

Review of UNDP's Disaster Risk Management Programme in Tajikistan (2004-2012)

United Nations Development Programme

CRISIS PREVENTION AND RECOVERY



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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The interplay of a number of social, economic, political and physical parameters make Tajikistan extremely vulnerable to natural disasters. The country is highly exposed to a wide range of natural hazards. Its high poverty rate, institutional weakness, combined with its geography, topography and climate make the country extremely prone to disasters.

During the last decades, the country has experienced highly frequent small and medium-scale, localized disasters throughout the territory resulting in the loss of lives, livelihoods and assets of extremely poor communities.

Due to its current institutional architecture for disaster risk management, inherited from years of economic, political and institutional crises, the country is unable to face the challenges of disaster risks that threaten the country.

During the past decade, the extreme fragility of the country to potential crisis, as well as the country's exposure to risks emanating from the neighboring countries such as Afghanistan have kept donor's attention focused in Tajikistan. A wide range of UN agencies, INGOs, bilateral cooperation agencies and the Red Cross movement have implemented extensive programmes in Disaster Risk Management (DRM) and substantial investment. This has raised the DRM profile and originated a number of initiatives.

UNDP's DRMP programme started in the context of the post-war reconstruction of Tajikistan. Prior to that, recurrent economic and political crisis and civil war had resulted in the weakening of the governance system in Tajikistan. UNDP's programmatic objectives, in line with its institutional mandate, addressed the challenge of rebuilding the state's capacities to strengthen the governance systems. DRMP had to face the challenge of strengthening weak national DRM institutions, inherited from a decade of political turmoil.

UNDP's systematic support to DRM in Tajikistan began in 2003 and has grown increasingly in scope and objectives covering a wide range of areas of Disaster Risk Management, mobilizing considerable financial resources, and involving a growing number of actors both nationally and internationally. The programme underwent three programmatic phases comprising Phase 1 (2004-2006), Phase 2 (2007-2009), and Phase 3 (2010-2015).

DRMP provided support to a wide range of programmatic areas, including policy formulation, legislative frameworks, coordination of DRM, risk assessment and early warning, preparedness for response, and (early) recovery.

Overall, DRMP produced tangible results in enhancing national capacities in the area of response to disasters. National institutions now are much better prepared in various areas related to emergency response such as search and rescue, rapid deployment teams, information management, planning and coordination of emergency response activities. Progress has also been achieved in generating political commitment for Disaster Risk Management through the approval of key strategic policy documents and mechanisms such as National Disaster Risk Management Strategy, and the National Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction. DRMP has also supported programmes on integrating Disaster Risk Reduction into local development planning.

However, national institutions for DRM are still facing major challenges. National capacities for disaster risk reduction are still very weak and highly dependent on international support.

The review noted the following:

- i) Being responsive to a context of multiple disaster occurrence, DRMP programme lacks strategic focus.
- ii) DRMP sometimes shows a tendency towards capacity substitution
- iii) Throughout the programme, the DRMP support to strengthen the institutional capacities of DRM focused predominantly on the building capacities of CoES, predominantly centred on response to disasters. Not enough attention was paid to other Government institutions to promote prevention and long term risk reduction.

While the programmes developed by DRMP stressed gender equality requirements, more tangible results of their impact of need to be demonstrated and evidences the efficiency of these measures should be proved.

The review proposes the following recommendations:

- Refocusing DRMP programmes through fostering upstream strategic support
- Gradual shifting from response and coordination and focusing on prevention
- Forging new partnerships
- Exploring further engagement in mainstreaming DRR into development
- Enabling role of UNDP at local level: Local Level Risk Reduction Initiatives
- Building capacities for recovery
- Joint programming with other UNDP units (CP, E & E) , for closer integration of disaster risk reduction with other UNDP priorities such as poverty reduction, governance, and adaptation to climate change should be accelerated
- Stronger commitment for further gender equity in DRR programming

1. INTRODUCTION

At the request of the UNDP Tajikistan Country Office, a mission was undertaken from 1 to 12 March 2012 by Angeles Arenas, Recovery Advisor and Hossein Kalali, Built Environment Specialist, UNDP/BCPR, to review UNDP Disaster Risk Management Programme (DRMP). The DRM Programme consists of 3 programme cycles covering respectively 2004-2006, and 2007-2009. The programme is currently in the third phase of the operation and runs from 2010-2015. The 3 programme cycles comprised a wide range of projects co-funded by a number of donors.

1.1 Scope and the approach of the mission

The TORs of the mission are attached.

The main scope of the evaluation mission was the following:

- Relevance of the programme objectives to the existing DRR needs in the country;
- Consistency of the implementation with the objectives set in the UNDAF/CP/CPAP and DRMP programme/project documents;
- Cooperation with the national counterparts and non-governmental partners;
- Sustainability of the programme achievements;
- Mainstreaming gender in programme implementation.
- Overall effectiveness and efficiency of the programme implementation.

In an initial briefing meeting with the UNDP Tajikistan Management, BCPR mission was requested to broaden the scope of the mission and meet with a wide range of stakeholders including donors, government agencies, IFIs, UN agencies, NGOs, but also other UNDP's units who partnered with the DRMP programme. These consultations led to:

- a) Capture general trends in the Disaster Risk Management in Tajikistan.
- b) Assess what the stakeholders think of UNDP DRMP's performance.

The evaluation resulted in a set of conclusions and recommendations to inform possible alteration and modification of the programme objectives and/or implementation process.

1.2 Methodology

The evaluation team, spent a total of 10 working days in Tajikistan to interview the key stake holders mainly in the capital and visited programme activities in the field both in Kulyab for post floods recovery related activities and in Kurgan-tyube for disaster risk management and preparedness related achievements. A mixed methodological approach, recommended by UNDP Monitoring and Evaluation guidelines, was adopted and included desk research of secondary resources, interviews and consultations, field visits and observations.

The evaluation team undertook extensive desk review of a very large number of documents (Annex 1), including program documents, reports, minutes of technical and steering group meetings, M&E reports, technical expert and consultant reports, training documents and samples of training materials and guidelines from the field.

The team did not access the breakdown of the financial and ATLAS related reports because the purpose was a strategic review of the programme. An external evaluation had not been conducted and a baseline for the current evaluation had not been formed.

The team had consultations with organizations and individuals that have been directly or indirectly involved in the management and implementation of the various activities. The list included relevant government agencies, donor community, and representative of provincial governments, INGOs, Red Cross Movement, selected UN agencies, UNDP staff from various programme units and UNDP field staff.

2. National Context and Disaster Management Programmes

2.1 Disaster vulnerability reduction, and development in Tajikistan

The interplay of a number of social, economic, political and physical parameters make Tajikistan extremely vulnerable to natural disasters. Due to its geography, topography and climate, the country is regularly affected by recurrent natural hazards: floods, mudflows, landslides, avalanches, earthquakes, droughts and epidemics. Tajikistan has suffered from the consequences of the drought 2008-2009, an event which has resulted in food insecurity for thousands of families and stretched their coping mechanisms.

The country is exposed to a wide range of natural hazards. The high frequency and magnitude of natural hazards combined with high rate of poverty, poor governance system for disaster management, low institutional capacity and lack of preparedness has disastrous consequences with even small scale hydro-meteorological and geological events resulting in substantive social and economic losses. It is a vicious circle of ever increasing vulnerability of the population.

Over the past three years Tajikistan has been experiencing a series of economic, environmental, and social shocks. The most severe crisis in recent years is the “Compound Crisis” triggered by the severe winter of 2007/2008 and aggravated by a deteriorating food security crisis following drought during the previous summer. An unprecedented increase in food and energy prices combined with the lack of preparedness and structural deficiencies in water management, regional conflicts in energy and water, and extreme vulnerability of population, exposed the country in a catastrophic situation.

Other factors contributing to vulnerability include location of settlements in hazard prone areas, unsustainable land and water management, low input and market access in agriculture, environmental degradation, deterioration and/or lack of infrastructure and a lack of enforcements of construction standards.

During the last decades, the country has been exposed to highly frequent small and medium-scale, localized disasters throughout the territory which resulted in the loss of livelihoods and assets of extremely poor communities.

Given the exposure and vulnerability, the worst case scenario could be a massive earthquake or, as considered in the past, the collapse of the natural dam at Lake Sarez. If this would happen, while the number of people affected would depend on the epicenter and magnitude, casualties would reach up to several hundred thousand of people.

2.2 Snapshot of the current institutions involved with Disaster Risk Management in Tajikistan

The collapse of the Soviet Union followed by several years of civil war during 90's had an extremely negative impact upon the national DRM Governance system. During the Soviet era, the country was in a leading edge of research and mitigation with a good deal of the focus on large scale, high cost mitigation programmes. The Post-Soviet era was initially characterized by the collapse of central planning system followed by the civil war, which resulted in weakening the national governance systems, acute economic crisis and massive internal population displacement. All these factors contributed to the increasing vulnerability to natural hazards. Furthermore, as a result of displacement, several new communities were resettled in risk prone areas; population growth and high rate of urbanization aggravated the physical exposure to risks. Civil war, weak central government, disintegration of centralized economic planning and national economy, economic crisis weakened the DRM governance system in Tajikistan. The main deficiencies of the system included the lack of preparedness capacity to deal with the consequences of extreme natural hazards, weaknesses and the lack an efficient reposne to humanitarian needs and sproiadic dysfunctionalities of the national disaster management system.

2.2.1 Current National Institutions/ programmes

The National Disaster Management Authority in Tajikistan is currently under the authority of the State Commission for Emergency Situations (SCES) under the chairmanship of the Chairman of the Government. It is a permanent Governmental body and comprised of almost all the government agencies (ministries, agencies, departments and etc). The Commission has been established in 2002¹. The Commission has been established in 2002², with the aim of:

- Formation and conduction of common state policy in the sphere of prevention and liquidation of emergency situations, stipulated by the accidents, catastrophes, natural and ecological disasters;
- Improvement of sustainability of functioning of the economical objects of the country and preparedness of the republican management bodies at all levels with the quick and effective actions in cases of occurrence of emergency conditions, caused by the accidents, catastrophes, natural and ecological disasters.

