military force/formation?
 - *MES-CD is established as a military force/formation*
 - What are the criteria for recruitment in the offices of disaster management? (Military ranks...)
 - *Non-military civil defence (CD) groups still exist from Soviet times in some establishments and settlements.*
 - Is there transfer/ rotation of staff between districts and regions?
 - What are the functions of the provincial and local authorities in disaster management? (e.g. Evacuation)
 - *a small-scale disaster is expected to be dealt with at the level of the 'object' concerned*
 - *Resources at the regions and districts are so limited. Regional structures have only recently been strengthened and many of their staff have received little or no training to date.*
 - Which governmental entity has the mandate of assisting during a disaster?
 - Army
 - Fire fighters
 - Police: *Little use is made of the resources of the police.*
 - How are various sectors such as (agriculture, health, infrastructure, education, Water resources, Interior) engaged in risk management issues?
 - *Current regulations make clear the responsibilities of various ministries to take action within their own spheres of technical responsibility (e.g. Water Resource for flood control structures, Agriculture for the protection of crops).*
 - *There are Civil defense focal points in all other ministries and in organizational units (factories...)*
 - *Other ministries' disaster preparedness arrangements have not been assessed.*

- How is the ministry of health organized for preparedness?
 - The **Ministry of Health**, a Republican Medical Center for Emergencies with 20 beds, and 38 personnel on call in 5 specialisms: epidemiology, sanitation and hygiene, toxicology, radiology and disinfection. WHO is seeking funds (\$105,000) to provide technical and material support for emergency preparedness.
- What ministry is in charge of maintaining law and order during disaster?
 - *Ministry of Interior*
- What entity coordinates the actions of all of the ministries?
 - *In response to a disaster, local khukumat coordinate the response of different entities*
- Is there a published overview to ensure a common understanding of the precise roles of and inter-relationships between different bodies (ministries, NGOs, Offices, ...)?
 - *There are no published overview to ensure a common understanding of the precise roles of and inter-relationships between different bodies including the MES-CD, the Khukumats and the emergency commissions at regional and district levels.*
 - *Frameworks for cooperation between the MES-CD, the Red Crescent Society and NGOs exist.*

Recommendations

- *Emphasize preparedness for natural and technological disasters.*
- *Prepare charts, outlining who does what in disaster prevention, mitigation, preparedness and response.*
- *Define the tasks to be fulfilled by regional and district MES-CD teams and the support they need from the national level.*
- *Include the police more fully in support of response to warnings and disasters at district level and below.*
- *Reinforce cooperation between the MES-CD and the Red Crescent Society*
- *Use the REACT framework/model to coordinate agencies' initiatives in and assistance to disaster preparedness and mitigation.*
- *Include a representative of the NGOs present in a district in the district commission on emergency situations.*

5. Non-government structure

- Identify NGOs, international organizations, etc working in any aspect of disaster management:
 - *A Rapid Emergency Assessment and Coordination Team (REACT) has recently been established bringing together a number of key international organizations (UNICEF, WFP, WHO and IFRC), NGOs (Focus, Global Partners, Merlin, Mercy Corps and MSF), the RCST and the MES-CD. The REACT mechanism is intended primarily to assure the rapid deployment of a joint assessment team*
 - *assess requirements for international assistance of needs*
 - *assist in coordinating the international response.*
 - *Identification of high risk areas*

- *Develop operational mechanisms for rapid response*
- *Coordinate international support to local level prevention/ mitigation activities as well as preparedness*

▪ **National NGOs:**

Name	Area of Work	No. of Personnel	Location of Work
<i>Fidokor 93 Karl Marx Street, Dushanbe fax: 210302</i>	<i>Render assistance to vulnerable groups: refugees, internally displaced persons, victims of disaster, poor families</i>		

