



**Government of Tajikistan
Committee of Emergency Situations and Civil Defence
& UNDP Tajikistan**

**“Disaster Risk Management Programme Document”
Phase III (2010 – 2015)**



Photo: Bartang Valley, GBAO, Tajikistan (by Mr. Gerd Rothenberg)

**DUSHANBE
2010**

**United Nations Development Programme
Country: Tajikistan**

Title: Disaster Risk Management Programme

UNDAF Outcome(s): Outcome 4: Disaster risk management capacities are enhanced integrating improved management of the environmental and water-related aspects.

Expected CP Outcome(s): *(Those linked to the project and extracted from the CP)* Outcome 4: Decreased risk of natural and man-made hazards to rural and urban livelihoods; infrastructure and recovery mechanisms in place.

Expected Output(s): *(Those that will result from the project)* Output 4.1: The government, particularly the Committee of Emergency Situations and Civil Defence (CoES), in collaboration with other authorities and local communities, has increased capacity for disaster risk management.

Executing Entity: UNDP Tajikistan

Implementing Agencies: Committee of Emergency Situations and Civil Defence, Government of Tajikistan

Brief Description

The "Disaster Risk Management Programme" of UNDP in Tajikistan is entering its third phase, and will cover a 6 year period (2010-2015).

The overall objective of DRM Programme is to "decrease the risk of natural and man-made hazards to rural and urban livelihoods, and ensure infrastructure and recovery mechanisms in place".

In terms of technical areas the Programme consists of 5 main outputs: A) Enhanced operational disaster risk management capacities; B) Strengthened risk assessment, monitoring and warning capacities; C) Strengthened disaster risk management institutional and legal frameworks; D) Disaster response enabled and efficient, and E) Disaster risk management coordinated.

UNDP, through implementation of Disaster Risk Management Programme (DRMP) will support the Government of the Republic of Tajikistan in reducing the impact of natural disasters on vulnerable communities by strengthening national capacity to prevent, coordinate, respond and recover from disasters. UNDP will continue to strengthen the capacities of the Committee of Emergency Situations at the national and regional levels, while building regional mechanisms for DRM and mainstreaming DRM into state policy at the national and sub-national levels.

<p>Programme Period: <u>2010-2015</u></p> <p>Key Result Area (Strategic Plan): <i>Enhancing conflict prevention and disaster risk management capabilities</i></p> <p>Atlas Award ID: <u>00033396</u></p> <p>PAC Meeting Date: <u>11 March 2010</u></p> <p>Management Arrangements: <u>DIM</u></p>	<p>Total resources required: \$ <u>10,804,976</u></p> <p>Total allocated resources: \$ <u>4,014,393</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Regular \$ <u>475,254</u> • Other: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ SDC \$ <u>787,263</u> ○ BCPR \$ <u>2,301,000</u> ○ SRSA \$ <u>182,000</u> ○ DFID \$ <u>268,876</u> <p>Unfunded budget: \$ <u>6,790,583</u></p> <p>In-kind Contributions</p>
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Agreed by (Government): _____

Agreed by (UNDP): _____

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Table of Contents

Contents

I.	Situation Analysis	4
	A Disaster Prone Country	4
	The Compound Disaster	4
	Immediate Needs and Effective Recovery	5
	Building Capacity to Manage Disasters	6
	Improving Disaster Risk Management	6
	The National Disaster Risk Management Strategy.....	7
	Disaster Risk Management Programme.....	8
	Summary	10
II.	Strategy	11
	The CPAP and Country Programme Outcomes and Targets	11
	The National Disaster Risk Management Strategy.....	12
	Output 1: Enhanced operational disaster risk management capacity at all levels	12
	Output 2. Strengthened risk assessment, monitoring and warning capacities at all levels	13
	Output 3: Strengthened disaster risk management institutional and legal frameworks	14
	Output 4: Disaster response enabled and efficient	15
	Output 5: Disaster risk management coordinated	15
	Links to Partnership with BCPR and Strategic Partnership Framework 2010 – 2012	16
	Financing	17
III.	Results and Resources Framework	18
IV.	Management Arrangements	37
V.	Monitoring Framework And Evaluation	39
VI.	Legal Context.....	41
VII.	Annexes	42
	Annex 1. Proposed DRMP Components under SPF with BCPR	42
	Annex 2. Programme Budget (2010-2015)	49
	Annex 3. Risk Analysis	52
	Annex 4. Terms of References (Key Programme Staff)	54
	Annex 5. List of Acronyms and Abbreviations.....	59

