



UNITED NATIONS OFFICE FOR THE COORDINATION OF HUMANITARIAN AFFAIRS



UNDAC Mission Disaster Response Preparedness in Tajikistan

March 12-27, 2006

Executive Summary

Upon the request of the Government of Tajikistan, the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) in Geneva fielded a United Nations Disaster Assessment and Coordination (UNDAC) mission to Tajikistan from 11 to 28 March 2006, to assess the national capacity to respond to large scale natural and environmental emergencies which could overwhelm the existing coping mechanisms and would require additional international assistance. The team carried out its activities under the auspices of the UN Resident Coordinator in Tajikistan.

The UNDAC team was composed of experts with a wide range of experience in the field of disaster management and emergency response. The team worked closely with the Ministry of Emergency Situations (MoES), other relevant national organizations, as well as UN agencies, non-governmental organizations and donors present in Tajikistan.

The review was carried out at several complementary levels of the Government structure, and in parallel at various territorial levels. Members of the UNDAC team visited Garm, Khorog, Khujand, Kulyab and Kurban Tube, where they met with administrations, agencies and organisations at regional, district and community levels, discussed to gain an understanding of the situation and review its disaster response capacity.

There is vast experience in responding to a variety of disasters in Tajikistan. The country is prone to a wide spectrum of disasters, including earthquakes, floods, mudflows, landslides, avalanches, environmental and technological emergencies.

MoES and its local offices are composed of dedicated personnel. MoES is a relatively young ministry and involved in a wide range of disaster management initiatives with international organizations. The basic legislation is in place. Major elements and structures of disaster management and response exist. However, many of these elements are disjointed, and do not form a single streamlined system as desired by the Government. There is a need for a unified contingency planning, effective coordination between different ministries, appropriate equipment, up to date and systematic training, and public education and awareness programmes.

The UNDAC report covers various issues related to disaster response preparedness, including the legal framework, organisational structures, response capacities and procedures and coordination mechanisms. It provides recommendations on contingency planning, aspects dealing with education, training, and public awareness, warning and alert procedures, the integration of international aid, and other disaster management matters.

It should be noted that the current state of preparedness is limited to cope with medium to large-scale disasters. In the majority of provinces and at the local level, the response capacity is almost symbolic in terms of logistics, contingency stocks, communication, rapid response teams and financial resources.

In case of a major emergency, the absence of close links with the international disaster response community would create important obstacles for a prompt and efficient assistance. At present, there are no formal procedures to receive and integrate international assistance providers into national disaster relief efforts in case of a large-scale natural disaster. In this context, the national emergency

services would be overwhelmed, and will not be able to meet the operational demands.

The UNDAC Team endeavoured to producing practical and feasible recommendations; taking into account internationally accepted best practices and tailor them to Tajikistan's particular conditions, see *Annex I*.

The report includes recommendations designed to sharpen disaster preparedness, upgrade national, regional and local disaster response capacity, and streamline procedures for the receipt of international assistance during disasters. In addition, comments and recommendations are made on the subjects of specialist search and rescue capabilities, emergency stockpiles and communications.

In particular, the UNDAC mission recommends to strengthen MoES and the Government as well as the international community, through REACT, to provide assistance to MoES to elaborate an overall national disaster preparedness plan, reinforce operational capacity at all levels and establish/replenish warehouses in regions. The mission underscores the importance of the Information Management and Analytical Centre of MoES, and recommends strengthening its role within the Ministry, as well as its links with other national bodies to provide a substantial tool during disaster situations. It is suggested to reinforce the role of the Training Centre within MoES, and link it closely with operational departments.

The Tajikistan Disaster Management Partnership – Rapid Emergency Assessment and Coordination Team (REACT) is an extremely useful mechanism to improve the coordination and information sharing amongst all actors in the field of disaster management, as well as to strengthen the leadership of MoES in disaster management activities. Regional REACT partnerships and its cluster groups are also highly valuable. The UNDAC Team strongly supports an initiative to establish in the framework of REACT, a Rapid Response Coordination Team to take the lead in coordination of response to- and assessment of- disasters, in conjunction with the Government and using the cluster approach to achieve consistency. The UNDAC Team believes that such a Team should function as a decision-making body using standard operation procedures.

The UNDAC team fully recognizes the constraints under which the Government, and particularly MoES, are operating. They are also cognisant of the current efforts being made by MoES to improve and modernise its procedures, and to update and increase its resources.

It is hoped that this report serves to assist the Government of Tajikistan, together with the international community, in improving its disaster response preparedness for the citizens of Tajikistan.

Contents

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY	I
CONTENTS	1
INDEX OF FIGURES	2
THE UNDAC MISSION	3
TERMS OF REFERENCE	3
MISSION GOALS	3
METHODOLOGY	3
TEAM COMPOSITION	4
NATURAL DISASTERS IN TAJIKISTAN – AN OVERVIEW.....	6
ECONOMIC VULNERABILITY.....	7
NATIONAL DISASTER MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK	8
LEGAL FRAMEWORK.....	8
INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK	8
<i>Levels of administration</i>	8
<i>Civil Defence</i>	9
<i>Coordination of State Services in Emergency Situations</i>	9
<i>REACT</i>	10
RESOURCE ALLOCATION FOR DISASTER PREPAREDNESS AND RESPONSE.....	11
HUMAN RESOURCES	12
NATIONAL AND LOCAL DISASTER RESPONSE CAPACITY	13
CHAIN OF COMMAND AND COORDINATION	13
<i>REACT</i>	13
DAMAGE AND NEEDS ASSESSMENT	14
EMERGENCY OPERATIONS ROOMS	14
RESCUE SERVICES & FIRE FIGHTING	15
<i>Tsentropas</i>	15
<i>Regional Rapid Response Units</i>	15
<i>Fire Fighting Services</i>	15
<i>Militarized Mountain Rescue Units, Units for protecting mines and hydropower-plants,</i> <i>Regional Civil Defence Units</i>	16
MILITARY UNITS	16
HEALTH SECTOR.....	17
NATIONAL RED CRESCENT SOCIETY.....	18
NGOs, VOLUNTEERS AND RELIGIOUS/COMMUNITY ORGANIZATIONS	19
<i>National Volunteers</i>	19
<i>Mosques and Tea Houses</i>	19
ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES.....	19
LOGISTICS.....	21
<i>Transportation and Access</i>	21
<i>Warehousing and stockpiling</i>	21
<i>Supply Management, Procurement in case of disasters</i>	22
TELECOMMUNICATIONS.....	22
INFORMATION MANAGEMENT	22
DISASTER RESPONSE PREPAREDNESS.....	24
DISASTER AWARENESS ON COMMUNITY LEVEL	24
TRAINING.....	24
<i>Training of Government Officials and Emergency Professionals</i>	24
MONITORING, ALERT AND EARLY WARNING SYSTEMS.....	25
CONTINGENCY PLANNING	26
PUBLIC AWARENESS AND EDUCATION	27
INTERNATIONAL ASSISTANCE	28

Contents

INTERNATIONAL DISASTER RESPONSE TOOLS AND MECHANISMS 28
BORDER CROSSING, VISAS AND AIRPORT RECEPTION CENTRE 29
 Role of MoFA in Disaster Response, and Procedures for Issuing Appeals for International Assistance 30
 Customs Procedures..... 30
CONCLUSIONS..... 32
ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS 33
ANNEX I 35
ANNEX II..... 41
ANNEX III 44
ANNEX IV..... 45
ANNEX V 46
ANNEX VI..... 48
ANNEX VII 60

Index of Figures

FIGURE 1. LEVELS OF ANALYSIS 4
FIGURE 2. LEGAL FRAMEWORK FOR CIVIL DEFENCE AND THE PROTECTION AGAINST DISASTERS. 8
FIGURE 3. ADMINISTRATIVE DIVISION OF TAJIKISTAN. 8
FIGURE 4. LEVELS OF RESPONSIBILITY OF CIVIL DEFENCE IN TAJIKISTAN. 9
FIGURE 5. STATE ORGANISATIONS PROVIDING CIVIL DEFENCE SERVICES 10

The UNDAC Mission

The Government of Tajikistan, through the UN Resident Coordinator in Tajikistan requested the UN Emergency Relief Coordinator and Under Secretary General for the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) to send an United Nations Disaster Assessment and Coordination (UNDAC) team to conduct an assessment of the national capacity to respond to natural and environmental emergencies. The Terms of Reference of the UNDAC mission were mutually discussed and agreed between OCHA, the UN Resident Coordinator and the Government of Tajikistan. OCHA mobilized the UNDAC team to conduct the mission, from 12 to 28 of March 2006

Terms of reference

See *Annex II*

Mission goals

The UNDAC mission has worked under the leadership of the United Nations Resident Coordinator, and in consultation with OCHA in Geneva, to achieve the following results:

- An evaluation of the capacities of the national disaster management system and its executive level in the areas of disaster preparedness and response;
- Recommendations towards the strengthening of relevant areas, including the required follow-up for implementation of the recommendations;
- Recommendations on how to strengthen the implementation of the recently revised policies and legislation;
- A mission report summarising the analysis and conclusions and including a listing of the recommendations

The report feeds substantially into especially environmental, but also into economic vulnerability report which UNDP Tajikistan is preparing, and it should assist all actors in the field of disaster risk management in Tajikistan, including donors, to strategise its response mechanisms for the coming years.

Methodology

The evaluation was carried out at three complementary levels of the Government structure, and in parallel at the various territorial levels:

1. Ministry of Emergency Situations and Civil Defense (MoES):
 - The mission included a diagnose of the functioning of the coordinating entity and its various components, including the Rapid Emergency Assessment and Coordination Team (REACT).
2. MoES, ministries and agencies involved in the permanent components of the national disaster management system. The mission used four levels of analysis, see *figure 1* below:

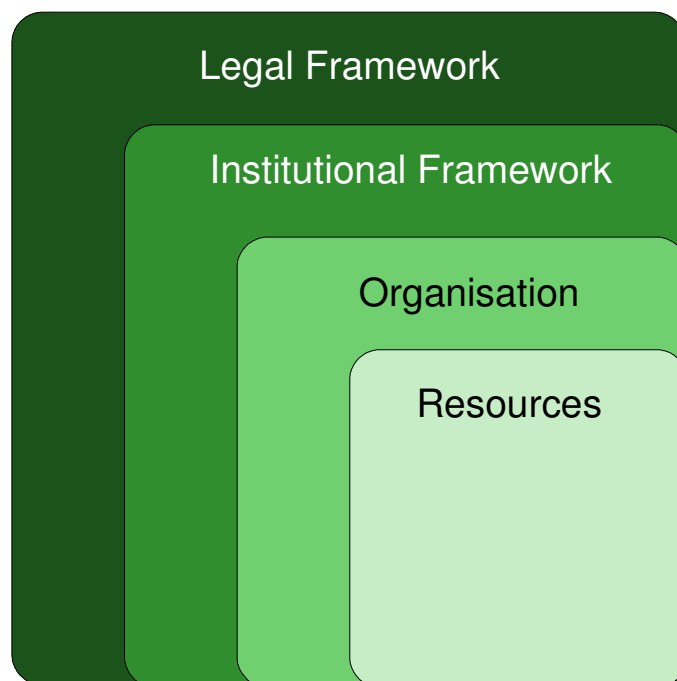


Figure 1. Levels of analysis

The mission thus:

- analysed the suitability of the legal framework for disaster management;
 - analysed the level of integration and coordination between the involved components in the institutional framework for disaster management (central, regional, district);
 - analysed the organisation of the involved components;
 - analysed the resources available for the involved components.
3. The mission also analysed the effectiveness of the arrangements of the National Disaster Risk Management Partnership REACT and other actors involved in disaster response in the country.

The assignment included a component of advocacy of the international disaster response system and awareness raising of the role of the UN System, OCHA and the UNDAC Team in major disasters.

The UNDAC mission aimed at formulating recommendations on basis of the research, field visits and interviews undertaken. As a standard practice, a follow-up visit is anticipated after one year to review the progress on the implementation of the recommendations.

Team Composition

1. Vladimir Sakharov, OCHA, (Team Leader)
2. Edward Pearn, United Kingdom, (Deputy Team Leader)
3. Carolina de Borbon Parma, OCHA Geneva
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Natural Disasters in Tajikistan – An Overview¹

Tajikistan is landlocked and the poorest country of Central Asian republics of former Soviet Union. Only 10 per cent of its territory is suitable for agriculture and the remaining 90 percent is covered by mountains varying in height from several hundred meters to 6000-7000 meters above sea level. The country is prone to many types of hazards, including floods, mudflows, landslides (mudslides), epidemics, drought, earthquakes, avalanches, insect infestation and windstorms.

Earthquakes are typical for Tajikistan and represent a substantial threat in many parts of the country, specifically in urban environments, where potential earthquake magnitude can be as high as 8-9 on the Richter scale. In addition, earthquakes can cause considerable damage to reservoir dams, buildings and communications. According to the Global Seismic Hazard Map (GSHAP 1999), the whole country is located in the high to very high-risk zone. Some examples of catastrophic and the most deadliest earthquakes in Tajikistan include the Karatag earthquake in 1907, Sarez earthquake in 1911, Faizabad earthquake in 1943, Hait earthquake in 1949, Gissar earthquake in 1989. During these earthquakes, the fatalities were also caused by secondary effects such as landslides, rockslides, mudflows and avalanches.

The Hait earthquake of 1949, which was 9-10 on Richter scale, wiped out a number of villages and killed more than 28,000 people. The Sarez earthquake of 1911 caused a major rockslide to cover the village of Usoi including all its residents. The Gissar earthquake of 1989 caused a major landslide, which covered the village of Sharora with all its 274 inhabitants.

Some 50 000 **landslides** have been reported by Tajik Glavgeology in the 1990s all over the republic, including both seismic and non-seismic slides. Seismic landslides triggered by strong earthquakes are much bigger than non-seismic slides and have much more serious consequences. According to these studies, some 1500 of landslides/mudslides were identified to threaten settlements and industrial constructions.