▪ **International NGOs/ Organizations:**

Name	Nationality	Area of Work	Location of Work

▪ **Universities and Geo-Physical Institutions:**

Name	Area of Work	No. of Personnel	Location of Work
<i>Tajikistan Land and Water Resources Management Institutes to be established by WB</i>			
<i>Tajikistan University of Agricultural Sciences</i>			

▪ **Other**

Name	Area of Work	No. of Personnel	Location of Work

- Identify Financial and regulatory instruments
 - Insurance sector (level of engagement)
 - Building codes / bylaws

Government committee on Construction and Architecture is meeting to define a new approach to ensuring anti-seismic standards in construction.
- What is the nature of liaison between governmental disaster management entities with the academic of the national disaster management institutions?
- What is the framework of cooperation between the ministry in charge of disaster management, the Red Crescent and the NGOs?
See React

Red Cross/ Crescent or equivalent Society

Red Crescent Society of Tajikistan (RCST)

- *Headquarters in Dushanbe*
- *Has 4 regional branches and 65 local branches across the country*
- *Society has a programme to strengthen branches throughout the country*
- *Relation between MED-CD and RCST*
 - *Inform each other of measures taken for preparedness*
 - *the government to include RCST in the commissions for emergency situations at all levels;*
 - *the RCST to establish reserve stocks, identify vulnerable groups in the population and provide emergency humanitarian assistance to injured/affected people;*
 - *collaboration in creating rapid-response teams, preparation of guidelines*

- *Leadership*
 - *Leading body is a congress convened once every five years*
 - *The elected president and vice presidents perform day to day leadership of the RCST*

- *Human Resources*
 - *59 staff at its headquarters, 70 staff in its regional branches*
 - *3500 volunteers*
 - *339 primary organizations*

- *Financial resources*
 - *Expenditure: CHF 13.9 million*

- *Material resources*
 - *Five regional disaster preparedness warehouses with stock that includes mattresses, blankets, tents and hygiene parcels*

- *Organization / planning*
 - *Strategic shift from a focus on relief programmes towards the general strengthening of its organizational capacity*
 - *Relief operations are systematically being used as opportunities for longer term development. E.g. 2000 drought emergency operation which helped to strengthen volunteer base*

- *Activities*

Disaster preparedness, response and relief

- *Aim of meeting the victims' immediate needs rapidly in 80% of all disasters*
- *Because of the frequency of natural disasters in Tajikistan, disaster impact assessment, beneficiary selection and registration and relief distribution and monitoring*
- *Response capacity (i.e. preparedness): focusing on first aid and public health (especially water and sanitation) and community-based food security and disaster mitigation activities*
- *Code of Conduct for the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement and NGOs in Disaster Response makes it clear that relief has a duty "to reduce future vulnerabilities to disaster "*

- *Improving food availability in drought areas;*
 - *Ensuring target groups have seeds to plant next year;*
 - *Improving water systems through food-for-work activities;*
 - *Strengthening community health education;*
 - *Increasing quality of drinking water through chlorination of shallow wells;*
 - *Giving access to drinking water through new pumps;*
 - *Strengthening local disaster response and preparedness capacities.*
- *In Tajikistan, International Federation and national society staff have piloted the BPI methodology since 1999 to build a question guide for use by field assessment teams preparing drought response.*

1. *Context analysis*
2. *Aid programme description*
3. *Impact identification*
4. *Options*
5. *Repeat the analysis*

BPI (the Better Programming Initiative) developed by International Federation of Red Cross and Crescent Societies

Health

- *Community based health problems and first aid activities implemented by local red crescent branches*

Response to Afghan crisis

The RCST to develop the following 7 as resource centres Dushanbe, Khojand, Ainy, Kurgan-Tyube, Kulyab, Khorog and Vanch

- Is there a Red Crescent or an equivalent entity in the country?
- What is the structure/ organigram of the Red Cross/ Crescent?
- What are the functions of the Red Crescent?
 - Establish reserve stocks
 - Identify vulnerable groups in the population
 - Provide emergency humanitarian assistance to injured/ affected people
 - collaboration with the government in creating rapid-response teams
- How many branches of the Red Crescent are there? Where are they located?
- Is the Red Crescent responsible for operation in any other countries?
- How are the RC volunteers trained?
- Refer to section 6 for Relief Inventory of RC.

