

Tajikistan

National progress report on the implementation of the Hyogo Framework for Action

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Strategic goals 1

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:

Strengthening of the national coordination mechanism, for consecutive integration of the elements of DRR in the national development strategies and plans, allocation of human and material resources in disaster prevention, mitigation and preparedness

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:

Building the resilience of the nation to disasters: creation and strengthening of institutional and legislative basis for enhancing the capacity to withstand disasters at all levels

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:

Promotion of the culture of safety in all spheres of the society, integration of DRR in plans of economic development, poverty reduction, national development strategy

Priority for action 1

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

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

Description:

4 - Substantial achievement attained but with recognized limitations in capacities and resources

The following Laws of the Republic of Tajikistan were adopted: "On fire safety" - 1994; "On civil defense"

- 1995; "On radiation safety" - 2003; "On protection of population and territories in emergency situations of natural and technological character"- 2004; "On emergency rescue services and the status of rescuers" - 2006.

The Special Resolutions of the Government of the Republic of Tajikistan established the State Commission of the Government of RT for Emergency Situations (2002), state commissions for evacuation and sustainable development of sectors and objects of economy of the country under emergency situations in peaceful and war time (2000) and approved their Provisions.

Similar commissions were formed at the levels of regions, cities, districts, at Jamoats, ministries, organizations, at major enterprises, etc.

Resolutions of the Government of RT №250 of June 10, 1996 and №192 of April 30, 2002 established, on the basis of major ministries and organizations, 15 services of Civil Defense, and determined their principal tasks. The Regulations on the Civil Defense services of the Republic of Tajikistan were enforced by Resolution of the Government of RT №229 of June 3, 2006.

By Resolution of the Government of RT the non-military formations of CD were created, and their Regulations were enforced (2007).

The REACT team, consisting of international and national organizations and institutions (donor agencies, non-governmental, multilateral and bilateral organizations, various ministries) is a Partnership for management of natural disaster risk in Tajikistan. This mechanism focuses on coordination of risk management and response to natural disasters and rehabilitation.

Context & Constraints:

1. The Government and international organizations recognize the need in resolving the issue of management of risk of natural disasters. Financing of these initiatives is increasing, but not to sufficient degree yet.
2. There is no national, i.e. multi-organization strategy for risk management, or the plans of preparedness and response to natural disasters that would serve as the strategic guidance for the concerned national and international parties, especially in part of clarification of their roles and responsibilities.

Supporting document:

Tajikistan HFA Monitor (2009)

http://www.preventionweb.net/files/7731_TJOnlineMonitoring2008EngforWeb.pdf [PDF 262.66 KB]

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:

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

Description:

- 3 - Institutional commitment was achieved, but the accomplishments are not comprehensive and significant.

The annual Republican budget and the budgets of administrative-territorial units (regions, cities, districts, Jamoats, towns, etc.) allocate funds for elimination of outcomes of emergency situations.

These funds are distributed by the State Commission for Emergency Situations of RT, in accordance with justification documents prepared by the local Commissions for Emergency Situations.

The documents are submitted to the Committee for Emergency Situations and Civil Defense through its regional units and further to the Government of the Republic of Tajikistan for consideration by the State

Commission for Emergency Situations of the Government of RT.

Besides, funds are allocated for training of heads of ministries and organizations, local organs of executive power, objects of economy, school and university students, local population, and other groups of population, preparing them for emergency situations of natural and technological character.

Context & Constraints:

Difficulties:

1. The funds allocated by the Government for elimination of the damage from emergency situations are insufficient and make at most 10% of the loss inflicted by natural disasters to the population and economy of the country. The works on prevention and mitigation are under-funded; financing of reconstruction and restoration of hydro-technical protection facilities in most dangerous locations through Ministry of Melioration and Water Resources, Center for Coordination of Projects in Mitigation of Disasters of the Committee for Emergencies and Civil Defense makes a small portion of the required support.
2. In accordance with the Law of the Republic of Tajikistan "On the Fund for elimination of outcome of emergency situations" of December 27, 1993 a non-budget fund was created in the country, supported with transfers of 10% of amortization amounts of the subjects of economy in the territory of Tajikistan, for spending on financing of reconstruction works in emergency situations.

Core indicator 3

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

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Description:

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

The authority of the organs of executive power at the level of Jamoats, of town and city councils that work directly with population in the area of prevention and response to natural disasters and recovery are defined rather clearly, which is reflected in the relevant documents determining objectives and tasks of these organs.

In the work with the population the great role belongs to the units of the Committee for Emergencies and Civil Defense, the civil defense services and the local non-military formations.

A number of local and international governmental and non-governmental organizations and donor agencies collaborate with the Committee for Emergencies on the level of communities, improving the level of awareness of population of the risks, thus making significant contribution in increasing the potential of communities in preparation for natural disasters and participation in activities in reduction of risk.

One of positive examples is the increasing participation of national non-governmental organizations in disaster risk management, from the Red Crescent Society of Tajikistan, including its institutional role in the area of preparedness and response to disasters, through small NGOs that provide specific services.

Context & Constraints:

Difficulties:

1. Although the authority of ministries, organizations and local organs of executive power in the area of prevention and response to natural disasters and recovery is defined quite clearly and supported by relevant documents, at present there are no sufficient resources for the execution of such authority.
2. Some ministries and institutions, in pursuit of their institutional interests, are not willing to share with

partners the available information required for protection of population and territories in emergency situations of natural and technological character.

3. The Committee for Emergency Situations and Civil Defense, as the leading state organization in coordination of activities in assessment of natural and technological hazards, concluded agreements with a number of key ministries and organizations in the sphere of exchange of information; still, some ministries and organizations do not demonstrate willingness in this issue. CoES intends to resolve the issue at the level of the central government.

Core indicator 4

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

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Description:

Special resolutions of the Government of the Republic of Tajikistan created the State Commission of the Government of RT for Emergency Situations in 2002, the state commissions for evacuation, sustainable development of sectors and objects of the national economy under emergency situations in conditions of peace and military conflict (2000), and approved their regulations.

Similar commissions were created at the levels of regions, cities, and districts, in Jamoats, at ministries and organizations, at large enterprises, etc.

Resolutions of the Government of the Republic of Tajikistan №250 of June 10, 1996 and №192 of April 30, 2002 ordered formation of 15 Civil Defense service units on the basis of key ministries and organizations, and determined their basic functions. Regulation on the Civil Defense units was approved by Resolution of the Government of RT №229 of June 3, 2006.

The Government of RT by its Resolution created non-military formations for Civil Defense and approved their Regulation (2007)

The Rapid Emergency Assessment and Coordination Team (REACT), consisting of international and local organizations and agencies (donor and non-governmental organizations, bilateral and multilateral organizations, various ministries) is a Partnership for management of risk of natural disasters in Tajikistan. This mechanism aims at coordination in risk management, in response to natural disasters and in recovery.