In Tajikistan, **floods** occur either in spring following heavy rains, or as a result of melting snow during the summer. Flash floods in narrow valleys are particularly destructive. Riverbeds rise due to the load of silt and stones carried down from the mountains. The Southeastern slopes of Gissar range, Northern slopes of Turkestan range and Southern slopes of Kuramin range are the areas with greatest flood activity, particularly in the basins of Yakhsu, Varzob, Vakhsh, Zeravshan and Obihingou rivers.

Mudflows are one of the consequences of heavy rainfall, being observed frequently in the foothills and mountainous areas of Tajikistan. Another reason for the occurrence of mudflows can be the damming of watercourses by landslides and glaciers, and the accumulation of loose debris on slopes and in the channels of watercourses behind a dam. Some 85% of Tajikistan's area is threatened by mudflows and 32% of the area is situated in the high mudflow risk zone. Most **avalanches** are observed in February and March.

Tajikistan faced its second year of severe **drought** in 2001. From March through May 2001 hot and dry weather prevailed in the country. The country had lost a

¹ Country Report for Tajikistan, Asian Disaster Reduction Centre, February 2006. MoES/UNDRMP

considerable part of its cereal crop, with the livestock sector being severely affected.

Between 2001 and 2005, natural disasters have killed 145 people and have caused a total damage of more than 200 million US Dollars in Tajikistan, exemplifying that secondary effects of earthquakes can cause major economic problems as well.

There are areas in Tajikistan that are mined. The **combination of natural disasters and mines** further exacerbates the situation in emergencies, including the possibility that mines have moved during the disaster.

Environmental aspects of disasters are a critical factor in effective response planning. Among the key aspects are the issues of potential surface water and groundwater contamination from landslides and mudslides.

Economic vulnerability

Immediately after its independence in 1991, Tajikistan was engulfed in a destructive civil war, which ended in 1997. In 2003, 64 percent of population was living on less than US\$2.15 a day at purchasing power parity (World Bank Assessment)², with higher poverty rate in rural areas where 73 percent of the population is living. Poverty among the rural population is further exacerbated by a lack of access to credit and infrastructure, the migration of potential farm workers, absence of investment possibilities, poor technologies, and a lack of pasture for livestock.

The people of Tajikistan often lack access to basic services such as transportation, education, energy, telecommunications and water. The vulnerability of the people thus varies a lot based on where they live, on gender and on their socio-economic background.



On a positive note, Tajikistan has made continued strides in its efforts to transit from an authoritarian Soviet system to a pluralistic free market economy. The country's economy has shown signs of recovery since the end of the civil war; particularly the past two years have seen high economic growth. The Government has begun the process of drafting the National Development Strategy, which will be finished by mid-2006, along with a new Poverty Reduction Strategy. This should introduce a series of fundamentally new policies and administrative reforms that form a coherent strategy for confronting Tajikistan's current situation. Foreign investment and international assistance to Tajikistan has also increased significantly over the past few years.

² Moving Mountains – The UN Appeal for Tajikistan, 2006 p.6

National Disaster Management Framework

Legal Framework

There are several national laws and decrees, which govern the disaster management of Tajikistan, see *figure 2* below and *Annex III*.

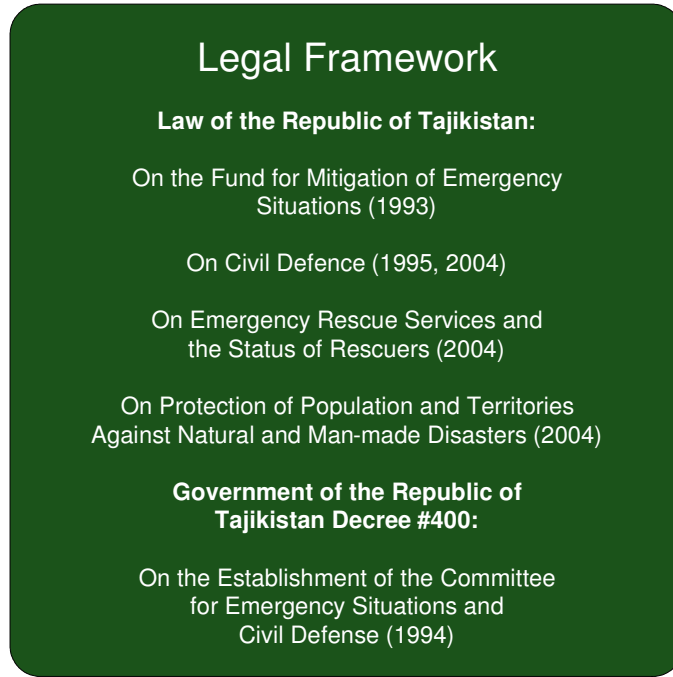


Figure 2. Legal framework for Civil Defence and the protection against disasters.

Institutional Framework

Levels of administration

There are four administrative levels in Tajikistan; central-, regional-, district- and community level. Tajikistan is divided into five regions: Sughd, Khatlon, Gorno-Badakhshan Autonomous region (GBAO), the Region of Republic Subordination (RRS) and the capital of Dushanbe, see *figure 3* below.

Republic of Tajikistan				
Capital of Dushanbe (administered by central government)	Region of Republic Subordination (administered by central government)	Sughd region (administered by regional hukumat)	Khatlon region (administered by regional hukumat)	Gorno-Badakhshan autonomous region (administered by regional hukumat)
4 districts	13 districts jamoats	15 districts jamoats	25 districts jamoats	7 districts jamoats

Figure 3. Administrative division of Tajikistan.

There are three regions that are administered by their regional hukumats (government) and two regions administered directly by the central government. Districts are administered by their local hukumat, while communities are run by their committees.

Civil Defence

The legal framework for Civil Defence asserts several levels of commissions, which are responsible for the management of emergency situations depending on the scale of the emergency or disaster; state-, regional and district commission, see *figure 4* below.

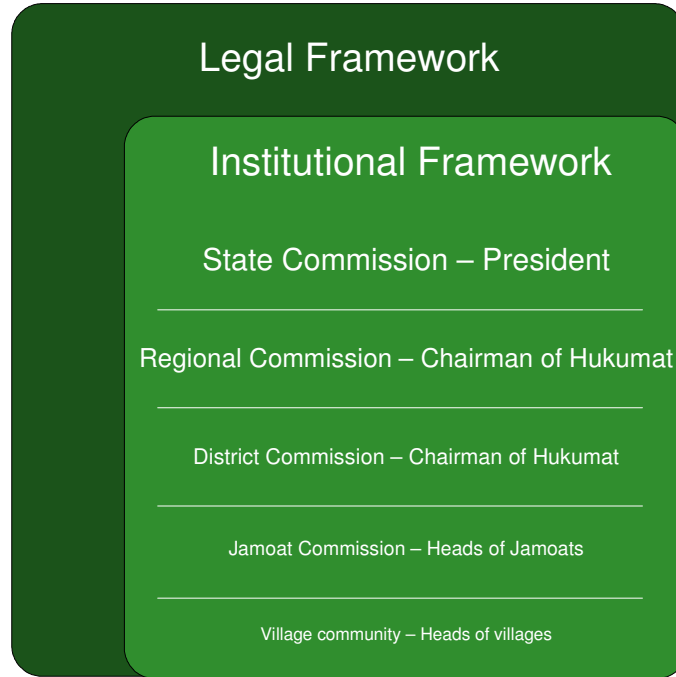


Figure 4. Levels of responsibility of Civil Defence in Tajikistan.

The President of the Republic of Tajikistan is the chair of State Commission for Emergency Situations, the Prime Minister is the Deputy Chair and Head of the State Civil Defence, and the Minister of Emergency Situations and Civil Defence is the Deputy Head of Civil Defence. This mechanism is reflected at the Regional and district levels. The commissions can request any resources identified for their purpose within their area of responsibility and also from the higher levels, e.g. a district commission can request assistance from the regional level, etc.

Coordination of State Services in Emergency Situations

During emergency situations, 15 state services may be activated to respond in Tajikistan; medical, sanitation, public nutrition, animal & plant protection, fuel supply, fire fighting, civil protection, logistical assets, road & transportation, repairing services, utility services, energy, engineering, warning & communication, and flood & riverbank protection. The responsibility of these state services lies under a number of state authorities, see *figure 5* below.

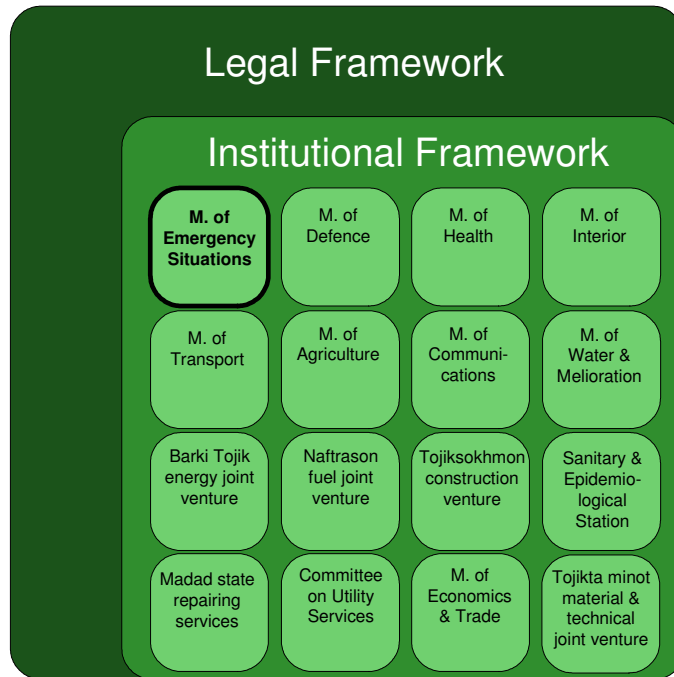


Figure 5. State Organisations Providing Civil Defence Services.

The Ministry of Emergency Situations and Civil Defence of the Republic of Tajikistan (MoES), in accordance with article no. 13 of the Law of the Republic of Tajikistan “On Protection of Population and Territories Against Natural and Man-made Disasters”, is the national body that has been given the responsibility for national management and coordination of all disaster-related activities. MoES is responsible for the development and implementation, among others, of measures aimed at prevention, preparedness, distribution of relief assistance, protection of lives, coordination and disaster recovery. MoES has a unit with responsibility to coordinate and liaise with all other government institutions.

Since 1999, there has been continued progress in reviewing the legal instruments and ensuring that a unified structure is in place with responsibility for coordination and disaster management. Basic infrastructures are in place both at the national level and at the regional levels, and the main government agencies are aware of the role MoES plays during an emergency situation.

Recommendations

1. The Government of Tajikistan should strengthen MoES’s emergency response role and capacity to ensure effective coordination for disaster preparedness and response activities undertaken by all government institutions and international organisations.
2. MoES should hold regular coordination exercises at all levels, both practical and theoretical, in order to test and practice the disaster response preparedness.

REACT

In order to strengthen joint efforts in disaster management in Tajikistan, the Tajikistan Disaster Management Partnership – Rapid Emergency Assessment and Coordination Team (REACT) was set up in 2000. The objectives of REACT are

to improve the coordination and information sharing amongst all actors in the field of disaster management, as well as to strengthen the MoES leadership in disaster management activities. Under the leadership of the MoES, REACT is to coordinate disaster response as well as all disaster risk reduction activities. REACT supports the implementation of the Hyogo Framework for Action priority 5, which deals with strengthening disaster preparedness for effective response.³

REACT in Dushanbe has around 65 partners (see *Annex V*) representing different Government authorities, international organisations and NGOs. These are divided into sectoral groups which facilitate contingency planning and response in the following five areas: 1) Food aid, 2) Non-food items including shelter, 3) Health, 4) Water and sanitation and 5) Education. UN agencies and other partners lead the sectoral groups. There are an additional six working groups to facilitate coordination of implementation of Hyogo Framework for Action.⁴ A Rapid Response Coordination Team is also planned to take the lead in coordination of response to- and assessment of- disasters.

There are also regional REACT groups functioning in Rasht Valley, Zeravshan Valley and in Kulyab. These regional REACT groups conduct joint assessments and muster their local resources in emergencies. Overall coordination of all REACT groups is ensured by UNDRMP and information sharing is carried out through the www.untj.org.⁵

Resource Allocation for Disaster Preparedness and Response

The laws⁶ governing emergencies and civil defence efforts do not clearly stipulate what percentage of the state budget will be allocated in support of the MoES or disaster preparedness, mitigation, response and recovery. The Law on Protection of Population and Territories Against Natural and Man-made Disasters, article 29, states “funding of disaster recovery activities performed on account of organizations located in disaster areas and with funds made available by executive bodies, respective budgets, insurance funds and other sources. If the said funds are absent or insufficient for disaster recovery operations, additional funds may be allocated from the reserve funds of the Government of the Republic of Tajikistan in an order determined by the Government of the Republic of Tajikistan”. The Law on Civil Defence states “financial support of civil defence is performed in ministries, institutions, and subordinate fiscal organizations on account of state budget – oblasts, cities, districts and subordinate fiscal organizations on account of respective budgets, and other organizations on account of their core funds”.

According to the Ministry of Finance, emergency response is funded through a dedicated budget line in the annual state budget that represents approximately 8% of the total budget (2006 national budget 1.5 billion Somoni) for emergency situations, including natural disaster response activities. The decision to disburse funds is made by the State Commission for Emergency Situations at the request/recommendation of the MoES. These decisions are normally taken at the meetings of the Commission, allowing the Ministry of Finance to transfer funds to

³ UN ISDR Hyogo Framework for Action 2005. [Http://www.unisdr.org/hf](http://www.unisdr.org/hf)

⁴ Based on the 'World Conference on Disaster Reduction' held in Kobe, January 2005.

⁵ REACT Terms of Reference, approved January 11 2006.

⁶ Law on Protection of Population and Territories Against Natural and Man-made Disasters (2004), and the Law on Civil Defence (no.6 February 2004)

line ministries or directly to regional authorities or MoES branches. No mechanism for immediate funding upon declaration of a disaster exists, especially for the regions that are frequently affected by natural disasters. The current emergency funding allocation is centralised, i.e. provincial authorities do not have emergency funds available and should wait for the decision from the State Commission in Dushanbe to get resources and receive funds for the response activities⁷.

