

Tajikistan

National progress report on the implementation of the Hyogo Framework for Action (2009-2011) - interim

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Reporting period : 2009-2011

Last updated on : 9 March 2011

Print date : 09 Mar 2011

Reporting language : English

An HFA Monitor update published by PreventionWeb

<http://www.preventionweb.net/english/countries/asia/tjk/>

Outcomes for 2007-2009

Area 1

The more effective integration of disaster risk considerations into sustainable development policies, planning and programming at all levels, with a special emphasis on disaster prevention, mitigation, preparedness and vulnerability reduction.

Outcomes:

On March 30, 2010 Government of Tajikistan has approved a National Disaster Risk Management Strategy and its Action Plan for 2010-2015, which was developed throughout 2008-2009 with the initiative of Committee of Emergency Situations (CoES) and financial support of UNDP and ECHO. During 2009-2010 disaster risk reduction issues have been mainstreamed into development plans of 15 districts of the country (namely: Panjakent, Ayni, Gornaya Matcha, Isfara, Konibodom, Baljuvon, Nurobod, Kulob, Khovaling, Jirgital, Vakhdat, Tursunzoda, Shurobod, and Rumi). It is planned to expand the given initiative throughout the country. Given initiative is financially supported by UNDP and SDC and all the relevant information can be found at www.khf.tj.

Currently, a unified network is being established, which will connect headquarters of Committee of Emergency Situations (CoES) and its 7 regional branches for constant and immediate exchange of information.

At this point, Government of Tajikistan is undertaking steps in establishment of National Platform of the Republic of Tajikistan.

Area 2

The development and strengthening of institutions, mechanisms and capacities at all levels, in particular at the community level, that can systematically contribute to building resilience to hazards.

Outcomes:

A national level, unified risk assessment methodology is being developed, with the involvement of the international consultant and all the relevant state institutions. Initiative is being supported by the UNDP and SDC.

Within the framework of different joint disaster risk reduction projects with international organizations a community level risk assessment methodology has been developed and tested in the Zeravshan valley (259 communities) and Kulob area of the Khatlon region (216 communities). Further it is planned to apply the given methodology on other parts of the country. An electronic database of disasters occurred on the territory of the country has been developed within the Information Management and Analytical Center (IMAC September, 2005), founded under the Committee of Emergency Situations. Mentioned database contains information on data, type, location of disaster occurrence as well as economical damage caused by disaster. Some positive changes took place in the sphere of monitoring of the main threatening processes, which is undertaken by certain institutes of the country such as the Institute of Earthquake Engineering and Seismology (Earthquakes), State Agency on Hydrometeorology (Hydrometeorological events), Main state Department of Geology (exogenous geological processes). With the support of the Swiss Department for Development and Cooperation 7 digital seismic stations have been set up in the various seismic active regions of the country. Further it is planned to set up 7 more similar stations, which will allow to improve significantly the quality of identification of general parameters of earthquakes, especially their epicenters.

The Main Department of Geology is in a rather difficult situation. At present only visual monitoring of about 3000 specially dangerous objects is carried out annually on the territory of the country.

Instrumental monitoring is carried out only in the Baypazin and Kalaynav landslides.

State Agency on Hydrometeorology is in more satisfactory situation. With the support of different

international donors forecasting models of water drainage during the vegetative season was developed, few Hydrometeorological posts were re-established, specialists were trained, and modern equipment was purchased.

Area 3

The systematic incorporation of risk reduction approaches into the design and implementation of emergency preparedness, response and recovery programmes in the reconstruction of affected communities.

Outcomes:

On March 30, 2010 National Disaster Risk Management Strategy and its Action Plan 2010-2015 has been approved by the Government of Tajikistan by the governmental decree # 164. The goal of the National Disaster Risk Management Strategy and Action Plan 2010-2015 is to reduce preventable harm from natural and technological disasters leading to improved lives and wellbeing in Tajikistan

The main components of the strategy are:

- Ø Institutional mandates and legal issues
- Ø Disaster risk assessment
- Ø Risk management and development
- Ø Preparedness and response
- Ø Knowledge base management: education, training and public familiarity and awareness

Currently Strategy is being implemented in line with the measures and priorities included in the Action Plan. In frames of different projects funded by variety of international donors, including ECHO, SDC, MCB volunteer rescue brigades have been established in different parts of the country and professional rescue division of the CoES has been supported. Capacity of central search and rescue division of the CoES: "Tsentsropas" has been significantly improved in 2009-2010. In particular, a special training field (rubble field) for practical exercises of the rescuers has been constructed, special search and rescue equipment provided and trainings provided.

In line with the Development Programme of DM sphere for 2009-2014 and National Disaster Risk Management Strategy 2010-2015, implementation of the following measures is being planned:

Establishment of the Republican Center for Crisis Management

- Establishment of the National Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction
- Development of the National Disaster Preparedness and Response Plan
- Elaboration of single network for natural disaster monitoring and fixed network of communications in case of emergencies
- Improvement of the legislative base in the sphere of natural disaster risk reduction in the country and etc.
- Improvement of the coordination of activities of state authorities in the sphere of preparation, prevention and response to natural disasters.

Strategic goals

Area 1

The more effective integration of disaster risk considerations into sustainable development policies, planning and programming at all levels, with a special emphasis on disaster prevention, mitigation, preparedness and vulnerability reduction.

Strategic Goal Statement:

Issues of disaster risk reduction have been mainstreamed in the development plans of the districts. DRR

has been already mainstreamed in the development plans of the districts of Panjakent, Ayni, Gornaya Matcha, Isfara, Konibodom, Baljuvon, and Nurobod. In 2010 it is planned to prepare such analysis for the regions of Rumi, Kulob, Khovaling, Shurobod, Tursunzoda, Jirgital, and Tajikabad.

In this aspect Action Plan of National Disaster Risk Management Strategy includes following measures: Development of the database with the information about risks, hazards, vulnerability, past disasters, their zoning and other relevant data about natural disasters on the basis of the GIS-technologies of the CoES;

§ Review and analysis of policy, process and procedure of planning of measures for recovery and development for the purpose of possibility including in them the issues of disaster risk reduction.

§ Elaboration of instructions for the inclusion of disaster risk reduction concepts and practice in politics of recovery and development, as well as determination of the procedure of its integration.

§ Determination of legal and regulatory bases for the integration of the disaster risk reduction component with the programs of development.

§ Distribution of the disaster risk reduction instructions to separate sectors of development.

§ Conducting trainings and consultations on the republican and local levels about the inclusion of disaster risk reduction measures in programs for recovery and development.

Improving awareness of the population on all levels of society and in all sectors of the inclusion of disaster risk reduction in programs for recovery and development.

Area 2

The development and strengthening of institutions, mechanisms and capacities at all levels, in particular at the community level, that can systematically contribute to building resilience to hazards.

Strategic Goal Statement:

An Information Management and Analytical Center has been established within CoES, with the support of SDC and UNDP which became self-dependent during 2005-2009. Currently, with the support of the same donors, CoES Training Center and Department of Protection of Population and Territories is being supported. Local network is established, and at present it is planned to establish regional network of the Committee, by which information will be interchanged among Central and regional subdivisions. With the support of the Asian Development Bank the capacity of local and international, governmental (the Ministry of Melioration and Water Resources, the CoES) and nongovernmental organizations (ACTED and other NGOs) is being improved in construction and recovery of riverbank reinforcement objects, carrying out nonstructural mitigation works (trainings for increasing the awareness of the population, executive authorities on-site, as well as for the risk assessment on community level of certain communities (130 communities) in the Panj river basin in the areas of Shuraabad, Hamadoni, Farhar and Panj of the Khatlon region).

In frames of other relatively small disaster risk reduction projects are being implanted (the Zeravshan basin, the Kulob area of the Khatlon region) in cooperation with the local divisions of CoES and NGOs. For example, the risk assessment has been conducted in 259 communities of three regions of the Zeravshan valley (Panjakent, Ayni, and Gornaya Matcha) and 90 communities of the Kulob area of the Khatlon region in cooperation with the IMAC CoES, international organizations such as GTZ, Caritas, Oxfam, and Mission of East. For 90 communities GIS hazard maps with the indication of the places of carrying out mitigation measures and evacuation of the population in case of emergencies have been developed. Currently, risk assessment in 130 communities of the Khatlon region is coming to an end. Significant efforts in the field of disaster preparedness and increasing awareness of the population and decision makers is being carried out by local and international NGOs almost in all regions of the country.

Area 3

The systematic incorporation of risk reduction approaches into the design and implementation of emergency preparedness, response and recovery programmes in the reconstruction of affected

communities.

Strategic Goal Statement:

DRR has been mainstreamed in development plans of different districts, however it should be highlighted that initially development plans did not consider DRR issues at all.

But natural disaster risk reduction is drawing more and more attention and appearing more often in the agenda of all important international meetings on development, including World Summit on Sustainable Development and UN Tasks for Development in the New Millennium. It is evident as countries, especially developing ones cannot achieve development goals in the new millennium without reduction of vulnerability of population to natural disasters and introduction of natural disaster reduction in planning and development of the country.

For that very reason, in frames of joint initiative of UNDP and IMAC, a constant and continuous work has been undertaken with the every relevant working group, responsible for elaboration of the district development plans, to guide and train the experts to mainstream the DRR issues into the development aspects. Currently every development plan of the district, has a special DRR chapter. Such works have been already carried out for the regions of Panjakent, Ayni, Gornaya Matcha, Isfara, Konibodom, Baljuvon, Nurobod, Rumi, Kulob, Khovaling, Shurobod, Tursunzoda and Jirgital. By the end of 2010 it is planned to elaborate development programs for the regions of Rudaki and Tajikabad.

Issues of micro financing of small projects in the sphere of small business are considered by almost all banks, working in the territory of the RT, branches of international banks as well as by projects, realized by international organizations.

Priority for action 1

Ensure that disaster risk reduction is a national and a local priority with a strong institutional basis for implementation.

Priority for action 1: Core indicator 1

National policy and legal framework for disaster risk reduction exists with decentralised responsibilities and capacities at all levels.

Level of Progress achieved:

4: Substantial achievement attained but with recognized limitations in key aspects, such as financial resources and/ or operational capacities

Is DRR included in development plans and strategies?

Yes

Means of verification:

* Yes: National development plan

* Yes: Sector strategies and plans

* No: Climate change policy and strategy

* No: Poverty reduction strategy papers

* Yes: Common Country Assessments (CCA)/ UN Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF)

Description:

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Issues of micro financing of small projects in the sphere of small business are considered by almost all banks, working in the territory of the RT, branches of international banks as well as by projects, realized by international organizations. Disaster Risk Reduction is currently being mainstreamed at district level.