Subsidiary commissions of similar responsibilities and composition exist at the Regional and District levels.

Roles and responsibilities within the SCES for DRR is dispersed through a web of organisations including the Committee for Emergency Situations (CoES), the State Administration for Hydrometeorology, the Chief Committee for Geology and Mineral Resources, the Institute of Geology, Earthquake Engineering and Seismology, the State Firefighting

¹ Decree of the Government of the Republic of Tajikistan No. 323, dated 3 August 2002, modified by the Decree of the Government of the Republic of Tajikistan, dated 3 August 2007 (No. 416).

² Decree of the Government of the Republic of Tajikistan No. 323, dated 3 August 2002, modified by the Decree of the Government of the Republic of Tajikistan, dated 3 August 2007 (No. 416).

Service under the Ministry of Interior Affairs, Ministry of Melioration and Water Resources, Ministry of Economic Development and Trade, Committee of Protection of Environment, Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of Transport, Agency on Architecture and Construction, Ministry of Education, Ministry of Health and other state agencies. Despite the fact, that legally these institutions should execute their DRR functions jointly under the authority of the SCES, often

However, these institutions do not coordinate with each other. It is also noted that the focus of the current national institutional structures is oriented towards emergency response rather than prevention and risk reduction and is heavily dependent on the international community's support.

The main bodies with a clear institutional mandate are the following:

- i. **National Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction:** was established in 2011 by the Government of Tajikistan to ensure involvement of the international community and non-governmental stakeholders in state DRR planning process. The Platform is formed as a standing sub-committee to the State Commission of Emergency Situations. National Platform being the main coordination baseline for DRR initiatives in the country as a policy making mechanism and standing sub – committee for National Commission on Emergency Situations consists of members representing various government institutions as well as inclusion of international partners and donor community. The Platform members, chaired by the Deputy Prime Minister of the country with the Secretariat functions run by CoES Department for Protection of Population and Territory convene quarterly meetings to discuss and plan on possible DRR interventions and other initiatives based on experience and knowledge of members representing these agencies.
- ii. **Committee of Emergency Situations (CoES):** Established in 1994, with a mandate to respond to the consequences of natural disasters, the CoES has gone through various phases of change and modification of its legal status. Initially created as a Ministry, CoES's status was downgraded at the level of Committee. CoES is expected again to be upgraded into a ministerial level. Currently, the CoES is the central body implementing public policy and legislation, providing public services and state property management in the area of emergency management and civil defense. The main goal of the CoES is to ensure protection of the population, economy and territory of the Republic of Tajikistan from the consequences of emergency situations during the peaceful and war time, organization of trainings for the population and ensuring of constant preparedness of management bodies, forces and means of civil defense and emergency situations, overall analysis and information exchange on natural and technological emergency situations, prevention and liquidation of emergency situations and ensuring of regular control over the distribution and targeted use of money and other allocated funds, as well as receiving, distribution, accompanying, delivery and provision of humanitarian assistance to the population, affected in the course of emergency situations. CoES has a decentralized organizational structure but its presence at provincial government level, at district level is still weak.

2.2.2 International organizations

During the past decade, the extreme fragility of the country to potential crisis, as well as the country's exposure to risks emanating from the neighboring countries such as Afghanistan have kept donor's attention focused in Tajikistan. A wide range of UN agencies, INGOs, bilateral cooperation agencies and the Red Cross movement have implemented extensive programmes in Disaster Risk Management and have made substantial investments in this area. This has raised the DRM profile and originated a number of initiatives. These initiatives are however, driven by international organisations failing to generate expected national ownership commitment that would guarantee their sustainability.

It should be also noted that the DRM and to larger extent the Disaster Redcution work among the international community and state occurs through Rapid Emergency Assessment and Coordination Team (REACT) ³, Tajikistan's Disaster Risk Management Partnership bringing together over 60 different agencies comprising the government, civil society, donors, NGOs, the Red Crescent Society of Tajikistan and United Nations agencies. REACT is co-chaired by the Chairman of the Committee of Emergency Situations (CoES) and the UN Resident Coordinator (UN RC).

2.2.2.1 UN system The UN system is substantially involved in DRM field in Tajikistan. The main agencies active in the field have been: UNDP, UNICEF, WHO, WFP, OCHA, UNISDR, FAO. The following is an overview of the DRM programmes of some UN agencies in Tajikistan:

- i. **UNICEF** has strong commitments to post disaster response. UNICEF is leading WASH sector and co-leading education sectors with Save the Children. It has developed early warning systems. UNICEF's disaster prevention and mitigation programs focuses both on school safety programme including assessing school building vulnerabilities as well as school DRM awareness raising programmes.
- ii. **WHO** leads the Health sector in the country and its programme for DRM focuses on providing support to the health sector and aims to address the vulnerabilities of the health sector such as the provision of day to day emergency medical care system, and preparing the Health systems response to future medical emergencies following a disaster. In the past, WHO implemented a safe- hospital programme along the border areas with Afghanistan.
- iii. **WFP** has an extensive commitment to pre-disaster mitigation and prevention activities as well as post disaster relief and response throughout the country. The agency is leading Food Security sector and support the government of Tajikistan in provision of food during emergencies as well as run various projects in establishing the income generation mechanism to cope with natural disasters of local communities by implementing mitigation initiatives through provision of food for work. It also supports the government with provision of food for its post disaster programmes.
- iv. **FAO** has a close cooperation with the Ministry of Agriculture in strengthening the early warning system in the country and support food security initiative in line with WFP and other state and international actors. The agency collaborates through its various ongoing projects with local khukumats, local population and regional branches of the Ministry of Agriculture and other state institutions in provision of support in prevention initiative against invasion of locusts and other agricultural and land management issues.

2.2.2.2 INGOs:

The NGO community has also been very active in disaster risk management, through involvement in REACT, in disaster response and through risk reduction at the community level (the latter particularly with funding from the European Community, Germany and Switzerland). NGOs have been in the forefront of building warning, preparedness and response capacities at the community level and work closely with CoES offices at the Provincial and District levels.

These agencies include and not limited to International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Society with its member states, the Red Crescent Society of Tajikistan, Focus Humanitarian Assitance, OXFAM Great Britain, Save the Children, CARITAS Switzerland, CESVI, the German Agro-Action, Mission East and many others. Some of the examples of results collaboration are the developed Risk Assessment Methodology by four different INGO's, establishment of rapid

³ REACT is the coordinating body for humanitarian organizations in Tajikistan and is chaired by CoES. REACT is governed by a Statement of Common Understanding and a Steering Committee. More details at <http://www.untj.org/?c=7&id=149>

response teams on a volunteering basis at local levels by the Red Crescent Societies, development of specific risk maps and early warning systems at local level for hazardous river basins, number of mitigation activities and other initiatives.

2.2.2.3 Donors

The mission met with SDC and DFID, and ECHO, to capture donor's views of the DRMP programmes. Traditionally, donors have provided substantial financial and technical support to humanitarian and emergency response related programmes. During the past 2 years, donors have scaled down their support to these areas. Most of the donors consulted are planning to shift their funding portfolios from the humanitarian response into new areas of assistance (SDC, DFID). However, the uncertainty and the development of the regional political situation have a bearing on the donor's future funding orientation.

- i. **Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation (SDC):** As a long standing partner of UNDP DRMP from 2004 to 2010, SDC has contributed both financially and technically to the implementation of the UNDP's DRM programme. SDC's support to UNDP's DRM programme covered a wide array of programmatic support including; Coordination, Preparedness for response, Early recovery, Early warning, Risk assessment, Institutional strengthening, policy formulation, Legislation review, Information management.

SDC is reviewing its strategy to support DRM agenda in Tajikistan. The new strategy will aim to gradually move away from humanitarian and response oriented programmes towards addressing the root causes of vulnerabilities to disasters. SDC's new strategy to support disaster risk management agenda will put emphasis on mainstreaming disaster risk reduction into the SDC's funded development programmes in other sectors such as water management and environment. That may result in diverting focus from CoES to support other Government departments such as the Department of environment.

SDC acknowledged UNDP's prominent role in the progress and achievement of the DRM agenda in Tajikistan. However, in light of UNDP's comparative advantages SDC highly recommends a refocusing of the UNDP's DRM programs towards more strategic areas that contribute more efficiently to the creation of an enabling environment for DRM in Tajikistan.

- ii. **DFID:** In the past, DFID provided substantial funding for several UNDP DRMP projects on "Strengthening Coordination of early recovery, early warning", a community based support programme in Zarafshan Valley, on "improving information management, service delivery capacities of local authorities, and livelihoods programmes". DFID also extensively supported the humanitarian response operation to the Compound Crisis of 2008. DFID has already downsized its humanitarian funding programmes and is considering moving to new areas of support. New areas of interest of DFID include: Governance, with particular emphasis on anti-corruption programmes, development of private sector, particularly in the area of micro finance and female involvement, migration with focus on regional dimensions and HIV prevention. Already IOM has received DFID funding for a regional programme. Other areas, such as cross border issues (especially with Afghanistan, and conflict- disaster interface) may be of particular interest to DFID.

3. UNDP Support to Disaster Prevention and Recovery

3.1 Background

UNDP's DRMP programme started in the context of the post-war reconstruction of Tajikistan. Prior to that, recurrent economic and political crisis and civil war had resulted in the collapse of the governance system in Tajikistan. UNDP's programmatic objectives, in line with its institutional mandate, addressed the challenge of rebuilding state's capacities to strengthen the governance systems. DRMP had to face the challenge of strengthening weak national DRM institutions, inherited from almost a decade of political turmoil.