Recommendations

3. The Government of Tajikistan may consider reviewing the Law 'On Civil Defence' and consider removing the provisions specifically related to peacetime disasters and insert them into the Law On Protection Of Population and Territories Against Natural and Man-Made Disasters, thereby consolidating the primary law dealing specifically with the protection, preparedness and emergency response to natural and environmental disasters.
4. The laws governing disaster management and civil defence in Tajikistan should include provisions requiring allocation of 'ring-fenced' budget as a percentage of national and local budgets for disaster management activities.
5. The laws governing disaster management and civil defence should include provisions outlining roles and responsibilities towards international institutions that participate in disaster response, obtain protection from the government for their workers, and seek unhindered access to affected communities based on humanitarian principles.

Human Resources

Although human resources are available within the Government structures responsible for disaster management, salary scales, obsolete equipment, lack of up to date and systematic training, and inadequate working conditions have resulted in the lack of qualified professional emergency staff. This is particularly relevant in remote districts that are at higher risk of disasters.

For instance, MoES in collaboration with FOCUS in Khorog trained some 20 people as search and rescue staff who worked on a voluntary basis for almost a year, and MoES was able to recruit only 10 of them as permanent employees due to financial constraints.

⁷ Long-term disaster mitigation programmes are supported by different ministries and by donor organisations such as SDC, FOCUS, USAID, World Bank, ADB, etc.

National and Local Disaster Response Capacity

Chain of Command and Coordination

The crucial aspects of any successful management of an emergency is clear chain of command and coordination, on strategic level to deploy and use the available resources in the best location and on operational level to use them there in the most efficient way. In relation to this, the disaster management framework of Tajikistan, as presented in previous sections, has strengths and weaknesses in case of emergencies.

The State Commission for Emergency Situations is the executive body and MoES is the regulatory body. There appears to be a clear chain of command and responsibility for coordinating between ministries, but limited resources of up to date equipment and trained personnel impede its efficiency, e.g. very limited means of communication and vehicles etc.

REACT

The central level (Dushanbe) of the REACT group constitutes around 65 partners and is chaired by MoES. UNDRMP currently provides the Secretariat. Having such a large number of partners in general meetings is good when it comes to information sharing and for general updates on disaster management issues in Tajikistan. It is difficult to expect such a large forum to provide effective response coordination. The structure of REACT with its sectoral groups should adopt the cluster approach, and the anticipated establishment of the Rapid Response Coordination Team could be useful in this context.

The cluster approach⁸, as endorsed by the Inter-Agency Standing Committee (IACS) in December 2005, functions at global and country level. At country level, the aim is to strengthen the coordination framework and response capacity by mobilising clusters of agencies/organizations to respond in particular sectors or areas of competence, each cluster having a clearly designated lead.

Cluster heads, in addition to their normal agency responsibility, are expected to be proactive in the elaboration and implementation of the cluster's priorities and are accountable to the Resident/Humanitarian Coordinator for ensuring the following tasks: identification of partners, coordination of programme implementation, planning and strategic development, application of standards, monitoring and reporting, advocacy and resource mobilization, training and capacity building of national authorities and civil society.

⁸ Clusters dealing with Service Provision: Logistic (WFP), Emergency Telecommunication (OCHA/Overall Process Owner/, UNICEF/Common Data Services, WFP/Common Security Telecommunication Service) – Clusters dealing with Relief and assistance to beneficiaries: Camp Coordination and Management (UNHCR/conflict/generated IDPs, IOM/natural disasters), Emergency Shelter (UNHCR/conflict/generated IDPs, IFRC/natural disasters), Health (WHO), Nutrition (UNICEF), Water and Sanitation (UNICEF) – Clusters covering broad range of cross cutting issues: Early Recovery (UNDP), Protection (UNHCR/conflict/generated IDPs, UNHCR, UNICEF, OHCHR/natural disasters). Taking into account IFRC's obligations and independence, IFRC will act as convener.

Recommendations

6. UNDRMP should continue to build the capacity of MoES to provide a strong secretariat for REACT to facilitate sustainability and ensure efficient management of REACT.
7. REACT should consider the cluster approach in accordance with the Humanitarian Reform Process as an option to remodel the overall organization and function of REACT structure.
8. REACT should establish a Rapid Response Team as its operational entity, in accordance with its Terms of Reference. It should be chaired by the MoES and consist of the cluster heads.

Damage and Needs Assessment

The responsibility for damage and needs assessments in emergencies is formally given to the MoES. As a result of the geography of Tajikistan, as well as the current status of the infrastructure, timely access to stricken areas is at best difficult and often impossible. Assessments have thus sometimes been carried out on foot, delaying the process to days or even weeks.

International organisations, the National Red Crescent Society and other organisations also support the MoES in undertaking assessments and disseminating their results.

Currently, there is no standardised system for damage and needs assessment.

Recommendation

9. REACT should standardise its damage and needs assessment procedures within its framework to ensure quantification of damage and needs.

Emergency Operations Rooms

There is an implicit requirement in the legal framework to provide an operation room and other facilities by MoES to manage all types of disasters. Operations rooms containing adequate and staffed communications facilities are essential, as these facilities should function as the hub of emergency response during all disaster situations. It is therefore extremely important that their location together with the inbuilt facilities should be sustainable in a disaster situation. The robustness of communication systems with links against both internal and external interruptions/disruptions is essential.

From numerous examples of operations rooms in visited areas, there are some concerns that the facilities currently provided would not meet the acceptable minimum standards. It is therefore doubtful that the operations room facilities could remain operable in all disaster situations.

Recommendation

10. MoES should upgrade its operations room facilities to an acceptable minimum standard⁹, in terms of means of vulnerability, power sources and positioning. In addition to the primary emergency operations room, an alternative operations room should be established in each

⁹ For instance the ISO, British and European standards

location. The donor community is invited to assist the upgrading of operations rooms.

Rescue Services & Fire Fighting

Tsentrospas

The Tsentrospas of Tajikistan is a professional search and rescue unit under the MoES. It is located in the outskirts of Dushanbe and responds to emergencies all around the country, including, to some extent, in assisting in clearing snow on roads after avalanches and in repairing important bridges. The unit consists of 35 rescuers divided into four shifts, responding to emergencies in the unit's own vehicles (2 jeeps and 3 vans) or through the use of other authorities' helicopters. The rescuers pass a three-year long on-the-job training before they become certificated rescuers. The equipment of the unit is worn out and outdated, and they generally have too much to do and too scarce resources to train and exercise. Some international organisations have donated small quantities of equipment. The unit lacks means of adequate communications, except phones and mobile phones.

Regional Rapid Response Units

There are four regional Rapid Response Units of the MoES, located in the regions of Sughd, Khatlon, GBAO and RRS. These units consist of 10-24 people each, which are responding to emergencies. The level of training varies from region to region. The units lack equipment, including up to date transportation and fuel. They generally do not have any means of communication besides phones at headquarters and the mobile phones of their officers. Some pieces of modern hydraulic equipment have been donated by international organizations to some of these units, which appear to be under-utilised.

Fire Fighting Services

The State Administration of Fire Fighting Service (SAFS) is under the Ministry of Interior, and comprises 5 regional departments (Dushanbe, Sughd, Rasht, Khatlon, and GBAO). Altogether, 2,400 personnel serve in the militarized fire fighting system. In addition to fires, fire fighters respond to many other emergencies (avalanches, landslides). That is mainly due to their presence in all regions and smaller cities and their 24-hour readiness. Training of fire fighters is carried out in a training centre (1 month), while fire officers are trained by correspondence in the Academy of the Ministry of Interior. Some amount of training (e.g. medical training) is provided at work. Some fire fighters are also trained for rescue work by MoES specialists, while others use their experience from the past when all emergency rescue works were done by fire fighters-rescuers (before the establishment of MoES). The fire trucks are old, but equipped with radio. The Fire Chief is in charge as the head of the emergency operation in fire-related incidents, he would be subordinate to the highest representative from the MoES in larger scale emergencies.

MoES currently has the responsibility to manage emergencies resulting from natural and man-made disaster. Many of the service that are actively involved also fall within their areas of responsibility. However the Fire Service is currently under the Ministry of Interior.

Recommendations

11. The Government may wish to consider placing the Fire Service under the MoES to reach the desired intentions stipulated in article 6 of the Law on Protection of Population and Territories Against Natural and Man-made Disasters, states “...unified state system of disaster prevention, unites regulatory bodies forces and facilities...”
12. The Government may wish to consider amalgamating the Fire and Rescue Services and Tsentrosplas, together with Regional Rapid Response Units, thus providing one standardised (in accordance with INSARAG guidelines) professional Fire and Rescue Service.
13. Following the above, MoES should establish a unified and systematic training system for joint fire and rescue services. Specialised training in urban search and rescue, mountain rescue etc should also be provided.

Militarized Mountain Rescue Units, Units for protecting mines and hydropower-plants, Regional Civil Defence Units

There are two militarized units for Mountain Rescue, residing under the MoES, in Khujand and Nurek city. There are eight teams with between 18 and 20 people.

There are units for protecting mines and hydropower-plants, contracted by the enterprises and are able to be deployed in emergency situations.

The MoES has also Civil Defence militarised units, spread around the country. These consist of around 200-250 conscripts each, which can be used to respond to emergencies as auxiliary resource. The conscripts are not trained or equipped for rescue work, but have some primary equipment, e.g. shovels etc. They have generally neither own means of transport nor communication.

Recommendation

14. MoES should include the units in the unified training system so they can respond to all kinds of disasters.

Military Units

The military units of Tajikistan are under the Ministry of Defence, but can be used in emergencies if requested by the MoES. The number and capacities of the military forces of Tajikistan is not official information.

Article 9c of the Law on Protection of Population and Territories Against Natural and Man-made Disasters, stipulates that the President “takes decision on the involvement in disaster recovery of Armed Forces of the Republic of Tajikistan, other troops and military units as may be required”. During emergencies, the military act under the control of the MoES.

The Military have specialised units together with transport (land & helicopters) that can be deployed at disaster sites, but the majority of their technical equipment together with the necessary training is outdated and requires modernisation.

There is an acknowledged presence of unexploded ordinance together with bio and chemical materials. The Military reported that they are capable of dealing with such materials, but are experiencing difficulty in meeting the timescale for total clearance due to a lack of resources (technical staff and equipment).

It is expected that the Military will be present and able to assist in a major disaster situation such as an earthquake, but in line with Fire Service and Tsentrospas they are severely limited to what they can achieve with only basic equipment.

Recommendation

15. The Ministry of Defence should seek assistance from the Government to provide necessary training and equipment for their units involved in emergency situations.

Health Sector

The health system is segmented into administrative units. Health services in these units function as separate entities, which in case of emergencies complicate the coordination of casualties management. The National Epidemiological Surveillance Control Center (NESCC) has a separate line of authority and budget with respect to other health services. Access to health services in some areas is inadequate, even under normal circumstances. An overall assessment of the hospital capacity and identification of gaps was recently finalised by the Ministry of Health (MoH) and a simulation exercise involving national and some regional hospitals was conducted in 2005. The health sector in general has suffered from a serious brain drain in the last decade, causing understaffing, especially in rural areas.

A Disaster Management/Civil Defence unit was established in the MoH in 2001 with four branches at regional level. The unit works in coordination with the MoES and Information Management and Analytical Centre (IMAC), and with different REACT health stakeholders coordinated by WHO. The unit needs support in terms of equipment, communication tools and training activities.



MoH national health disaster preparedness and response plan was developed, and endorsed by MoES in December 2005. It proves to be more of a strategic document than a contingency plan. A draft pandemic preparedness plan has been prepared by the MoH and the Ministry of Agriculture.

The drugs stockpile in country is decreasing due to the scale down of international organizations in emergency activities. PSF, MERLIN, FOCUS, UNICEF, WHO and National Red Crescent Society have first aid and medical supply stockpiles positioned in country (central and regional level) to respond to small scale disasters only. PSF is centrally purchasing drugs for some international NGOs and is managing/monitoring its further distribution as well as restoring the central and key regional warehouses. The Republican Drug Procurement Centre was recently established in the MoH with the support of PSF. It is planned that all procurements of drugs will be carried out through this centre in the near future.

A national emergency roster of medical staff seems to be in place but requires constant updating and dedication. MoH key staff need regular training, updated guidelines and training material on disaster management. The National Red Crescent Society has a network of staff spread in 69 branches and volunteers

(about 6000 people) countrywide, trained on first aid, disaster needs assessment and delivery of supplies.

The NESCC is in charge of epidemiological surveillance and response to possible disease outbreaks. The epidemiological surveillance system is established countrywide through its network with compulsory reporting system for 54 communicable diseases and with the support of laboratories at regional level. There is only one virologic laboratory in country. There is a general lack of laboratory reagents countrywide.

Merlin is working in close collaboration with NESCC on establishing an early warning and response system for communicable diseases piloted in 21 sentinel surveillance system in Rasht Valley (6) and Khatlon (15) and strengthening some laboratories. An evaluation of this programme is planned in 2006.

Recommendations

16. WHO and REACT health partners should provide technical assistance to the MoH to further elaborate the national health disaster preparedness plan, with an overview of the capacity of the health system.
17. MoH should conduct a vulnerability assessment of key hospitals in country with support of the Institute of Seismic Resistant Constructions and Seismology.
18. MoH Disaster Management/Civil Defence unit should establish (identify, train and equip) a health team of disaster managers that would coordinate rapid health need assessments and national and international medical mobile teams during an emergency.
19. MoH should include the drug emergency warehouse into the network of the Republican Drug Procurement Centre. Replenishment of emergency drugs stockpile and procurement of reagents for laboratories countrywide require urgent attention.
20. MoH should expand the early warning and response system for communicable diseases at all levels on most common diseases/deaths, including fast track laboratory support. Emergency case definitions and key health indicators should reflect international standards.
21. WHO and REACT health partners should introduce training activities and update guidelines in health disaster management in partnership with international health institutions.
22. International donors are invited to assist the MoH Disaster Management /Civil Defence unit/ epidemiological services in provide equipment to improve health data monitoring, vehicles for assessments and communication tools commensurate with health services needs in disaster situations.