Context & Constraints:

1. Insufficient legislation in the sphere of DRM
 2. Lack of funding for disaster preparedness and response
 3. Weak organization of work of response services to natural disasters
 4. Lack of clear distribution of tasks and responsibilities among organizations and agencies of preparedness and response to natural disasters
 5. Shortage, and sometimes lack of budgetary funds for disaster preparedness and response
- Weak cooperation of governmental and nongovernmental organizations and agencies, as well as private sector in the sphere of disaster risk reduction.

Priority for action 1: Core indicator 2

Dedicated and adequate resources are available to implement disaster risk reduction plans and activities at all administrative levels

Level of Progress achieved:

- 4: Substantial achievement attained but with recognized limitations in key aspects, such as financial resources and/ or operational capacities

Is there a specific allocation of budget for DRR in the national budget?

Yes

Means of verification:

- * 0 % allocated from national budget
- * 0 USD allocated from overseas development assistance fund
- * 0 USD allocated to hazard proofing sectoral development investments (e.g transport, agriculture, infrastructure)
- * 0 USD allocated to stand alone DRR investments (e.g. DRR institutions, risk assessments, early

warning systems)

* 0 USD allocated to disaster proofing post disaster reconstruction

Description:

Projects of scientific research presented for financing from state budget.

The Institute of Earthquake Engineering and Seismology of the Academy of Sciences of the Republic of Tajikistan:

1. "Complex seismo-physical research on the territory of Tajikistan for the purpose of seismic risk reduction"; (102.350 somonis)
2. "Assessment of the sustainability of slopes during large earthquakes in connection with the security of coordinated hydroelectric system on the river Vakhsh"; (125.800 somonis)
3. "Improvement of methods of registration and analysis of data on behavior of buildings and constructions ground during large earthquakes"; (109.002 somonis)

The Committee of Emergency Situations and Civil Defense under the Government of the Republic of Tajikistan:

"Geological research of the security problems of lake Sarez"; (104.640 somonis)

The Committee of Environmental Protection under the Government of the Republic of Tajikistan:

"Elaboration of the technology of cultivation of white saxaul and black saxaul in sandy massifs of Vakhsh and Kofarnihon basin"; (80, 000 somonis)

In the current 2010 year the project "Flood Risk Management in the Khatlon Region in 2007-2013" is being realized. This project is financed by the Asian Development Bank. Total project costs are 28,499 million USD, share of the Government of the Republic of Tajikistan is 6,290 million USD.

Disbursement of funds from the beginning of the project makes up 17,501 million USD or 61.41% of the total sum.

Context & Constraints:

The main problem – lack of financing for disaster risk reduction, especially for river bank reinforcement along the bed of the main rivers and their feeders, in realizing preventive measures for the assessment of danger and risk of disasters, and etc.

Priority for action 1: Core indicator 3

Community Participation and decentralisation is ensured through the delegation of authority and resources to local levels

Level of Progress achieved:

3: Institutional commitment attained, but achievements are neither comprehensive nor substantial

Do local governments have legal responsibility and budget allocations for DRR?

-- not complete --

Means of verification:

* No: Legislation

* No: Budget allocations for DRR to local government

Description:

n/a

Context & Constraints:

Main constraints and problems:

1. Shortage of financing

Lack of constant mechanism for risk reduction on different levels

Priority for action 1: Core indicator 4

A national multi sectoral platform for disaster risk reduction is functioning.

Level of Progress achieved:

2: Some progress, but without systematic policy and/ or institutional commitment

Are civil society organisations , national planning institutions, key economic and development sector organisations represented in the national platform?

No

Means of verification:

* 0 civil society members (specify absolute number)

* 0 sectoral organisations (specify absolute number)

* 0 women's organisations participating in national platform (specify absolute number)

Description:

The National Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction has not been established so far in the country, but there is an existing mechanism, within the country through which disaster preparedness and response is carried out. This mechanism is the State Commission on Emergency Situations. In addition, there are commissions for evacuation and sustainable functioning of the objects during emergencies.

In 2010-2011 with the financial support of ECHO and UNDP it is planned to establish the National Platform of the Republic of Tajikistan for disaster risk reduction. By the end of 2010 delegation, consisting of representatives of governmental and international organizations will visit Indonesia, where such Platform was elaborated and familiarize with the process of the elaboration before elaboration and its confirmation by the Government.

Context & Constraints:

Main constraints and problems:

1. Shortage of financing

2. Lack of permanent mechanism for risk reduction on different levels

3. Weak coordination of activities of governmental and international organization

Priority for action 2

Identify, assess and monitor disaster risks and enhance early warning

Priority for action 2: Core indicator 1

National and local risk assessments based on hazard data and vulnerability information are available and include risk assessments for key sectors.

Level of Progress achieved:

3: Institutional commitment attained, but achievements are neither comprehensive nor substantial

Is there a national multi-hazard risk assessment available to inform planning and development decisions?

Yes

Means of verification:

- * No: Multi-hazard risk assessment
- * 0 % of schools and hospitals assessed
- * 0 schools not safe from disasters (specify absolute number)
- * No: Gender disaggregated vulnerability and capacity assessments
- * No: Agreed national standards for multi hazard risk assessments

Description:

The Action Plan of response to emergencies was elaborated in the Ministry of Public Health of the Republic of Tajikistan. For the purpose of implementation of the mentioned Action Plan a special mechanism has been created/

Mechanism of implementation consists of strategies and subtasks to them.

Including:

- Development of policy in the sphere of response to emergencies:
- Assessment of the capacity of the healthcare control system of natural disasters and its executive level in the sphere of preparedness for emergencies and response:
- communication and warning in the healthcare system in case of emergencies;
- development of the capacity of institutions of the healthcare system against emergencies:
- social mobilization of communities in solving the problems of the access to healthcare services during emergencies:
- Development of monitoring and capacity assessment.

The Emergency Medical Service Department is carrying out certain work to implement this Plan step-by-step. In addition existing regulatory-legal documents in the sphere of emergency management are being inventoried and revised.

With the support of the WHO mission in the Republic of Tajikistan the Emergency Training and Management Center was founded on the basis of the Emergency Medical Service Department of the Ministry of Public Health. Foundation of the training center assisted in improvement of quality of preparedness of supervisory personnel and workers of the system for solving the problems in rendering emergency medical service during emergencies and preparing medical facilities for crisis situations. A number of training seminars were held for instructing personnel skills of practice protocol usage.

Ensuring security of healthcare facilities during natural disasters is a serious problem. Taking into account the importance of this work, technical assessment of hospitals security is being made within the framework of the risk reduction strategy in healthcare sector and according with "Hospitals Security Index". This assessment gives an opportunity to the realization of a new approach to prevention of natural disasters negative consequences in healthcare sector and reduction of their scales.

In the course of assessment following issues are considered: General organization of hospitals management, realization of emergency plans, resources for preparation and response to natural disasters. Level of personnel training and preparedness for natural disasters and security of priority services, which enable hospitals to function in emergencies.

Within the framework of the UNDP-DIPECHO - 5 project in 2010 seismic vulnerability of all social

buildings (schools, preschools, hospitals and clinics) was assessed. The results were reported on the XV International theoretical and practical conference on the problems of protection of population and territories from emergencies, organized by the Ministry of Emergency of the Russian Federation in Moscow on May 20, 2010.

Context & Constraints:

Main constraints and problems:

1. Security and vulnerability assessment of the majority of schools and medical facilities has not been made.
2. Poor condition of schools and medical facilities in rural areas
3. Unpreparedness of schools and hospitals personnel for possible natural disasters.

Priority for action 2: Core indicator 2

Systems are in place to monitor, archive and disseminate data on key hazards and vulnerabilities

Level of Progress achieved:

3: Institutional commitment attained, but achievements are neither comprehensive nor substantial

Are disaster losses systematically reported, monitored and analysed?

Yes

Means of verification:

* No: Disaster loss database

* No: Reports generated and used in planning

Description:

There are national institutions responsible for monitoring and forecasting of threatening processes on the territory of the country.

The Head Department of Geology has initiated research and study of geotechnical conditions of exogenous geological processes and phenomena manifestations on the territory of Tajikistan since 1970. The task included monitoring of development of dangerous and potentially dangerous geodynamic processes in the neighborhood of and on the territory of communities and other economic objects.

The importance of the organization of these works was proved by sharp activation of exogenous geological processes and phenomena during winter-spring of 1968-1969 and for that reason Council of Ministers of the Tajik SSR passed a number of Decrees, orienting to control landslides, mud torrents, floods and other processes by elaborating protective measures against dangerous influence of these processes.

As a result of reconnoitering engineering-geological exploration in 1969-1970, conducted by the Head Department of Geology of the Tajik SSR together with specialists from VSEGINGEO and GIDROINGEO more than 3,5 thousand communities were inspected, from which 691 were recognized as dangerous in case of landslide and mud torrent. During 2004-2009 the number of specially dangerous and dangerous objects increased by 300 (excluding the territory of the Sughd region) as compared with the previous work period (till 2003).

On the basis of geological task of the Head Department of Geology under the Government of the RT and in accordance with research conduct methodology, the following two types of work were stipulated:

- reconnoitering inspection of all communities and economic objects, where geological processes and phenomena with different level of danger are detected;
- support of urgent inspections (on call) of areas, where dangerous processes, which caused damage, submergence and even death of people, are detected.

Resolution with recommendations of measures for reduction or prevention of risk of a geological process was prepared according to the results of engineering-geological inspection of each dangerous area. In case of inefficiency of these measures it was recommended to resettle population or economic objects from dangerous zones. During field works with the population of dangerous zones character of danger and how to behave in case of its activation is explained.

Community inspection field works, carried out during 2004-2009 and their results were included in "Information Bulletin", as well as maps of dangerous settlements as one of the cycles of carrying out works in the direction of SNOP (Service of monitoring dangerous geological processes).

According to the results of works during 2004-2009 a report was prepared and submitted in July of this year. In this report data on the results of work during previous years are summarized, maps of exogenous geological processes development by the regions of the south of Tajikistan were charted on a scale of 1:200000, inspected communities were catalogued, and existing map of exogenous geological processes of the south of Tajikistan on a scale of 1: 500000 was supplemented.

For the normal provision of economy with engineering-geological assessment of dangerous, potentially dangerous and extremely dangerous situations, on the basis of geological task of the Head Department of Geology under the Government of the Republic of Tajikistan was elaborated project of works in 2010-2014 "Service of monitoring dangerous geological processes", within which it is stipulated to improve the methodology of work accomplishment, to create information databank of SNOP and base within it for monitoring of dangerous geological processes, to map development of processes using GIS programs.