Context & Constraints:

Difficulties:

1. Prevention of loss from natural disasters is one of the objectives of the Commission for Emergency Situations and other commissions at all levels. However, implementation of this objective by national, regional and local authorities is not at appropriate level. The local organs of power often do not have the knowledge and resources to participate in the work in management of risk of natural disasters.
2. The mechanisms facilitating timely and targeted assistance to vulnerable communities in case of major disasters require appropriate coordination between the Government and the international community.
3. The roles and responsibilities of state organs and other participants at different administrative levels in issues of preparedness, prevention and reduction of risk still require clarification. The legislative base has gaps (especially at the level of administrative acts and orders).

The UNDAC in 2006 recommended the Government of RT to revise the system of management of natural disasters, strengthen coordination and introduce preparedness for natural disasters at the national, regional and local levels.

Priority for action 2

Identify, assess and monitor disaster risks and enhance early warning

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:

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

Description:

- 4 - Substantial achievement attained but with recognized limitations in capacities and resources

Assessment of risk of natural disasters was paid much attention in the period of the USSR. That is why the maps of risk were developed for almost all natural disaster hazards for the territory of Tajikistan: seismic, landslide, mudslide, erosion, avalanches, etc. Groups of highly qualified scientists took part in development of those maps (1982-1985). Now, these maps are in need of thorough revision.

Partial revision of these maps was done at the Information and Analytic Center of the Committee for Emergency Situations and Civil Defense. The maps were scanned, digitized and are stored in the GIS format, and in the future can be used in assessment of hazard and risk of disasters.

Assessment of vulnerability and risk of disasters are paid utmost attention in the entire world, because the results of such assessment can be of high economic value in planning of important economic objects, urban planning, development of national development strategy, risk reduction strategy, action plans and plans for response to disasters.

Unfortunately, assessment of vulnerability and risk was not paid due attention then, and therefore the maps of risk and vulnerability and threatening processes were not generated. Even now, the state institutions responsible for monitoring of major threats and processes had not worked out the methodology of such assessment. In some cases, only the qualitative characteristics of such assessments are available.

The most advanced in this sense is FOCUS - Humanitarian Assistance, which with support of specialists from Russian Federation worked out the more detailed methodology for assessment of hazards, vulnerability and risk of natural disasters in the territory of Mountainous Badakhshan of the republic of Tajikistan and compiled the relevant maps for over 200 urban areas.

Assessment of threats and risk of natural disasters at the lower level (community level) is carried out by CCDR, Caritas, Oxfam, Mission East and DRMP, in the Kulob zone of Khatlon region and in the Zarafshon valley in the Sughd region, in close cooperation with the Committee for Emergency Situations and Civil Defense.

Context & Constraints:

The main difficulties and challenges in the work of governmental and international partner organizations in the field of assessment of hazard, vulnerability and disaster risk are:

1. Weak coordination of activities and interaction among these organizations
2. Lack of reliable systems of communications and exchange of information
3. Prevalence of institutional interests of some organizations in development and introduction of methodologies in assessment of hazards and risk of disasters
4. Under-developed system of exchange of experience in introduction of modern technologies (GIS, systems of positioning and remote sensing, etc.)
5. Difficulties related to the state borders and administrative-territorial units

Resolution of these problems will allow overcoming the challenges in this sphere.

Supporting document:

Tajikistan HFA Monitor (2009)

[http://www.preventionweb.net/files/7731_TJOnlineMonitoring2008EngforWeb\[2\].pdf](http://www.preventionweb.net/files/7731_TJOnlineMonitoring2008EngforWeb[2].pdf) [PDF 262.66 KB]

Core indicator 2

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

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Description:

Since 1969, monitoring of natural processes is conducted by Chief Directorate for Geology (CDG) of the Government of RT.

The consolidated analytic information of CDG on the condition of settlements and objects of industry and economy in dangerous zones has been transferred in 1995 to the Agency for Construction and Architecture, CoES, and to local authorities for consecutive preventive measures. It is now the main source of information for CoES and CDG in monitoring of emergency situations in the especially dangerous zones. Such surveys can be made by resolutions of the Government and by requests of local authorities.

The other source of information on monitoring and forecasting of mudslides and floods is the Republican Hydrometeorological Service. This Service forecasts the mudslides and floods. The information is relayed to CoES for the consecutive alerting of local authorities and joint preventive measures for mitigating the emergencies.

Seismological monitoring in RT is on low level - during the civil war almost all of the 49 seismic stations of the country were destroyed and looted. Of the fourteen remaining analog stations only one functions - in Dushanbe. However, the new network of seven digital stations is to become fully functional, with financial support of SDC. The network is being installed by local NGO "PMP International" with the Institute of Seismology of the Academy of Science.

A modern system of monitoring was installed and flawlessly functions at Lake Sarez in the Pamirs, monitoring the landslide-prone slope, and strong motion detectors and water level meters were installed. The system is linked to the early warning system unique in Central Asia. Both systems were parts of "Lake Sarez Risk Mitigation Project", supported by the World Bank, Government of Switzerland, AKF, USAID and the Government of Tajikistan.

Context & Constraints:

Until the end of 1995 the activity of the State Service for Monitoring of Threatening Processes was focused on:

1. Provision of service by resolutions of the Government of RT and requests of local authorities of regions (cities, districts).
2. Annual revision and inspection with use of air and road transport.
3. Creation of automated information-search system for processing the data collected by the Service.

Since 1996, the functioning of the State Service for Monitoring of Threatening Processes was almost fully terminated, and only the first paragraph is implemented. In view of this, continuous monitoring and forecasting of emergency situations related to activation of various geological processes became almost impossible. At present, planning of concrete actions in prevention of emergencies is based on use of consolidated analytical information provided by the State Service for Monitoring of Threatening Processes, detection of major threats of disasters and preventive measures, worked out by this Service. Only ten seismic stations function at present. Processed information on the data from these stations is

released after one month. Thus, one may conclude that continuous seismic monitoring in the territory of Tajikistan is not provided.

On the positive side, modern digital seismic stations are being installed in Tajikistan with support of the Swiss Office for Development and Cooperation. Seven stations will be installed before end of 2008. Altogether, the anticipated projects will help install fourteen stations throughout the country.

Core indicator 3

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

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Description:

Substantial achievement attained but with recognized limitations in capacities and resources

Alerting population and the state is based on the system of monitoring of emergencies caused by geological, meteorological and other processes.

The Republican Center for Management of Emergency Situations (RCMES) at CoES has permanent radio-telephone and telegraph connection with all regions of Tajikistan, countries of CIS and beyond. There are three main regimes for alert and signal systems: regular, high alert and emergency.