UNDP's systematic support to DRMP in Tajikistan begins in 2004. Started as a joint UN initiative. Supported by UNOCHA, UNISDR, and UNDP, UNDRMP has grown increasingly in scope and objectives covering wide range areas of Disaster Risk Management, mobilizing increasing and considerable financial resources, and involving a growing number of actors both nationally and internationally. The programme underwent through three phases comprising phase 1 (2004-2006), Phase 2 (2007-2009), and phase 3 (2010-2015). Since 2007, as UNOCHA and ISDR withdrew their direct support to the programme, DRMP has been managed exclusively by UNDP.

Overall the Programmatic objectives are aligned with the strategic objectives of the two subsequent corporate strategic frameworks (UNDP's Second Multi Year Fundin Frame-work 2004-2007 and the UNDP Strategic Plan 2008-2013), which emphasized the following:

- a- Mainstreaming DRR into national development process
- b- Promoting National ownership
- c- Developing National Capacities
- d- Crisis prevention and recovery
- e- Empowerment of women

The programmes were implemented through joint partnership, and co-funding arrangements with donor agencies. A total of eight projects, covering a wide range of programmatic areas were established and successfully implemented. These projects served as catalyst to channel the international funding and received a total amount of almost 12 million dollars. This not only ensured the diversification of sources of funding but also enabled UNDP to coordinate international support for DRM in Tajikistan. It provided a well-coordinated, nationally-owned platform for donor investment in DRM.

The DRM first phase project document provides a clear framework towards institutional building through strengthening capacities of the Ministry of emergency Situations (MoES) for coordination between national and international actors and support to the MoES in improved hazard assessment and tools for information sharing amongst government agencies. These efforts were further enhanced by the joint UNDP/ SDC programmes through the establishment of the Information Management and Analytical Center (IMAC), within the CoES. Further effort in this period was provided through a UNDP/DFID joint programme to strengthen the regional presence of CoES particularly in Zarafshan.

In 2006 an UNDAC mission, reviewed various aspects of Disaster Management system in Tajikistan, including areas such as Disaster Response Preparedness, the Legal Framework, Organisational Structures, Response Capacities and procedures and coordination mechanisms. It provided recommendations on contingency planning, aspects dealing with education, training,

and public awareness, warning and alert procedures, the integration of international aid, and other disaster management matters. The UNDAC mission recommendation guided the development of the following phases of DRMP.

The second phase of DRMP sustained the national disaster management system in a wide array of range of areas. The programme succeeded to mobilise international donor support mainly from SDC, DIPECHO, CIDA, DFID for strengthening the CoES's operational capacities to better monitor, predict, prevent and prepare for and coordinate response to disasters specifically through direct support to its various internal departments such as ; 1) Information Management and Analytical Center (IMAC); 2) Operations Department; and 3) Department for the Protection of Territories and Population. The programme also focused on developing strategic policies in supporting the formulation of key strategic documents, on improving coordination for disaster response through direct support to REACT. Following the outbreak of the "Compound Crisis" in 2008, the programme played a central role in responding to the crisis. In addition, the Early Recovery roll out programme has been implemented during this phase.

The areas covered by the DRMP effort included the following:

3.2 Strategic Policy support

DRMP has been instrumental in influencing DRR policies in Tajikistan. The most prominent DRMP achievements in this area have been the support provided for the formulation of the two strategic documents: National Disaster Risk Management Strategy (NDRMS), and National Disaster Preparedness and Response Plan. The programme is supporting the creation of National Platform (NP) for DRR. The following points highlight the main features of these documents:

- i. **NDRMS**, approved by the Government of Tajikistan, it provides a comprehensive national Framework for Disaster Risk reduction that will harmonize and systematize the field of DRM moving from a responsive approach into more proactive actions that can help to prevent or mitigate disaster impacts. DRMP played a crucial role in supporting the development of the strategy and in mobilizing the donor support. DRMP has started the preparation of an action plan for its future support to the operationalization and implementation of NDRMS. The action plan will integrate the support of UNDP to NDRMS into the current project activities. Currently, DRMP is supporting the GovT in coordination and monitoring of the implementation of the Strategy. Moreover, DRMP is supporting Government of Tajikistan in promotion and mobilization of funds for implementation of the Strategy's Action Plan.
- i. **National Platform**: Approved by the Government of Tajikistan the National Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction (NP) will build consensus and coordinate actions across sectors and national stakeholders including GoT, public and private domain, international actors present in Tajikistan. The NP will facilitate the identification of priorities, advocate for allocation of resources and strengthen the enabling environment. The State Commission of Emergency Situations (SCES) remains as the primary authority in disaster management, and the NP, under the SCES, will bring together different DRR stakeholders, such as international agencies and NGOs, civil society and private sector. NP has been largely supported by UNDP through its Disaster Risk Management Programme (DRMP) and financial support of DG ECHO (in frames of DIPECHO VI Action Plan in Central Asia).

ii. National Disaster Preparedness and Response Plan (NDPRP)

Through a project funded by DIPECHO in 2007, DRMP has supported the the development of a draft of a National Disaster Preparedness and Response Plan (NDPRP), which aims to establish a unified national plan for effective preparedness response to disasters. The draft NDPRP sets out the goal, objectives and common response elements needed for a national level response to disasters in Tajikistan. The draft has been submitted to the Government for further development. The NDPRP now lies within the remit of National Disaster Risk Management Strategy. .

DRMP has been able to position UNDP as the trusted international partner in the DRM in Tajikistan. UNDP played a key role in terms of developing appropriate key policy documents that will guide the future of Disaster Risk Management process in Tajikistan. However, far more investment is needed for the operationalization and implementation of these documents. This will require further effort and investments to raise awareness amongst all stakeholders about these documents, to set up necessary supporting legislative frameworks, and to establish institutional arrangements to implement the strategy and plans.

While some of these policy documents have been approved by the authorities, there is little evidence proving ownership from all national stake holders. Although the approval process of these documents required a wide national consultative process involving key stake holders, the actual application of these policies remains a major challenge for the future of DRM in Tajikistan: Appropriate institutional arrangements for the implementation of these policies should be put in place, advocacy and awareness raising campaigns geared to obtain institutional and political commitment of the relevant stake holders should be started and necessary capacity building programmes should be established.

These documents, at their current shape, need further refinement. Currently, all the preparatory work for the implementation of these documents has started. Following the approval of an Action Plan for NDRMS further effort is needed to better define the objectives and activities that have been undertaken; an awareness rising strategy is being elaborated to promote these policy documents amongst both national and international stakeholders. The DRMP Work Plan for 2012, proposes a list of activities to this end.

The following are examples of areas for further elaboration of the documents:

- Clarification of processes to integrate prevention and mitigation activities into national, province, and district development plans.
- Identification of actors and definition of roles and responsibilities amongst national institutions, lines ministries, private sector as well as the civil society organisations.
- Integration of gender-sensitive processes, where appropriate. To ensure this, it would be useful to have not only government, but also NGOs with a gender-oriented mandate, review the strategy.
- Elaboration of a capacity building strategy for policy development for integration of DRM into development process. This will entail building capacity for policy development and coordination for DRR within the government's executive, line ministries, and regional bodies, in order that mainstreaming becomes a sustainable process independent of UNDP's input.
- Creation and refinement of legislation, codes, and standards specific to the most significant disaster risks.

UNDP is well placed to support the process of operationalization and implementation of these policy documents. This should be an area of priority for DRMP for the following coming years. Further integration of DRR into development process will certainly warrant the implication of other government departments with a more strategic role in development process.

3.3 Coordination of DRM

Created in early 2000 by the UN OCHA, REACT has been consistently and jointly supported by the UN system in Tajikistan. In 2006, an UNDAC mission, recommended to strengthen MoES and the Government as well as the international community, through REACT, to provide assistance to MoES to elaborate an overall national disaster preparedness plan, reinforce operational capacity at all levels and establish/replenish warehouses in regions.

The objectives of REACT are to improve the coordination and information sharing amongst all actors in the field of disaster management, as well as to strengthen the CoES leadership in disaster management activities. Currently, REACT is the only existing coordination platform between a cross-section of actors involved in disaster risk reduction and emergency response in Tajikistan, and includes a range of NGOs, the UN system, donors and Government ministries .

REACT is composed of over 40 member agencies , a Secretariat(run by DRMP), a Management Group consisting of the heads of the five sectors/Clusters: WFP, UNICEF, World Health Organization (WHO), IFRC, Save the Children; a donor, SDC; two NGOs, Mission East and Oxfam , National group in Dushanbe, and regional groups in Zerefshan Valley, Rasht Valley, Kulyab, Sughd, and Kurgon-Tyube) , 5 sectoral working groups including food security, shelter/NFIs, health, water and sanitation, and education, 2 technical working group on Construction Option and Climate Change, and a Rapid Response Team of 11 members from the following organizations: UNDP-DRMP, CoES, FOCUS, SDC, WFP, UNICEF, IFRC, RCST.

REACT is co-chaired by CoES and the United Nations Resident Coordinator in Country (UNRC). Its Secretariat is managed by the UNDP's Disaster Risk Management Programme. There are regional REACT bodies across most of the country that coordinate responses.

REACT's broad objectives include promoting risk reduction, supporting the collaboration and cooperation of humanitarian actors, and providing a platform for the exchange of information. However, having most of its activities on response and coordination on international agencies, REACT had a significant impact on promoting, advocacy and lobbying of Disaster Risk Management issues through standardization and coordination of DRM activities in the country. In addition, REACT played a great role in mobilization of significant funds for regular DRR programmes and to some extent monitoring and even some "quality control" of implementation of DRR programmes by different REACT partners.

However, REACT can play a more strategic role in the promotion of mainstreaming Disaster Risk Reduction into the national development processes.