It should be noted that planned (revision) inspections of regions, prone to exogenous geological processes, which are stipulated in the project (provisional estimate cost makes up 650 thousand somonis) are carried out within the limits of annual volumes of financing at the expense of only budgetary funds. These funds are far from being enough for carrying out the whole volume of project works, purchasing modern equipment and high quality training of young specialists.

National complex assessment of seismic risk on the territory of Tajikistan is made partly; it includes catalogues of earthquakes and maps of seismic zoning (general, detailed, large-scale). In 2010 map of seismic danger on the territory of Tajikistan in peak acceleration of soil was built in ArcGIS digital format. Issues of seismic risk reduction were included in the Construction rules and regulations of the Republic of Tajikistan (the Agency of Construction and Architecture under the Government of the RT, Dushanbe, 2007), the public document regulating seismically safe construction on the territory of the republic within the framework of the Program for realization of the "National Strategy for Natural Disaster Risk Reduction in 2010-2015". The Institute of Antiseismic Construction and Seismology (IACS) of the Academy of Sciences (AS) of the RT prepared project of the "Law of the Republic of Tajikistan on protection of population and territory against earthquakes".

New, modern systems of seismological monitoring are being introduced, which makes possible to identify parameters of earthquakes taking place on the territory of Tajikistan in on-line mode and to pass information about large and catastrophic earthquakes in a few minutes after they took place to the CECD of the RT. The Information Analysis Center for assessment of seismic danger level and task force for assessment of seismic danger and risk level on the territory of Tajikistan (IACS AS RT) were founded. Issues of monitoring of hydrogeological processes are considered by the Public Office for Hydrometeorology. Timely information about precipitation accumulation in the river basins of Tajikistan and respective prognosis of average water consumption during vegetative season is especially important. On the basis of data received by this Service mud torrents and floods expected in certain river basins are prognosticated. Daily information passed to the CECD is immediately sent to regional headquarters for further warning local executive authorities and jointly taking preventive measures for mitigation of the expected emergencies consequences.

Context & Constraints:

Main constraints and problems:

1. Significant decrease in financing for inspection of dangerous seismic, geological and hydrometeorological processes.

2. Shortage of highly qualified specialists.
3. Shortage of modern equipment and technologies (GIS, GPS systems and systems of remote sensing).
4. Failing of hydrometeorological posts, stations and equipment
5. Weak cooperation of state institutes and international organizations

Priority for action 2: Core indicator 3

Early warning systems are in place for all major hazards, with outreach to communities.

Level of Progress achieved:

3: Institutional commitment attained, but achievements are neither comprehensive nor substantial

Do risk prone communities receive timely and understandable warnings of impending hazard events?

Yes

Means of verification:

- * No: Early warnings acted on effectively
- * No: Local level preparedness
- * No: Communication systems and protocols
- * No: Active involvement of media in early warning dissemination

Description:

Warning of population and public authorities is inseparably connected with the system of disaster monitoring, taking place during activation of geological, meteorological and other processes.

The Republican Center for Disaster Management within the CoES has continuous radiotelephone and telegraph communication with all regions of Tajikistan, with near (the CIS) and far foreign countries.

There are three main regimes of the warning and communication system: day-to-day activity, high readiness and emergency.

Regional, municipal and district Hukumats, regional and their respective district CoES representations have external radio, telephone or telegraph communication with all cities of the republic, near and far foreign countries. When necessary they can contact the Republican Center for Disaster Management of the CoES.

Inestimable help in overcoming difficulties of continuous communication starting from 2004 was the beginning of development of mobile communication companies such as MLT, SOMONCOM, BABILON, TCell, TK –Mobile, M-TEKO and others on the whole territory of the country. At present it is safe to say that problem of reliable communication is almost resolved.

For the purpose of timely warning communities, situated along the river basins of of Bartang, Panj, Amudarya, which are under the risk of of Sarez lake outburst, monitoring and early warning system has been established. The system has been established by the resolution of CIS Intergovernmental Council of Emergencies of June 1999 and with the financial support of the EU (ECHO) and the World Bank. The system covers 8 villages located in the Bartang valley, , Khorog and Dushanbe cities. and equipped with special portable warning system “Kodan”. Now this system has undergone successful testing, started working and handed over for permanent maintenance to the Sarez Lanke Department within CoES. In future, it is planned to equip with necessary warning means the other communities, situated downstream of the river Panj after Rushana till the border of Uzbekistan. According to inspections, conducted by the CoES as well as international organization FOCUS total number of communities under the risk is over

Context & Constraints:

Main constraints and problems:

1. Inoperative intra-district and intra-community wire and cable telephone communication
2. Non-functioning of radio relay centers earlier established almost in all district and village centers and individual radio points installed in private houses. Exception is the Sughd region and some districts of the GBAO (for example, Rushan).
3. Lack of the monitoring and early warning systems in other hazardous regions (for example, in the Vanch river valley and other most vulnerable regions of the Republic, where probability of appearance of threatening processes is more high than such probability for the Bartang valley as a result of Sarez lake outburst).
4. Lack of financing.

Priority for action 2: Core indicator 4

National and local risk assessments take account of regional / trans boundary risks, with a view to regional cooperation on risk reduction.

Level of Progress achieved:

2: Some progress, but without systematic policy and/ or institutional commitment

Does your country participate in regional or sub-regional DRR programmes or projects?

Yes

Means of verification:

- * Yes: Programmes and projects addressing trans-boundary issues
- * No: Regional and sub-regional strategies and frameworks
- * No: Regional or sub-regional monitoring and reporting mechanisms
- * No: Action plans addressing trans-boundary issues

Description:

Central Asia is one of the most disaster prone regions. Region is vulnerable to the following types of disasters: mud flows, floods, landslides, droughts, earthquakes, avalanches and etc., causing enormous threat to the region's safety. At present disaster risk reduction is considered as a key factor of sustainable development. Consecutively the awareness of the decision makers improves on existing need in Integrated System of Disaster Risk Management in the country, which will improve disaster preparedness and response capacity.

Preventive measures such as risk assessment, disaster forecasting, , as well as awareness raising of target groups in whole will allow to minimize the disaster risk. Trans-boundary implementation of the disaster prevention activities reduces vulnerability of respective countries and helps to avoid significant economic damage.

At present issues trans-boundary disaster problems is addressed within the framework of several international projects, implemented in Central Asian countries. One of these projects, is "Project for environmental security in the Central Asian countries", within the framework of which trans-boundary disaster problems of certain areas of the Ferghana valley on the territory of the Central Asian countries were considered.

In the course of the implementation of this project on the territory of Tajikistan three districts of the

Sughd region: Asht, Konibodom, and Isfara were assessed. As a result areas under the trans-boundary disaster risk (mainly mud torrent and earthquakes), which can affect the territory and population of Tajikistan, Uzbekistan and Kyrgyzstan at the same time were detected.

Another project, preliminary phase of which is being realized from July 1, 2008 till February 28, 2009, is dedicated to trans-boundary problems in connection with large earthquakes taking place in the Central Asian countries. All 5 Central Asian countries were covered by the project. Trans-boundary problems, related to Sarez lake outburst were repeatedly considered and discussed on high level international conferences, seminars and symposiums, that took place in Tajikistan. The latest event was International technological conference "Sarez lake: current situation, safety problems and perspectives of rational use of its water resources". In September 2011 it is planned to held International expedition to Sarez lake and International conference, dedicated to the 100th anniversary of Sarez earthquake.

Context & Constraints:

Main unsolved problems:

- Mudflows and floods originated on the territory of the Republic of Kyrgyzstan, and causing enormous damage on the territory of Tajikistan (Konibodom and Isfara districts)
- Catastrophic flooding in the Lakan valley of the Isfara district, Sughd region, as a result of overfilling of the Tortgul reservoir, which is located on the territory of the Republic of Kyrgyzstan
- Risk of pollution in Syrdarya river water, which flows on the territory of the Republic of Uzbekistan, as a result of radioactive waste outwash from tailing dumps on the territory of the Sughd region of Tajikistan

Main problems, connected with trans-boundary disaster risks:

- Unavailability of single warning and communication system during emergencies
- Unpreparedness of population of trans-boundary zones for possible disaster
- Low level of awareness of frontier zones of possible disasters
- Lack of joint disaster preparedness exercises and trainings
- Lack of experience exchange on disaster preparedness, response and prevention.

Priority for action 3

Use knowledge, innovation and education to build a culture of safety and resilience at all levels

Priority for action 3: Core indicator 1

Relevant information on disasters is available and accessible at all levels, to all stakeholders (through networks, development of information sharing systems etc)

Level of Progress achieved:

4: Substantial achievement attained but with recognized limitations in key aspects, such as financial resources and/ or operational capacities

Is there a national disaster information system publicly available?

Yes

Means of verification:

* Yes: Web page of national disaster information system
> <http://www.khf.tj>

* Yes: Established mechanisms for accessing DRR information

Description:

There are hazard maps of the main disaster risks. Information is available about all the communities situated on hazard areas. Communities are categorized according to level of hazard: hazardous, specially hazardous, potentially hazardous, supposedly hazardous and not hazardous. This information is kept on paper and partly as digitized within different organizations, responsible for monitoring of threatening processes and their regional subdivisions.

On the basis of the Agreement signed on May, 2006, there is information exchange among CoES and respective ministries and agencies.

Within the framework of local agreements information exchange is undertaken among the State Agency on Hydrometeorology and main governmental and nongovernmental organizations, including the CoES. There is also information exchange among different organizations on official demand.

On September 2005, by the special decree of the Government of the Republic of Tajikistan and with the support of the Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation in Tajikistan the Information Management and Analytical Center (IMAC) of the CoES was founded.

At present on the initiative of the IMAC CoES:

- Local network of information exchange among subdivisions of CoES Headquarters (there are 62 computers in the network) was established
- Communication system among 7 regions and the Headquarters on the basis of KODAN modems was partly established
- Regional network of the CoES is being established, this network will connect the Committee with 7 regional representations (in GBAO, Khatlon and Sughd region, as well as Kulob, Rasht, Hissar regions and Dushanbe)
- Website of the CoES (www.khf.tj) was created, there can be found necessary information about disaster in Tajikistan (especially in the IMAC section)
- Agreement in the sphere of information exchange with key government agencies for the purpose of their integration to the work of information exchange with the CoES was signed
- Every month within the framework of agreement on information exchange, information about disasters that took place on the territory of the Republic of Tajikistan is passed to respective ministries and agencies
- Preliminary analysis of geological information of the past 30 years of the Service for monitoring of dangerous geological processes of the Head Department of Geology under the GRT was carried out

Context & Constraints:

Constraints and problems:

1. Lack of
 - Unified risk assessment methodology;
 - Established electronic system for information exchange;
 - Established and integrated modern systems of information management and analysis; Single system or network of monitoring of threatening processes on the territory of the Republic of Tajikistan, uniting respective organizations
2. Weak coordination of activities of organizations, dealing with monitoring of the main threatening processes
3. Insufficiently arranged system of information exchange about threatening processes among ministries and agencies-partners in work
4. Negligent attitude of heads of organizations to general problems of protection of population and territory from disasters.