The regional, city and district Hukumats and ES branches have radio, telephone or telegraph communication with all cities of the Republic, CIS countries and beyond. In need, they have communication with the Republican Center for Management of ES at CoES.

Beginning of operation of mobile communication companies in 2004 was helped overcome the difficulties, and by the moment the issue of reliable communications is almost resolved.

For the timely alert of settlements in the valleys of rivers Bartang, Panj, Amu-Darya of the possible burst of Lake Sarez, in accordance with the June 1999 resolution of the Inter-State Council of CIS on emergency situations of natural and technological character, and with financial support of ECHO and WB and with support of the Government of RT, the system of monitoring and early warning was installed in the Bartang valley. The system from the Usoy facility on Lake Sarez to Rushan, to Khorog in MBAR, and to Dushanbe and eight villages in the Valley of Bartang. The system uses the compact alert system Codan. The facility was tested, put into operation and is run by the Directorate for Lake Sarez of CoES. The plans include installing similar equipment in the settlements on river Panj downstream of Rushan up to the border of Uzbekistan. According to CoES and NGO Focus, 116 settlements are in the Sarez flood area.

Context & Constraints:

The existing problems and difficulties include:

1. Paralysis of wire communications within districts and within organizations
2. Non-functioning radio systems and wire information networks in the district centers with extensions to individual households. Only the Sughd region and some districts in MBAR are the exception (e.g. the Rushan district).
3. Lack of system of monitoring and early warning in most dangerous areas. In particular, it would be rational to use the experience accumulated through other projects in installation of systems of monitoring and early warning in other districts of the Republic, with preliminary assessment of safety of natural and artificial dams.

With the purpose of timely alert of the population in case of threat or actual burst of a glacier lake the radio stations were installed in four settlements (Vanj, Khrustalny, Chkalov, and Godjavist). These radio stations do not function now; creation of radio and telephone communications in the mountainous areas has always been difficult, even in the former USSR.

It would be rational to install the compact early warning systems similar to the system in Bartang in the valley of river Vanj and in other most vulnerable territories of the Republic of Tajikistan. The probability of mudslides in the Vanj valley due to activities of the Medvezhi and RGO glaciers and other threats is much higher than probability of the similar threats to Bartang valley due to burst of Lake Sarez. Replacement of the worn-out telephone stations and serious repair and restoration works at destroyed communication lines requires significant financial and material resources. However, if such resources become available, it would be more rational to install modern means of communication providing wireless internal and external communication.

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:

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

Description:

Central Asia is one of most natural disaster-prone regions. The natural disasters include mudslides, floods, rockslides, droughts, earthquakes, avalanches, etc. That presents enormous danger to the safety of the region. At present, reduction of vulnerability is viewed as a key factor for sustainable development. The awareness of the persons who make decisions on necessity of creating the Integrated System of Disaster Risk Management is growing; such system would help improve the potential in preparedness and response.

Preventive measures, such as risk assessment, forecast of natural disasters, increasing awareness of target groups allow in general minimizing the risk of natural disasters. Trans-border integration in activities for prevention of natural disasters reduces vulnerability of countries and helps reduce economic and material losses.

At present, problems of trans-border natural disasters are addressed in a number of international projects that were accomplished or continue in the countries of Central Asia. Among them is the "Project for ecological safety of countries of Central Asia", part of which reviewed issues of trans-border natural disasters in some areas of Ferghana Valley in the territory of countries of Central Asia.

In the course of the project, three districts were surveyed in the territory of Tajikistan: Asht, Kanibadam and Isfara. The survey revealed areas where the trans-border natural disasters (mainly landslides and earthquakes) cause damage and threaten the population and territories of sections of Tajikistan, Uzbekistan and Kyrgyzstan at the same time.

The other project, the preliminary phase of which is implemented from July 1, 2008 through February 28, 2009 focuses on trans-border problems, in connection with strong earthquakes occurring in the countries of Central Asia. All five countries of Central Asia take part in implementation of the project.

The trans-border problems related to the possible burst of Lake Sarez, were considered and discussed at many international conferences, seminars and symposiums in Tajikistan. The last international conference on this subject was organized and conducted with support of the UN International Strategy for Disaster Reduction in (UNISDR) May of 2007. The participants of the conference determined a number of measures required for ensuring stability of the Usoy dam and the Pravoberezhny rockslide.

Context & Constraints:

The main unresolved issues:

- The mudslides and floods that originate in the territory of the Kyrgyz Republic and inflict enormous damage to the territory of Tajikistan (the Kanibadam and Isfara districts)
- The catastrophic raise of water table in the Lakan valley in Isfara district of the Sughd region caused by filling up of the Toktogul water reservoir in the territory of the Kyrgyz Republic
- The risk of contamination of the water in the Syr-Darya river flowing through to the territory of the

republic of Uzbekistan, by the washed-off radioactive waste from the nuclear waste tailings in the territory of the Sughd region of the Republic of Tajikistan

Common problems related to trans-border natural disasters:

- Lack of unified system of alert and communication in emergency situations
- The population of border areas is not prepared for possible catastrophes
- Low level of awareness of population of border areas of the possible natural disasters
- Joint trainings and exercises for preparing for possible natural disasters are not organized
- There is no exchange of experience in the issues of preparedness for natural disasters, their prevention, response, etc.

Priority for action 3

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

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:

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

Description:

The maps of major hazardous processes were created. Information is available on all settlements in the zones of possible activation of hazardous processes. The settlements are categorized by degree of the hazards: dangerous, especially dangerous, potentially dangerous, possibly dangerous and non-dangerous. The information is stored in hard copies and partly in electronic format at organizations responsible for the monitoring of hazards and their structures.

Agreement of May 2006 between CoES and relevant ministries and organizations establishes exchange of information in the area of emergency situations of natural and technological origin.

Within the local agreements, exchange of information takes place between the Agency for hydrometeorology and the major governmental and non-governmental organizations.

Exchange of information exists among a variety of organizations, on the basis of official requests.

In September of 2005, the special Resolution of the Government of RT established the Information Management and Analysis Center (IMAC) at CoES.

At present:

- The local network was installed, for exchange of information between the structures of the central apparatus of the CoES (network of 62 computers)
- The system of communication between the Center and seven regions, based on the Codan modems.
- The Center has electronic mail communication with all four regions of the country
- The web-site of CoES was created.
- The Agreement was signed with the key government agencies in the sphere of exchange of information, with the purpose of their integration in the information exchange with IMAC.
- In accordance with the agreement on exchange of information, the relevant ministries and organizations receive information on the emergency situations in the territory of the Republic of Tajikistan.
- The preliminary analysis of geological information was carried out, on the basis of the 30 years data of the unit for monitoring of dangerous geological processes of the Chief Directorate of Geology.