National Red Crescent Society

The National Red Crescent Society has a large network of staff spread in 69 branches and in each branch has trained disaster preparedness staff and volunteers throughout the country. There are also nine National Red Crescent disaster response centres located in 9 disaster preparedness strategic centres. Seven of

them are established (Dushanbe, Kurgan-tube, Khujand, Ainy, Korog, Vanch) and two are being established (Garm, Panjakent) These disaster response centres consist of 12 trained people in the field of assessment, rendering first aid, reporting and distribution of relief items. They are equipped with basic disaster response equipments, transport (one vehicle) and communication system (Codan radios) and warehouse with non-food items (family packages) for 150 family.

NGOs, Volunteers and Religious/Community Organizations

There are several national and international NGOs building the response capacity of the population in disaster prone areas. There are Community Disaster Response Teams established by international NGOs in close coordination MoES. The Teams consist of trained volunteers, equipped with basic disaster response tools, warehouses with (non-food items) stocks, a communication system and transport means.

National Volunteers

Aside from the National Red Crescent Society's network of volunteers, there are several international NGOs training and equipping volunteers in different communities around the country. Some of these groups of volunteers are known by, and connected to, the MoES (such as those involved in the National Red Crescent Society network). They have basic personal equipment, often modern, but neither means of transport nor communication.

Mosques and Tea Houses

There are no organised operational religious organisations specifically active in emergencies in Tajikistan. Mosques are an important part of local communities though, both as religious centres and as venues for social interaction and sharing of information. Besides mosques, which exist in central locations of all but some districts, there are teahouses located in most villages. Mosques and teahouses are a natural meeting point for communities, where the population normally gather (after extended family networks) in case of emergencies for support and temporary shelter.

Environmental Issues

The issue of deforestation, and lack of plant cover on mountainsides has increased the risk of landslides and mudflows. Intermittent supply of electricity and gas, particularly to remote villages and communities, has led these communities to be further dependent on the depleted forest resources for firewood.

The peculiar geography and geology of a vast majority of the mountainous landscape has led to certain areas having a very high water table. This makes the top layers of mud and rock weak, and intensifies the risk of landslides during the winter, and during heavy rains.

The availability of good, clean water sources and effective riverbank management is critical, particularly in a disaster situation, when communities may be cut off from the rest of the country for long periods of time.

Water sources are easily contaminated by landslides and mudflows. Besides surface water sources, groundwater contamination is even more difficult to rectify in the short and medium term, leading to larger health concerns as well.

The silting of dams and riverbeds is caused not only by landslides and mudflows, but also by everyday inflow from rivers and streams. De-silting of dams and reservoirs is critical to maintain good water quality, and maintain reserve capacity to absorb floodwaters and melting snow.

Three other specific environmental issues need to be mentioned.

- There are more than 12 uranium mines in the country, most of which are no longer operational. The tailings from these mines pose a radioactive hazard that may be exacerbated by the mixing of radioactive wastes in landslides and mudflows and contamination of water reservoirs, rivers and groundwater.
- Many of the factories and industries set up during the Soviet times are no longer operational. The machinery, equipment and raw materials used in these places may pose a technological hazard that can be compounded during a natural disaster.
- Unexploded military hardware and ordinances, some of which are obsolete and abandoned, pose a further threat in themselves and during a natural disaster.

Debris and construction wastes, including toxic, hazardous and radioactive wastes, resulting from earthquakes, landslides and other disasters need to be effectively handled in order to enable communities and households to recover quickly and rebuild their homes and lives. Its proper assessment and handling during the recovery stage will assist in longer term recovery planning. In dealing with environmental aspects of disasters, there is a clear need to provide information to the vulnerable communities and local governments, on the hazards existing in their neighbourhood, and measures that can be taken to reduce these risks. These can also be incorporated into local contingency plans.

Specifically for technological disasters that can be exacerbated by natural disasters, there is a need to increase local industry involvement in community awareness and emergency response planning, and encourage them to develop factory-level emergency plans and integrate with local emergency response plans. These and related aspects of disaster response planning are integrated into a tool developed by the UN Environment Programme (UNEP) called APELL – Awareness and Preparedness for Emergencies at the Local Level. This tool has been developed and tested for a variety of disasters, both natural and man-made, to ensure the environmental safety of a community¹⁰.

Recommendations

23. UNEP should assist the State Committee on Environment and Forestry and MoES to carry out comprehensive environmental risk and hazard mapping, to be also included in community-based awareness-raising activities.

¹⁰ Further information on APELL at: <http://www.unep.fr/pc/apell/> or contact by email – apell@unep.fr and ietc@unep.or.jp

24. UNEP/OCHA should share rapid environmental assessment tools, to assess environmental damage, and gather information for longer term recovery and preparedness planning to be used by IMAC.
25. Ministry of Water Resources and Melioration need to obtain water quality testing kits to be used at the regional and local levels.
26. UNEP/OCHA and other partners should assist MoES in raising awareness of rapid response teams on debris management, and handling toxic, hazardous or radioactive debris/waste.
27. UNEP/OCHA should share lessons learned on debris management from previous disasters.
28. MoES and the State Committee on Environment and Forestry should adopt UNEP's tool –APELL- in order to provide safe conditions for preparedness and response.

Logistics

Transportation and Access

Transportation is a major problem in Tajikistan due to geography, status of infrastructure, lack of vehicles among the emergency services and lack of timely access to fuel. Around 70% of the roads and bridges are not in good condition. During winter or rainy seasons many regions and settlements, especially in GBAO will become inaccessible due to roadblocks.

The Ministry of Transport (MoT) maintains a licensing database of vehicles.

MoT is responsible for maintenance and clearing of main roads and bridges of snow, mud, and rocks after disasters. MoT does not have its own fleet of vehicles, but can rely on obtaining civilian vehicles on a cost -recovery basis.

Tajikistan has 15 airports with paved runways, although only 2 of them (in Dushanbe and Khujand) have runway length over 10,000 feet (3,047 m) and can receive larger planes. Airports can be closed at any time, especially during winter.

Tajikistan has 482 km of railways, which connect Dushanbe, Khujand and the southern part of the country (Khatlon province) with Uzbekistan.

Warehousing and stockpiling

Ministry of Economy and Trade (MoET) coordinates activities of various state and commercial entities producing food and non-food items (NFI), and has limited amount of pre-positioned emergency stocks of food in government warehouses. Allocations for replenishing stocks are made from the state budget every year. Should there be any need for food and NFIs, MoET is to release food from state reserves.

Government warehouses are available in all districts of the country, with limited supplies and not easily replenished at times of disaster. WFP has also several warehouses throughout the country.¹¹ For storing imported relief goods, there are a few customs warehouses at Dushanbe airport. In emergency situations, they may be used for temporary storage of incoming relief supplies.

¹¹ WFP indicated its closure in 2006 in GBAO.

Supply Management, Procurement in case of disasters

In cases of inflow of foreign relief goods, Tajikstandart Agency under MoET would be in charge of testing and clearing incoming goods in terms of their quality and acceptability in its laboratories. Procedures for incoming medical supplies in emergency situations will be simplified, excluding psychotropic medicines and drugs. Telecommunication equipment (including SAT phones) would be let in unimpeded and exempt from taxes. However, permission to use radio communication equipment should be obtained from the State Communication Inspection.

Recommendations

29. Ministry of Transport should link their licensing database for vehicles with IMAC to facilitate appropriation of transport and earth moving machinery.
30. MoES should coordinate pre-positioning of food and non-food items, including medical supplies, especially in remote regions (e.g. GBAO, Rasht Valley, Zerafshan Valley, and Khatlon).

Telecommunications

There is a general lack of means of telecommunications in Tajikistan. Phones and to some extent mobile phones and faxes are used for communication under normal circumstances. These networks are likely to be cut in case of a disaster. UNDRMP has facilitated the donation of some HF-radios to the MoES as has FOCUS (Aga Khan Foundation) and other REACT partners with Codan radios, but these are not sufficient for securing the necessary communication lines.

Reliable communication systems are essential in disaster situations. The only means of communications are Codans, landlines, mobile phones together with an increasing number of Internet connections. Many of the above systems are subject to disruptions of different kind that could seriously impede emergency response during a disaster situation.

Recommendations

31. MoES and partners, e.g. National Red Crescent Society, should share frequencies where appropriate and integrate their existing communication systems into one national system.
32. The donor community is invited to assist the establishment of the national emergency communication network.

Information Management

The establishment of Information Management and Analytical Center (IMAC) in the MoES is seen as important development to improve country's information management capacity in disaster preparedness and response. The IMAC is a scientific-technical unit of the MoES established by the Presidential decree of 1 September 2005. The IMAC is situated within MoES HQs, and has five regional Informational Management and Analytical Departments (IMAD) with the aim to strengthen the MoES information management capacity through collection, analysis and dissemination of disaster related data. Working closely with relevant Government agencies (Glavgeology, Institute of Seismic Resistant Constructions

and Seismology, Hydrometeorology and others) would enable the IMAC to compile and share data, including hazard maps, on the priority areas for disaster preparedness. This will significantly contribute to overall coordination efforts as well as enable communities, government and potential donors to have a clear picture on specific risks, and it will enable the Government to better allocate resources in order of priority.

The IMAC is still in the process of developing its structure and establishing partnerships with various agencies and information network on regional level.

Recommendations

33. IMAC's role within the MoES and its regional departments, as well as other ministries and national services, should be strengthened to ensure a clear distribution of responsibilities, standardized reporting formats for damage and needs assessments.
34. The donor community should continue, through UNDRMP, to assist IMAC in its role of information management to strengthen its analytical capacities.
35. IMAC should establish a nationwide database, updated regularly, for all resources available: staff, trained volunteers, equipment, heavy machinery, etc.

Disaster Response Preparedness

Training, risk assessment, contingency planning, monitoring, early warning, and needs analysis are key components of disaster preparedness. Even though some basic disaster response structures and procedures are in place, there is a lack of a disaster response preparedness plan.

Disaster Awareness on Community Level

Communities are frequently faced with the need to respond to small and medium-scaled disasters, often with very limited support from the regional and central level and without any training in response preparedness and contingency planning.

Data bases, information bulletins on advanced practices, feasible and accessible risk reduction technologies and lessons learned from past disasters are currently being developed by local authorities.

The Training and Research Centre under the MoES has developed a system of training and tutorials on disaster management for local governments, decision-makers, regional branches of the Ministry involved in disaster management, vulnerable communities, business enterprises and the population of the country.

Although the Government considered the inclusion of special disaster awareness and risk reduction subjects in the educational curriculum for 2006-2007, at the moment they are not systematically included in education curricula (except in universities with military training departments).

Budgetary constraints limit the development, production and distribution of information and education materials, as well as training of teachers/trainers.

Training

Training of Government Officials and Emergency Professionals

The current training system in Tajikistan aims at training the whole population in civil defence. The Training and Education Unit of the MoES, is the main body to plan and organize training activities countrywide as well as monitor their implementation among all state institutions. This Unit prepares modules and training materials. The Training Centres in Dushanbe and in the region implement training activities for all ministries and institutions, ranging from senior officials to the technical level. Employees of the state institutions are legally obliged to undergo the civil defence training every three years. The training sessions are based on theoretical training rather than practical application and cover mostly civil defence topics and only partially disaster management.

The training capacity of MoES is relatively limited due to the lack of adequate financial resources, shortage of trainers trained on disasters management, absence of updated training modules and sufficient training materials. There is lack of coordination and communication between the central and regional training centres.

The UNDRMP has initiated some activities for strengthening the training capacity at MoES at district and regional level. The main components of this programme include a) improvement of training facilities countrywide; b) revision/update of national disaster management training curricula; c) training of trainers within

MoES with a innovative approach. The training component is part of an overall institutional change process, which requires a long-term approach and a further reorientation of the overall Civil Defence educational programme.

Many international NGOs and donors, as well as National Red Crescent Society play an important role in the implementation of training and education programmes at community levels. The majority of training provided through NGOs focus on public awareness and is often geared towards development of practical skills and the establishment of local response or rescue groups thus filling important gaps. While this is certainly a good practice, such initiatives rely on external funding thus creating a problem of training sustainability.

Recommendations

36. MoES should establish a comprehensive training programme in disaster risk management for its personnel at all levels.
37. The MoES should improve communication and coordination between its Training Centres both in the capital and regional / local levels.
38. The MoES should consider the proposed revised curriculum and training modules on all levels, in close cooperation with UNDRMP, to focus on disaster management and more specifically on natural and environmental disasters.
39. The MoES should revise and use -according to international practices- disaster risk management training materials for training and educating target groups, such as school teachers and principals, and heads and deputy heads of local hukumats.

Monitoring, Alert and Early Warning Systems

Monitoring of natural hazards and early warning are amongst crucial components of disaster response preparedness. Tajikistan needs a stronger coordinated mechanism for monitoring, alert and early warning systems. Monitoring and risk assessment activities and early warning systems are limited and have outdated equipment and resources. An exception is the Bartang River Valley¹² project that has a monitoring system, complemented by designated households in vulnerable villages along the river undertaking monitoring and Early Warning System locally, and centrally controlled by MoES in Dushanbe.

Most monitoring activities related to hazardous natural phenomena at the institutional level are implemented by:

- The State Geological Department [responsible monitoring of geological hazards]
- National Hydro-meteorological Agency [weather forecasting via the network of 56 stations and around 100 posts, monitoring the risk of avalanches, hailstorms, etc. Currently not monitoring drought risk]

¹² In the case of the Bartang River Valley (Lake Sarez/River Panj) project, one household in every vulnerable village is designated to maintain the monitoring equipment and transmit/receive information from the Usol command centre in Dushanbe. This household is also responsible for alerting the village of disasters and evacuation orders.

- Institute of Geology and the Institute of Seismic Resistant Constructions and Seismology of the Academy of Sciences [responsible for studying geological hazards and seismic risk]

At present, the rehabilitation of 7 seismographic stations is underway. The upgrading of seismic stations with digital network and real time registration of events will largely contribute to the planning and implementation of effective disaster mitigation measures [aimed at seismic risk reduction in the country].

The State Geological Department is not adequately equipped, lacks monitoring stations and has limited technical capacity to do geological hazard monitoring.