Currently, REACT is the only existing coordination platform for disaster management in Tajikistan. The consultation with the institutions/ agencies and persons visited during the mission confirmed that REACT has played a crucial role in enhancing national coordination process. REACT has been particularly useful in coordinating humanitarian appeals, capacity development in preparedness and response, and contingency planning. It also has some involvement in prevention and mitigation activities.

A recent unpublished evaluation of REACT, recognized the central role of UNDP, through a vibrant DRMP in the management of REACT secretariat and as one of the main actors in DRM in Tajikistan. The report, however, highlighted potential of conflict of interest may emerge in the UNDP's role in managing the REACT secretariat.

The report noted the following:

- CoES's lack of involvement in and ownership over the REACT website, the development of REACT agendas, the facilitation of REACT meetings.
- General lack of clarity about the chain-of-command in case of a disaster that would involve local, regional, and national REACT, CoES, and Government of Tajikistan officials.
- Lack of communication and exchange of information among REACT members especially between international agencies and the Government ministries.
- A lack of common system for procurement, distribution, and warehouse management. That may require merging UNERT which is a UN managed warehouse and the government managed facilities.
- Multiple needs assessments utilizing different tools ultimately yielding figures disputed by the international community and the Government of Tajikistan (including CoES)

Throughout the programme phases, DRMP allocated substantial support and efforts for the establishment and support for the management of REACT.

3.3. Support for developing Legislations for DRM

UNDP DRM Programme helped the Government of Tajikistan in improving legislation of the DRM. UNDP's contribution consisted in undertaking a review of current legislations and by advancing appropriate legislation for response to disasters and particularly concerning the adaptation, requesting, accepting, accommodating and using international assistance. The review provided valuable inputs for the formulation of NDRMS and was much appreciated by national stakeholders.

DRMP's support for legislative framework, so far, has been limited to a review of the current legislation which has proved to be useful and appreciated by many partners as it introduced some clarity on the current legislations for DRM. However, much more effort is needed in this area, particularly for supporting the implementation of the approved DRM policy documents. Further legislative reforms will be needed for the operationalisation of NDRMS:

- The Adoption of comprehensive national disaster legislation (Disaster Management Act), requires clear attribution of roles and responsibilities for all national (governmental and non-governmental) partners. It is an essential pre-requisite for effective national disaster risk management and, notably, for the seamless integration of international assistance.
- A review of existing legal and institutional arrangements is required to support the implementation of an integrated disaster risk management system.

UNDP is well placed to provide support for the improvement of disaster risk management legislation in Tajikistan.

3.4 Risk Assessment and Identification

DRMP has devoted substantial investment to achieve results in this area. The programme started by enhancing IMAC's capacities in information management, preparation of hazard mapping, and the application of Geographic Information System (GIS), setting up emergency data bases, development of risk assessment methodologies etc.. IMAC presently provides a platform for information exchange and analysis.

The desk review of project documents and reports revealed that the following are progress achieved in the area of risk monitoring and assessment:

- Risk assessment methodologies at community level have been integrated into IMAC.
- DRMP has made a concerted effort to unify and harmonize risk assessment methodologies (statistical and participatory).
- The project has supported hazard mapping, as well as the harmonization and promotion of GIS and mapping standards among various entities through a GIS Technical Working Group, development of manuals, and training.
- A seismic vulnerability analysis of Dushanbe city was conducted and expanded to include prioritized public buildings. The project will present the earthquake damage scenarios and plan of action for the city of Dushanbe to the city administration.
- The Programme has supported piloting the seismic retrofitting/structural of social infrastructure (school building) in Dushanbe. Forecasting models of flash floods created for selected river basins as well as early warning established at local levels

Risk assessment is needed to identify and assist in prioritizing interventions across the entire range of disaster risk reduction activities.

Despite some achievements listed above, the country still lacks solid basis for a coherent risk assessment, identification and communication activities. While CoES possesses a solid foundation for risk assessment in the IMAC and the development of risk mapping capacity for the analysis of risks on the basis of this data is at present underdeveloped. Moreover, the present system is fragmented among various agencies, which often work in isolation and utilize contradictory standards and data sources.

The country lacks a standardized risk assessment process. As the scope of DRM will widen and risk reduction concerns through the integration of DRR in the national and local developmental process will become a national priority, risk assessment with systematic tools and methodologies for identification of risk is necessary. For example, the operationalization of NDMS will require the development of a comprehensive national risk profile that can provide scientific and evidence-based information to guide the objectives and strategies of NDRMS.

DRMP's investment in the area of Risk assessment lacked a strategic vision that would place risk assessment into a border context of Disaster risk reduction and management. Various activities, undertaken in a piece meal basis, were driven by donor's interest and availability of fund rather than by an articulated demand linked to clear disaster risk reduction objective.

There will certainly be need for alignment with wider range of actors that will be engaged in the risk assessment process. These include the State Administration for Hydrometeorology (weather and surface water-related risks), the Chief Committee for Geology and Mineral Resources (landslides and groundwater-related risks), the Institute of Earthquake Engineering and Seismology (seismic risk), and the Soil Science Research Institute (erosion and soil qualities). Hence, there will be a need for further cooperation between CoES which will have the primary responsibility for Risk Assessment with other line ministries and relevant state agencies such as state Administration for Hydrometeorology, and the Chief Committee for Geology and Mineral Resources.

Nevertheless, DRMP deployed some effort to address this gap. UNDP supported all the relevant agencies such as: Hydromet, Geological Dept, Seismic institute and etc, under the leadership of CoES, IMAC in development of a unified risk assessment methodology. The methodology has been developed, tested and presented in 2010. Furthermore, relevant national stakeholders have been trained on application of the methodology and selected territories assessed using the developed methodology. These initiatives were co-funded by SDC and UNDP core funds.

Owing to the strong interaction between various hazards (e.g. earthquakes triggering landslides, soil erosion and torrential rains contributing to mudflows, etc), it will be necessary to establish cooperation and partnerships among these agencies in order to comprehensively assess risks. Relevant sector agencies, such as Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of Amelioration and Water Management, Ministry of Energy, and Barki Tojik, should also be included in this effort. The key steps in enhancing risk assessment includes: Data collection and management, Development of methodological and technical tools, and the adoption of appropriate risk assessment tools and, dissemination of information to decision makers.

3.5 Early Warning systems

Developing a formal Risk Monitoring and Warning System (RMWS) has been one of the areas of concern of the DRMP. The humanitarian Compound Crisis in 2008 that involved government and the international community in a massive response operation highlighted the need for further enhancing in-country capacities specifically in the areas of information management, and early warning. With the financial support of DFID, DRPM developed a project aiming to strengthening in country capacities in monitoring/early warning through the development of a Risk Monitoring and Early Warning system with sound and effective data collection systems that better support both humanitarian response activities and prevention and mitigation agenda.

The system monitors various indicators to analyse the risk of slow-onset disasters, primarily related to the impact of natural hazards upon energy and food security. The analysis is incorporated into an extensive monthly report, which is disseminated to wide audience. DRMP/UNDP, on behalf of the humanitarian community, managed the system for a while, before transferring the RMWS from a humanitarian, emergency- focus into a developmental focus on building capacity within the Government.

The scope of the Early Warning effort undertaken by DRMP was limited to the context of Compound crisis of 2008, and very much linked to the request from the international community to respond to “compound crisis”. However, the structure and the mechanism presented met the requirements and needs of the National Authorities, who supported the nationalization and further expansion of the system. Currently the system is integrated into the Ministry of Economic Development and Trade.

The transfer of the system from a humanitarian focus into a normal developmental paradigm presented significant challenge to UNDP. The DFID project report suggest that still significant efforts will be needed to install a fully functioning Early Warning and monitoring system that will respond to the needs of the various governments agencies and at the same time to be used by the humanitarian community in Tajikistan. Recently, as a result of an agreement reached with the Government the Early warning system has been transferred to the Government. Overall, the country still lacks an effective early warning and preparedness system that can play an effective role in preventing the hazardous events from becoming disasters.

Monitoring and early warning provide the basis for rapid response. In Tajikistan, risk assessment, monitoring, and early warning are covered by the same agencies for hydrometeorology, geology, seismicity, etc., who are to notify CoES in the event of a hazard event that requires emergency response. The ability of these agencies to provide early warning is limited by the decrepit state of the observation and communications network, absence of up-to-date numerical forecasting tools, and a lack of coherent institutional linkages at both the national and regional levels. Owing to these problems, the success of delivering timely warnings to communities has been limited.

Equipment for observation poses a significant problem for many agencies mandated with early warning, and the needs in most case are considerable. Even after funding becomes available, the refurbishment of the observation network will require at least three years. Meanwhile, the Hydrometeorology Agency can monitor only a few rivers, owing to the poor state of the observation network, and its ability to monitor soil moisture and other agro meteorological parameters related to drought is similarly limited.

3.6 Building National Capacities on Preparedness for Response

DRMP's programmatic focus on national capacity building has been predominantly on preparedness for response for many years. The programmes aimed both national institutions, predominantly CoES and have been successful in mobilizing donor interest and hence substantial funding from diverse donors as SDC, ECHO, CIDA and DFID. UNDP's contribution in this area included the implementation of wide array of activities ranging from policy support, training and capacity building, operational support.

The Policy Support component of the programme included the following results:

- Formulation and approval of the National Disaster Risk Management Strategy
- Formulation of regional preparedness plans for Kulyab, Zarafshan, Hissar, etc..
- Review of current legislation in the light of Developing of appropriate legislation for requesting, accepting, accommodating and using international assistance.
- Formulation of draft guidelines for Recovery
- Bolstering of search and rescue teams of CoES at both national and regional levels.
- Links with the international disaster response community in place;

The policy support has certainly equipped CoES with basic legislative and policy tools necessary to perform its responsibilities in disaster response. However, efforts aiming to ensure sustainability such as institutional buy-in and ownership, capacities for the implementation of national and local authorities are still to be provided. Strengthening capacities of local authorities in Tajikistan remains a challenge. Poor institutional set up for implementation of these policies is an obstacle to smooth implementation of these policies.