Context & Constraints:

Difficulties and problems:

1. Lack of

- Common methodology in assessment of threat, vulnerability and risk of natural disasters
 - Internal and external electronic communication for exchange of information
 - Functioning modern systems of management and analysis of information
 - Common system or network of monitoring of threatening processes in the territory of the republic of Tajikistan among the relevant organizations
2. Weak coordination in activities of organizations monitoring the major threatening processes
3. Inefficient system of exchange of information on threatening processes among ministries and organizations - partners in this work
4. Neglectful attitudes of heads of organizations towards the common problems of protection of population and territories from natural and technological disasters

Supporting document:

Tajikistan HFA Monitor (2009)

[http://www.preventionweb.net/files/7731_TJOnlineMonitoring2008EngforWeb\[3\].pdf](http://www.preventionweb.net/files/7731_TJOnlineMonitoring2008EngforWeb[3].pdf) [PDF 262.66 KB]

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

Description:

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

Inclusion of risk reduction in the systems of official and informal education, use of the knowledge and experience in forming the culture of safety and the ability of communities and general population to withstand disasters at all levels are important aspects in reduction of risk of natural disasters.

In this connection the Government of the republic of Tajikistan, the Committee for ES and CD and the international organizations active in this sphere work out and introduce the system of measures for provision of the population with understandable information on threats and disasters and the ways of their prevention and protection.

The system of the local organs of state power develop the local, regional and national systems of information, reference books for exchange of information on successful practices, inexpensive and accessible technologies in reduction of risk, and the lessons learned in regard of policies, plans and actions for reduction of loss from disasters.

The Training and Methodological Center of CoES had worked out the system of trainings and educational programs for management of natural disasters for executive official persons making decisions in the system of state power, local self-governance, units of CoES, members of vulnerable communities, subjects of economy, and general population in basic knowledge of prevention and recovery after emergency situations. In 2006-2007, with the support of the Swiss Office for Cooperation and Development (SDC), UNDP Disaster Risk Management Program and international consultants the programs and materials of the Center were significantly amended and updated, for inclusion, instead of themes and materials of civil defense oriented to civil defense in military situations, the themes on preparedness for natural disasters, their prevention and response.

International and donor organizations continue to play significant role in management of natural disasters, in Tajikistan and in the entire Central Asia. In this connection, the program of SDC for 2004-2008 should be noted, which is implemented in Tajikistan and in the other countries of Central

Asia, aimed at improvement of awareness and the potential of the government structures and communities, prevention and mitigation of natural disasters, at the same time ensuring sustainable development, reduction of poverty through resolving the issue of reduction of disasters.

The European Commission Humanitarian Office implements the program for preparedness for natural disasters in Central Asia (DIPECHO) for since 2003. A number of international organizations had implemented projects in Central Asia in amount of more than 9 million Euro; most of the projects were implemented in Tajikistan. The Red Crescent Society of Tajikistan, German AgroAction, UNDP DRMP, ISDR, Mission East, Oxfam, Caritas and others made significant contribution in this work in almost every region of the country. GTZ is beginning a large project in the Zarafshon valley, which includes educational activities and training in preparedness and enhancement of awareness of the population, training of rescuers, etc.

That would allow increasing awareness of the population, improve the potential in risk management, in prevention of disasters and recovery, facilitate cooperation among organizations working in the field of emergency situations, and incorporate the aspects of reduction of risk of disasters in development plans at local and national levels.

On the basis of the joint work and research of UNDP DRMP, UNISDR and Ministry of Education of the Republic of Tajikistan, the inclusion of special disciplines (subjects) in the program of official education is considered, in the field of reduction of risk of disasters, in the relevant sectors of curricula of pre-school, secondary and highest education.

Context & Constraints:

Difficulties and problems:

1. Shortage of time allocated in the school curricula for the special disciplines in reduction of risk of disasters
2. Lack of literature in the field of natural disasters
3. Lack of correlation between brochures, booklets, and other teaching and information materials for increasing awareness of groups of population developed by various organizations in the area of natural disasters and preparedness
4. Duplication of activities in increasing awareness of various groups and categories of population in the same region
5. Lack of connections among specialists of research institutions, organizations implementing projects in increasing awareness and preparedness for natural disasters, and the local population
6. Shortage of qualified specialists
7. Low potential of state institutions
8. Shortage of financial support

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

Description:

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

The methodology for assessment of vulnerability and risk were not worked out in the country for the national or local levels.

A number of international organizations achieved some progress in conducting such assessment at the community level (Mission East, Oxfam, Caritas, UNDP DRMP, CCDR) and at larger scale (Focus

Humanitarian Assistance). The work of two organizations should be specially noted: Focus Humanitarian Assistance conducted assessment of hazard and disaster risk in over 200 settlements in MBAR and Mission East worked at the level of communities.

Economic analysis based on assessment of vulnerability and disaster risk has not been developed. The Information management and analysis center (IMAC) had worked out the methodology for estimation of loss from disasters at the level of districts, regions and the whole country.

The Committee for ES and CD and the German Technical Center within a joint project for reduction of risk of disasters in Tajikistan, with participation of IMAC of CoES and CD, Mission East, Research Center of the Agency for geodesy and Cartography, Directorate of Geology of the Government of RT carry out assessment of hazards and risk of natural disasters on the level of communities in the Zarafshon Valley. The results of this work will serve the basis for selection of most vulnerable settlements, for organizing works for prevention and mitigation of natural disasters.

Context & Constraints:

Main difficulties:

1. There is no unified methodology for assessment of vulnerability and risk of disasters, as well as analysis of possible economic loss
2. Lack of willingness of some international organizations to share the methodology for assessment of vulnerability and risk of natural disasters
3. Weak human and technical potential of state institutions
4. Insufficient financing

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

Description:

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

The state system and the programs for increasing awareness of the top personnel of organizations and institutions and for students of schools and universities and various groups of population were developed. At present these programs are being reviewed in accordance with the projects of CoES and international organizations, with participation of international experts.

While the work on increasing awareness of the executive personnel of organizations, students of schools and universities is carried out within the accordingly designed programs, the work of the relevant state organizations (e.g. Committee for ES and CD, Ministry of Education, etc. on stimulation of the culture of resilience to disasters, with inclusion of urban and rural population is far from satisfactory.

In this direction, almost all governmental and non-governmental international organizations active in the country fruitfully and productively cooperate with the Committee for ES and CD. The examples of such work are FOCUS Humanitarian Assistance, German AgroAction, Oxfam, Mission East, Caritas, UNDP DRMP and the donor organizations - ECHO, SCO, GTZ, USAID, and UN ISDR.

Among the local NGOs the most fruitful activities belong to the National red Crescent Society, CAMP Kuhiston, CCDR, Man and Nature, PMP International - which to the varying degree are supported by international organizations.

These organizations had developed and disseminated among the population large numbers of brochures, illustrations and other information and promotion materials.