Since the establishment of the Information Management and Analytical Centre (IMAC) in MoES, monitoring information is collected from the above agencies for processing and developing hazard maps for all risks factors. This system is not yet fully operational as IMAC is still in the process of formulating its institutional programmes. The essential component is the use of hazard information for early warning purposes.

The essential part of seismic risk monitoring is vulnerability assessment of buildings, as well as a control mechanism for applying up-to-date building codes in the construction. Regrettably, this mechanism is rather weak and needs significant improvement.

Recommendations

40. MoES/IMAC should be linked to the monitoring network to facilitate an early warning system. This system should be connected with a public alerting network that will allow for real time rapid delivery of information and pre-planned emergency response.
41. Donors are encouraged to assist MoES in establishing systems of monitoring, communication and warning, especially on local level and in the areas most vulnerable to natural hazards, taking the Bartang River Valley system as a case study.

Contingency Planning

The MoES has initiated a National Disaster Preparedness Plan and is seeking assistance to finalise the process. There is evidence to support the existence of sectoral contingency plans at national level (for example, Ministry of Health has a response strategy), however they currently stand-alone.

In 2002, OCHA coordinated the preparation of an inter-agency contingency plan for Tajikistan taking into account natural disasters, civil unrest and refugee influx from neighbouring Afghanistan. This plan is currently being updated within the REACT framework.

Recommendations

42. REACT should assist MoES in developing a common format for a National Disaster Preparedness and Response Plan, which should be exercised and regularly updated.
43. OCHA should assist REACT in revising the existing inter-agency contingency plan in accordance with the current circumstances of the country.

Public Awareness and Education

The MoES in coordination with the Ministry of Education has developed curricula on disaster management, including programmes designed for targeting vulnerable populations such as school children, the unemployed and housewives. Several REACT partners are working in collaboration with both Ministries implementing public awareness and education programmes on disaster management using a participatory approach at community level in the design and preparation of the training sessions. Some of these programmes are implemented in the school as extra-curricula activities, using a weekly hour dedicated for these activities. A revision of public awareness programmes implemented in country was recently done by German Agro Action.

Recommendations

44. MoES and REACT should harmonise and coordinate the existing public awareness programmes to optimise resources available in country.
45. MoES and Ministry of Education should develop a unified community-based disaster awareness programme based on existing experiences at the national and international level, using mass media. Agencies in country with vast experience in public awareness and education programmes should be used for this purpose.

International Assistance

International Disaster Response Tools and Mechanisms

As learned from many disasters in other countries, the impacts of major earthquakes, or another large-scale emergencies, may overwhelm the existing national response capacities. In this case, international assistance, especially in urban search and rescue is likely to be needed. Where the national capacity is insufficient, international response is an essential source of assistance.

The international community has established various mechanisms to assist the affected country, including such tools as the UN Disaster Assessment and Coordination (UNDAC) Team and the network of the International Search and Rescue Advisory Group (INSARAG). Both secretariats are housed in the Emergency Services Branch (ESB) at OCHA-Geneva.

The United Nations General Assembly Resolution 57/150 of 16 December 2002 “stresses the need to improve efficiency and effectiveness in the provision of international urban search and rescue assistance”. Tajikistan was among countries, which co-sponsored this important resolution, which endorses the procedures established by INSARAG for the timely and coordinated provision of international assistance.

In case of a major emergency, the absence of close links with the international disaster response community would create important obstacles for a prompt and efficient assistance. There is a lack of awareness in Tajikistan of international disaster response tools, including those available within the UN system. At present, there are no formal procedures to receive and integrate international responders into national disaster relief efforts. So far, Tajikistan is not participating in a regional INSARAG network and does not have an INSARAG focal point.

The Ministry of Defence (MoD) maintains an extensive general cooperation with a number of relevant bilateral and multilateral partners. However, there appeared to be a gap in their knowledge with regard to available tools and procedures for international disaster assistance, which could result in an inability to receive such assistance in a timely manner.

Tajikistan does not participate in the international Civil-Military Coordination network, and does not have an appropriate focal point. This would create difficulties and lead to delays in the provision of international assistance in case of large-scale emergencies. MoD, in close consultation with MoES, should take the necessary steps to correct this situation.

Recommendations

46. MoES should establish relations and cooperation with multilateral disaster responders’ networks, such as INSARAG. MoES should appoint an INSARAG Focal Point within the Ministry, and contact the Secretariat of INSARAG, based at the Field Coordination Support Section (FCSS) of the Emergency Services Branch (ESB), OCHA-Geneva.

47. OCHA should facilitate MoES participation in regular INSARAG training.
48. MoFA should elaborate basic procedures for requesting international assistance in case of a major emergency, receiving SAR teams, introducing simplified visa and permit procedures for foreign aid workers, setting up coordination arrangements with MoES and other line ministries, requesting foreign military assets/assistance, etc. UN support/advice or best practices from other countries may be offered for developing such procedures, in accordance with UN General Assembly Resolution 57/150 of 16 December 2002 and INSARAG Guidelines.
49. MoES jointly with MoD should establish contacts with the Civil-Military Coordination Section (CMCS) of the Emergency Services Branch (ESB), OCHA-Geneva, in order to initiate the process of joining the international civil-military coordination network.
50. MoES, MoD and MoFA should utilise the Oslo Guidelines on the Use of Military and Civil Defence Assets in Disaster Relief.¹³

Border Crossing, Visas and Airport Reception Centre

The State Committee on Protection of Frontier of Republic of Tajikistan is responsible for protection of the state border of the Republic, which length is over 4000 km Tajikistan borders with Afghanistan, China, Uzbekistan, and Kyrgyzstan. Aside from its Headquarters, it has three regional groups, divided into detachments and frontier posts. Altogether, some 10,000 people serve in the system. Frontier Guards have no formal tasks in case of emergency.

The principal international border-crossing point is situated at the Dushanbe International Airport. Limited accommodation space and low handling capacity of the airport frontier post may significantly hamper the efficiency of reception procedures of incoming international assistance.

Currently, citizens of OECD member-countries may obtain visas at the Dushanbe airport on arrival, provided they have visa support letters with them. A consulate desk has been set up at the airport to facilitate issuing of visas on arrival. It is expected that procedures for obtaining Tajikistan visas would be further simplified in the future.

No special simplified border crossing procedures are prescribed for the large-scale sudden on-set disaster requiring international assistance. According to the Frontier Guard authorities, everything should be resolved on an ad hoc basis, following the government instructions. The Frontier Guard authorities were unaware of potential scale of international assistance to arrive in country in case of a large-scale emergency.

Recommendation

51. MoES, MoFA, the Frontier Guard and other relevant governmental authorities should make themselves aware of the obligations of the

¹³ May 1994, Oslo MCDA Guidance on the Use of Military Assets in Disaster Relief.

country receiving international assistance according to the GA Resolution 57/150.

Role of MoFA in Disaster Response, and Procedures for Issuing Appeals for International Assistance

In case of a large-scale natural disaster MFA will play an intermediary role in interaction between the Government, line ministries and the international community, i. e. organizing briefings and field trips to the affected areas for diplomatic corps, foreign missions and international organizations, facilitating issuance of visas and visa support letters, as well as international over-flight and landing permissions for foreign aircraft. In case of a natural disaster, which is beyond Government's capacity to respond, the MoES prepares an appeal with a request to extend assistance to the Government to respond to a particular disaster. After the appeal is approved by the Prime Minister's Office, the MoFA sends it out to embassies, diplomatic missions, international organizations and donors accredited in Tajikistan.

It should be taken into account, that up to now, these procedures have not been applied to large-scale disasters, which would require a massive international assistance.

Recommendation

52. Depending on the scale of the disaster, the appeal for assistance should be more widely circulated, including the United Nations, Tajikistan missions and embassies abroad, as well as relevant international organisations present in Tajikistan.

Customs Procedures

Ministry of State Revenue and Duties is an executive body responsible for customs control of the goods arriving into and being transported out of the Republic. The customs posts are located at major border crossing points on the roads, railways and at international airports. According to Article 67 of the Customs Code, goods brought into Tajikistan specifically for disaster response purposes, would be cleared as a top-priority. Government Regulation No 459 of 9 November 2000 settles the delivery and distribution of the humanitarian and technical aid. The humanitarian character of goods should normally be certified by the Ministry of Economy and Trade or confirmed by international agreements; in case of an emergency these procedure will be simplified.

Rescue equipment brought by the international teams as well as relief goods would be cleared for temporary import and exempt from taxes. Customs clearance must be done while leaving the country. Imported medical supplies should be normally approved by the State Scientific-Research Centre of Medicines; however, in emergency situation the procedure might be simplified, excluding psychotropic medicines. Telecommunication equipment (including SAT phones) would be accepted unimpeded and exempt from taxes. However, permission to use radio communication equipment should be later obtained from the State Communication Inspection. No problems are foreseen regarding rescue dogs, provided the dog handlers have appropriate papers.

There are a few warehouses at the Dushanbe airport, including those belonging to customs. The commercial warehouses may be used in an emergency for temporary storage of incoming relief supplies.

Recommendations

53. Frontier Guards together with MoES should introduce simplified border-crossing procedures into relevant sub-laws and regulations. Frontier Guards official should ensure that its staff (including frontier guards at the posts) are made aware of such procedures.
54. Frontier posts and customs at the international entry points (first and foremost at the Dushanbe airport) should conduct exercises (together with MoES and other agencies) on procedures for accepting international assistance (in particular, according to INSARAG guidelines).
55. Frontier Guards together with international airports' authorities should identify the space and facilities to receive incoming international assistance (including search and rescue teams and relief supplies).

Conclusions

It is evident that Tajikistan has a wealth of institutional knowledge with respect to disaster preparedness and response, which has been experienced and learnt throughout the years. Frequent avalanches, landslides, floods and earthquakes have ensured that the Tajik population has had to cope in the best way possible. Due to the break up of the former Soviet Union followed by a period of internal conflict, the procedures and resources previously established to deal with the inevitable disasters, have been both eroded, and become outdated and are now in need of revitalisation.

The results of the numerous discussions with Government officials, UN agencies, NGO's and independent organisations, together with field visits, has led to the following conclusions.

Notwithstanding the considerable amount of institutional knowledge in the field of disaster preparedness and response, the system together with the resource support is in urgent need of revitalisation and modernisation, by the Government, supported where possible by the international community.

The introduction of the two laws governing disaster preparedness and response "Law of the Republic of Tajikistan – On Protection of Population and Territories Against Natural and Man-Made Disasters" together with the "Law of the Republic of Tajikistan-On Civil Defence" now form the backbone of disaster management in Tajikistan.

However it could be said that MoES in particular have the authority and the commitment, but are limited in the areas of contingency planning, effective coordination systems, appropriate equipment, up to date and systematic training and public education and awareness programmes. Comments and recommendations are made on the subjects of specialist search and rescue capabilities, health, emergency stockpiles and communications.

The scenario that introduces the need to request the aid of the international community should in itself introduce new procedures in order to address the sudden influx of international responders, some of whom could be of a military component. It is therefore of great importance that pre-arrangements and procedures are established to take account of the international concerns. This can be achieved by forming alliances and obtaining assistance from national and international established tools such as REACT, UNDAC, INSARAG, etc.

In coming to the above conclusions together with the subsequent recommendations, the UNDAC team is mindful of the influences and constraints under which the Government, but particularly MoES, is operating. The Team is also cognisant of the current efforts being made by MoES to improve and modernise its procedures and to update and increase its resources. It is therefore hoped that this report serves to assist the Government of Tajikistan, together with international community, in strengthening its ability to ably and timely assist and protect the citizens of Tajikistan.

Acknowledgements

The UNDAC team expresses its sincere appreciation to the Government of Tajikistan, all national institutions, diplomatic missions, United Nations bodies and non-governmental organizations for all the support and facilities provided during the mission. The team wishes to convey its appreciation to the Ministry of Emergency Situations and Civil Defence of Tajikistan and the UN Resident Coordinator for their openness in receiving the mission. Special mention is made of UNDRMP for its invaluable support and assistance during the conduct of the mission.

The UNDAC team would like to thank all the institutions that contributed to their assessment, as well as all the representatives who made themselves available during the phases of data collection, analysis and report finalisation.

Annex I	Recommendation and Implementation Timeline
Annex II	ToR UNDAC Response Preparedness Mission
Annex III	Brief Description of Relevant Laws and Decrees
Annex IV	Definitions
Annex V	REACT members
Annex VI	UNDAC Programme
Annex VII	References

ANNEX I

Immediate	
No.	Responsibilities
7	REACT should consider the cluster approach in accordance with the Humanitarian Reform Process as an option to remodel the overall organization and function of REACT structure.
8	REACT should establish a Rapid Response Team as its operational entity, in accordance with its Terms of Reference. It should be chaired by the MoES and consist of the cluster heads.
24	UNEP/OCHA should share rapid environmental assessment tools, to assess environmental damage, and gather information for longer term recovery and preparedness planning to be used by IMAC.
26	UNEP/OCHA and other partners should assist MoES in raising awareness of rapid response teams on debris management, and handling toxic, hazardous or radioactive debris/waste.
27	UNEP/OCHA should share lessons learned on debris management from previous disasters.
46	MoES should establish relations and cooperation with multilateral disaster responders' networks, such as INSARAG. MoES should appoint an INSARAG Focal Point within the Ministry, and contact the Secretariat of INSARAG, based at the Field Coordination Support Section (FCSS) of the Emergency Services Branch (ESB), OCHA-Geneva.
47	OCHA should facilitate MoES participation in regular INSARAG training.
50	MoES, MoD and MoFA should utilise the Oslo Guidelines on the Use of Military and Civil Defence Assets in Disaster Relief.
51	MoES, MoFA, the Frontier Guard and other relevant governmental authorities should make themselves aware of the obligations of the country receiving international assistance according to the GA Resolution 57/150.
52	Depending on the scale of the disaster, the appeal for assistance should be more widely circulated, including the United Nations, Tajikistan missions and embassies abroad, as well as relevant international organisations present in Tajikistan.
55	Frontier Guards together with international airports' authorities should identify the space and facilities to receive incoming international assistance (including search and rescue teams and relief supplies).