Priority for action 3: Core indicator 2

School curricula, education material and relevant trainings include disaster risk reduction and recovery concepts and practices.

Level of Progress achieved:

3: Institutional commitment attained, but achievements are neither comprehensive nor substantial

Is DRR included in the national educational curriculum?

-- not complete --

Means of verification:

- * No: Primary school curriculum
- * No: Secondary school curriculum
- * No: University curriculum
- * No: Professional DRR education programmes

Description:

Mainstreaming of disaster risk reduction issues into the system of official and informal education, using of knowledge and experience for forming culture of safety and ability of communities and population to resist to disasters on all levels is an important aspect of disaster risk reduction.

In this connection, Government of the Republic of Tajikistan, the CoES and international organizations, active in DRR field are elaborating and integrating system of measures, which will supply the population with catchy information about the hazards, disaster risks, as well as disaster preparedness and prevention methods.

Within the Government structure, different information exchange systems are being established, different reference books with the best practices on effective and efficient disaster risk reduction measures, including lessons learned are being developed.

CoES Training Center has developed training system, which includes different manuals and training packages on disaster management and intended to train the state decision makers, local authorities, representatives of public sector as well as private sector, CoES staff, and members of vulnerable communities, the basic knowledge of disaster prevention and response. In 2006-2007 with the support of the SDC and UNDP and by attracting international consultants training programs and materials for this Center were significantly changed and updated, for example instead of themes dedicated to civil defence during wartime there was introduced themes about disaster preparedness, prevention and response. International donor organizations played and still are playing significant role in the field of disaster risk management both in Tajikistan and the Central Asia as a whole. In this connection it should be highlighted that the Program of the Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation for 2004-2008, implemented in Tajikistan and other Central Asian countries and directed to increase awareness and strengthening capacity of governmental structures, communities, prevention and mitigation of natural disasters consequences simultaneously ensuring sustainable development, poverty reduction in solving problems of natural disaster reduction.

The Office of the European Commission for Humanitarian Aid implements Disaster preparedness Program in the Central Asia (DIPECHO) since 2003. 9 million EUROS were delivered by international organizations in the Central Asian countries for implementation of projects, majority of which were implemented in Tajikistan. Organizations like RCST, UNDP, ISDR, Mission East, Oxfam, Caritas and etc. significantly contributed almost in all regions of the country. At present implementation of GTZ large-scale project for the Zeravshan valley is coming to an end, within the framework of this project it is also envisaged instruction and trainings for preparation and increasing awareness of population, preparation of rescuers and etc. The last of such trainings with the participation of local and international governmental and nongovernmental organizations was held in Shing jamoat of the Panjakent district on October 26, 2010.

This allows significantly improve awareness of population, to strengthen capacity for risk management, to prevent and respond the disasters, to assist in strengthening cooperation of agencies working in the

field of DRM and to mainstream DRM into development plans on local and national levels.

Disaster risk reduction was included into school curricular and curricular of Universities, with the support UNDP and UN ISDR. Within the framework of implementation realization of the Hyogo Framework of Action in the field of disaster risk reduction in education the following were elaborated:

- Program of “Teaching schoolchildren of 2nd and 6th forms of comprehensive schools of the Republic of Tajikistan the basis of preparedness for emergencies and civil defense” – put in action on September 1, 2009.
- Program of preparation and teaching students of higher education institutes of the Republic of Tajikistan the basis of preparedness for emergencies and citizen defense” – put in action on September 1, 2010.

On April 15, 2009 the trilateral Memorandum of Understanding was signed among the Ministry of Education of the RT, the CoES and representative office of the UN Children’s Fund (UNICEF) for the implementation of the joint project “Support of Disaster Risk Reduction in vulnerable communities of the Central Asia”. The purpose of signing of the Memorandum was establishment of cooperation and partnership among parties for the implementation of requirements of the Hyogo Framework for Action for 2005-2015 with the accent to disaster risk reduction in education according to Priority #3 of this framework.

Within the framework of realization of this project specialists from the CoES with the support of the UNICEF chose 510 vulnerable schools, from among which 21 schools were prioritized for the implementation of pilot projects. With the financial support of the UNICEF 10 trainers were chosen from among instructors of the Training Center of the CoES as well as regional and district courses of CoES, who attended training for professional development on topic “Disaster Risk Reduction in the sphere of education”.

At the end of this training certain teaching materials were adapted to the conditions of the RT and translated to Russian and Tajik languages.

Instructed trainers were distributed to regions for further transfer of acquired skills to 1020 teachers of schools, 310 leaders of communities and heads of education departments of pilot regions. Prepared teachers educated more than 130 thousand schoolchildren of 6-11th forms, and community leaders held discussions and meetings with community people.

In addition to received teaching materials, according to regulatory-legal acts on emergencies specialists of the Committee developed certain important documents (for example, “Plan of preparation and elimination of emergencies in secondary school”, “Regulations of brigade units in comprehensive schools”, “Regulations of emergencies staff in comprehensive schools” and etc.) and handed them over to each pilot school.

Context & Constraints:

Constraints and problems:

1. Insufficient number of academic hours in school curricula for special disciplines concerning disaster risk reduction
2. Lack of sufficient amount of special literature concerning disasters
3. Disconnectedness of brochures, booklets and other materials of visual propaganda of awareness increase of different strata of population about natural disasters and preparation for them, developed by different organizations
4. Overlapping of awareness raising measures of different groups and strata of population in the same region
5. Lack of close connection between specialists of academic institutions, organizations carrying out projects for awareness raising and disaster preparedness of population.
6. Shortage of highly qualified specialists
7. Weak capacity of state organizations
8. Lack of financing

Priority for action 3: Core indicator 3

Research methods and tools for multi-risk assessments and cost benefit analysis are developed and strengthened.

Level of Progress achieved:

2: Some progress, but without systematic policy and/ or institutional commitment

Is DRR included in the national scientific applied-research agenda/budget?

-- not complete --

* No: Research outputs, products or studies

* No: Research programmes and projects

* No: Studies on the economic costs and benefits of DRR

Description:

There is no unified risk assessment methodology in the country.

There are some insignificant achievements of international organizations who made such assessment on community level (Mission of East, Oxfam, Caritas, UNDP, CCDR) and on more serious level (Focus-Humanitarian Aid). Achievements of Focus, which carried risk assessment in more than 200 communities of the GBAO and achievements of organization Mission East (on the community level) are especially considerable.

Economic analysis on the basis of risk and vulnerability assessment has not been prepared.

Currently a risk assessment methodology on the level of districts, regions and country has been developed within Information Management Analytical Center (IMAC).

At present with the joint efforts of different national and international agencies, risk and vulnerability assessment has been conducted in communities of 3 districts of the Zeravshan valley (Panjakent, Ayni, and Gornaya Matcha) on the community level. 259 communities were inspected in total. On the basis of this assessment 25 most vulnerable communities were chosen and small mitigation projects were implemented.

The Institute of Earthquake Engineering and Seismology of the Academy of Sciences of the Republic of Tajikistan:

1. "Complex seismo-physical research on the territory of Tajikistan for the purpose of seismic risk reduction"; (102.350 somonis)
2. "Assessment of the sustainability of slopes during large earthquakes in connection with the security of coordinated hydroelectric system on the river Vakhsh"; (125.800 somonis)
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The Committee of Emergency Situations and Civil Defense under the Government of the Republic of Tajikistan:

"Geological research of the security problems of lake Sarez"; (104.640 somonis)

The Committee of Environmental Protection under the Government of the Republic of Tajikistan:

"Elaboration of the technology of cultivation of white saxaul and black saxaul in sandy massifs of Vakhsh and Kofarnihon basin"; (80, 000 somonis)

Reduction of the main factor of risk:

For the purpose of timely prevention and reduction of disaster risk "The System of Risk Monitoring and Early Warning" was established under the Ministry of Economic Development and Trade of the Republic of Tajikistan together with the UNDP.

According to the project materials presented by the UNDP the main task of the System of Risk

Monitoring and Early Warning is integration of the existing systems of early warning into one system through long-term cooperation between UN institutions and state organizations like the Ministry of Economic Development and Trade of the Republic of Tajikistan, the CoES and other organizations. After getting approval of the Government of the Republic of Tajikistan it was decided that the System of Risk Monitoring and Early Warning would function under the Ministry of Economic Development and Trade of the Republic of Tajikistan jointly with the Resident Coordinator of the UN in the Republic of Tajikistan. Thus at the end of the project "Strengthening Coordination, Early Warning and Early Recovery" in the country was created sustainable System of Risk Monitoring and Early Warning, which is functioning under the Government of the RT and jointly headed by the UN representative office in Tajikistan.

Investment projects:

In the current 2010 year the project "Flood Risk Management in the Khatlon Region in 2007-2013" is being realized. This project is financed by the Asian Development Bank. Total project costs are 28,499 million USD, share of the Government of the Republic of Tajikistan is 6,290 million USD.

Disbursement of funds from the beginning of the project makes up 17,501 million USD or 61.41% of the total sum.

Context & Constraints:

Main constraints:

1. There is nounified risk assessment methodology in the country.
2. Lack of single methodology of disaster risk assessment as well as analysis of possible economic damage
3. Weak staff and technical capacity of state institutions
4. Lack of financing

Priority for action 3: Core indicator 4

Countrywide public awareness strategy exists to stimulate a culture of disaster resilience, with outreach to urban and rural communities.

Level of Progress achieved:

3: Institutional commitment attained, but achievements are neither comprehensive nor substantial

Do public education campaigns on DRR reach risk-prone communities?

-- not complete --

Means of verification:

* Yes: Public education campaigns.

* Yes: Training of local government

* Yes: Availability of information on DRR practices at the community level

Description:

State system as well as programs of awareness raising of supervisory personnel of organizations and agencies, schoolchildren and students and different groups of population of the country was developed. At present these programs are being revised within the framework of joint projects of the CoES and international organizations with involvement of international experts.

If it can be stated that the work of increasing awareness of supervisory personnel of organizations and agencies, schoolchildren and students is carried out within the framework of respective developed programs, than it should be noted that the work of stimulating culture of resistance to disasters with

coverage of urban and rural population on the side of state institutions is carried out, but not up to the mark.