Operational support concerned both the upgrading of facilities and provision of equipment to improve disaster response capacity, as well as bolstering Search and Rescue Teams of CoES at national and local levels. While these efforts have been instrumental in operationalizing the CoES provincial offices and presence, the issue of sustainability remains a challenge. Local CoES must be in a position to maintain, manage, and further develop these facilities.

The training component of the programme supported the development and conduct of training curricula compatible with international standards.

CoES is the only institution officially mandated to deliver DRM and civil defence training courses both to the responsible officials (a total of 14 categories, including: head of districts, provinces, principals of the schools, kindergartens who are obliged to pass the training courses provided by CoES annually) as well as general population.

DRMP played a crucial role in enhancing the capabilities to design and deliver training programmes.

The programme supported the revision, updating and improvement of the existing training programmes, with the view of shifting the scope of the programme from civil defence focus to a more diversified DRM focus.

DRMP's support to DRM training covered the following areas:

- 1- Several training manuals were developed and tailored to the needs of the newly recruited staff as well as refreshment courses to the regular staff: Training curricular for CoES staff was developed and piloted through UNDP support and CoES committed to apply the curricular regularly in future. In addition to the abovementioned generalized DRM training programmed, specialized training programmes for rescuers on Urban Search and Rescue in line with INSARAG standards were developed and delivered to rescuers of the CoES.
- 2- The programme also supported the establishment of a fully functioning training facility specialized on disaster risk management in Dushanbe, and 5 regional Centers, fully equipped with staff. Examples of achievements in this are as follow:
 - Awareness raising concerning the international standard procedures (INSARAG) of necessary national commitment after major disasters;
 - Enhancing SAR training programmes;
 - Strengthening rapid response capacities of regional REACT both at central and at provincial levels , through improvement of operational capacities
 - Establishment of permanent training facilities in Dushanbe Search and Rescue Division of the CoES
 - Training of Trainers: Urban Search and Rescue Introductory Course
 - USAR induction course for regional SAR teams
- 3- The national civil defence school curriculum has been revamped to incorporate DRR, and with approval from the Ministry of Education has been in force since September 2009. Similar revisions and updates have been applied to the Higher Education Institutions (all the Universities and colleges) DRR curricular, which is in force as of September 2010. Also, specialized DRR training programmes have been developed for school teachers and principals of the kindergartens.
- 4- In addition to the support provided to the various CoES Training Divisions, the DRMP programme has been constantly developing and delivering different DRM related trainings to different national stakeholders and REACT partners

(directly and through different specialized institutions). These trainings, include but not limited to: DRR overview course, (Early) Recovery course, DNA processes course, GIS and disaster mapping course, DRR integration into (local) development, data analysis mainstreaming gender into DRR, response and management, adaptation to CC and etc.

- 5- Finally, the range of beneficiaries of DRM training programmes which was initially limited to the CoES staff, has widened overtime to include a wider range of stakeholders, both national and international.

Training and capacity building will remain an strategic area in UNDP's future support to DRM in Tajikistan. As the scope and the focus of DRM institutions widen, the needs for more comprehensive capacity building programme will also emerge. There is a need for formulating a capacity building strategy that will cover a wide range of emerging areas. For example a comprehensive capacity development initiative as part of the mainstreaming of DRR into other areas should also be developed and partnership arrangements made to engage to partners at national, regional and local levels including a wide range of national institutions and other line ministries. The first step towards formulation of the national strategy for capacity building is to conduct a capacity assessment that will identify existing gaps at national level both at central as well as provinces.

UN Inter-agency support for preparedness and response

In addition to strengthening national capacities on preparedness and response, DRMP led a number of initiatives at the Inter agency level:

Establishing the United Nations Emergency Reserve in Tajikistan

The establishment of the UN Emergency Reserve for Tajikistan (UNERT), a UN system wide initiative, is one of the areas of DRMP's support. The UNERT is designed for rapid response to a disaster or other humanitarian crisis resulting in need for shelter, household items, sanitation items, clothing, heating/cooking equipment and other emergency non-food items. In addition to physical stocks, the UNERT may include financial reserves, held by UNDP or other parties, which can be used for the immediate purchase of emergency items not available from the physical reserve (e.g., fuel), or to replace items used from the UNERT. The UNERT design requirements has been reviewed periodically and adjusted to ensure ability of the UNERT to effective and rapidly respond to the needs of the disaster affected communities in Tajikistan. Presently, UNERT remains under the auspices of the UN Resident Coordinator. Through DRMP, UNDP provides UNERT day to day management support.

Developing Contingency Plan for the international agencies

In the absence of UNOCHA representation in Tajikistan, DRMP, through its secretariat function of REACT, supported and facilitated the Intergovernmental Contingency planning process in line with the IASC guidelines. . The contingency plan is constantly being updated.

3.7 Early Recovery Roll out

Following the Compound Crisis of 2008, UNDP set up its response plan to the major crisis that hit several countries in the region including Tajikistan. BCPR agreed in early 2009 with the Regional Bureau and UNDP Tajikistan to develop a Strategic Partnership Framework (SPF) outlining predictable and sustained technical and financial support from BCPR to UNDP Tajikistan's new Country Programme and CPAP in key crisis prevention and recovery areas. Tajikistan was also selected as one of the six focus countries around the world for the roll out of UNDP's Early Recovery policy. Consequently, the Early Recovery

Roll Out project was implemented to address the underlying causes and mitigating the negative effects of the compound (i.e. water, energy, food insecurity and disaster risk) crisis affecting the country.

The Roll Out consists of four components and implemented by three different programmes/projects of UNDP in Tajikistan, as below:

1. ER capacity development of main stakeholders, improvement of ER coordination and partnership of REACT groups in Tajikistan, development of UNCT ER coordination capacities
2. Implementation of ER projects at local level in the compound crises, disaster and mine/UXO affected communities.
3. Mine/EOD capacity building of the Committee of Emergency Situation and Civil Defence.
4. Strengthen Government and civil society capacities for conflict prevention and social cohesion at a local, regional and national level

The Early Recovery Roll Out project resulted in some good progress. At national level, the approval of the NDRMS with a clear recognition of recovery as a major pillar of DRR process is very important. Also progress has been done in the integration of DRR in the pilot government guidelines for district development planning.

At the UN system level, there is a wide recognition of UNDP's role as the lead agency in recovery. The UNDP's support to recovery of Kulyab, for example highlights the crucial role of the organization has played in the recovery of the region through its presences on the ground as well as the its recovery programming.

It is reported that UNDP's role in leading ER is now widely being accepted. Also, REACT is getting increasingly more focused on integrating DRR and 'building back better' into disaster response. The approval by the Government of the National Strategy on DRM, which includes ER elements, is a major achievement. Also, the integration of DRR in pilot government guidelines for District Development Planning is important. However, results in other key areas such as the development and approval of an ER strategy by key stakeholders, development of action plans and SOPs for earthquake and floods, integration of early recovery into District Development Planning, are imperceptible.

Early Recovery roll out produced a number of Quick Impact Projects to foster early recovery. The QIPs, has not resulted in fostering the capacity of local authorities in planning and implementing recovery programs. Most of these programmes were implemented by UNDP/CP.

Overall, addressing the challenges of recovery remains a major issue in Tajikistan. In the past, while there are established procedures and protocols for the emergency actions that were strengthened during the last years, recovery has received an ad-hoc response in a case by case basis.

Major gaps in the national recovery practices may be identified in institutional and legislative systems for recovery, but also in the areas of knowledge, funding, coordination, tools and normative instruments, disconnection between immediate emergency response and longer term development agenda.

National institutions and international agencies are still very much unprepared for recovery. Recovery efforts has been undertaken in an ad-hoc and non-systematized, highly centralized manner and often very much driven by political directives rather than based on the real needs of those affected. The recovery response varies from a disaster to other and there is not a predictable strategy for recovery. Local governments play a minor role.

The focus of recovery interventions has been on physical infrastructure and housing reconstruction. When recovery has been addressed, it has focused in the reparation/reposition of public infrastructures and housing, including the relocation of the affected population into safer areas and the development of new houses. It seems that the recovery of livelihoods has been neglected by the government programs and was covered mostly by remittances.

Regarding tools and methodologies, there is no standardized, coherent, widely accepted tool for needs assessment. Government agencies and international partners, members of REACT, have their own tools and methodologies for need assessment. In the past various post disaster needs assessment and risk assessment using different methodologies, often non compatible with each other have been conducted in different part of the country. There is a need for harmonization of a standard post recovery need assessment process that provides a credible, comprehensive, and widely accepted evaluation of the disaster impact and recovery needs.

The awareness and knowledge of early recovery is limited among the national partners, UNCT and REACT partners. In terms of recovery funding, donor's response has been marginal in recovery. Attributed to the donor's fatigue, the international community has oriented its efforts to cover traditional humanitarian needs and to support development programs mostly on governance and environment, etc.

4. Conclusions

Desk review of the documents and observation revealed that Disaster Risk Management Programme has accomplished significant progress over the period of 2003- 2010. Tangible results were achieved in improvement of national capacities in preparedness for response.

National institutions now are much better prepared in various areas related to emergency response such as Search and Rescue, Rapid deployment teams, Information Management, Planning and Coordination of emergency response activities. Progress also has been achieved in generating political commitment for Disaster Risk Management: Key policy documents and mechanisms such as National Platform (NP) and NDRMS have been approved by the highest level of Government of Tajikistan. A National Disaster Preparedness and Response Plan has also been drafted and submitted for national consultation and the government approval. Progress has been also in the areas of risk identification, Integration of DRR into local development processes.