I. SITUATION ANALYSIS

Small Country/Multiple Risks

The 7 million people in Tajikistan face:

- Recurrent small disasters (866 deaths and \$307 million in damage from 1997 to 2007) arising from geophysical and climatologic hazards;
- A good likelihood of a catastrophic earthquake in the coming decades, and
- A continuation of the compound crisis which, not being effectively addressed in the developmental context, places an additional and unusual burden on humanitarian actors involved in Tajikistan.

A Disaster Prone Country

To say that Tajikistan is a disaster-prone country is an understatement. From 1997 to 2007, a conservative estimate is that the country experienced over 200 landslides, mud flows, earthquakes and other hazard events resulting in over 866 deaths and annual losses averaging \$28 million per year. During the same period the country received over \$500 million in humanitarian assistance, although much of this assistance was directed to recovery from the civil war which began shortly after independence in 1991 and ended in 1997.

Much is made of Tajikistan being a mountainous country, and it is this geography which gives rise to many of the hazards which lead to small disasters on recurrent basis. At the same time, Tajikistan's mountainous nature provides little opportunity to live away from natural hazards. Mountain communities find little space away from rock-fall or avalanche zones. Even communities

in the broader valleys of the country are subject to flooding coming from the mountains and hills of Tajikistan, or neighbouring countries. As well, all communities in the country are subject to earthquakes.

Further, the physical infrastructure (e.g., roads, power lines, water systems) needed to sustain livelihoods in Tajikistan are under constant threat from hazards, particularly flooding, landslides, mudflows, earthquakes and avalanches. The consequence is that the cost of establishing and maintaining this infrastructure is high, as are the repair or replacement costs when the infrastructure is destroyed or damaged.

During pre-independence, these costs were absorbed within the larger Soviet Union. Now these costs fall on one of the poorest countries in Central Asia, with limited resources to meet competing needs for disaster risk management, health care, education, investment and all the other development related investment expected from the government.

The damage and loss figures above do not capture the impact of a catastrophic disaster in the country. For instance, a major earthquake near Dushanbe has been projected to result in the loss of over 55,000 persons and substantial damage to infrastructure. Disasters of similar scale could result from the failure of the dam at Lake Sarez or the hydro-electric dam at Nurek.

The Compound Disaster

Early 2008 saw the emergence of what appeared to be a new type of disaster in Tajikistan, a *compound* disaster. This type of disaster, manifest through to a combination of severe cold weather, drought, near failure of essential infrastructure (e.g. the electrical system necessary for heating) and the impact global economic price increases on food security, presented a whole new challenge to the government and international community working in Tajikistan.

The Government and the international community were able to provide immediate relief to some of the impacts of the compound disaster. However, it was found that

The Challenge of Climate and Disaster Risk Management

Many of the hazards and common disasters in Tajikistan are climate related. There is concern that climate change will increase the frequency and extent of disasters in Tajikistan. At the same time, climate change takes place over decades, making it difficult to identify climate change as a factor in the 1997-2007 data base for disasters in Tajikistan.

Given the importance of climate-related hazards in Tajikistan it makes no sense to wait until impacts are manifest before implementing preparedness and risk reduction measures. It is more cost effective and efficient to strengthen the human and technical capacities in Tajikistan to respond to all climate-related hazards, as it is through this type of forward looking preparedness that whatever impact climate change will have on disaster frequency and severity can be addressed.

Many of the root causes of the compound disaster rested with developmental issues (e.g., recurrent investment in water and electrical/energy systems), and Humanitarian assistance mechanisms were inadequate either to prepare for the impacts of the compound crisis, or to address the root causes.