Short-term	
No.	Responsibilities
3	The Government of Tajikistan may consider reviewing the Law 'On Civil Defence' and consider removing the provisions specifically related to peacetime disasters and insert them into the Law On Protection Of Population and Territories Against Natural and Man-Made Disasters, thereby consolidating the primary law dealing specifically with the protection, preparedness and emergency response to natural and environmental disasters.
4	The laws governing disaster management and civil defence in Tajikistan should include provisions requiring allocation of 'ring-fenced' budget as a percentage of national and local budgets for disaster management activities.
5	The laws governing disaster management and civil defence should include provisions outlining roles and responsibilities towards international institutions that participate in disaster response, obtain protection from the government for their workers, and seek unhindered access to affected communities based on humanitarian principles.
9	REACT should standardise its damage and needs assessment procedures within its framework to ensure quantification of damage and needs.
16	WHO and REACT health partners should provide technical assistance to the MoH to further elaborate the national health disaster preparedness plan, with an overview of the capacity of the health system.
17	MoH should conduct a vulnerability assessment of key hospitals in country with support of the Institute of Seismic Resistant Constructions and Seismology.
17	MoH should conduct a vulnerability assessment of key hospitals in country with support of the Institute of Seismic Resistant Constructions and Seismology.
21	WHO and REACT health partners should introduce training activities and update guidelines in health disaster management in partnership with international health institutions.
23	UNEP should assist the State Committee on Environment and Forestry and MoES to carry out comprehensive environmental risk and hazard mapping, to be also included in community-based awareness-raising activities. (some elements medium-term)
29	Ministry of Transport should link their licensing database for vehicles with IMAC to facilitate appropriation of transport and earth moving machinery.
35	IMAC should establish a nationwide database, updated regularly, for all resources available: staff, trained volunteers, equipment, heavy machinery

37	The MoES should improve communication and coordination between its Training Centres both in the capital and regional / local levels.
38	The MoES should consider the proposed revised curriculum and training modules on all levels, in close cooperation with UNDRMP, to focus on disaster management and more specifically on natural and environmental disasters.
42	REACT should assist MoES in developing a common format for a National Disaster Preparedness and Response Plan, which should be exercised and regularly updated.
43	OCHA should assist REACT in revising the existing inter-agency contingency plan in accordance with the current circumstances of the country.
48	MoFA should elaborate basic procedures for requesting international assistance in case of a major emergency, receiving SAR teams, introducing simplified visa and permit procedures for foreign aid workers, setting up coordination arrangements with MoES and other line ministries, requesting foreign military assets/assistance, etc. UN support/advice or best practices from other countries may be offered for developing such procedures, in accordance with UN General Assembly Resolution 57/150 of 16 December 2002 and INSARAG Guidelines.
49	MoES jointly with MoD should establish contacts with the Civil-Military Coordination Section (CMCS) of the Emergency Services Branch (ESB), OCHA-Geneva, in order to initiate the process of joining the international civil-military coordination network.
54	Frontier posts and customs at the international entry points (first and foremost at the Dushanbe airport) should conduct exercises (together with MoES and other agencies) on procedures for accepting international assistance (in particular, according to INSARAG guidelines).

Medium-term	
No.	Responsibilities
2	MoES should hold regular coordination exercises at all levels, both practical and theoretical, in order to test and practice the disaster response preparedness.
10	MoES should upgrade its operations room facilities to an acceptable minimum standard, in terms of means of vulnerability, power sources and positioning. In addition to the primary emergency operations room, an alternative operations room should be established in each location. The donor community is invited to assist the upgrading of operations rooms. (some elements: long-term)

13	Following the above, MoES should establish a unified and systematic training system for joint fire and rescue services. Specialised training in urban search and rescue, mountain rescue etc should also be provided.
14	MoES should include the units in the unified training system so they can respond to all kinds of disasters.
18	MoH Disaster Management/Civil Defence unit should establish (identify, train and equip) a health team of disaster managers that would coordinate rapid health need assessments and national and international medical mobile teams during an emergency.
19	MoH should include the drug emergency warehouse into the network of the Republican Drug Procurement Centre. Replenishment of emergency drugs stockpile and procurement of reagents for laboratories countrywide require urgent attention.
20	MoH should expand the early warning and response system for communicable diseases at all levels on most common diseases/deaths, including fast track laboratory support. Emergency case definitions and key health indicators should reflect international standards.
22	International donors are invited to assist the MoH Disaster Management /Civil Defence unit/ epidemiological services in provide equipment to improve health data monitoring, vehicles for assessments and communication tools commensurate with health services needs in disaster situations.
25	Ministry of Water Resources and Melioration need to obtain water quality testing kits to be used at the regional and local levels.
28	MoES and the State Committee on Environment and Forestry should adopt UNEP's tool – APELL – in order to provide safe conditions for preparedness and response.
30	MoES should coordinate pre-positioning of food and non-food items, including medical supplies, especially in remote regions (e.g. GBAO, Rasht Valley, Zerafshan Valley, and Khatlon).
31	MoES and partners, e.g. National Red Crescent Society, should share frequencies where appropriate and integrate their existing communication systems into one national system.
32	The donor community is invited to assist the establishment of the national emergency communication network.
36	MoES should establish a comprehensive training programme in disaster risk management for its personnel at all levels.
39	The MoES should revise and use -according to international practices- disaster risk management training materials for training and educating target groups, such as school teachers and principals, and heads and deputy

	heads of local hukumats.
40	MoES/IMAC should be linked to the monitoring network to facilitate an early warning system. This system should be connected with a public alerting network that will allow for real time rapid delivery of information and pre-planned emergency response.
41	Donors are encouraged to assist MoES in establishing systems of monitoring, communication and warning, especially on local level and in the areas most vulnerable to natural hazards, taking the Bartang River Valley system as a case study.
44	MoES and REACT should harmonise and coordinate the existing public awareness programmes to optimise resources available in country.
45	MoES and Ministry of Education should develop a unified community-based disaster awareness programme based on existing experiences at the national and international level, using mass media. Agencies in country with vast experience in public awareness and education programmes should be used for this purpose.

Long-term	
No.	Responsibilities
1	The Government of Tajikistan should strengthen MoES's emergency response role and capacity to ensure effective coordination for disaster preparedness and response activities undertaken by all government institutions and international organizations.
11	The Government may wish to consider placing the Fire Service under the MoES to reach the desired intentions stipulated in article 6 of the Law on Protection of Population and Territories Against Natural and Man-made Disasters, states "...unified state system of disaster prevention, unites regulatory bodies forces and facilities..."
12	The Government may wish to consider amalgamating the Fire and Rescue Services and Tsentrosipas, together with Regional Rapid Response Units, thus providing one standardised (in accordance with INSARAG guidelines) professional Fire and Rescue Service.
15	The Ministry of Defence should seek assistance from the Government to provide necessary training and equipment for their units involved in emergency situations.
53	Frontier Guards together with MoES should introduce simplified border-crossing procedures into relevant sub-laws and regulations. Frontier Guards official should ensure that its staff (including frontier guards at the posts) are made aware of such procedures.

Ongoing	
No.	Responsibilities
6	UNDRMP should continue to build the capacity of MoES to provide a strong secretariat for REACT to facilitate sustainability and ensure efficient management of REACT.
33	IMAC's role within the MoES and its regional departments, as well as other ministries and national services, should be strengthened to ensure a clear distribution of responsibilities, standardized reporting formats for damage and needs assessments.
34	The donor community should continue, through UNDRMP, to assist IMAC in its role of information management to strengthen its analytical capacities.

ANNEX II

Terms of Reference of UNDAC Mission

UNDAC Review of Tajikistan's National Disaster Management Capacity

Introduction

Tajikistan is prone to all sorts of natural and man-made disasters. The incidence of natural disasters is very high due to the country's geographical structure and climate. Mountains cover over 90% of the country. Flash floods, land and mudslides, earthquakes and avalanches cause civilian casualty, property destruction and immense economic damages every year.

Tajikistan is not without experience and expertise in the field of disaster management. During Soviet times, it had been at the leading edge of research and mitigation with a good deal of the focus being on large-scale, high-cost mitigation projects.

The Tajik government has thus far been struggling to use disaster reduction as a tool for sustainable socio-economic development. As the population continues to grow, a dangerous trend has developed with the unchecked proliferation of new communities being built in disaster prone areas throughout the country. Disaster reduction is a cross-cutting issue, which will need to be linked to water resource management, land use and planning, industrial development, governance and climate change to ultimately impact on poverty reduction.

The government is familiar with many of the high-risk sites – both natural and industrial (such as Lake Sarez, Baipaza hydroelectric power station and others), but has been unable to conduct further detailed assessments and mapping because of a lack of human and financial resources. The current lack of national capital investment in disaster management is unlikely to change quickly. The general lack of resources and capacity means that the economic impact of natural disasters is felt even harder, especially by the poor. Potential environmental emergencies, including technological accidents, would further aggravate the situation.

The government established the Committee on Emergency Situations and Civil Defence in 1994 with a mandate to respond to natural disasters. In 1999 the Committee on Emergency Situations and Civil Defence became the Ministry of Emergency Situations and Civil Defence of the Republic of Tajikistan (MoES). The official statute of the ministry states that the main role of MoES is to protect people, economical infrastructure and territories in the Republic of Tajikistan from disasters, organize and carry out activities to prepare the population, and to prevent and mitigate natural and technological disasters.

The Rapid Emergency, Assessment and Coordination Team (REACT) was established by UN OCHA in 2001. REACT was then a structure primarily to coordinate disaster response, but has since its establishment developed into a full fledged disaster risk management partnership, with national leadership, and involvement of GoT, NGOs, donors, UN, and grass root levels. Its focus has changed from disaster response to disaster risk mitigation. An indicator of the usefulness and

success of REACT is the increasing number of partners, drawn from among international organisations, as well as from NGOs and Government. Presently REACT is constituted by 65 different organisations: 16 Government agencies, 7 donor organisations, 9 UN agencies, 28 International NGOs, and 5 local NGOs.

The task of coordinating all activities implemented by the REACT partnership has become increasingly complex. Factors contributing to this increasing complexity includes the increasing number of members of the partnership, and the fact that the scope of REACT has changed from mainly disaster response to also encompass a broader disaster risk management and mitigation perspective as well.

OCHA can assist Tajikistan with recommendations on how to improve the response and coordination in natural disasters and environmental emergencies, come with recommendations as to what needs to be done at state and local levels. The expertise for that kind of assessment is not present in Tajikistan.

Mission goal

The UNDAC mission would entail working under the leadership of the United Nations Resident Coordinator, and in consultation with OCHA in Geneva, to achieve the following results:

- An evaluation of the capacities of the National Disaster Management System and its executive level in the areas of disaster preparedness and response;
- Recommendations towards the strengthening of relevant areas, including the required follow-up for implementation of the recommendations;
- Recommendations on how to strengthen the implementation of the recently revised policies and legislation;
- A mission report summarising the analysis and conclusions, and including a listing of the recommendations.

The report would ideally feed substantially into especially environmental, but also into economic vulnerability report which UNDP Tajikistan is preparing, and it would assist all actors in the field of disaster risk management in Tajikistan, including donors, to strategise for the coming years.

Methodology

The evaluation would be carried out at three complementary levels of the Government structure, and in parallel at the various territorial levels:

- 1) Ministry of Emergency Situations and Civil Defense (MoES):
 - The mission would include diagnose of the functioning of the coordinating entity and its various components, including REACT.
- 2) MoES and ministries and agencies involved in the permanent components of the national disaster management system. The mission will:
 - determine the level of integration of those components in the system at all levels (state, province, district);
 - clarify the constraints to the functioning of the system;
 - discuss the suitability of the legal framework for disaster management;

- 3) Analyse effectiveness of the arrangements for the National Disaster Risk Management Partnership REACT and other actors involved in disaster response in the country (i.e. State Emergency Commissions), to be integrated into the overall response.

The assignment would include a component of advocacy of the international disaster response system and awareness raising of the role of the UN System, OCHA and the UNDAC Team in major disasters.

The UNDAC mission should aim at formulating recommendations on basis of the research, visits and interviews undertaken, to be included in a Mission Report. This document should be finalised before the end of the mission and reviewed with the United Nations Resident Coordinator, who then submits the report to the Government authorities.

Dushanbe, 13 December 2005

ANNEX III

Brief Description of Relevant Laws and Decrees

- Government of the Republic of Tajikistan Decree #400 “**On the establishment of the Committee for Emergency Situations and Civil Defense**” (17 August 1994), is the first legal provision in the field of protecting the population and territories from natural and man-made emergency situations.
- The Law of the Republic of Tajikistan “**On Civil Defense**” (November 1995) is aimed at the implementation of security tasks in wartime. This Law was reconsidered in 2004; its peculiarity was reduced to the regulation and provision of safety in peacetime.
- The Law of the Republic of Tajikistan “**On protection of population and territories from natural and man-made emergency situations**” (2004) stipulates organizational and legal provisions in protecting the people, national territories, natural wealth of Tajikistan.
- The Law “**On emergency rescue services and the status of rescuers**” defines the organizational, legal and ecological conditions for application of capacities and tools to prevent and mitigate emergency situations. It also regulates relations among the authorities, institutions and citizens, and determines rights and duties of rescuers in the country.
- The Law “**On the Fund for mitigation of emergency situations**” (27 December 1993), allocated the fund for mitigation and rehabilitation activities. The fund comes from 10 percent of depreciation amounts paid by business enterprises on the territory of Tajikistan.¹⁴¹⁵

¹⁴ Country Report for Asian Disaster Reduction Center, February 2006. Author: Ole Ramsing

ANNEX IV

Definitions

Emergency situation – is the situation emerging in a certain territory in consequence of an accident, a hazardous natural phenomenon, natural or other disaster that may result or resulted in human casualties, damage to people's health or natural environment, considerable loss of property and distortion of living environment.

Protection of population and territory against disasters – is a system of measures, methods and means, and cumulative actions aimed at disaster prevention and recovery.

Disaster prevention – is a system of preventive measures aimed at a maximum disaster risk reduction, as well as at preservation of people's health, mitigation of environmental and property loss in an emergency situation.