Almost all individuals and institutions interviewed recognized the fundamental role of UNDP in the accomplishment of these results. One of the high official interviewed described UNDP as "more than a partner". Thanks to its long standing presence and constant commitment in the field of DRR in Tajikistan, UNDP emerges as a trusted partner and "honest broker" in facilitating processes and creating the enabling environment that made these accomplishment possible.

UNDP's DRM programme has demonstrated ability to deliver results at various levels: It has combined support for strategic, high level policy formulation, influencing national policies, promoting legislative reforms, building national capacities, supporting national institutions, delivering results through implementing project at field level.

UNDP has played a major role in introducing innovations and advancing new practices in the field of DRM in Tajikistan. A recent example is the Rolling out Early recovery programme, which has been a major event in opening up recovery as a practice area. Although neglected earlier, Recovery is emerging as a major concern of national stakeholders engaged in Disaster Risk Management issues.

Nevertheless, the review noted the following:

- iv) UNDP DRM programme lacks strategic focus. The programme has tried to cover a wide range of areas, across the board. This certainly was due to the specific national context of high vulnerability to disasters and extreme low capacity of national authorities to respond, which put DRMP under constant solicitations and stress for responding to emerging needs detracting it from its original focus. Recognizing the fact that DRMP has efficiently responded to needs arising from a changing context and met the expectations, operating in an environment of shifting priorities has detracted UNDP from focusing on its original mandate for DRR. This context has led to a lack of a coherent strategy in supporting DRM process in Tajikistan; it showed that various factors, not always coherent and often conflicting each other may have been the rationale behind the strategic decision for planning and designing the programmes.
- v) The review of DRMP identifies sometimes a tendency to capacity substitution. This is due to from one hand extreme weakness of the capacities of national institutions to respond to various emergencies. The most striking example is the DRMP's role in managing the REACT secretariat.
- vi) Throughout the programme, the DRMP support to strengthen the institutional capacities of DRM focused predominantly on the building capacities of CoES, predominantly centred on response to disasters. Not enough attention was paid to other Government institutions to promote prevention and long term risk reduction.
- vii) The programme has not paid sufficient attention to gender equality and women's empowerment in programming. In a country where the practice of Disaster risk management is predominantly male dominated area, there is an urgent need to pursue a pro-active engagement in making sure that gender sensitivity is integrated in to all level of DRM programming. Despite the mandatory 8 point agenda to allocate 15 % of funding to gender sensitive activities, there is no systematic integrations of gender issues in planning and programming of disaster risk management.

5. Challenges for Future Programmes: Recommendations

5.1 Refocusing DRMP programmes through Fostering upstream Strategic Support

DRMP's areas of support comprised a wide array of initiatives ranging from strategic policy support, support for the Coordination of DRM, support for developing legislation in DRM, building capacities for preparedness, micro level livelihoods infrastructure rehabilitation, ect..

During partner consultation, the request for continuous support for this area was reaffirmed by both donors and Government officials. While the direct service provision support at community level, through micro- level, short term recovery activities has positioned UNDP as an agency in the field as a service provider, and has helped to attract some funds, this area has proved to not contributing to building national and local capacities and improving local governance systems. As such this is not a usual corporate UNDP practice. Some of partners consulted by the mission perceived UNDP as competing with NGOs. UNDP's support at local level should contribute to build an enabling environment to bolster the local governance systems rather than direct service provision to beneficiaries. The consultation process suggested that UNDP's presence in the field should rather strive to promote an enabling environment both at national and local levels through building the capacities of local authority and local community.

UNDP's comparative advantage and corporate strategy call for high level, strategic policy support, institutional strengthening and capacity building. DRMP should better clarify its principal area of focus in disaster risk reduction and recovery through the promotion of more comprehensive programming approach that will address social and economic vulnerabilities and promote an operational framework to the government aimed to mainstreaming disaster risk reduction into development processes, both at national and local levels.

4.2 Shifting from Response and Coordination and Focusing on Prevention

UNDP's current support to coordination and its continuous commitment for immediate response to disasters have been appreciated by all stakeholders. Also, UNDP's capacities and comparative advantage in providing upstream strategic support has brought about unquestionable positive results. DRMP's focus on coordination and response to disasters has enabled UNDP an entry point to initiate and lobby further high level strategic policy dialogue and to build trustful partnership with the Government. However, the combination of these two roles has proved to be very much resource consuming and often incompatible with each other. The future orientation of DRMP, UNDP should strike a balance between these two roles. The mission suggests that DRMP should gradually reduce the weight of response and limit to selected strategic activities that possibilities influencing the DRR agenda and securing access to resources.

DRMP should focus on enhance the newly emerging national disaster risk reduction agenda, more specifically:

- Enhancing of DRM policies and legislation, through the operationalization of the NDRMS and the NP.
- Engaging the government and other donors/IFIs in mainstreaming DRR into development strategies, programmes, and plans (e.g. the Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper and Country Partnership Strategy, as recently requested by the Department of Ecology and Emergency Situations of the President's Executive Office).
- Strengthening risk assessment through: a) enhancing data collection and management, b) Provision of methodological and technical tools including capacity building programmes, c) Putting in place mechanisms for dissemination of risk information to all end users at national and local level.
- Focusing on promotion of engagement of a broad range of institutions for mainstreaming (CoES, and relevant line ministries and other agencies), facilitating the articulation between development stakeholders and between national and local levels

- Contributing to raising awareness of risk by increasing the understanding of why disasters happen and how to reduce it.
- Piloting and replication of mainstreaming models into local development plans at district and municipal levels.
- Promoting accountability by putting in place processes that advocate for clear assignation of roles and responsibilities on risk generation and on recovery, by enhancement of public and private sectors partnership, quality control, monitoring warning system, etc.

4.3 Forging new partnerships

DRMP's support focused predominantly on partnership with national authorities both at central and at local level. So far, the main government partner of DRMP has been CoES. Partnership with other actors such as NGOs, Red Cross movement, private sector has been somehow undermined and neglected. Several agencies interviewed underscored the need for UNDP to partner with non-government agencies especially Red Cross and Community Based organizations.

The reorientation of the future DRM programme from a response focus into a prevention focus will require the formulation of a new partnership strategy. This will aim the diversification the existing partnership arrangements and its extension to a wider range of partners.

For example, the imperative of mainstreaming disaster risk reduction into development process will require new partnership, at central level, with Department of Ecology an Emergency Situations and with other competent line ministries.

Partnership with NGO community and with the Red Crescent movement will extend UNDP's outreach and amplify UNDP's programme impact at country level.

Partnership with donor agencies (SDC, DIFID) is highly recommended to not only coordinate the DRMP's programmes with those of donor community's new programmatic orientation for disaster risk reduction but also to reach new emerging donors.

4.4 Exploring new areas of support

While continuing assistance to the current targeted areas (as described previously) is highly recommended, UNDP should also seek new areas of support to the national DRM process. The evolution of DRM in Tajikistan, the new trends in donor funding situation, the current financial situation requires UNDP's orientation toward new programmatic areas of support. The consultation with donors revealed, that the donor trend is shifting from direct support to integrating DRR in other sectors. UNDP should reorient its DRM programme in such a way to keep pace with donor trends. Following are few suggested areas:

- Watershed Management programmes
- Cross boarder initiatives

4.5 Enabling role of UNDP at local level: Local Level Risk Reduction Initiatives

The bulk of UNDP support to Disaster Risk Management agenda focused on building capacities of national institutions at central level. Few DRMP projects started DRM initiatives at local level. These initiatives resulted in establishment of REACT teams at provincial level and contributed to the improvement of coordination of DRM and enhancing response capacities at provincial level. In partnership with Community Programme, the early recovery roll out initiative also implemented early recovery programmes in the provinces. However, the capacity of local governments in DRM remains weak and needs improvement.

The mission highly recommends the DRMP to continue its efforts aiming to create an enabling environment for DRR at provincial level, through Local Level Risk Reduction approaches. This requires building capacities of both local authorities and communities. The focus of this programme should address areas such as mainstreaming DRR into local development process, promoting Community Based Disaster Risk Management initiative.

4.6 Building capacities for Recovery

Improving recovery practices in Tajikistan remain a priority area. DRMP has supported the formulation of a Recovery framework. There is an urgent need for UNDP DRMP to submit therecovery framework for approval and implementation. There are encouraging signs that some steps towards preparedness for recovery are being taken. The government has requested the local governments to compile food, relief items and reconstruction material; however the designation of tasks has not been supported with resource allocation. The government would welcome UNDP support on recovery preparedness and planning. During the mission high level public servers expressed their will to elevate the profile of recovery, plan with anticipation and learn from foreign experiences.

Following are some suggestion to enhance and improve recovery practice in Tajikistan which includes efforts that should be undertaken with the view to prepare national institutions and stakeholders for recovery operations. Preparedness for recovery should aim both the government institutions and UNDP internal programmes. With regard to the enhancing the government capacity for recovery measures may include the following areas:

- Enhancing the Governance for recovery, through effective institutional setup and underpinned by legislative frameworks, and supported by pre-defined financial mechanisms
- Development of a national recovery strategy. The current Recovery Framework, can be an starting point for this
- Development of a full range of pre-defined normative frameworks to support planning, programing, and implementing recovery programs
- Awareness raising for recovery
- Conduct an Institutional capacity assessment for recovery
- Review of recovery practices and programmes to identify gaps and programmatic opportunities, and recommend strategies to address them
- On the basis of the assessment and the review, develop a capacity building strategy and a work plan to be integrated within the existing programs and monitor progress regularly.