Context & Constraints:

Difficulties:

1. Insufficient attention on behalf of the relevant state institutions to the issues of increasing awareness of the urban and rural population in terms of preparedness for possible natural disasters
2. Insufficient coordination in activities of various organizations
3. Duplication of activities in the same settlements
4. Non-systemic use of information and promotional materials
5. Shortage of scientific-popular literature in the field of natural disasters
6. Low living standards of the population

Priority for action 4

Reduce the underlying risk factors

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

Description:

In accordance with the HFA, the National strategy for DRM is being developed with support of DIPECHO.

The Action Plan is being worked out, for implementing this Strategy; it includes structural and non-structural measures, for prevention, mitigation and preparedness for reducing losses.

The corresponding state organizations of Tajikistan are responsible for activities and coordination in DRR. Success of coordination in this sphere depends on participation of all stakeholders, including households with varying level of income, local authorities, the private sector, specialists and executive officials, and support and participation of the international community at the level of communities and at the national level.

The issue of management of risk of natural disasters is regulated by the Constitution of RT, by 29 laws and 37 regulatory acts.

Analysis of the legislation shows that these acts determine the order in actions of the state organs at various levels in the sphere of natural resources, human rights and liability for violation of legislation.

Special attention is paid to rational use of environment, its protection, necessary safety measures, recovery of property, protection from negative influences, including in emergency situations.

1. Health care:

- Special plan of preparedness for natural disasters for the sector of health care

2. Management of water resources:

- Strategy for flood management for most of the flood-prone areas

3. Protection of environment:

- National plan for protection of environment;
- National plan for mitigation of outcomes of climate change (2003);

4. Education:

- Educational programs for 5, 6 and 11th grades of secondary schools were reviewed and will be introduced

The Declaration of the International Conference on water related disasters (Dushanbe, 2008) contains recommendations on introduction of DRR in the programs and the national development strategy for the nearest future.

Context & Constraints:

Difficulties:

1. Weak integration of disaster risk reduction issues in the national legislation
2. Lack of special legislative acts and resolutions facilitating implementation of laws on reduction of risk of natural disasters
3. Limited mechanisms of insurance in emergency situations
4. The national development strategy does not pay sufficient attention to disaster risk reduction
5. Insufficient coordination in the sphere of disaster risk reduction and initiatives in climate change mitigation

Supporting document:

Tajikistan HFA Monitor (2009)

[http://www.preventionweb.net/files/7731_TJOnlineMonitoring2008EngforWeb\[1\].pdf](http://www.preventionweb.net/files/7731_TJOnlineMonitoring2008EngforWeb[1].pdf) [PDF 262.66 KB]

Core indicator 2

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

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Description:

The special Resolutions of the Government established 15 Civil Defense services: Communications and Alerts, medical service, public order protection, fire safety, transportation and roads, communal and technical services, engineering services, sanitary protection of population and decontamination of clothes, trade and public nutrition, procurement of oil and fuel, protection of farm animals and plantations, material and technical procurement, repairs and technical support, energy supply, mudslide protection and riverbank reinforcement. These services have contingency plans for peaceful and military conflict situations.

Besides, the structure of the Committee for ES and CD includes the Centrospas Directorate and special military formations. In the regions of the country, rescue groups, units and paramilitary formations were organized.

Within the "Lake Sarez Disaster Mitigation Project" the system of monitoring and early warning was installed, that covers 28 villages along river Bartang, beginning from the Usoy facility, and includes the cities of Khorog in MBAR and the city of Dushanbe. The system is planned to be extended to the borders with the Republic of Uzbekistan. The territory threatened by the possible flood accommodates the population of five million.

Every year, in accordance with the approved plans, the complex exercises take place in the regions of Tajikistan, aimed at preparedness of the executive authorities, services and the population for the possible emergency situations.

Context & Constraints:

Difficulties:

1. Insufficient financing of actions planned by the Civil Defense services
2. Shortage of qualified personnel
3. Lack of systems of monitoring and early warning in the most dangerous territories of the country
4. Lack of functioning systems of communications
5. Lack of special equipment and machinery for search and rescue works

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

Description:

A special resolution of the Government of the Republic of Tajikistan established at relevant ministries and organizations and their subordinate enterprises the commissions for evacuation and sustainable development of sectors and objects of the economy of the country under emergency situations in peaceful and war times (2000, 2002) and enforced the relevant Regulations. The Civil Defense services and non-military formations were created at the relevant ministries and organizations.

The plans of evacuation were developed for organizations and for key objects of economy and industry, to the safest locations.

The Center for training and methodology of the Committee for ES and CD conducts training of the administration and employees, in accordance with specially designed programs.

Context & Constraints:

Difficulties:

1. Insufficient financing of activities for ensuring sustainable development of sectors and objects of economy under emergency situations
2. The contingency plans were not developed for all of the Civil Defense services
3. Neglectful attitude of the senior officials to the issue of training of the personnel and implementation of required activities
4. Weak coordination of work of the Services and commissions

Core indicator 4

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

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Description:

The Republic of Tajikistan uses construction norms and rules that were developed back in the time of the USSR (1982). The buildings and structures of old construction exist in the cities and settlements of urban type. Construction of new buildings and structures was resumed in large cities and settlements recently, although not in large volume and not at very fast rate. The quality of the new construction is not appropriately supervised. The private housing construction is developing at relatively high rate. In rural areas, new residential construction continues same way as before, i.e. houses in rural settlements are mainly built of local construction materials (stone and clay). This type of residential houses in which most of the population of the Republic of Tajikistan lives present the largest danger at strong earthquakes and other natural disasters.

By preliminary expert estimations (Almaty, October 1996) a strong earthquake in the area of the city of Dushanbe will result in the death of about 50,000 persons and 220,000 will be injured. According to the same experts, the probability of strong earthquakes in the area of the capitals of Central Asian countries is 40% for the nearest 20 years and 70% for the next 50 years.

The state organizations responsible for land use and urban construction implement activities aimed at mitigation of natural disasters, but that is far from enough.

The relatively high interest in this sphere is demonstrated by international organizations (Focus humanitarian Assistance, Caritas, Oxfam, etc.) that allocate funds for construction of individual houses in

rural areas with use of local construction materials, provide training in such construction with involvement of specialists from relevant universities (Tajik Technical University), and implement activities for preparing the population for the possible natural disasters. Such activities were carried out after strong earthquakes in the Kumsangir (2006) and Rasht (2007) districts), after floods and mudslides in Vosse (1998), Asht (1999) and Aini (2001).

In 2008, for the first time in the history of the city of Dushanbe, the assessment was carried out of the residential housing sector, basic and secondary schools, and random assessment of health institutions. The implementers developed 16 scenarios of a strong earthquake in Dushanbe, that were submitted to the city authorities and to the national government for taking appropriate measures for ensuring safety of the population of the city. This work was implemented by the national NGO "PMP International" with financial support of the European Union (DIPECHO), with participation of the World Health Organization (UN WHO) and the UN International Strategy for Disaster Reduction (UNISDR).