6. UN Country Office

- List of UN offices in the country:
- Is there an effective UN Disaster Management Team?
- How is coordination between different agencies is done for disaster mitigation, relief and reconstruction?
 - *The **UN agencies** and international NGOs have a contingency plan for the provision of initial international assistance in the event of a disaster/ humanitarian emergency (including epidemic outbreak of disease).*

7. Material and human resources

- Is there an information management system for disaster response management? What organization manages the system?

Early Warning Systems

- What early warning systems are in place? Where?
 - Flood:
 - **Sarez lake:** *The recently-established system of monitoring at the Usoi dam with solar-powered HF radio links to the first seven villages and the district headquarters, and trained personnel in all these locations, provides a good warning system for the upper Bartang valley. The ongoing LSRMP is studying the lead times for the arrival of an eventual flood wave at locations further down the Bartang valley and in the Panj valley and will be making recommendations for specific warning arrangements*
 - *Medvezhiy glacier: There is no way of warning the downstream villages if and when after a lake has formed, the glacier should break and give rise to a flash flood. Medvezhiy exists only at intervals of several (10-14) years. A high degree of monitoring is needed during that period.*
 - Drought:
 - Other
- What organization is responsible for disaster warning? (e.g. flood)
 - *Flood: Hydrometeorology Department to the President's*

Relief Resources

- Identify human resources available for disaster management in the country

	Red Crescent	Govern.		
Search & Rescue Personnel (FTE)				
Relief volunteers				
Emergency doctors				
Disaster management trainers:				
Logistics officers				
Meteorology experts				
Heavy machinery operators:				

- Identify materials available for disaster management in the country (for different organizations : RC, WFP,)

	Red Crescent	WFP	NGOs	MES-CD
Immediate relief for x persons			10,000	
Immediate relief of x	24h		1 month	

hours				
Ready-to-eat food		Own fleet		
# of tents				
# of cars				
# of Bulldozers				
# of Excavators				
# of Trucks		Own fleet		
# of Helicopters				
Sufficient Fuel				
Suffieient spare parts				

- *The MES-CD has small stocks of tents and other relief items in Dushanbe and some regions, but no food or medicines. The RCST has similar stocks, mainly in Dushanbe but also with small quantities at regional level. It aims to be able to meet the immediate relief needs of people for the first 24 hours. The MoH has very limited stocks of medical supplies.*
- *Several international organizations and NGOs: 10,000 displaced people for at least 1 month*
- *WFP has stocks of bulk food in the country, and in neighboring countries, Attention may need to be given to assuring the ability to deliver ready-to-eat food items for distribution in the first few days following a major earthquake.*
- *At present, there appear to be large -- sufficient -- numbers of such units (Bulldozers, excavators and trucks), and competent operators, in all districts. Current constraints relate to the funds available to pay for fuel and spare parts.*
- *Fuel, spare parts and stone to reinforce embankments when needed are all available locally, but purchases are often constrained, or delayed, by inadequate funds.*
- *Army would assist in providing some heavy equipment when needed for response to peacetime emergencies.*

- Warehousing facilities

	Red Crescent	WFO	
# of Warehouses			
Location and Size			

- What ministry is responsible to arrange transport to meet emergencies? (e.g. transportation to safe areas)
 - *The Ministry of Transport is generally responsible for arranging transport to meet emergency.*
 - *Shortage of funds also sometimes inhibits arranging transport for rescue teams. Helicopters, when required, have to be rented at commercial rates (\$1,000 per hour).*
- What are the capacities to respond to chemical/ industrial accidents?