4.7 Joint programming with other UNDP units (CP, E &E) , for closer integration of disaster risk reduction with other UNDP priorities such as poverty reduction, governance, and adaptation to climate change should be accelerated

At global level, UNDP programme strategy acknowledges disaster risk reduction as an important factor in poverty and vulnerability reduction and achieving MDGs. UNDP has actively promoted global policies on strengthening linkages between

climate change adaptation and disaster risk reduction. UNDP has also played an important role in the global recognition by increasing number of governments of the link between disaster risk reduction, poverty reduction, and development. UNDP's practice should reflect this approach. In Tajikistan partnerships are already established by the DRMP with other UNDP units. Joint programmes with Communities Programme on the Early Recovery Roll-Out Programme have been beneficial to both units and have created synergies and complementarities. DRMP can build upon the regional presence of Community Programme and use its regional network to outreach local communities and authorities.

As DRMP is increasingly embarking into Climate Change Risk Management initiatives, partnership with Energy and Environment Unit should be further strengthened. Strengthening internal UNDP partnership will allow not only creating synergies but also will be instrumental in mainstreaming Disaster Risk Management into other UNDP programmes.

4.8 Developing DRR initiatives focused on gender

DRMP should make a stronger commitment for the application of UNDP's gender policies and prioritize the participation of women in its future programmes.

Significant policy measures have been taken by UNDP at global level to further gender equality in crisis-related programming and specific attention has been paid to the needs of women. The Eight Point Agenda and the mandatory requirement to allocate 15 percent of the budget for crisis-related programming is an important and unique step taken by UNDP to address issues related to gender and women. There is no indication that these measures have been followed in DRM programme in Tajikistan. In line with UNDP's corporate policies, a coherent approach to integrate gender-related concerns in policy and government programming should be followed. Likely the Participation of women particularly in community level disaster risk management of recovery should be encouraged. UNDP should enhance contribution at the national level to policy discussions and debates on gender and public resource allocations. More systematic support is required for gender-sensitive risk and vulnerability assessments, and to include gender dimension in the national poverty reduction and disaster risk reduction policies.



Tajikistan

TERMS OF REFERENCE

(February 2012)

Programme Title:	UNDP Disaster Risk Management Programme (UNDP DRMP)
Assignment:	Programme Evaluation
Duty Station:	Dushanbe, Tajikistan (with travel to regions)
Duration:	10 working days (in-country)
Performed by:	

I. BACKGROUND INFORMATION:

Tajikistan, the poorest of the 15 members of the Commonwealth of Independent States (ex-USSR), is a disaster-prone nation in the heart of Central Asia. Mountainous and affected by widespread poverty, the country suffers from recurrent natural hazards like floods, mudflows and landslides. It is also situated in a seismic high-risk zone. According to the Tajik Committee of Emergency Situations and Civil Defense (CoES), between 2000 and 2009, at least 10,000 people were affected by disasters each year. The average annual damage caused by disasters was \$24 million per year.

The most frequent hazards occurring in Tajikistan are avalanches and mud flows (1,333 events over the last 11 years), followed by small-scale earthquakes (228 events) and floods (151 events). These natural hazards typically happen several times a year and their impact is local, affecting a few households, communities, villages and occasionally a larger part of a district. Many of these hazards are linked to spring thaw and precipitation and therefore occur mostly between March and June. In any given year, an average of 1,500 families are affected by such small to medium scale events. Though the loss of human lives is usually relatively small, the damage to infrastructure, family assets and livelihoods can be significant.

Over the past three years Tajikistan has been experiencing a series of economic, environmental, and social shocks. Beginning in 2007, the food security status of rural population began to deteriorate markedly due to rising fuel and food prices globally, which in turn led to higher transportation and food costs across the country. Against the backdrop of increased food insecurity in early 2008, Tajikistan experienced the worst winter in 44 years. Temperatures ranged from -15°C to -25°C for extended periods. The exceptionally cold weather caused breakdowns in the country's aged energy infrastructure and water supply systems. Heating was limited in urban areas while the price of heating increased in rural areas. Essential services were also affected with many health facilities and schools forced to close. The cold winter was then followed by record high temperatures in spring and summer of 2008, which resulted in drought affecting agricultural sector. The country had already faced drought conditions in 2007.

The combined effects and impact of these conditions on vulnerable population was particularly acute, especially in view of rising food and fuel prices. Joint food security, livelihoods, agriculture and nutrition needs assessments found some 2.2 million people to be food insecure, of which approximately 800,000 are severely food insecure.

During the months of April and May 2009, abnormally heavy rainfall led to severe flooding and mudflows in many parts of Tajikistan, including the capital city, resulting in the loss of lives, displacement of affected population, the destruction of key

transport and social infrastructure, residential housing, loss of crops and livestock throughout the country. As many as 12,000 people had been affected by the floods in 40 districts. Some 3,000 persons were displaced, and 26 killed. More than 2,000 residential and administrative buildings were partially or fully damaged.

In January 2010 an earthquake of a magnitude of 5.3 on the Richter scale struck twenty three villages in Vanj district in the Gorno-Badakhshan Autonomous Oblast (GBAO) of Tajikistan. 28 houses were completely destroyed and over 1,000 were damaged. 66 social facilities (including schools, hospitals and administrative buildings) were affected.

In May 2010 torrential rains hit Eastern Khatlon province of Tajikistan, causing a flash flood which destroyed the houses and belongings of 4,500 people in Kulyab city, killing at least 19 people. In the surrounding rural areas numerous floods, landslides and mudflows affected 16,000 people. Some had their houses destroyed, others lost their livelihoods when their crops and agricultural land were buried under mud, rocks and debris and their livestock was killed.

DRM Coordination in Tajikistan

Disaster Risk Management and to larger extent Disaster Reduction in Tajikistan is managed through Rapid Emergency Assessment and Coordination Team ([REACT](#)), Tajikistan's Disaster Risk Management Partnership comprising the government, civil society, donors, NGOs, the Red Crescent Society of Tajikistan and United Nations agencies. REACT is co-chaired by the Chairman of the Committee of Emergency Situations (CoES) and the UN Resident Coordinator (UN RC).

Five regional REACT groups with the structure similar to the national level in Dushanbe exist to support coordination at the field level. A Disaster Risk Management Programme (DRMP) implemented by UNDP serves as the coordinating secretariat for REACT at the national level, as well as for regional REACTs in Khujand and Kurgan-tube. The secretariat functions for the REACTs in Zeravshan valley, Kulyab and Rasht are provided by GTZ, Oxfam and Mercy Corps (ad-hoc).

REACT brings together over 50 different agencies and enables information exchange and coordination through monthly and when needed – more frequent meetings – and development and dissemination of Situation Reports, Info Bulletins, damage, needs and assistance updates via web-site and email exchange. A special Rapid Response Team of representatives of the REACT partners exists within REACT to be quickly dispatched to the disaster site and conduct damage and needs assessments.

There are also five thematic sectoral groups (clusters) under REACT on Food Aid, WASH, Health, Shelter and NFIs and Education, lead by WFP and FAO, UNICEF, WHO and IFRC.

UNDP DRMP

Since 2003 (inception phase) UNDP in Tajikistan is implementing a [Disaster Risk Management Programme](#) (DRMP) to address the issues of disaster preparedness, response, recovery and risk reduction.

The Programme is now in its [third phase](#) to last from 2010 to 2015, the first two lasted from [2004 to 2006](#) and from [2007 – 2009](#).

DRMP's efforts have grown, both in scope and value, over the past four years: in 2006 the Programme budget was \$0.5 million, in 2007 \$0.8 million, in 2008 \$3.9 million, in 2009 \$2.8 million and in 2010 \$3.3 million. This funding has come from European Community/ECHO, Switzerland, Sweden, CERF, the United Kingdom and UNDP's own resources.

DRMP's current collaboration with the GoT, and particularly with the Committee of Emergency Situations, include:

- Developing the National Disaster Risk Management Strategy and a national preparedness and response framework;
- Developing human capacities to improve disaster risk management through support to the national training capacities and to REACT;
- Improving warning for hydro-meteorological hazards and economic and critical infrastructure risks through the Risk Monitoring and Warning System;
- Improving information sharing and risk assessment through establishment and support to CoES' Information Management and Analytical Center;
- Improving operations management within CoES (e.g., Operations and Protection of Populations Departments);
- Strengthening Search and Rescue capacities through provision of specialized training, equipment and improved legislation;
- Expanding early recovery capacities and efforts in collaboration with UNDP's Communities Programme, Tajikistan Mine Action and outreach to REACT and GoT partners;

- Supporting community level disaster risk management (CBDRM) efforts through the integration of disaster risk reduction into District Development Plans (in collaboration with the Communities Programme), and mapping donor-funded CBDRM efforts nationwide;
- Serving as the REACT Secretariat in Dushanbe and for two of the five Regional REACTs. (Secretariats in the other areas are provided by other REACT partners).

The DRM Programme is comprised of a number of projects, the number which is changing depending of particular duration of those projects. Currently there are [eight projects](#) through which the above mentioned objectives are being achieved (the project names are clickable links to the respective project documents):

1. [Enhancing Disaster Risk Management Capacities in Central Asia](#), co-funded by ECHO (Sixth DIPECHO Action Plan) and UNDP, June 2010 – Sept 2011;
2. [Disaster risk management, planning and coordination capacity strengthening at National and local levels](#), co-funded by SDC and UNDP, June 2009 – June 2011;
3. Support of the Urban Search and Rescue capacity in Dushanbe, co-funded by MSB and UNDP, Sept 2008 – June 2011;
4. [Support of the National Disaster Response Capacity in Tajikistan](#), co-funded by SDC and UNDP, Jan 2009 - June 2011;
5. [Strengthening coordination, early recovery and early warning in Tajikistan](#), funded by DFID, April 2009 – March 2011;
6. Tajikistan flash floods early recovery support, funded by UNDP BCPR, June 2010 – June 2011;
7. [Strengthening Early Recovery Capacities in Tajikistan](#), co-funded by UNDP BCPR and UNDP Tajikistan, June 2009 – June 2011;
8. Capacity building for mitigating climate change induced disaster risks, funded by UNDP BCPR, Jan 2010 – Dec 2012.