Context & Constraints:

Difficulties:

1. The new construction norms and rules were not developed, to take into consideration modern technologies and new methods of construction
2. Legislative acts were not adopted to prohibit construction of buildings and facilities in especially dangerous areas with hazardous natural processes
3. The clear mechanism does not exist, for allocation of plots and areas for residential construction with consideration of dangerous zones of high probability of natural disasters
4. There is no clear division of authorities of the organs of power in responsibility for land use, urban construction, and coordination of activities in prevention and response to emergency situations
5. There is no coordination among state structures in activities in prevention of natural disasters.

Core indicator 5

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

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Description:

A number of organizations are responsible for rehabilitation and reconstruction after the emergency situations. These are first of all the organizations on the basis of which the CD services are formed: Ministry of Transport and Communications, Ministry of Health, Ministry of Energy, Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of Melioration and Water Resources, Ministry of Economic Development and Trade, Committee for ES and CD, Directorate for Fire Safety of Ministry of Internal Affairs, Agency for Construction and Architecture, the Tojiktaminot company.

Besides, rehabilitation and reconstruction works are actively supported by international organizations, and on behalf of CIS - the CIS Inter-state Council for Emergency Situations of Natural and Technological Character.

Context & Constraints:

Difficulties:

1. Insufficient financing
2. Lack of construction norms with inclusion of modern construction technologies
3. Lack of qualified construction personnel
4. Lack a functioning inter-agency coordination mechanism for rehabilitation and reconstruction

Core indicator 6

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

infrastructure.

Level of Progress achieved:

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

Description:

1. Assessment of impact of natural disasters on human settlements, key objects of infrastructure, with use of GIS technology
2. The risk maps for the threatening natural processes were developed
3. Studies are carried out for evaluation of loss in various sectors of the economy; forecasts are made on possible economic loss with use of risk maps
4. The “safety passports” were developed for the administrative-territorial units and hazardous objects of Tajikistan
5. The assessment of the physical condition and wear of the housing sector, schools and hospitals in the city of Dushanbe was conducted.

Context & Constraints:

Difficulties:

1. Lack of fundamental methods for assessment of vulnerability and risk of natural disasters in the territory of Tajikistan
2. Weak human and technical potential of organizations responsible for monitoring of major dangerous processes and coordination of activities in this field
3. Insufficient integration of disaster risk reduction in the processes of sustainable development of the country
4. Lack of efficient coordination of activities of various state and international organizations

Priority for action 5

Strengthen disaster preparedness for effective response at all levels

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

Description:

1. The legislative base exists for implementing the state policy in the field of natural disaster risk reduction
2. The commissions for emergency situations, evacuation and improvement of sustainability of development of sectors and objects of economy were created at all levels, and the regulations on their functioning were approved
3. 15 Services were created, along with non-military formations for civil defense, and the regulations on their functioning were approved
4. The state organ exists, authorized to coordinate and implement activities in the field of preparedness, prevention and response to emergency situations of natural and technological character - the Committee for Emergency Situations and Civil Defense
5. Ministries and state organizations established Civil Defense units within their structure

6. With guidance of CoES, the group for rapid response to emergency situations was established, consisting of local and international governmental and non-governmental organizations - REACT

7. Organizations exist that monitor the major threatening processes:

- Institute of Seismology and Seismic Engineering - earthquakes
- Agency for Hydrometeorology - mudslides, floods, other hydro-meteorological phenomena
- Chief Geological Directorate - landslides, mudslides, underground water
- Committee for Protection of Environment - various sources of contamination of environment
- Ministry of Melioration and Water Resources - ground and surface sources of water
- Ministry of Agriculture - dangerous animal and vegetation diseases, locust invasions, etc.
- Ministry of Health - dangerous human infection diseases

Context & Constraints:

Difficulties:

1. The legislative base is not supported by relevant administrative acts
2. The performance of the created commissions, services and non-military formations does not conform to modern requirements
3. Weak potential of state institutes responsible for forecast and monitoring of natural disasters and for coordination of activities in this field
4. Low level of cooperation among the state organs in the field of preparedness, prevention and response to natural disasters
5. Relatively low level of monitoring of probable natural disasters
6. Insufficient financing

Supporting document:

Tajikistan HFA Monitor (2009)

[http://www.preventionweb.net/files/7731_TJOnlineMonitoring2008EngforWeb\[4\].pdf](http://www.preventionweb.net/files/7731_TJOnlineMonitoring2008EngforWeb[4].pdf) [PDF 262.66 KB]

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

Description:

1. All organizations have plans of actions for peaceful time
2. All CD services, in accordance with their Regulations, are responsible for preparation of plans of actions for possible emergency situations
3. By initiative of CoES and with support of DIPECHO program the national plan of preparedness and response is being developed, for 2009-2014, which will serve the basis for the plans on other levels
4. In accordance with the work plans of CoES and its regional structures, approved by President of RT, annual multilateral, staff, sectoral exercises and training are organized, for preparation for possible natural disasters, with participation of such units of CoES, local executive authorities, relevant ministries and organizations, non-military formations, and the local population.
5. At the community level, the activities in preparedness (training and exercises) for possible natural disasters are mostly organized by international organizations in cooperation with the structures of CoES.

Context & Constraints:

Difficulties:

1. The existing Civil Defense plans for peaceful time need to be updated

2. The approved preparedness plans were not developed at every Civil Defense service
3. The finalized version of the national action plan for preparedness and response to disasters was not completed yet
4. The leadership of organizations and institutions demonstrate neglectful attitude towards organization of training and exercises in preparedness for natural disasters
5. Lack of coordination of some services in training and exercises
6. Weak coordination between structures of CoES and some international organizations

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

Description:

The state reserve fund exists, for recovery after disasters, that is utilized by the State Commission for ES of the Government of the Republic of Tajikistan

1. All documents related to the losses inflicted by natural disasters are prepared by relevant local ES commissions and are submitted to CoES for further consideration and consecutive submission to the State Commission for ES of the Government of the Republic of Tajikistan
2. The local organs of executive power receive targeted allocations for recovery after natural disasters
3. The appropriate spending of the funds allocated for recovery after natural disasters is monitored by the CoES
4. Every year, the Government of RT allocates resources to the Center for Coordination of projects in recovery after natural disasters of CoES, for work in concrete regions of the country
5. The international non-governmental organizations and the donor agencies provide significant financial assistance in support of preparedness and recovery after natural disasters (ECHO, SCO, USAID, UNDP)

Context & Constraints:

Difficulties and obstacles:

1. The resources allocated for recovery after natural disasters constitute about 1/10 of the economic loss inflicted by the natural disaster
2. The use of the resources allocated for recovery after natural disasters are not always spent in appropriate way
3. The activities for recovery at the community level do not receive sufficient support
4. Allocation of resources by international organizations for some regions is not always coordinated with CoES

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

Description:

The Center for management of emergency situations was established at the Committee for ES and CD,

that has uninterrupted telephone and radio communication with all regions of the Republic. The Center collects all the information on the current events from throughout the country.