Recommendations

- *Regularly review the stock of functioning heavy equipment in or near all high-risk areas*
- *Ensure that small stocks of read-to-eat food items are available for use in exceptional cases*

- *Arrange for the logistic and engineering capacity of the army*

Communications

- How are the warnings transmitted to officials and to the population? (Channels of dissemination)
 - *Information generally gets through fairly quickly when necessary, either through the MES-CD (the formal channel) or directly from Khukumats to the President's Office (sometimes more rapid).*
 - *Flood warnings are delivered by the Hydrometeorology Department to the President's Office and key ministries including the MES-CD which is responsible to communicate them to the Khukumats in the regions and districts concerned*
 - *Present arrangements are inadequate to ensure effective rapid dissemination.*
- What are the means of communications? (e.g. HF radio, normal phone lines). How dependable are these communication means?
 - *Communication between MESCD Warning Center and 3 regional and 11 district headquarters assured by HF radio.*
 - *With other districts: unreliable telephone lines.*
 - *Communications with most district headquarters depend on telephones and post-office telegraph services*
 - *A few have been received recently from aid agencies:*
 - *The Ministry of Health (MoH) has radios at regional level and in Kulyab.*
- Is public radio/T.V. used to broadcast disaster warnings?
 - *Radio-Tajikistan is not presently used to disseminate flood warnings.*
- Do all high risk areas have a HF radio?
- Are there radios in electrical sub-stations, water pumping stations, meteorology and hydrology posts, etc...
 - *A limited number of electricity sub-stations, water pumping stations, and meteorology and hydrology posts still have functioning radios remaining from Soviet times.*
- Can all frequencies turn into a common UN security channel in case of a security alert (common disaster frequency)?
 - *All ministries have their own frequencies*
 - *They may all tune into the common UN security channel in case of a security alert*
- Is there coordination between radio frequencies of different offices/ organizations during disaster?
 - *It appears that no agreements exist for other ministries to communicate messages for the MES-CD (or vice versa) in case of an emergency.*

Recommendations

- *Improve inter-district radio communication capacity for emergency purposes (see chapter 6 below).*
- *Broadcast flood warnings on Radio-Tajikistan.*
- *Identify towns and villages which are particularly flood prone*

- *Possibility of setting up a self financing HF radio communication in the villages occasionally*
- *Cost effective option:*
 - *To assure a minimum adequate fixed communication network*
 - *To meet the need for temporary additional communications facilities in a disaster affected area.*
- *Identify the headquarters of high risk districts where neither the MES_CD nor the MoI has reliable HF radio communications at present*
- *A Common disaster frequency*
- *Draw up a specific project and budget to provide*

8. Funding

- What has been the impact of disaster in the country during the past 5 years? (GDP, development)
- Average budget of the government per year allocated for:
 - Mitigation:
 - Preparedness:
 - Relief:
 - Reconstruction:
- Average cost of disaster to the government per year?
 - Relief
 - Reconstruction
- Is the national disaster office and/ or programme fully funded by the government? What is its budget?
- What are the sources of funding for emergency responses and relief programmes?
- What role do international financial (lending) institutions play?

9. International and national assistance organizations

- What are the existing international and regional operational supports?

The international support (humanitarian and development) community in Tajikistan is represented by UN Agencies, NGOs, the Red Cross & Red Crescent movement, bilateral organizations, financial institutions and donors. Many of them support activities

- *World Bank largest donor*
- *ADB*
- *US largest bilateral donor*
- *Japan second bilateral donor*
- Have national organizations been established to bring together key stakeholders of disaster management? Eg. REACT, what are their functions?