Disaster recovery – is salvage and rescue and other operations required in an emergency situation and aimed at life saving and preservation of people's health, reduced environmental and property loss, as well as at localization of disaster areas and elimination of hazardous factors.

Disaster area – is the territory where disaster occurred.

Disasters are sub-divided into on-site, local, territorial, regional, national, and trans-boundary.

- On-site is a disaster that affected at most 10 people or destroyed living environment of up to 100 people or brought material damage not exceeding 1,000 minimum wages, and the disaster area does not extend beyond the territory of a production or social facility.
- Local is a disaster that affected between 10-50 people or destroyed living environment of up to 100-300 people or brought material damage not exceeding 1,000-5,000 minimum wages, and the disaster area does not extend beyond a community (djamoat).
- Territorial is a disaster that affected between 50-500 people or destroyed living environment of up to 300-500 people or brought material damage amounting to 5,000-50,000 minimum wages, and the disaster area does not extend beyond the city or district area.
- Regional is a disaster that affected over 500 people or destroyed living environment of up to 500-1,000 people or brought material damage amounting to 50,000-500,000 minimum wages, and the disaster area does not extend beyond the oblast area.
- National is a disaster that affected over 500 people or destroyed living environment of over 1,000 people or brought material damage in the amount exceeding 5 million minimum wages, and the disaster area extends beyond one or more oblasts.
- Trans-boundary is a disaster that affected areas beyond the country territory or a disaster that occurred abroad and affects the territory of Tajikistan.

ANNEX V

REACT MEMBERS

##	ORGANIZATION	NAME, POSITION
1	Aid Coordination Unit by the Presidential Office	Vali Musaev, Coordinator on relations with dev. partners
		Zamira Solieva, Specialist on networking with multilateral org.
2	Department of Ecology & ES by the Presidential Office	Usmonkul Shokirov, Head of the Department
		Jumabek Kurbonbekov, Deputy Head
3	Presidential Office	Khakdodov Makhmadsharif, EnvSec Focal Point
4	Mayor's Office	Mirzo Mirsaidov, Head of International Relations Dept.
5	Institute of Seismic Engineering and Seismology	Farshed Karimov, Deputy Director
		Nizomov Jahongir, Director
		Sabit Negmatullaev, Honorary Director of the Inst., Director of PMP International
6	Agency for Hydrometeorology	Khamidov Anvar, Deputy Director
		Begmurod Mahmataliev, Director
		Ilhom Rajabov, Head of Climate Change Center
7	Tojikoinot	Saidov Mirzo Sibgatullaevich, Director
8	GlavGeology	Akmal Akhmedov, Head of the Hydrology & Engg Geology Dept.
MINISTRIES AND COMMITTEES		
9	Ministry of Melioration and Water Resources	Sharofkhoja Shoev, Chief Inspector of the Special Unit
		Najmiddinov Ismoil
10	Ministry of Transport	Ashurov, Minister
		Saidali Peruzaliev, Chief Expert of the Special Unit
		Mavlonazarova Mavjigul, Head of Planning and Assessment of Roads Unit
		Girgekhanov, Specialist on civil defence
11	Ministry of Defense	Dadabaev Iskandar, Deputy Chief of the Department of International Military Cooperation
		Shahodatqadam Maskaev, Head of Usoi Department
12	Ministry of Health	Abdumuslin Temurov, First Deputy Minister of Health
		Rajabmatov Safarali, Head of the ES Unit
		Alimardonov Kurbon, Chief Specialist of the ES Unit
		Jafarov Navruz, Deputy Head Doctor
13	Ministry of Education	Yormahmadov Shermahmad, Deputy Minister
14	Ministry of Melioration and Water Resources	Faizullo Khushvaqtovich, First Deputy Minister
		Khasamov Homidjon Usmonovich, Deputy Minister
15	Ministry of Agriculture	Sohibov Lashkarkhon, Chief Specialist of the Science and Human Resource Policy Unit
16	Ministry of Economy and Trade	Kendjaev Zukridin Kenjaevich, Deputy Minister
17	Ministry of Labour and Social Protection	Taghoyeva Sumangul Saidova, Deputy Minister
		Babaev Anar Abdullavech, Head of State Migration Service
		Saidov Hamroh Latifovich, Chief Specialist

18	State Committee of Construction and Architectural	Rustan Mamurov, Head of the Staff Management and Legal Maintenance
19	State Committee on Protection of Frontier of Tajikistan	Saifulloev Safari, General Major, First Deputy
	State Committee on the border Protection	General Safarali Saifulloev
	State Committee on Statistics	Shahbozov, Representative from SCS
20	State Committee on the Protection of Environment and Forestry	Shukurov Abdumumin, Specialist of Civil Defence Unit
21	State Epidemiological Station	Mahmadlatif Dustov , Deputy Chief Doctor on Commercial Issues
22	Ministry of Emergency Situations and Civil Defence	Islam Jumaevich Usmanov, Deputy Minister
		Rajabov Abdurahim, First Deputy Minister
		Alisho Shomahmadov, Head of IMAC
		Halimov Mahmaddullo, First Deputy Minister, Chief of Staff
		Latipov Habibullo, Deputy Chief of Staff
		Usmanov Iskandar, Operations Department
		Andrey Pilkevich, Rescue Team "Tsentros pas"
		Kenjaev Muhammad, Head of Popul. Prep. & Training Dept.
		Karim Khalifaev, Head of Communications Dept.
		Faiziddin Najmiddinov, Inter-ministerial Collaboration Dept.
		Azizbekov Shugunbek, Population Protection Dept.
		Mahmadbekov Khurshed
		Makhsudshoeva Zulfia, Humanitarian Aid Department
		Abduloev Anvarjon, Lake Sarez Issues
23	Training Center of the MoES	Ziyoev Abduvali, Head of the Training Center
24	Dushanbe city branch of MoES	Manzarshoh Bedakov, Head
25	Center for Liquidation of Consequences of Natural Disasters (MoES)	Shamsuddinov, Head
		Abduloev, Deputy Head
26	Rasht Valley MoES Branch, Garm	Muzaffar Usmanov, Head
27	GBAO MoES Branch, Khorog	Sultonnazar Kholiknazarov, Head
28	Sughd MoES Branch, Khujand	Noibov, Head
29	Kulyab zone MoES Branch, Kulyab City	Khushvakhtov Abdusator, Head of Kulyab zone branch
		Orzu Rahmonov, Head of Kulyab city branch
30	Khatlon MoES Branch/Kurgan Tube	Bozorov Shamsiddin, Head
		Halimov Mirali, Head of Training Unit

ANNEX VI

PROGRAMME

UNDAC Team mission in Tajikistan

12 to 27 March 2006

Day and time in March	EVENT	Location	Participants
Friday 10			
04.00	Arrival to Dushanbe from Istanbul (TK 1344)	Airport Various locations	- Ms. Nino Antadze; - Ms. Maria Cristina Profili; - Mr. Anvar Munavvarov
Saturday 11			
			-
19.35	Arrival in Dushanbe from Moscow (J7 632) – transport to Hotel Avesto	Airport, Hotel Avesto	- Ms. Carolina de Borbon Parma - Mr. Hari Srinivas
Sunday 12			
00.50	Arrival in Dushanbe from Moscow (E3 221) – transport to Hotel Avesto	Airport Hotel Avesto	- Mr. Thierry Veyrat; - Mr. Abdul Haq Amiri; - Mr. Jevgeni Jutkevits; - Mr. Edward Pearn; - Mr. Vladimir Sakharov; - Mr. Per Becker.
08.00 – 09.00	Breakfast	Hotel Avesto	- Team
09.30-10.30	Introduction with UN DRMP (Logistics & Programme)	UNDRMP	- Team - Mr. Nigina Alieva (Project Analyst); - Mr. Khusrav Sharifov (Programme Officer); - Mr. Timur Tadzhibaev (Information Management Specialist); - Mr. Ole Ramsing (Project Manager).

Day and time in March	EVENT	Location	Participants
10.30 – 12.00	Setting up office, settling in	UNDRMP	- Team
12.00 – 14.00	Lunch		
14.00 – 18.00	Internal meetings and preparations	UNDRMP	- Team
Monday 13			
09.00 – 10.00	Introduction UN Resident Coordinator	UN Common Premises (UNCP)	- Team - Mr. William Paton, UN Resident Coordinator - Ms. Thekla Kelbert, Head of UNCU - UNDRMP (Ole Ramsing, Khusrav Sharifov, Nigina Alieva)
10.00 – 11.00	Introduction with the Minister for Emergency Situations	MoES HQ	- Team - Minister for Emergency Situations - UNDRMP (Ole Ramsing, Khusrav Sharifov, Nigina Alieva)
11.00 – 12.00	Information Management and Analytical Centre, MoES	IMAC, MoES HQ	- Selected team members (Nino, Cristina) - Mr. Alisho Shomahmadov, Head of IMAC, MoES; - Ms. Mavluda Muratova, Geophysics Info and Mapping Officer - Ms. Mirova Dilorov, Assistant of the Head of IMAC - Ms. Mirzokhonova Natalia, Senior Officer of hydro meteorological information analysis - Ms. Khodjieva Gulnora, Senior Officer on medical and biological and radioactive and chemical information analysis - Mr. Khotamov Rustam, Head of the technical support unit - Mr. Shoismatulloev Khurshed, Senior Officer on technical service - Mr. Kuliev Manuchehr, Database Operator - Ms. Iatimova Munira, Database Operator
11.00 – 12.00	Tsentrospas (SAR)	MoES HQ	- Selected team members (Ted, Jevgeni, Per) - Mr. Andrey Pilkevich, Head of Tsentrospas
11.00 – 12.00	Usoi Department	Usoi Department, Ministry of Defence	- Selected team members (Hari, Abdul Haq, Muhudinov) - Mr. Maskaev Shahodatqadam, Head of the Department - Ms. Goulsara Pulatova, Project Coordinator, Prevention, Mitigation and Preparedness International

Day and time in March	EVENT	Location	Participants
11.00 – 12.00	Ministry of Foreign Affairs	MoFA	- Selected team members (Vladimir, Carolina, Anvar) - Representative from MoFA?
12.00 – 13.30	<i>Lunch</i>		
13.30 – 15.00	State Committee on Statistics	State Committee on Statistics	- Selected team members (Hari, Per) - Representative from SCS - Shahbozov
13.30 – 15.00	Ministry of Labor and Social Protection	MoLSP	- Selected team members (Nino, Abdul Haq) - MoLS - Vahobov,
13.30 – 15.00	Ministry of Health and Republican Epidemiological Centre	MoH and REC	- Selected team members (Cristina, Shamsudin - Mr. Abdumuslim Temurov, First Deputy Minister of Health - Mr. Safarali Radjabmatov, Head of DM and Emergency Care Department - Mr. Kurbon Alimardonov, Chef Specialist of DM and Emergency Care Department - Mr. Samariddin Aliev, Chief Physician of Republican SES - Mr. Jamshed Khasanov, WHO
16.00 – 17.00	Security briefing	UNDRMP	- Team - Vadim Anushko
17.00 – 18.00	Debriefing and planning	UNDRMP	- Team
Tuesday 14			
09.00 – 10.30	REACT - Presentation of UNDAC and mission team	UNCP	- Team - REACT partners
10.30 – 12.00	Committee on the Protection of Environment and Forestry	Ministry of Agriculture	- Selected team members (Hari, Vladimir, Abdul Haq, Anvar, Cristina) - MoA
10.30 – 12.00	Institute of Seismology	Academy of Science	- Selected team members (Jevgeni , Nino, Per) - Prof. Nizomov, Director, Institute of Seismology - Prof. Farshed Karimov, Doctor of Sciences (geophysics), Deputy Director, Institute of Seismology

Day and time in March	EVENT	Location	Participants
10.30 – 12.00	Glav Geology	Glav Geology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Selected Team members (Ted, Carolina, Cristina) - Mr. Azim Ibrakhim, Director of Glav Geology - Mr. Akhmed Akmalov, Head of Department, Glav Geology - Mr. Mahmataliev, Chief Engineer - Mr. Alisho Shomahmadov, MoES HQ - Mr. Ole Ramsing, UNDRMP
10.30 – 12.00	Committee on Architecture and Construction	Committee on Architecture and Construction	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Selected team members (Per) - Mr. Mamurov Rustam, Head of Staff Management and Legal Maintenance
12.00 – 13.30	<i>Lunch</i>		
13.30 – 15.00	Center for Coordination of Projects on Liquidation of Consequences of Natural Disasters by MoES	Center for Coordination of Projects on Liquidation of Consequences of Natural Disasters	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Selected team members (Ted., Yevgeni, Carolina, Shamsudin) - Mr. Shamsuddinov, Head of the Center - Mr. Abdulloev, Deputy Head of the Center
13.30 – 15.00	Department of Ecology and Emergency Situations, Presidential Apparatus	Presidential Office	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Selected team members (Hari, Vladimir, Anvar, Abdul Haq) - Mr. Makhmadsharif Khakdodov, EnvSec Focal Point for Tajikistan - Mr. Jumabek Kurbonbekov, Deputy Head of the Department
13.30 - 15.00	Agency for Hydrometeorology	Agency for Hydrometeorology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Selected team members (Nino Antadze, Per) - Mr. Anvar Khomidov, Deputy Head of the Agency
13.30 – 15.00	Ministry of Education	Ministry of Education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Selected team members (Cristina, Shamsudin) - Mr. Yormahmadov Shermahmad, Deputy Minister - Mr. Faizullo Khushvaqtovich, First Deputy Minister - Ms. Nigina Alieva, UNDRMP - Mr. Najmiddinov, MoES HQ
15.00 – 17.00	Usmanov, MoES HQ	UNDRMP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Team - Mr. Usmanov Islom, Deputy Minister - Mr. Alisho Shomahmadov, Head of IMAC
15.30 – 18.00	Debriefing and Planning	UNDRMP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Team
Wednesday 15			