In this direction together efficient work is being undertaken by different state and nongovernmental organizations together with the CoES. As an example of such organizations can be organizations FOCUS – Humanitarian Aid, German Agro-action, Oxfam, Mission East, Caritas, UNDP and supporting them donor organizations ECHO, SCD, GTZ, USAID.

From NGOs of the Republic of Tajikistan effectively working in this sphere one can name the Red Crescent Society of Tajikistan, CAMP Kuhiston and Competent Center of Disaster Reduction which are more or less supported by international organizations.

These organizations elaborated and distributed among population huge amount of brochures, illustrations and other propaganda and visual supplies. Various trainings for increasing awareness and preparation of population for possible natural disasters on the community level are being held together with regional subdivisions of the CECD.

Context & Constraints:

Constraints:

1. Insufficient attention to the problems of awareness raising of urban and rural population on DRM issues.
2. Insufficient coordination of activities among different organizations during implementation of DRR or awareness raising measures.
3. Overlapping of measures in the same communities
4. Fragmentation of visual supplies and materials used
5. Shortage of respective popular science literature on natural disasters
6. Low living standard of local population

Priority for action 4

Reduce the underlying risk factors

Priority for action 4: Core indicator 1

Disaster risk reduction is an integral objective of environment related policies and plans, including for land use natural resource management and adaptation to climate change.

Level of Progress achieved:

3: Institutional commitment attained, but achievements are neither comprehensive nor substantial

Is there a mechanism in place to protect and restore regulatory ecosystem services? (associated with wet lands, mangroves, forests etc)

-- not complete --

Means of verification:

* No: Protected areas legislation

* No: Payment for ecosystem services (PES)

* No: Integrated planning (for example coastal zone management)

* No: Environmental impacts assessments (EIAs)

* No: Climate change adaptation projects and programmes

Description:

National Disaster Risk Management Strategy 2010-2015 and its Action Plan was developed based on the Hyogo Framework for Action and approved by the Governmental decree on March 30, 2010.

Respective state structures are responsible for implementation of measures and coordination of activities in the sphere of disaster risk reduction. Successful coordination in this sphere depends on the participation of all involved parties beginning from households with various levels of income, local authorities, private sector, specialists and responsible decision makers and to support and participation of international in natural disaster risk management on the community and republican levels.

Problems of disaster risk management are regulated by the Constitution of the RT, 29 laws and more than 37 regulations and acts. Regulations of organizations are confirmed by special regulatory-legal acts in the sphere of DRM. The task of the mentioned regulations is definition of organizational and legal norms of protection of population, property, land, water and environment, industrial and social resources, flora and fauna and other natural resources of the Republic of Tajikistan.

Analysis of legislative acts indicates that they define procedure of state structures on various levels in the sphere of natural resources, human rights and responsibility for violation of law. Special attention is paid to rational use of environment, its protection, taking necessary safety measures, property reconstruction, protection from negative influence including in case of disasters.

1. Healthcare:

- Specific plan disaster preparedness plan.

2. Water resources management:

- Strategy of flood management for zones, exposed to floods

3. Environmental protection:

- National plan of environmental protection;
- National plan of mitigation consequences of climate change (2003);

4. Education:

- Educational programs for the 5th, 6th, and 11th forms of secondary schools and for institutes of higher education were revised and implemented

In declaration of the International conference on water related disasters which took place in Dushanbe in June, 2008 and the International technical conference on problems of lake Sarez which took place in Nurek in September, 2009 recommendations, concerning implementation of the issues of disaster risk reduction to the programs, determining national strategy of development of the country in the next years were approved.

In October 2008 meeting of the Majlisi Oli of the Republic of Tajikistan ratified the Kyoto Protocol on "Convention on Climate Change".

At present Asian and European Development Banks as well as the World Bank begin to realize projects dedicated to the adaptation to climate change in the RT, in realization of which involved all the main institutions dealing with these problems, including the CoES.

Context & Constraints:

Constraints:

1. Weak integration of the issues of disaster risk reduction to the legislation of the country
2. Lack of special by-laws and orders for execution of laws on disaster risk reduction
3. Limited mechanism of emergency insurance
4. Not enough attention is paid to the problems of disaster risk reduction in the National Development Strategy of the country

Lack of considerable coordination in the issues of natural disaster risk reduction and initiatives on climate change.

Priority for action 4: Core indicator 2

Social development policies and plans are being implemented to reduce the vulnerability of populations most at risk.

Level of Progress achieved:

4: Substantial achievement attained but with recognized limitations in key aspects, such as financial resources and/ or operational capacities

Do social safety nets exist to increase the resilience of risk prone households and communities?

-- not complete --

Means of verification:

- * No: Crop and property insurance
- * No: Employment guarantee schemes
- * No: Conditional cash transfers
- * No: DRR aligned poverty reduction, welfare policy and programmes
- * No: Microfinance
- * No: Micro insurance

Description:

There is state system of crops and property insurance in the country, but it is not popular because of economic situation in the country and low living standards of population.

Many people are unemployed. The Ministry of Labor and Population Employment deals with the problems population employment assistance. Commissions of citizen job placement work on regular basis by organizing fairs and putting up advertisements in newspapers, magazines and other mass media.

DRR has been mainstreamed in development plans of different districts, however it should be highlighted that initially development plans did not consider DRR issues at all.

But natural disaster risk reduction is drawing more and more attention and appearing more often in the agenda of all important international meetings on development, including World Summit on Sustainable Development and UN Tasks for Development in the New Millennium. It is evident as countries, especially developing ones cannot achieve development goals in the new millennium without reduction of vulnerability of population to natural disasters and introduction of natural disaster reduction in planning and development of the country.

For that very reason, in frames of joint initiative of UNDP and IMAC, a constant and continuous work has been undertaken with the every relevant working group, responsible for elaboration of the district development plans, to guide and train the experts to mainstream the DRR issues into the development aspects. Currently every development plan of the district, has a special DRR chapter. Such works have been already carried out for the regions of Panjakent, Ayni, Gornaya Matcha, Isfara, Konibodom, Baljuvon, Nurobod, Rumi, Kulob, Khovaling, Shurobod, Tursunzoda and Jirgital. By the end of 2010 it is planned to elaborate development programs for the regions of Rudaki and Tajikabad.

Issues of micro financing of small projects in the sphere of small business are considered by almost all banks, working in the territory of the RT, branches of international banks as well as by projects, realized by international organizations.

Context & Constraints:

Constraints:

1. Unpopularity of insurance system
 2. Lack of setup system of crediting population and organizations
 3. Vulnerability of poor families
- Difficulties in job placement of population inside and outside of the RT

Priority for action 4: Core indicator 3

Economic and productive sectorial policies and plans have been implemented to reduce the vulnerability of economic activities

Level of Progress achieved:

3: Institutional commitment attained, but achievements are neither comprehensive nor substantial

Are the costs and benefits of DRR incorporated into the planning of public investment?

-- not complete --

Means of verification:

* No: National and sectoral public investment systems incorporating DRR.

* No: Investments in retrofitting infrastructures including schools and hospitals

Description:

Projects of scientific research presented for financing from state budget in 2011.

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Trade of the Republic of Tajikistan jointly with the Resident Coordinator of the UN in the Republic of Tajikistan. Thus at the end of the project “Strengthening Coordination, Early Warning and Early Recovery” in the country was created sustainable System of Risk Monitoring and Early Warning, which is functioning under the Government of the RT and jointly headed by the UN representative office in Tajikistan.

Investment projects:

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Disbursement of funds from the beginning of the project makes up 17,501 million USD or 61.41% of the total sum.

Certain sum of money is assigned annually for ensuring functioning, as well as for maintenance of buildings and facilities of educational institutions. These resources according to economic subgroups of receipts and expenditure of the Budget of the Republic of Tajikistan are divided to the following expense items: 2.1.2 (economic and inventory expenditures). 2.1.10 (payment of service personnel). 2.3.1 (support and repairs) and 5.2.1 (equipment, hardware and stock).

Educational institutions can use means of the mentioned items for disaster risk reduction.

At the same time there is no separate expense item for disaster risk reduction, therefore it is difficult to present more detailed information for this indicator.

The Ministry of Education of the Republic of Tajikistan notes that at present there are not any programs or strategies of ensuring security of schools during disasters.

Planned (revision) inspections of regions, prone to exogenous geological processes, which are stipulated in the project (provisional estimate cost makes up 650 thousand somonis) are carried out within the limits of annual volumes of financing at the expense of only budgetary funds. These funds are far from being enough for carrying out the whole volume of project works, purchasing modern equipment and high quality training of young specialists.

Context & Constraints:

Constraints and problems:

Lack of specific budget line within ght ebudget, dedicated to disaster risk reduction. There are no programs or strategies of ensuring safety of schools during disasters

Priority for action 4: Core indicator 4

Planning and management of human settlements incorporate disaster risk reduction elements, including enforcement of building codes.

Level of Progress achieved:

4: Substantial achievement attained but with recognized limitations in key aspects, such as financial resources and/ or operational capacities

Is there investment to reduce the risk of vulnerable urban settlements?

-- not complete --

Means of verification:

* No: Investment in drainage infrastructure in flood prone areas

* No: Slope stabilisation in landslide prone areas

* No: Training of masons on safe construction technology

* No: Provision of safe land for low income households and communities

Description:

Issues of seismic risk reduction

Issues of seismic risk reduction were included in the Construction rules and regulations of the Republic of Tajikistan (the Agency of Construction and Architecture under the Government of the RT, Dushanbe, 2007), the public document regulating seismically safe construction on the territory of the republic within the framework of Action Plan of the National DRM Strategy. The Institute of Earthquake Engineering Seismology prepared draft of the "Law of the Republic of Tajikistan on protection of population and territory during earthquakes".

Trainings on methods of seismically safe constructions for population are conducted in a number of regions, which have suffered from large destructive earthquakes – earthquakes of Kumsangir in 2007, Rasht in 2008, Vanch 2008-2010 on the territory of Tajikistan (IACS AS RT).

In 2009 and 2010 seismic vulnerability of 90% of social buildings in Dushanbe (schools, preschools, hospitals and clinics) has been assessed and their vulnerability to 7, 8 and 9-point earthquakes on the MSK scale was determined. The results were

Context & Constraints:

Problems and constraints:

1. New construction rules and regulations for seismically safe construction in the RT are not elaborated
2. Dedicated resources for response in case of large earthquakes are not sufficient.
3. Knowledge of earthquakes and methods of seismically safe housing construction from local materials among population of Tajikistan is not being spread widely enough by mass media, popular science brochures, booklets, instructions as well as in talks of specialists with population.
4. Information on seismic hazard and risk is not much available for great masses of population.
5. Trans-boundary factors of seismic risk are not almost taken into account in state and international programs and projects.