Immediate Needs and Effective Recovery

The Government and REACT are relatively effective in meeting immediate needs following a typical disaster (e.g., 10,000 persons affected overall). At the same time, this process can be improved by (1) Better pre-disaster planning, (2) Expanded rescue capacities, (3) Linking relief operations more closely to international standards and (4) Considering Early Recovery interventions from the initial days of relief operation.

The humanitarian community faced considerable difficulty in mobilizing aid to address the proximate causes of the compound disaster in 2008 because:

- The types of assistance needed were not conventional humanitarian aid;
- The focus on risk reduction interventions to forestall disastrous impacts (e.g., winterization for vulnerable families) did not fit into a post-disaster relief model, and
- The proximate causes were more developmental than immediately humanitarian in nature (e.g., a biogas digester to provide gas for heating water in a clinic without electricity in winter).

In a similar manner, the response to the Khuroson mudflows and ongoing response to the Vanj earthquake highlight the funding and humanitarian assistance gap which develops following the immediate provision of emergency aid. The basic challenge is that assistance to help disaster-affected populations to recover from (rather than just survive) the impacts of a disaster are increasingly difficult to fund and provide effectively.

The result is that disaster affected populations receive immediate life saving aid, but are then left to their own devices for months or longer while time consuming efforts are needed to secure aid to rebuild houses and livelihoods. Certainly, in large disasters this recovery funding comes relatively easily. But with the small to medium scale recurrent types of disasters faced in Tajikistan, this recovery funding has proven to be rare, slow and incomplete. On average, Tajikistan faces two to three such (small to medium) disasters per year.

UNDP Tajikistan, through the UNDP/BCPR supported an early recovery roll out, has begun to address the recovery issue. Key lessons which have emerged include:

1. Recovery planning needs to begin before a disaster as part of the disaster planning process;
2. Funding for recovery should come from humanitarian and developmental sources;
3. There is a need for a fund to immediately support recovery programming to complement the government's contributions to recovery; and
4. There is a need for complete recovery plans to guide all recovery efforts.

Early Recovery and Tajikistan

Tajikistan's frequent disasters make a well planned and efficient recovery process critical to the return to normalcy. UNDP/BCPR has been supporting recovery programming in Tajikistan with funds and human resources (e.g., ER Advisor following the 2008 Compound Disaster, ER Consultant following 2009 mudflows, etc).

This long term engagement led BCPR to select Tajikistan as a roll-out country for implementation of UNDP's Early Recovery policy. This roll-out is being supported through the **UNDP Tajikistan – BCPR Strategic Partnership Framework 2009 – 2012** and the **UNDP Tajikistan Strengthening Early Recovery Capacities in Tajikistan Programme**.

The BCPR-supported effort is intended to (1) Incorporate early recovery programming (with complementary funding) into development, disaster planning & response, (2) Support recovery needs from the 2008 Compound Disaster, (3) Seek to integrate disaster risk reduction as a component of early recovery efforts, (4) Incorporate climate change and (4) Raise awareness about early recovery options and opportunities. Tasks (1), (2) and (3) involve UNDP's Communities Programme. The BCPR support is also directed towards shifting responsibilities for mine/unexploded ordnances to CoES under a separate ProDoc.

Response to compound crisis, as well as to other disasters where UNDP has been engaged in the past, has proved the inefficiency of UNDP standard procurement procedures to provide rapid response in meeting

immediate humanitarian needs of the affected population. If the UN Emergency Reserve Tajikistan (UNERT) resources had not been available, the humanitarian response would have been considerably delayed following Khuroson mudflows. UNDP's procurement procedures need to be updated to enable the timely response to humanitarian crises. Integrating the "UNDP Fast-Tracking" procedures (developed by BCPR) to UNDP SoPs in Tajikistan would be a solution for this problem.