- **REACT (Rapid Emergency Assessment Coordination Team) has been established in April 2001 with the following objectives: to assist the Government, in particular the Ministry of Emergency Situations, and the UN agencies and NGOs involved in disaster response activities in identifying urgent needs for disaster relief assistance and to facilitate a timely and appropriate response by the international community. Its functions include:**
 - **Identification of the potential risk areas and evaluation of the threat;**
 - **Maintain readiness for immediate site deployment in case of natural and/or man-made disaster;**
 - **Undertaking rapid on-site assessment;**
 - **Assistance to national institutions (MES, NRCS) in undertaking responsibilities to mobilize response teams and develop operational and implementation mechanisms;**
 - **Advice to the HC and other members of the international community on appropriate ways of meeting the urgent relief needs;**
 - **Coordination of issues related to assessment and emergency relief response operations.**

During the course of 2001-2002 REACT has practically demonstrated its high efficiency and has been acknowledged by both national and international institutions involved in disaster management.

- What entity coordinates international response?
 - **The interagency coordination functions lay on OCHA field office in Dushanbe and limit to humanitarian activities, but do not exclude approaches to sustain steady transition from humanitarian phase to development. The sector and thematic coordination is also maintained by the leading UN agencies. In addition, the recently established Aid Coordination Unit under the President of Tajikistan monitors and coordinates all the international aid routed to Tajikistan.**
- Do programmes and procedures exist for mutual assistance between neighboring jurisdictions?
 - **Such programmes exist and this practice showed that activities coordination of different stakeholders is vital for the sake of reaching vulnerable groups and provision of assistance to them. Consolidated Inter-Agency Appeals Process (CAP) is an example of real humanitarian response mutually agreed between UN, international agencies and NGOs.**

- How can the collaboration between various players be enhanced?
- **The collaboration between various players could and must be enhanced in order to facilitate capacity building initiatives developed for the national disaster preparedness institutions. It is within the UN agencies' mandate to ensure that the Government creates its own capacity to respond to natural disasters and to develop and assume coordination structures. There is a number of mechanisms (CHAP, monitoring matrix implementation of which can further enhance collaboration within national institutions and international aid community.**
- What has been the country's experience with the provision and receipt of international assistance?

10. Links outside the country

- Identify any organizations outside the country that Government and/or NGOs have links with in terms of disaster management; Determine the nature of those links
- Are there any relevant international/ regional agreements relating to any aspect of disaster management:
 - Watershed / flood management protocols:
 - Customs agreements
 - Transit of relief materials to other countries
- [Recent agreement among the states of the CIS for seismic monitoring network](#)
- How can collaboration between the government and external players be enhanced?
- What role has regional cooperation played to date in disaster management in the country?

11. Strengths, gaps, outstanding needs & requirements

- What are the strengths and the challenges for disaster preparedness and prevention in the country?
- What are seen as gaps, outstanding needs and requirements for effective disaster management in the country and in the region?
 - *GAP: There is need for an overall training strategy and for increased coordination and collaboration between MES-CD and others to ensure the development and use of effective, practical training methods and materials, and the efficient use of resources in providing training for the various target groups*
 - *GAPS: Current Emphasis: Civil defense rather than disaster management;*
 -
- What needs to be strengthened?
- Are there ways in which the country can assist other countries in the region?

- ❑ What are the gaps in international co-operation and support in risk assessment and disaster preparedness and response?
- ❑ What situations are likely to require international support?
- ❑ Is the country able to make appropriate use of external assistance and support?

12. Sources

<http://travel.state.gov/tajikistan.html>

<http://web.worldbank.org/WBSITE/EXTERNAL/NEWS/0,,contentMDK:20012488~menuPK:34465~pagePK:34370~piPK:34424~theSitePK:4607,00.html>

<http://www.bousai.go.jp/kyoryoku/unisdr/020124menberlist.html>

<http://www.usaid.gov/pubs/cp98/eni/countries/tj.htm>

<http://www.usaid.gov/country/ee/tj/>

http://www.usaid.gov/hum_response/ofda/00annual/sarez.html

<http://www.ifrc.org/publicat/wdr2001/chapter6.asp>

<http://geography.about.com/library/cia/blctajikistan.htm>

<http://www.cango.net.kg/db/navigate.asp?Country=4>