There are difficulties in choosing priority directions of DRR activities, connected with necessity of finding balance between fundamental scientific seismologic research and practical needs of the state, society, population in ensuring seismic protection in compliance with constitutional requirements of the Republic of Tajikistan.

Priority for action 4: Core indicator 5

Disaster risk reduction measures are integrated into post disaster recovery and rehabilitation processes

Level of Progress achieved:

2: Some progress, but without systematic policy and/ or institutional commitment

Do post-disaster recovery programmes explicitly incorporate and budget for DRR?

-- not complete --

Means of verification:

* 0 % of recovery and reconstruction funds assigned to DRR

* No: Measures taken to address gender based issues in recovery

Description:

There are organizations responsible for recovery following the disaster. The primary responsibility relies on those, responsible for Civil Services: Ministry of Transport and Communication, Ministry of Public

Health, Ministry of Energy, Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of Melioration and Water Resources, Ministry of Economic Development and Trade, CoES, Head Department of State Fire Fighting Service of the Ministry of Internal Affairs, Agency of Construction and Architecture, Public Company "Tojikta'minot". In addition, international organizations and the CIS countries within the framework of the Interstate Disaster Council of the CIS take active part in reconstruction and rehabilitation works.

Context & Constraints:

Constraints:

1. Lack of Financing
 2. Lack of construction regulations with application of newest modernized technologies of construction
 3. Lack of highly qualified specialists
- Lack of debugged interdepartmental coordinating mechanism for disaster recovery.

Priority for action 4: Core indicator 6

Procedures are in place to assess the disaster risk impacts of major development projects, especially infrastructure.

Level of Progress achieved:

4: Substantial achievement attained but with recognized limitations in key aspects, such as financial resources and/ or operational capacities

Are the impacts of major development projects on disaster risk assessed?

-- not complete --

Means of verification:

* No: Assessments of impact of projects such as dams, irrigation schemes, highways, mining, tourist developments etc on disaster risk

* No: Impacts of disaster risk taken account in Environment Impact Assessment (EIA)

Description:

Assessment of influence of large-scale projects (as well as of medium and small projects) on disaster risk is being undertaken. Influence of dams under construction and creating reservoirs on flood of agricultural lands, pastures, constructions, residential and other buildings, on flora and fauna of the area is being assessed.

It is planned to carry out ecologic expertise of projects, its influence on social aspects of life in flooded zone – expenditures for resettlement to new places of residence, for compensation of the loss of properties, for necessity of landfills.

At present on the initiative of the World Bank and with involvement of highly qualified specialists from different countries the expertise is being carried out on the influence of the Rogun hydropower station construction on environment of the republic and neighboring countries of the Central Asia.

Context & Constraints:

Constraints and problems:

1. Lack of financing for proper maintenance of the large energy constructions of the country
2. Unavailability of response plan in case of outburst of large man-made and natural dams
3. Weak coordination of actions of local and international governmental and nongovernmental organizations and agencies in prevention of large accidents and catastrophes and elimination of their consequences.

Priority for action 5

Strengthen disaster preparedness for effective response at all levels

Priority for action 5: Core indicator 1

Strong policy, technical and institutional capacities and mechanisms for disaster risk management, with a disaster risk reduction perspective are in place.

Level of Progress achieved:

4: Substantial achievement attained but with recognized limitations in key aspects, such as financial resources and/ or operational capacities

Are there national programmes or policies to make schools and health facilities safe in emergencies?

-- not complete --

Means of verification:

* No: Policies and programmes for school and hospital safety

* No: Training and mock drills in school and hospitals for emergency preparedness

Description:

1. There is legal base for realization of state policy in the field of disaster risk reduction
2. Commissions and on emergency situations, evacuation and increasing sustainability of development of economy sectors and objects, have been established on all levels and relevant regulations of their activities were elaborated.
3. 15 civil services and non-militarized units were established, regulations of their activities were confirmed.
4. There is state structure authorized for coordination and working in the field of disaster preparedness, prevention and response– the CoES
5. There are ministries and agencies on the base of which Civil Defense of the population established;
6. Under the chairmanship of CoES Rapid Assessment and Coordination Team (REACT) was formed, which consists of the leading local and international governmental and nongovernmental organizations active in DRM field.
7. There are organizations carrying out monitoring of main threatening processes:
 - Institute of Earthquake Engineering and Seismology - earthquake
 - State Agency of Hydrometeorology – mudflows, , floods and other Hydrometeorological phenomena
 - Head Department of Geology – landslides, mud torrents, ground waters
 - Committee of Environmental Protection – various kinds of pollution of environment
 - Ministry of Melioration and Water Resources – ground and surface waters
 - Ministry of Agriculture – dangerous diseases of animals and plants, locust invasions etc.
 - Ministry of Public Health – dangerous infectious diseases of people

Ministry of Internal Affairs of the Republic of Tajikistan

65 reportages, 183 articles, 7 documentaries, 45 television programs were prepared by structures of the MIA in the line of Maintenance of public order for informing population and in the system of education about disaster and other emergency risks and were spread through mass media and printing. In addition, reportage is transmitted by radio within the program “Law and Society” every week.

In the line of fire fighting service 461346 persons were instructed measures of fire safety, 278 reportages on television, and 451 reportages on radio were prepared and 356 articles were published in newspapers.

In the line of State traffic police considerable part of population was instructed measures of observance of safety rules on transport and on roads. Informing population covers the whole territory of the Republic of Tajikistan.

Along with general measures for increasing preparedness of the MIA structures for disasters and effective response to them on all levels, theatre-of-war instructions are being conducted sometimes with involvement of population according to the confirmed plan.

And as well as for ensuring the security of population both in case of emergencies and in daily life the MIA structures are realized the following measures:

Department of prevention and suppression of delinquencies among juveniles and youth of the MIA of the Republic of Tajikistan held 117 meetings, lectures, seminars, talks with population of 14-18 ages and 18-30 ages. In institutes of higher education, colleges, lyceums and secondary schools on issues of prevention of emergencies of different character 69 talks was held among youth about delinquencies and crimes. In all 3307 raids were carried out in the republic.

Service of maintenance of public order of the MIA of the Republic of Tajikistan held 6 special trainings on the problems of involvement of public to joint work with police structures, establishment of public posts of order maintenance in cities and districts, on the basis of which realization of the program of ensuring maintenance of public order in the Republic of Tajikistan is being elaborated.

For prevention of emergencies the staff held 67411 presentations, talks and meetings with population in place of residence and work.

In the line of State traffic police for ensuring security on the roads 1890 road signs were installed. For the purpose of explaining and executing decrees of the President of the Republic, the Government of the Republic of Tajikistan, orders and guidance of the Minister of Internal Affairs, explaining other problems concerning traffic safety 734 television programs (in 2009 – 470 programs), 748 radio programs (in 2009 – 445) were prepared and brought to population's notice, 361 articles (in 2009 – 270) were published on the pages of print.

In secondary comprehensive schools, institutions of higher education and driving schools State traffic police staff organized and held 9225 meetings and talks (in 2009 – 6393), from which 2600 meetings in institutions and enterprises (in 2009 - 2067), 1630 meetings with drivers of private vehicles (in 2009 - 1058) and 4995 meetings with students of secondary and higher education institutions (in 2009 – 3311). Together with Motorist Union of Tajikistan for instruction and explanation the rules of traffic safety among children and teenagers 50 complete set of colored posters each of which consisted of 15 signs were prepared and distributed free of charge to several comprehensive schools.

According to the bilateral agreement with the International Society of Red Cross and Red Crescent for the purpose of improvement propaganda-explanatory works among children and teenagers drafts of 10 kinds of leaflets and booklets on the theme of traffic safety were prepared and presented for printing, which will be soon handed over free of charge to a number of preschools and comprehensive schools. Among comprehensive schools of Tursunzoda city and in the preschool #14 of the Rudaki district with the participation of 9 teams of preschool pupils, competitions of "Young traffic wardens" were organized and held.

In the republic group of young traffic wardens is created from among students of schools, this group took part in and ranked first in the 10th meeting of Young traffic wardens in Chimkent, the Republic of Kazakhstan.

In the line of fire fighting service 152299 residence objects were inspected, 461346 persons were instructed measures of fire safety, 1648 volunteer fire brigades counting 11536 persons have been formed and are functioning.

Ministry of Public Health of the Republic of Tajikistan

For the purpose of realization of the Action Plan of response to emergencies of the healthcare system of the Republic of Tajikistan there was created mechanism for its realization, consisting of.

- Development of policy in the sphere of response to emergencies:
- Assessment of the potential of the healthcare control system of natural disasters and its executive level in the sphere of preparedness for emergencies and response:
- Communication and warning in the healthcare system in case of emergencies;

- Development of the potential of institutions of the healthcare system against emergencies:
- Social mobilization of communities in solving the problems of the access to healthcare services during emergencies:
- Development of monitoring and assessment potential.

The Emergency Medical Service Department is carrying out certain work to implement this Plan step-by-step. In addition existing regulatory-legal documents in the sphere of emergency management are being inventoried and revised.

With the support of the WHO mission in the Republic of Tajikistan the Emergency Training and Management Center was founded on the basis of the Emergency Medical Service Department of the Ministry of Public Health. Foundation of the training center assisted in improvement of quality of preparedness of supervisory personnel and workers of the system for solving the problems in rendering emergency medical service during emergencies and preparing medical facilities for crisis situations. A number of training seminars were held for instructing personnel skills of practice protocol usage.

Ensuring security of healthcare facilities during natural disasters is a serious problem. Taking into account the importance of this work, technical assessment of hospitals security is being made within the framework of the risk reduction strategy in healthcare sector and according with "Hospitals Security Index". This assessment gives an opportunity to the realization of a new approach to prevention of natural disasters negative consequences in healthcare sector and reduction of their scales.

In the course of assessment following issues are considered: General organization of hospitals management, realization of emergency plans, resources for preparation and response to natural disasters. Level of personnel training and preparedness for natural disasters and security of priority services, which enable hospitals to function in emergencies.

Ministry of Education of the Republic of Tajikistan

At present there are not any programs or strategies for ensuring security of schools in case of disasters. Thereby it is necessary to note that project of the "National Strategy of development of education in the Republic of Tajikistan till 2020" is being elaborated, in which main issues of disaster risk reduction will be included taking into account Plan of realization of the "National Strategy of Disaster Risk Management in 2010-2015" of the Republic of Tajikistan, confirmed by the decree #164 of March 30, 2010 of the Government of the Republic of Tajikistan.