Day and time in March	EVENT	Location	Participants
08.30 – 10.00	Ministry of Melioration and Water Resources	Ministry of Melioration and Water Resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Selected team members (Hari, Shamsudin, Cristina) - Mr. Khasanov Homidjon Usmonovich, Deputy Minister, - Mr. Samadov Bahrom Samadovich, Head of Investment and External Relations Unit - Mr. Shoev, Chief Inspector for Emergencies and Civil Defence - Mr. Najmiddinov, MoES HQ
08.30 – 10.00	Ministry of Agriculture	Ministry of Agriculture	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Selected team members (Vladimir, Carolina, Per) - Mr. Maksudov Malikulton, MoES HQ - Mr. Subhonov, First Deputy Minister
10.00 – 12.00	Ministry of Economy and Trade	Ministry of Economy and Trade	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Selected team members (Abdul Haq, Anvar) - Mr. Husainov Sodiq Davlatovich - Mr. Kenjaev, Deputy Minister
10.00 – 12.00	Ministry of Transport	Ministry of Transport	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Selected team members (Per, Hari) - Mr. Ashurov, Minister
10.00 – 12.00	UNDP Communities Program	UNDP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Selected team member (Per) - Rustam Mubinov, Senior ED Adviser
10.00 – 12.00	Firefighting Service	Firefighting Service	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Selected team member (Jevgeni, Ted, Nino) - General Jangiev Nazarboy, Head of the Firefighting Service - Mr. Najmiddinov, MoES HQ
12.00 – 13.30	Lunch with the UN Resident Coordinator	UN RC's office, UNCP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Selected team members (Vladimir, Ted, Carolina) - Mr. William Paton, RC
12.00 – 13.30	<i>Lunch</i>		
13.30 – 15.00	Training Centre of MoES	MoES Training Centre	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Selected team members (Carolina, Cristina, Hari , Ted, Shamsudin, Abdul Haq, Jevgeni., Per, Anvar) - Mr. Ziyoev Abduvali, Head of the TC
13.30 – 15.00	Committee on the Border Protection	Committee on the Border Protection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Selected team members (Jevgeniy, Anvar) - General Saifullaev, First Deputy Chair
15.00 – 16.00	UN Country Team meeting	UNCP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Team - UN Country Team members

Day and time in March	EVENT	Location	Participants
16.00 – 17.00	Training of Population Department of MoES Before or after training centre	MoES HQ	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Selected team members (Carolina, Cristina, Hari, Shamsudin, Abdul Haq, Ted, Jevgeni , Per , Anvar) - Mr. Muhammad Kenjaev, Chief of the Department - Mr. Anzorov, Head of the Dushanbe branch MoES office
17.00 – 18.00	Debriefing and planning	UNDRMP	- Team
Thursday 16			
	Mission A – Khujand	Dushanbe-Khujand (air)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Hari Srinivas - Nino Antadze - Mr. Islom Usmanov MoES HQs - Ms. Rano Numanova, UNDRMP - Mr. Noibov, M., MoES Khujand
09.00 – 16.00	Mission B – Garm	Dushanbe-Garm (road)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Edward Pearn - Anvar Munavvarov - Mr. Alisho Shomahmadov, MoES HQs - Mr. Khusrav Sharifov, UNDRMP - Mr. Muzaffar Usmonov, MoES Rasht Valley
08.00 – 10.30	Mission C – Kulyab and Kurgan Tube	Dushanbe-Kulyab and KT (road)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Christina Profili, - Per Becker, - Vladimir Sakharov - Ms. Nigina Alieva, UNDRMP - Mr. Bozorov, MoES Kurgan Tube - Mr. Murodov Amirali, MoES HQ - Mr. Abdusattor Khushvaqtov, MoES Kulyab zone
	Mission D – Khorog		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Jevgeni Jutkevits, - Abdul Haq Amiri, - Carolina de Borbon - Mr. Timur Tadzhibaev, UNDRMP - Mr. Kholiqnazarov, MoES Khorog - Mr. Haibullo Latipov, Deputy Chief of Staff, MoES HQ
14.00 – 16.00	Meeting with MoES	MoES	- Mission A and C
Friday 17			

Day and time in March	EVENT	Location	Participants
09.00 – 18.00	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Local MoES; - Local Hukumats (deputy heads responsible for DRR); - REACT (only Kulyab and Garm); - International NGOs; 	Various Coordinate with UNDP offices, request them to organize	- To be determined
Saturday 18			
08.00 – 18.00	Regional centers – Dushanbe Debriefing and report	Road UNDRMP	- Team A, B, C, and D
09:00-09:45	Ministry of Defence	Ministry of Defence	- Selected tem members (Vladimir, Shamsudin, Ted)
09:50-10:25	Ministry of Finance	Ministry of Finance	- Selected tem members (Nino, Anvar)
10:30-11:00	Ministry of Communication	Ministry of Communication	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Selected tem members (Cristina, Hari) - Mr. Zuhurov Begmurod Soburovich, First Deputy Minister - Mr. Usmanov Ibragim Usmanovich, Advisor of the Minister - Mr. Fakhritdinov Rashid Nikolayevich, Emergency Situations and Civil Defence Specialist
15:00- 16:00	General Meeting	UNDRMP	- Team
Sunday 19			
10.00 – 12;.00	Invitation to Now Ruz celebration by MoES	MoES	- Team
13:00 – 18:00	Report writing	UNDRMP	- Team
15:00- 16:00	General Meeting	UNDRMP	- Team
Monday 20			

Day and time in March	EVENT	Location	Participants
09.00 – 10.30	National Red Crescent Society and IFRC	RCST /IFRC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Selected team members (Shamsudin, Carolina, Cristina, Per) - Mr. Sandro Kushashvili, DM Delegate, IFRC - Mr. Ikrom Soliev, Head of Disaster Management Department, RCST - Mr. Umed Sayduniev, Disaster Preparedness Coordinator, RCST - Mr. Khamdam Khomidov, Disaster Response, RCST - Mr. Varkha Ohunijozov, Vice President RCST -
09.00 – 10.30	Asian Development Bank	ADB	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Selected team members (Hari, Abuld Haq, Nino) - Mr. Tariq Anwar, ADB
11.00 – 12.00	Tajikistan Mine Action Program (UNDP)	TMAC Office	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Selected team member (Per) - William Lawrence, Chief Technical Advisor
10.30 – 12.00	MoES HQ midway briefing	MoES HQ	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Selected team members (Vladimir, Ted, Carolina, Cristina, Jevgeni) - Mr. Mahmadullo Halimov, First Deputy Minister, Chief of Staff - Mr. Islom Usmanov, Deputy Minister. - Mr. Alisho Shomahmadov , Head of IMAC, MoES HQ - UNDRMP Ole, Khusrav
12.00 – 13.30	<i>Lunch</i>		
13.30 – 15.00	Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation (SDC)	SDC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Selected team members (Vladimir, Carolina, Per, Nino) - Mr. Daniel Zuest, Country Director , SDC - Mr. Sebastian Eugster, International DR Programme Officer, SDC - Ms. Svetlana Jumaeva, National Programme Officer, SDC

Day and time in March	EVENT	Location	Participants
13.30 – 15.30	WHO/Health REACT	WHO	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Selected team members (Cristina Profili , Shamsudin) - Dr. Santino Severoni, WHO Representative/Head of WHO Country Office - Mr. Jamshed Khasanov, National Officer on DP and DR, WHO - Ms. Sarah Bernhardt, Public Health Officer, WHO - Mr. Pascal Bernard, PSF, Head of Mission - Ms. Laili Rahinova-Alin, PSF, Deputy Head of Mission - Ms. Davlatova Nigina, PSF, Medical Coordinator - Ms. Mahbuba Yakubovna, National Red Cross Society, Head of Health Department - Ms. Gulnara Saidova, IFRC, Health Officer - Ms. Katoyon Faromuzova, Health Programme Manager - Mr. Tarik Kadir, Merlin, Country Director - Mr. Mutrib Babakhanov, Assistant Project Officer, Health & Nutrition - Ms. Adiba Safarova, CARE, Health Sector Coordinator - Mr. Sherif Sharipova, DIPECHO, Project manager
15.00 – 16.30	Embassy of Japan	Embassy of Japan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Selected tem member (Hari) - Mr. Hiroyuki Fujii, Second Secretary, Embassy of Japan
15.00 – 16.30	SIDA	SIDA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Selected team members (Per, Jevgeni) - Ms. Maria Lagus, Resident Representative
16.00 – 17.00	Department on Interministerial Collaboration, MoES	MoE HQ	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Selected team members (Ted, Cristina, Nino, Anvar, Abdul Haq) - Mr. Najmiddinov, Head of the Department
15.00 – 18.00	Report writing and debriefing	UNDRMP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Team
17.00 – 18.00	Meeting with Ole	UNDRMP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Team
Tuesday 21			
Tue 21	Now Ruz National Holiday Report writing	Hotel / UNDRMP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Team
14.00 – 18.00	FNAL INPUT INTO THE REPORT chapter by chapter	UNDRMP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Team
Wednesday 22			

Day and time in March	EVENT	Location	Participants
08.00 – 10.00	Report writing and pre briefing	UNDRMP	- Team
10.00 - 12.00	WFP	WFP	- Selected team members (Shamsudin, Abul Haq) - Ms. Daniela Owen, Country Director, WFP - Mr. Kodendera Belliappa, Head of Logistics, WFP
10.00 – 12.00	UNHCR	UNHCR	- Selected team members (Anvar, Carolina,) - Mr. Francisco Galindo-Velez, Representative, UNHCR - Ms. Katja Storch, Protection Officer, UNHCR
12.00 – 13.30	<i>Working lunch with the First Deputy Ministry Mr. Rajabov</i>	Restaurant TBC	- Selected team members (Vladimir, Anvar, Abdul Haq)
13.30 – 15.30	UNDP	UNDP	- Selected team members (Carolina, Nino, Abdul Haq) - Mr. Igor Bosc, DRR - Mr. Sukhrob Khoshmuhamedov, ARR/Program, UNDP - UNDRMP (Ole Ramsing, Khusrav Sharifov)
13.30 – 15.30	UNICEF	UNICEF	- Selected team members (Ted, Maria Cristina) - Ms. Yukie Mokuo, Head of Office , UNICEF - Mr. Sabir Kurbanov, Head of Health Department - Mr. Mutrib Babakhanov, Assistant Project Officer, Health & Nutrition
16.00 – 18.00	FIRST DRAFT REPORT	UNDRMP	- Team
20:00 – 22:00	Farwell Dinner with UNDRMP	Restaurant TBC	Team + UNDRMP staff
Thursday 23			
08.00 – 09.30	Various REACT partners	Various	- Selected team members - Various
09.30 – 11.00	ECHO	ECHO	- Selected team members (Ted, Carolina , Abdul Haq, Cristina, Nino) - Ms. Cecile Pichon, Head of Office, ECHO
11.30 – 12.30	German Agro Action	AGRO	- Selected team member (Cristina) - Mr. Adam Vinaman Yao, Food Security Programme Manager
9.30 – 11.00	Meeting with the Embassy of Russia	Embassy of Russia	- Selected team members (Vladimir; Anvar, Jevgeni) - Mr. Abdulatipov Ramazan Tadjimuradovich, Ambassador
12.30 – 13.30	<i>Lunch</i>		

Day and time in March	EVENT	Location	Participants
13.00 – 14.00	National Pharmaceutical Task Force	WHO	- Selected team member (Cristina) - Mr. Salomidin Isupo, Head of National Pharmaceutical task Force
15.00 – 16.00	USAID	UNDRMP	- Selected team member (Anvar) - Mr. Abdurahim Muhidov, Project Management Specialist, USAID
13.30 – 18.00	SECOND DRAFT REPORT	UNDRMP	- Team
17.30 – 19-00	Teleconference with UNRC	UNCP	- Selected team members (Vladimir, Ted, Carolina) - Mr. William Paton, UNRC
Friday 24			
05.50	Departure Dushanbe to Istanbul (TK 1345)	Airport	- Selected team members (Nino, Anvar).
08.00 – 10.30	FINAL DRAFT REPORT	UNDRMP	- Team
9.00 - 10.30	German Embassy	German Embassy	- Selected team member (Per) - Ms. Sonja Schlegel, Attaché for Economic Cooperation, German Embassy
10.30 – 12.00	DFID	Embassy of UK	- Selected team members (Ted, Shamsudin) - Mr. Shuhrat Rajabov, Programme Manager, DFID
<i>12.00 – 13.30</i>	<i>Lunch</i>		
13.30 – 15.00	IOM	IOM	- Selected team members (Cristina, Shamsudin) - Mr. Mahmoud Naderi, Head of IOM
16.30 – 17.30	Debriefing with MoES HQ followed by a dinner with MoES representatives	MoES HQ	- Team - Mr. Rajabov, First Deputy Minister, MoES HQ; - Mr. Islom Usmanov, Deputy Minister, MoES HQ; - Mr. Alisho Shomahmadov (Head of IMAC); - UNDRMP (Ole Ramsing, Khusrav Sharifov, Nigina Alieva)
18.00 – 20.00	FINAL REPORT	UNDRMP	- Team
Saturday 25			
08.00 – 18.00	FINAL REPORT	UNDRMP	- Team

Day and time in March	EVENT	Location	Participants
10.00 – 11.30	JICA	JICA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Selected team members (Hari) - Mr. Yukiya Saito, Project Formulation Advisor, - Mr. Rustam Maksudov, Liaison Officer - Representatives of the study group on the Pianj River Project
Sunday 26			
01.40	Departure Dushanbe to Moscow (E3 222)	Airport	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Selected team members: Mr. Thierry Veyrat; Mr. Jevgeni Jutkevits.
08.00 – 18.00	Finalizing and printing report	UNDRMP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Team
Monday 27			
09.00 – 10.30	Debriefing with REACT	UNCP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Team - REACT partners
16.00 – 19.00	Closing down office	UNDRMP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Team
19.00 – 21.00	Debriefing and farewell dinner		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Team - UNDRMP; - MoES
Tuesday 28			
02.50	Departure from Dushanbe	Airport	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Ms. Carolina de Borbon Parma; - Mr. Abdul Haq Amiri; - Mr. Edward Pearn; - Mr. Vladimir Sakharov; - Mr. Per Becker; - Mr. Hari Srinivas.
<i>The end of yet another UNDAC mission</i>			

Annex VII

References

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