Electronic mail communication functions, covering the Sughd and Khatlon regions, MBAR, the Kulob and Rasht zones.

The Information management and Analysis Center of CoES created the database on emergency situations in the Republic of Tajikistan. The accumulated information is analyzed and is stored in the database.

In accordance with the agreement between the CoES and ministries and organizations of the Republic of Tajikistan, exchange of information takes place, in the field of protection of the population and territories in emergency situations of natural and technological character.

The local network was created at CoES. The work started on establishment of a regional network, upon which the systems will be united in the national network.

Under the guidance of CoES, the group for rapid assessment of emergency situations was created (REACT), consisting of local and international governmental and non-governmental organizations (about 60 total) with branches in all regions. The objectives of these groups include immediate response to the emergency situations, assessment and dissemination of the information to the partner organizations. When necessary, the central communication channels are used, as well as the means of communications of local and international organizations.

After the emergency situations have occurred, the relevant commissions for CD begin work in the disaster area (depending on the type of DC unit in accordance with classification of ES by the approved classification. Information, derived from the results of work of these commissions shall be immediately submitted to the Committee for ES and CD, and further to the Government of RT and to the REACT group, for dissemination and for taking decisions.

Context & Constraints:

Difficulties and problems:

1. Shortage of modern radio and video communication
2. Lack of uninterrupted reliable communication with relevant services, ministries and organizations
3. Lack of common assigned communication network in emergency situations
4. Untimely information from the emergency site
5. Lack of coordination in the work of the REACT group and the commissions for ES

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?:

Yes

If yes, are these being applied to development planning/ informing policy?:

No

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

Tajikistan is prone to a range of natural disasters of hydrometeorological, geological, technological or ecological character. That is why, the complex integrated approach is applied in planning of actions, development of programs and projects in preparedness, monitoring, prevention and response to

disasters. The relevant organizations and institutions of the country take part in development of such programs and projects.

The Service for monitoring of especially dangerous geological processes of the Chief Geological Directorate had determined and categorized the human settlements by the degree of danger of natural disasters.

The information, obtained by this Service in the period of 1969-2004 was analyzed at the Information Management and Analysis Center of CoES. A detailed report was prepared on the results of the analysis.

The GIS risk maps were created for the major hazards in the territory of the Republic of Tajikistan: seismic, mudslide, landslide, avalanche, erosion processes, etc.

The results of the analysis of the information and the maps can be used in land use, urban construction, and other infrastructure development activities (construction of motor roads, power transmission lines, bridges, and other important economic objects)

In the nearest five years, more effort and special attention should be paid to strengthening and enhancing the potential of organizations responsible for monitoring of hazardous processes and for coordination of activities in this field. These are first of all the Committee for ES and CD, Institute of Seismic Engineering and seismology, Agency for Hydrometeorology, and Chief Directorate of Geology.

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 disasters threaten the entire society, this threat affects men and women to a different degree. This was always indirectly considered in preparation of plans of preparedness for emergency situations (Civil Defense plans for peaceful and war times), plans for evacuation and relocation of population, which took into account the number of women, children, disabled persons and pensioners. However, this was done spontaneously, without sufficient preparedness for the forthcoming activities. The attitude was not serious enough to the issue of preparedness of women and children for the possible natural disasters at various levels, beginning from the national one.

The issue of preparedness for disasters on the community level receives more attention on behalf of the local and international non-governmental organizations (Red Crescent Society of Tajikistan, CAMP Kuhiston, Mission East, Focus Humanitarian Assistance, etc.). These organizations carry out relevant training on enhancing awareness and preparedness of women to natural disaster; for such activities brochures, booklets, illustrations, other teaching and visual aid were developed.

In March of 2008 the round-table meeting was held, on the theme "Integration of gender issues in disaster risk reduction", with the support of UNISDR, UNDP, UNIFEM, and CoES.

Achieving more sizable results in the future would require allocation of funds to development of special multi-aspect programs and projects in preparedness and response to natural disasters, with consideration of the gender approach to solving problems.

c) Capacities for risk reduction and recovery identified and strengthened

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 terms of development of potential in natural disaster risk reduction and recovery the following activities were undertaken:

1. The relevant commissions and services for response to emergency situations of natural and

technological character were established

2. The legislative basis was developed

3. With the guidance of CoES, the group for rapid assessment of emergency situations was formed, out of local and international governmental and non-governmental organizations - the REACT group comprising about 60 members

4. The Information management and Analysis Center was created at CoES, the activity of which yielded the following:

- Creation of the data bank on the emergency situations at the Committee for ES and CD
 - Development of the GIS maps of hazardous processes in the territory of the Republic of Tajikistan
 - The system of classification of emergency situations in the Republic of Tajikistan was developed and approved
 - The local network was established, and the regional network of the Committee for Emergency Situations is at the stage of creation
 - The Agreement on exchange of information was signed between CoES and the relevant ministries and organizations
 - The safety passports were developed and are at the stage of approval for administrative-territorial units and hazardous objects of the Republic of Tajikistan
 - The information, accumulated by the Service for monitoring of especially dangerous geological processes of the Directorate of Geology in 1969-2004 was analyzed, and a detailed report was prepared
5. All settlements in disaster-prone areas were identified and classified by degree of hazard
6. The appropriate training programs were developed, for training of administration, employees, and other groups of population in preparedness for emergency situations

In the nearest years, more efforts should be dedicated, and more attention should be paid to support the Information management and Analysis Center of CoES. That would facilitate significant progress in the sphere of management of natural disasters in Tajikistan, i.e. in preparedness, prevention and response.

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 activities in preparedness, monitoring, prevention and response to natural disasters are aimed at protection of the population and territories from emergency situations of natural character. The central and regional structures of CoES are authorized to coordinate and implement activities in this direction. Implementation of such activities involves the organs of executive power, the Civil Defense services, local and international NGOs, and all categories of organizations and institutions, and various groups of population.

In all laws related to the sphere of management of natural disasters, including the Law of the Republic of Tajikistan on protection of the population and territories in emergency situations of natural and technological character, the safety of the population is defined as the priority task for all organizations and institutions that are involved in implementation of these laws.

In the nearest years more efforts should be dedicated, and special attention should be paid to investment in strengthening the potential of the Committee for Emergency Situations and Civil Defense and its regional structures. That would allow increasing efficiency of the activities in protection of the population and territories in emergency situations of natural and technological character.