Context & Constraints:

Constraints and problems:

1. Lack of targeted financing of relevant state organizations for implementation of the Strategy;
2. Lack of programs and strategies to ensure safety of schools and medical facilities in case of disasters.
3. By-laws and other subsidiary acts for implementation of the key state laws are not in place. Functioning of created commissions, services and non militarized units is not sufficiently modern and up to date.
4. Weak capacity of state institutions responsible for forecasting and monitoring of disasters and coordination the activities in the given field.
5. Low level of cooperation of public authorities in the field of disaster preparedness, prevention and response.
6. Relatively low level of monitoring of threatening disasters

Priority for action 5: Core indicator 2

Disaster preparedness plans and contingency plans are in place at all administrative levels, and regular training drills and rehearsals are held to test and develop disaster response programmes.

Level of Progress achieved:

- 3: Institutional commitment attained, but achievements are neither comprehensive nor substantial

Are the contingency plans, procedures and resources in place to deal with a major disaster?

-- not complete --

Means of verification:

- * No: Contingency plans with gender sensitivities
- * No: Operations and communications centre
- * No: Search and rescue teams
- * No: Stockpiles of relief supplies
- * No: Shelters
- * No: Secure medical facilities
- * No: Dedicated provision for women in relief, shelter and emergency medical facilities

Description:

1. There are civil protection preparedness plans during the peacetime within each organization.
2. All civil protection services in line with the regulations of their activities, are responsible for the elaboration of plan of disaster preparedness plans.
3. In the frames of the implementation of the National DRM Strategy ,National disaster preparedness and response plan for 2010-2011 will be developed, on the basis of which similar plans for regions, districts, areas, cities as well as for organizations, agencies and their regional subdivisions will be elaborated.
4. According to the work plan of the CoES and its regional subdivisions confirmed by the President of the Republic of Tajikistan, complex, staff, sectoral instructions and trainings for preparation to possible natural disasters are held annually. Subdivisions of the CoES, local authorities, respective ministries and agencies, non militarized units, and populations take part in these instructions and trainings.
5. On community level measures for preparation (trainings and instructions) to possible natural disasters are realized mostly by international organizations in cooperation with subdivisions of the CoES.

Within CoES the Disaster Management Center was established, this center has uninterrupted, telephone, mobile and radio connection with all regions of the republic. Everyday information about events taking place comes here from every corner of the country.

There is also communication by e-mail, which covers the Sughd and Khatlon regions, GBAO, Kulob and Rasht districts. Disaster database of the Republic of Tajikistan was created within IMAC CoES.

Accumulated information is analyzed and saved in database. .

Within the framework of agreement between the CoES and respective organizations and agencies of the Republic of Tajikistan information concerning problems related to protection of population and territory from disasters is exchanged.

Local network of the CoES was created, and by the end of 2010 regional network will be established, and then they will be integrated into single communication network.

In "Centrospas" Department of the CoES special search-and-rescue division consisting of 35 trained and instructed rescuers was created. This division has participated in all SAR operations during disasters that occurred in the Republic of Tajikistan since 1994.

Department of training of rescuers has been established within CoES. On the initiative and with direct participation of this department special rapid response units were prepared in all regional and district offices of CoES (in Sughd, Khatlon, GBAO, Kulob, Hissar, Rasht and Dushanbe).

At present within the framework of the joint project of the CoES and UNDP, "Centrospas" Department

was provided with special SAR outfit and equipment.

In the Department of rear and equipment of the CoES there are storehouses, where essential goods reserves (food, tents, medicines, essential commodities and etc.) are stored.

Such warehouses were organized in most vulnerable regions of the country on the initiative of the National Society of Red Crescent of Tajikistan and international organizations such as World Food Program, International Federation of Red Cross, Mission of East, UNICEF, Aga Khan Fund and others.

Context & Constraints:

Constraints:

1. Existing plans of civil protection during peacetime need to be updated
 2. Not all civil protection services obtain disaster preparedness plans.
 3. There is no National disaster preparedness and response plan.
 4. Negligence of leading organizations and agencies to conduct instructions and trainings on disaster preparedness.
 5. Non-coordination of actions of certain services in conducting instructions and trainings
 6. Weak coordination of actions of subdivisions of the CoES with certain international organizations
- Shortage of special outfit and equipment for carrying out SAR operations. Shortage of essential commodities for relief assistance during response operations.

Priority for action 5: Core indicator 3

Financial reserves and contingency mechanisms are in place to support effective response and recovery when required.

Level of Progress achieved:

3: Institutional commitment attained, but achievements are neither comprehensive nor substantial

Are financial arrangements in place to deal with major disaster?

-- not complete --

Means of verification:

* No: National contingency funds

* No: Catastrophe insurance facilities

* No: Catastrophe bonds

Description:

1. There is state reserve fund intended for provision of relief assistance during response operations. which is management by state commission on emergency situations of the Government of the Republic of Tajikistan.
 2. All documents related to damage assessment are prepared by respective commissions on emergencies on the spot and sent to the CoES for further consideration and presentation to the State commission on emergency situations of the Republic of Tajikistan.
 3. Specific funds for disaster response operations are separately assigned to local authorities, but they are insignificant.
 4. Appropriate delivery of funds allocated for disaster response operations is monitored by CoES>
 5. Annually the Government of the Republic of Tajikistan allocates certain amount of funds for response and recovery operations to the Project Implementation Unit of the CoES.
- Significant financial assistance for disaster preparedness and response is rendered by international nongovernmental organizations and donor organizations (ECHO, SCO, USAID, UNDP)

Context & Constraints:

Constraints and obstacles:

1. Means allocated for disaster response, is equal to 1/10 of disaster damage.
 2. Means allocated for disaster response are not delivered appropriately. Insignificant means are allocated for disaster recovery at local levels.
 3. Allocation of means by international organization is not always coordinated with CoES>
- Lack of arranged mechanism of insurance of population and their property in case of natural disasters.

Priority for action 5: Core indicator 4

Procedures are in place to exchange relevant information during hazard events and disasters, and to undertake post-event reviews

Level of Progress achieved:

4: Substantial achievement attained but with recognized limitations in key aspects, such as financial resources and/ or operational capacities

Has an agreed method and procedure been adopted to assess damage, loss and needs when disasters occur?

-- not complete --

Means of verification:

- * No: Damage and loss assessment methodologies and capacities available
- * No: Post disaster need assessment methodologies
- * No: Post disaster needs assessment methodologies include guidance on gender aspects
- * No: Identified and trained human resources

Description:

Under the chairmanship of CoES Rapid Assessment and Coordination Team (REACT) was formed, which consists of the leading local and international governmental and nongovernmental organizations active in DRM field.

The task of REACT is to conduct rapid assessment, response and etc. When needed central and local communication channels of local and international organizations are used.

After occurrence of disaster respective commissions on emergency situations (depending on emergency type according to confirmed classification) is activated at the spot. Information collected as a results of commission is immediately passed through local subdivisions to the CoES and then to the Government of the Republic of Tajikistan and REACT for dissemination and further decision making.

Context & Constraints:

Constraints and problems:

1. Unavailability of modern means of radio and video communication
 2. Lack of arranged and uninterrupted communication with respective services, ministries and agencies
 3. Unavailability of unified crisis management center.
 4. Lack of single fixed network of communication in case of emergencies
 5. Late inflow of information from the ground
- Non-coordination of work of REACT and commissions on emergency situations.

Drivers of Progress

a) Multi-hazard integrated approach to disaster risk reduction and development

Levels of Reliance:

Partial/ some reliance: Full acknowledgement of the issue; strategy/ framework for action developed to address it; application still not fully implemented across policy and practice; complete buy in not achieved from key stakeholders.

Do studies/ reports/ atlases on multi-hazard analyses exist in the country/ for the sub region?:

-- not complete --

Description (Please provide evidence of where, how and who):

1. Complex integrated approach to disaster risk reduction and development

Tajikistan is prone to risk of compound disasters, which combines hydrometeorological, geological, technological, and ecological character, for that very reason complex integrated approach is used in planning of response measures and elaboration of programs and projects of disaster preparedness, monitoring, prevention. Respective organizations and agencies of the country take part in elaboration of these programs and projects.

Monitoring of especially dangerous geological processes is undertaken by the Head Department of Geology.

Information received throughout 1969-2004 by this service was analyzed in the IMAC CoES. The results of analysis are reflected in the detailed report.

GIS map of hazards of main threatening processes on the territory of the Republic of Tajikistan: seismic, mud floods, landslide, avalanche, erosive processes was obtained.

Results of information analysis and obtained maps can be used in land tenure, urban planning and in other measures for infrastructure development (laying of motorways, transmission lines, bridge construction and other important economic facilities).

In coming years, it is required to put more efforts and to pay special attention to (local and international investments) strengthening capacity of organizations responsible for monitoring of main threatening processes and coordination of works in this direction. The most prioritized agencies are: CoES, Institute of Earthquake Engineering and Seismology, State Agency of Hydrometeorology, and Head Department of Geology. Some steps in this direction are already undertaken.

The Institute of Earthquake Engineering and Seismology of the Academy of Sciences of the Republic of Tajikistan:

1. "Complex seismo-physical research on the territory of Tajikistan for the purpose of seismic risk reduction"; (102.350 somonis)
2. "Assessment of the sustainability of slopes during large earthquakes in connection with the security of coordinated hydroelectric system on the river Vakhsh"; (125.800 somonis)
3. "Improvement of methods of registration and analysis of data on behavior of buildings and constructions ground during large earthquakes"; (109.002 somonis)

The Committee of Emergency Situations and Civil Defense under the Government of the Republic of Tajikistan:

"Geological research of the security problems of lake Sarez"; (104.640 somonis)

The Committee of Environmental Protection under the Government of the Republic of Tajikistan:

"Elaboration of the technology of cultivation of white saxaul and black saxaul in sandy massifs of Vakhsh and Kofarnihon basin"; (80, 000 somonis)

In the current 2010 year the project "Flood Risk Management in the Khatlon Region in 2007-2013" is being realized. This project is financed by the Asian Development Bank. Total project costs are 28,499 million USD, share of the Government of the Republic of Tajikistan is 6,290 million USD.

Disbursement of funds from the beginning of the project makes up 17,501 million USD or 61.41% of the total sum.

b) Gender perspectives on risk reduction and recovery adopted and institutionalized

Levels of Reliance:

Partial/ some reliance: Full acknowledgement of the issue; strategy/ framework for action developed to address it; application still not fully implemented across policy and practice; complete buy in not achieved from key stakeholders.

Description (Please provide evidence of where, how and who):

Although it is known that natural disaster threaten the whole society, their influence on men and women is different. This was always indirectly taken into account during development of disaster preparedness plans, plans of evacuation and population , where number of women, children, disabled persons and retirees was considered. But all of these was made spontaneously without sufficient complex preparedness for forthcoming measures. It was not seriously approached to the preparation of women and their children for possible natural disasters on various levels starting from national.