The DRMP is being implemented as a full-fledged programme since 2004, however no formal evaluations of it were conducted so far. The implementation is being closely monitored by the UNDP's Programme Unit. UNDP Tajikistan is thus [commencing an evaluation of the Disaster Risk Management Programme, to be performed by the consultants seconded by the UNDP Bureau for Crisis Prevention and Recovery \(BCPR\)](#).

II. SCOPE OF EVALUATION

With the support of UNDP Country Director, in close coordination and cooperation with relevant staff members of the Programme Unit the consultants will evaluate the DRMP implementation versus the outputs set in the respective programme documents and the UNDP standards for the project/programme cycle management and will cover the period from 2004 to 2010 [can be reduced to phase II of DRMP].

The current assignment does not foresee separate evaluations of the DRMP projects; however the consultants are expected to study and review those as a basis for generalised evaluation of the Programme.

Particular attention is to be paid to the following issues:

- Relevance of the programme objectives to the existing DRR needs in the country;
- Consistence of the implementation with the objectives set in the UNDAF/CP/CPAP and DRMP programme/project documents;
- Cooperation with the national counterparts and non-governmental partners;
- Sustainability of the programme achievements;
- Mainstreaming gender in programme implementation.
- Overall effectiveness and efficiency of the programme implementation.

The evaluation will result in a set of conclusions and recommendations to inform possible alteration and modification of the programme objectives and/or implementation process.

III. EVALUATION QUESTIONS

The evaluation should answer the following principal questions:

- Were outcomes/ outputs stated in the programme documents achieved?

- What progress toward the outcomes has been made?
- What factors have contributed to achieving or not achieving intended outcomes?
- To what extent have UNDP outputs and assistance contributed to outcomes?
- Has the UNDP partnership strategy been appropriate and effective?
- What factors contributed to effectiveness or ineffectiveness?

IV. METHODOLOGY

The consultants will develop and agree with the UNDP the evaluation methodology. However, the below elements are to be included as minimal requirements:

- Desk review of the programme/project documents, reports and other relevant documentation;
- Desk review of the country's general and DRM context;
- Interviews with UNDP CO staff, programme staff and key partners;
- Field visits to selected project sites;
- Interviews with the beneficiaries and partners in the field.

V. EVALUATION PRODUCTS (DELIVERABLES)

1. **Evaluation inception report** (max 20 pages without annexes), outlining evaluators' understanding of what is being evaluated and why, showing how each evaluation question will be answered by way of: proposed methods; proposed sources of data; and data collection procedures. The inception report should include a proposed schedule of tasks, activities and deliverables.
2. **Draft evaluation report** (max 30 pages without annexes);
3. **Final evaluation report** (max 30 pages without annexes), inter alia containing findings, conclusions and recommendations on amendment/improvement of the programme objectives and implementation strategy.
4. **Presentation** of the evaluation outcomes to the concerned staff of UNDP Tajikistan.

VI. TIME-FRAME

The evaluation is expected to be conducted within **30 working days (10 in - country)**. Below is the proposed work plan; however the final work plan will be agreed with the consultants at the inception stage.

Activity	Duration (WD)	Deliverable
Desk review	6	
Briefings of evaluators by UNDP CO and DRMP teams	1	
Finalizing the evaluation design and methods and preparing the detailed inception report	2	Evaluation inception report
In-country evaluation mission (visits to the field, interviews etc)	12	
Preparing the draft report	5	Draft evaluation report
Review of the draft report based on UNDP comments/feedback and submission of the Final Evaluation Report	4	Final evaluation report, Presentation
TOTAL	30	

ANNEX II

Programme Database – Disaster Risk Management Programme (2004-2011) 2012					
	Donor	Project title Ref. number	Components	Duration	Project Budget
1	BCPR	Capacity building for mitigating climate change induced disaster risks in Tajikistan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ER Capacity Building DRR and CC mainstreaming into development Gender mainstreaming 	01 Jan 2011 –31 Dec 2012	\$1,800,144
2	TRAC (Core resources)	Support to the unified and coordinated disaster risk reduction policy and practice in Tajikistan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> National Platform operationalization; REACT Secretariat; Risk Monitoring Warning System; UNERT; 	01 Jan 2012 – 31 Dec 2012	\$ 311,249
3	ECHO,UNDP	Sixth DIPECHO Action Plan: Enhancing Disaster Risk Reduction Capacities in Central Asia; <i>00060375 (TJK project ID: 00076098)</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> National Platform; Monitoring of DRMS; REACT; GIS standardization; Dushanbe SSR; DIPECHO Database 	<i>01 June 2010 – 01 Oct 2011</i>	Us \$ 555,887 ECHO –\$ 467 709 UNDP - \$ 88 178
4	BCPR DISASTER RESPONSE PROJECTS	Tajikistan flash floods early recovery support	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Coordination Early Recovery planning Risk Assessment 	04 June 2010 –31 December 2011	\$100,000 BCPR - \$ 100,000
5	SDC,UNDP	Disaster risk management, planning and coordination capacity strengthening at National and local levels;00063152 (Phase III)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> CoES capacity strengthening; Emergency management trainings; DRM integration into local planning; 	08 June 2009 – 31 Dec 2011	\$1'171'429 UNDP - \$600,000 SDC - \$571,430
6	SDC,UNDP	Support of the National Disaster Response Capacity in Tajikistan;	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support of the National Disaster Response Capacity in Tajikistan 	January 2009 - June 2011	\$803,895 UNDP - \$184,955 SDC - \$618,942
7	DFID	Strengthening coordination, early	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> HAO 	Apr 2009- Sep 2011	\$467,663

		recovery and early warning in Tajikistan;	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Early Warning Component 		UNDP - \$67,664 DFID - \$400,001
8	BCPR	Strengthening Early Recovery Capacities in Tajikistan 71321	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Early Recovery capacities strengthened (DRMP); • Implementation of ER projects at local levels (CP); • Mine/EOD capacity building of the CoES (TMAC); • Strengthen Government and civil society capacities 	June 2009 - June 2011	\$3,200,000 BCPR - \$2,970,000 TRAC – 230,000
9	BCPR DISASTER RESPONSE PROJECTS	Immediate response to Floods 60749	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Immediate response to Floods 	June 2009 - May 2010	\$100,000 BCPR - \$100,000
	SRSA,UNDP	Support of the Urban Search and Rescue capacity in Dushanbe;	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Construction of USAR rubble field; • Procurement of USAR equipment 	September 2008 – September 2011	\$698,122 UNDP - \$73,955 SRSA - \$624,167
10	ECHO,UNDP (DIPECHO V)	Strengthened Disaster Risk Management in Tajikistan – Phase II	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National DRM planning developed and integrated; • The international Disaster Risk Management partnership in Tajikistan is improved; • National GIS practices brought in line with international standards and promoted among DRM actors; • Available seismic vulnerability analysis of Dushanbe city expanded to include prioritized social buildings • Modern and updated forecasting models of flash floods created for Surkhob, Obikhingob, Yakhsu, Kizilsu, Varzob and Pyanj river basins and early warning system on flash floods of CoES is improved 	Aug 2008 – Dec 2010	Euro 435,702 ECHO - Euro 360,000 UNDP - Euro 75 702
11	Irish Government DISASTER RESPONSE PROJECTS	UN Emergency Reserve in Tajikistan for floods and landslides response	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 	2008- 2009	Irish Govt \$ 67,385

12	ECHO, UNDP (DIPECHO IV)	Strengthened Disaster Risk Management in Tajikistan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> National Disaster Risk Management Strategy 2008-2015 approved by the Government of Tajikistan Disaster preparedness and response improved at national and regional levels DRM partnership - REACT strengthened at all levels GIS hazard and risk mapping standardized Seismic vulnerability analysis and earthquake scenario of Dushanbe city available based on detailed building inventory 	March 2007 – July 2008	ECHO - EUR 350,000 UNDP - EUR 25,385
13	CERF DISASTER RESPONSE PROJECTS	Urgent Support to Electrical Power and Heat Generation in Dushanbe	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provision of MAZUT for electricity provision 	March - August 2008	CERF - \$ 1,8 mln USD
14	SDC DFID DISASTER RESPONSE PROJECTS	Flash Floods Early Warning Project	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 	March - September 2008	UNDP - \$ 9,000 SDC - \$ 25,145 DFID - \$ 37,770
15	SDC, UNDP	"Capacity building to the Ministry of Emergency Situations and Civil Defence to reduce the risk of natural disasters in Tajikistan" (<i>Phase II</i>)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> IMAC; Training center; 	15 Nov 2006 – 30 June 2007	\$157'000 SDC - USD 110,000 UNDP - USD 47,000.
16	SDC, UNDP	Capacity Building to the Ministry of Emergency Situations & Civil Defence to reduce the Risk of Natural Disasters in Tajikistan (<i>phase I</i>)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> IMAC Training Center 	1 Sep 2004 – 31 Oct 2006	\$ 663063 SDC- USD 487,813 UNDP - USD 175,250
17	CERF DISASTER RESPONSE PROJECTS DFID	Urgent Increase in Urban Water Supplies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rehabilitation of Water Supply systems in urban territories 		CERF - \$ 371, 600 DFID - \$ 695,825
18	OCHA DISASTER RESPONSE PROJECTS	Tajikistan Floods/Mudslides of July 2004	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Coordination; Water supply system; 	July – December 2004	USD 29,100 - Government of Netherlands; USD 20,000- UN OCHA
19	ECHO DISASTER RESPONSE PROJECTS	United Nations Emergency Disaster Management Coordination Project	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 	4 August 2004 – 4 February 2005	ECHO €50,000
TOTAL PROJECT BUDGET:					1,171,430 \$