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):

The natural disasters do not recognize borders and do not choose their victims. They equally affect the viability of people and the condition of objects of economy whether they are the state or private property. Participation and partnership of the civil society and the private sector in activities in preparedness, prevention and response to natural disasters are of great importance in reduction of their risk. The private sector constitutes the majority of functioning economic objects of the country.

At present most of activities in preparing the population for natural disasters is implemented by local and international non-governmental organizations.

Partnership of the state and private sectors can be a crucial instrument in disaster risk reduction. Such voluntary association may consist of the state structures and government agencies, professional and/or academic institutions and NGOs, and business structures - companies, industrial unions and private foundations.

Partnership of the state and private sectors may make possible combination of experience and resources in joint activities in reduction of risk and potential losses. They can in their turn improve the resilience of the population.

Until now, participation of the private sector in management of natural disasters in the country is overwhelming majority of cases spontaneous; it most often takes place after the disasters occur, i.e. in the process of recovery.

No special programs or plans were developed for partnership of the state and private sectors.

In the nearest years, it is necessary to make more efforts and pay special attention (domestic and foreign investments) to the strengthening of the potential in disaster risk reduction, as well as participation and partnership with the civil society and the private sector at all levels.

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):

- Lack of resources and weak institutional potential.
- Disaster risk reduction is not a priority.
- The attention to structural safety of social objects (schools and hospitals) is of occasional, irregular character, and is mostly mobilized by initiative of international organizations.

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 in the field of disaster risk reduction are acknowledged by the Government and international agencies, but the financing of activities in this field is not sufficient.
2. The national, i.e. multi-sectoral strategy of risk management does not exist yet, as well as the action

plans or preparedness plans, or plans of response to natural disasters, which might ensure the strategic direction for both national and international stakeholders, especially in clarifying their roles and responsibilities.

3. The Government allocations for recovery after emergency situations are not sufficient, and constitute at best 10% of the losses that natural disasters inflict to the population and to the national economy.

4. The resources allocated to mitigation of natural disasters, construction and reconstruction of river bank protection hydro-technical facilities in most dangerous sections are not sufficient (for Ministry of Melioration and Water Resources and for the Center for coordination of projects for mitigation of emergency situations of CoES).

5. Termination of the annual allocations in amount of 10% of the funds for mitigation of emergency situations on behalf of state organizations and institutions to the non-budgetary fund for recovery in accordance with the Law of Republic of Tajikistan on the fund for recovery after emergency situations, adopted on December 27, 1993.

6. Despite the clear definition and documentary support of the authority of ministries, organizations and local organs of executive power in the field of prevention and response to natural disasters and the consecutive recovery, no sufficient funding is provided for implementation of activities in this sphere.

7. Some ministries and organizations, in pursuit of institutional interests, are not willing to share with their partners the available information, needed for resolving tasks for protection of population and territories in emergency situations of natural and technological character.

8. Prevention of disasters does not receive enough attention of the commissions for emergency situations and other commissions at all levels.

9. Shortage of knowledge and resources for implementing activities in management of risk of natural disasters.

10. The roles and responsibilities of the state organs and other stakeholders at different administrative levels are not clearly defined in the issues of preparedness, prevention and reduction of risk of natural disasters.

Future Outlook Statement:

1. Completion of preparation of the “National strategy for disaster risk reduction” and the “National action plan for preparedness and response to natural disasters”

2. Improvement of the system of management and exchange of information

3. Improvement of performance of commissions for emergency situations, evacuation and sustainable development of sectors and objects of the 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:

Main difficulties and issues:

1. Weak coordination of actions and low collaboration of governmental and international partner organizations in the field of assessment of hazards, vulnerability and risk of disasters

2. Lack of

- Common methodology in assessment of hazards, vulnerability and risk of disasters

- Well-functioning internal and external communications and exchange of information

- Developed and functioning modern systems of management and analysis of information

- Unified system or network of monitoring of hazardous processes in the territory of the Republic of Tajikistan

3. Weak human and technical potential of state institutions

4. Institutional interests of some organizations in development and introduction of methodologies in

assessment of hazards and risk of disasters

5. Under-developed system of exchange of information in introduction of modern technologies (GIS, latest systems of positioning and remote sensing, etc.)
6. Low level of seismic and geological monitoring in the territory of the Republic of Tajikistan
7. Lack of systems of monitoring and early warning in most dangerous areas (except Lake Sarez)
8. Problems related to management of trans-border natural disasters
9. Overall low preparedness for possible natural disasters
10. low level of life of the local population

Future Outlook Statement:

1. Strengthening of coordination of activities and collaboration between governmental and international partner organizations in the field of assessment of hazards, vulnerability and risk of disasters
 2. Development and introduction of
 - Unified methodology in assessment of hazards, vulnerability and risk of natural disasters
 - Modern systems of management and analysis of information
- Expansion of systems of monitoring and early warning throughout the territory of the Republic of Tajikistan and the neighbor 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. Weak introduction of the issue of disaster risk reduction in the national legislation
2. Lack of special legislative acts and resolutions aimed at implementation of laws for reduction of risk of disasters
3. Limited possibilities in insurance for emergency situations
4. Low integration of issues of disaster risk reduction in the processes of sustainable development of the country
5. Shortage of special equipment and mechanisms for search and rescue operations
6. Insufficient financing of activities in ensuring sustainable development of sector and objects of economy under emergency situations
7. Lack of construction norms and rules using the latest construction technologies
8. Lack of a functioning inter-agency coordination mechanism for organization of reconstruction and rehabilitation works
9. Low potential of the state institutes responsible for forecast and monitoring of natural disasters, and organizations coordinating activities in this sphere
10. Low coordination of work of organs of state power in the field of preparedness, prevention and response to natural disasters
11. Lack of the national plan of action and response to natural disasters
12. Neglectful attitude of administration of organizations and institutions to the work in preparedness for natural disasters
13. Lack of coordination between the services in activities for preparation for natural disasters
14. Improper use of the resources allocated for recovery after natural disasters
15. Insufficient allocation of funds for recovery activities on the community level
16. Lack of modern means of radio and video communication
17. Lack of functioning permanent communication with relevant services, ministries and organizations
18. Lack of unified system of monitoring of natural disasters and independent communication network at CoES for providing timely exchange of information during emergency situations
19. Lack of coordination between the REACT group and commissions for emergency situations

Future Outlook Statement:

1. Improvement of the legislative base in the field of reduction of risk of disasters
2. Creation of the unified system of monitoring natural disasters and independent network of communication for use during emergency situations
3. Provision of a system of reliable communication with the relevant services, ministries and organizations for exchange of information
4. Strengthening of potential of state institutions responsible for forecast and monitoring of natural disasters and of organizations coordinating activities in this sphere