But it is true that on community level more attention is paid to this problem by local and international nongovernmental organizations (Society of Red Crescent of Tajikistan, CAMP Kuhiston, Mission of East, FOCUS-Humanitarian Aid and etc.) Respective trainings on awareness raising and disaster preparedness of women are being conducted. Brochures, booklets, illustrations, and other visual aids were elaborated for this purpose.

For achieving more effective results in future it is necessary to assign means for elaboration of special complex programs and projects for disaster preparedness and response to natural disasters taking into account gender approach. .

c) Capacities for risk reduction and recovery identified and strengthened

Levels of Reliance:

No/ little reliance: no acknowledgement of the issue in policy or practice; or, there is some acknowledgement but nothing/ little done to address it

Description (Please provide evidence of where, how and who):

As it is known natural disasters have no boundaries and do not choose their victims. They equally affect vital livelihoods of people and condition of economic objects whether they are state or private property. Participation and partnership of civil society and private sector in implementation of measures for disaster preparedness, prevention and response, has significant importance in the work of disaster risk reduction. The question is that most of functioning objects of economy of the country are private property.

At present majority of measures for disaster preparedness of population is implemented by public, i.e. local and international non-governmental organizations.

Partnership of state and private sector can be an important tool for disaster risk reduction. Such volunteer integration can include state structures, such as government agencies, professional and/or academic institutions and NGOs, together with business structures – companies, industrial unions and private funds.

Partnership of state and private sectors can offer opportunities of combining resources and experience in joint activities of reduction of risks and potential loss. They can improve sustainability of population in their turn.

Till now participation of private sector in the sphere of disaster management in the country is mostly spontaneous and in most cases after the occurrence of natural disasters, i.e. during the response operations.

Special programs and plans of partnership of state and private sectors are not elaborated.

In the next years it is required to put more efforts and pay more attention to (local and international investments) strengthening potential for reduction of risk of threatening processes as well as to

participation and partnership with civil society and private sector on all levels.

d) Human security and social equity approaches integrated into disaster risk reduction and recovery activities

Levels of Reliance:

Significant and ongoing reliance: significant ongoing efforts to actualize commitments with coherent strategy in place; identified and engaged stakeholders.

Description (Please provide evidence of where, how and who):

In Tajikistan all measures for disaster preparedness, monitoring, prevention, and response target protection of population and territory from disasters. All central and regional subdivisions of the CoES, are authorized to coordinate and implement measures in this very direction. Executive authorities, services of civil defense, local and international NGOs as well as other organizations and agencies and different groups of population take part in implementation of such measures.

Legislation of the Republic of Tajikistan in the field of protection of population and territory from disaster is based on the Constitution of the Republic of Tajikistan and consists of "Law of the Republic of Tajikistan on protection of population and territory from emergencies of natural and anthropogenic character", other regulatory-legal acts of the Republic of Tajikistan and as well as international legal acts, recognized by the Republic of Tajikistan.

Main principles of protection of population and territory from emergencies as well as issues of planning and realization of measures in this sphere are stated in the "Law of the Republic of Tajikistan on protection of population and territory from emergencies of natural and anthropogenic character".

In the next years it is required to put more efforts and pay special attention to investing means in strengthening capacity of CoES and its regional subdivisions. This makes possible to implement more effectively measures of protection of population and territory from emergencies of natural and anthropogenic character. In this direction was elaborated and confirmed by the decree #527 of October 31, 2008 of the Government of the Republic of Tajikistan "Program of development of system of emergency and civil defense of the Republic of Tajikistan in 2009-2014".

By the decree #164 of March 30, 2010 of the Government of the Republic of Tajikistan were confirmed National Disaster Risk Management Strategy.

e) Engagement and partnerships with non-governmental actors; civil society, private sector, amongst others, have been fostered at all levels

Levels of Reliance:

No/ little reliance: no acknowledgement of the issue in policy or practice; or, there is some acknowledgement but nothing/ little done to address it

Description (Please provide evidence of where, how and who):

As it is known natural disasters have no boundaries and do not choose their victims. They are equally influence vital activity of people and condition of economic objects whether they are state or private property.

Participation and partnership of civil society and private sector in realizing measures for preparation, prevention and response to natural disasters has enormous importance in the work of risk reduction. The question is that most of functioning objects of economy of the country are private property.

At present majority of measures for preparation of population to natural disasters is realized by public, i.e. local and international non governmental organizations.

Partnership of state and private sector can be an important tool for disaster risk reduction. Such volunteer integration can include state structures, such as government agencies, professional and/or academic institutions and NGOs, together with business structures – companies, industrial unions and private funds.

Partnership of state and private sectors can offer opportunities of combining resources and experience in

joint activities of reduction of risks and potential loss. They can improve sustainability of population in their turn.

Till now participation of private sector in the sphere of disaster management in the country is mostly spontaneous and in most cases after the occurrence of natural disasters, i.e. in the process of elimination of their consequences.

Special programs and plans of partnership of state and private sectors are not elaborated.

f) Contextual Drivers of Progress

Levels of Reliance:

No/ little reliance: no acknowledgement of the issue in policy or practice; or, there is some acknowledgement but nothing/ little done to address it

Description (Please provide evidence of where, how and who):

In the next years it is required to put more efforts and pay more attention to (local and international investments) strengthening potential for reduction of risk of threatening processes as well as to participation and partnership with civil society and private sector on all levels.

Future outlook

Area 1

The more effective integration of disaster risk considerations into sustainable development policies, planning and programming at all levels, with a special emphasis on disaster prevention, mitigation, preparedness and vulnerability reduction.

Overall Challenges:

1. Initiatives of disaster risk management are recognized by the Government and other international agencies, financing of respective measures in this sphere is not enough.
2. National DRM Strategy 2010-2015 was elaborated but there is no general interest of responsible organizations and agencies in realization of measures indicated in its Action Plan.
3. There is no National disaster preparedness and response plan, clearly defining the role and duties of local and international governmental and nongovernmental organizations and agencies in disaster preparedness and response.
4. Allocated state means for disaster response are not sufficient and make up maximum 10% of the damage caused by disasters to population and objects of economy of the country.
5. Insignificant means are allocated for mitigation of consequences of natural disasters, construction and recovery of protective hydraulic facilities in the most dangerous areas (to the Ministry of Melioration and Water Resources, and Center of coordination of mitigation projects of consequences of emergencies of the CoES under the GRT).
6. Reduction of annual contribution of state structures and agencies to the non budgetary disaster response fund down to 10 %, in line with the Law of the Republic of Tajikistan "On disaster response fund" adopted on December 27, 1993.
7. Despite the fact that responsibilities of ministries, agencies, and executive bodies on the ground in the field of disaster prevention and response are clearly defined in respective documents, lack of funding does not allow, proper and full implementation of the required measures.
8. Guided by only sectoral interests some ministries and agencies are not willing to share the existing information on protection of population and territories from disasters with partners. Insufficient attention devoted to disaster prevention by state commissions on emergency situations. Lack of knowledge and resources for implementation of DRM measures. .

Future Outlook Statement:

1. Improvement of the legal base for disaster preparedness and response
2. Development of National Disaster preparedness and response plan.
3. Improvement of the information management and exchange system.
4. Improvement of the work of commissions on emergency situations, evacuation, and sustainable development of sector and objects of economy

Area 2

The development and strengthening of institutions, mechanisms and capacities at all levels, in particular at the community level, that can systematically contribute to building resilience to hazards.

Overall Challenges:

1. Weak coordination of activities and insufficient cooperation of governmental and international partner organizations in the sphere of risk and vulnerability assessment.
2. Lack of
 - Unified risk assessment methodology.
 - Arranged internal and external communication for information exchange
 - Elaborated and implemented modern systems of information management and analysis
 - Single system or network of monitoring of threatening processes in the territory of the Republic of Tajikistan
3. Weak staff and technical capacity of state structures
4. Interest of some organizations in development of the unified risk assessment methodology.
5. Poorly developed system of experience sharing and in introduction of modern technologies (GIS, newest systems of positioning and remote sensing and etc.)
6. Low level of seismic and geological monitoring on the territory of the Republic of Tajikistan
7. Lack of monitoring and early warning systems in other (excluding lake Sarez) most dangerous regions
8. Problems related to trans-boundary disaster management
9. General weak disaster preparedness.
10. Low living standard of local population

Future Outlook Statement:

1. Improvement of coordination of activities and cooperation of governmental and international partner organizations in the sphere of risk and vulnerability assessment. Elaboration and implementation of
 - Unified methodology of risk assessment.
 - modern systems of information management and analysis
- Expanding monitoring and early warning systems to other regions in the territory of the Republic of Tajikistan and neighboring countries

Area 3

The systematic incorporation of risk reduction approaches into the design and implementation of emergency preparedness, response and recovery programmes in the reconstruction of affected communities.

Overall Challenges:

1. Insufficient consideration of disaster risk reduction issues in national legislation. Lack of by-laws and other special subordinate regulatory acts and orders for the execution of laws in the sphere of disaster risk reduction
2. Limited mechanism of emergency insurance
3. Weak consideration and mainstreaming of disaster risk reduction issues into sustainable

development process of the country

4. Shortage of special SAR equipment and outfit. Lack of financing to ensure safety of economy objects during disasters.
5. Lack of construction norms and regulations with consideration of newest modernized construction technologies.
6. Lack of interagency coordination mechanism for disaster recovery.
7. Lack of capacity state structures responsible for forecasting and monitoring of disasters and coordination. Weak coordination of activities of state structures in disaster preparedness, response and prevention.
8. Unavailability of National disaster preparedness and response plan.
9. Negligence of leading organizations and agencies in implantation of the disaster preparedness measures.
10. Weak coordination of actions of certain services in implementation of disaster preparedness measures.
11. Inappropriate delivery of funds allocated for disaster response.
12. Insignificant allocation of means for disaster recovery at local level.
13. Shortage of modern means of radio and video communication
14. Unavailability of the arranged and uninterrupted communication system with respective services, ministries, and agencies
15. Lack of single monitoring network disasters risks and fixed network of emergency communication to ensure timely information inflow from the ground
16. Weak coordination of the work of REACT and commissions on Emergency Situations.

Future Outlook Statement:

1. Improvement of the legal base in the sphere of disaster risk reduction in the country
 2. Creation of single monitoring network of natural disasters and fixed network of communication in case of emergency
 3. Creation of single service of response to emergencies
 4. Ensuring of debugged uninterrupted communication with respective services, ministries, and agencies in the sphere of information interchange
- Creation of the Crisis Management System within CoES (possibly with the support international organizations, donors or other potentially sustainable partners)

Stakeholders

Departments/organizations that have contributed to the report

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