Building Capacity to Manage Disasters

This snapshot of the disaster proneness of Tajikistan has a positive counterpart. The Government is committed to the rapid response to disasters and recognizes the hazards and risks present in the country. The government has a national disaster risk management coordinating structure (Commission on Emergency Situations) involving all key elements of the government. A Committee of Emergency Situations and Civil Defence (CoES) is charged with coordinating and providing disaster preparedness and response. This structure is replicated at the Provincial, District and Jamoat levels. An extensive set of laws, regulations and decrees cover disaster management tasks with duties and responsibilities delegated to different levels of government offices.

The international community, through REACT¹, has made an engagement to help disaster survivors in Tajikistan, as well as work on disaster risk reduction. REACT has proved to be a good forum for coordinating relief and recovery efforts, and the inherent capacities of REACT are slowly expanding.² Several donors, including the Swiss, the European Community/ECHO, the Swedish, the Germans and the United Kingdom have made investments in disaster preparedness and risk reduction, and a wider range of donors have responded generously to immediate needs following disasters.

The United Nations system has been active in both risk reduction and disaster response. UNICEF has led efforts in the areas of WASH and Education (the latter in cooperation with SCF) using its own funds and donor financing. WFP and FAO collaborate in leading the response to food security issues through the Food Security Cluster and have provided substantial humanitarian support. WHO leads efforts through the Health Cluster and is leading the response to H1N1 and other epidemic and endemic diseases. UNHCR and IFRC collaborate on coordinating shelter issues. UNDP, through the Disaster Risk Management Programme, has been involved in risk reduction, preparedness, response, and is currently expanding to incorporate early recovery capacities at various levels.

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). A number of NGOs are also supporting the functioning of six Regional REACT structures around the country³. 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.

Overall, the private sector has not been a highly visible actor in disaster risk management. Initial steps have been made to include private sector in warning and information dissemination, and the private sector has been called upon to support recovery-based construction. However, overall the private sector needs greater involvement in disaster risk management, most directly by involvement in recovery planning and response and warning.

Improving Disaster Risk Management

While Tajikistan has a well developed and inclusive structure for disaster risk management, recurrent disasters, the never ending task of risk reduction, and recognition that worse disaster may come, have led to efforts to rethink how disasters are managed. Informally, this process is a constant one, occurring through discussions in REACT meetings, in collaborative development of projects for donor funding or through conferences, workshop and Programme reviews.

¹ 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.unti.org/?c=7&id=149>

² In January 2010, REACT established a Steering Committee to more effectively engage REACT in coordination and disaster risk management activities.

³ Regional REACTs exist in Sughd Province (Khujand and Zerafshan Valley), Khatlon Province (Kurgan-Tube and Kulyab), and the Rasht Valley.

Formally, the UN and GoT requested a United Nations Disaster Assessment and Coordination (UNDAC) mission in 2006 to review disaster preparedness in Tajikistan. The UNDAC mission was requested based on the recognition that Tajikistan had made considerable progress in disaster management in the post-civil war period, but need to chart a new course as assistance to Tajikistan shifted from post-conflict relief to more traditional developmental modalities.

Following consultations in Tajikistan the UNDAC Mission provided a total of 55 recommendations for strengthening disaster risk management in Tajikistan.⁴ These recommendations are spread over the immediate, short, medium and long terms, and focused on making the current disaster management structure better able to address the changing conditions in the country. Key recommendations include:

- Strengthen MoES's (now CoES) emergency response role and capacity to ensure effective coordination for disaster preparedness and response activities undertaken by all government institutions and international organizations;

Develop a common format for a National Disaster Preparedness and Response Plan (to be exercised and updated regularly);

Establish systems for monitoring, communication and warning, especially at the local level and in areas most vulnerable to natural hazards;

Review laws and regulations related to disaster risk management and consolidate relevant materials into a single law on disaster risk management;

Establish a national emergency communication network;

Establish a comprehensive training Programme in disaster risk management for CoES personnel at all levels.

A number of the UNDAC recommendations have already been implemented but a majority remain to be tackled in the continuing process of improving disaster risk management in Tajikistan.

The National Disaster Risk Management Strategy

A critical follow-up to the UNDAC report has been development of a **National Disaster Risk Management Strategy** (NDRMS). This process has taken more than two years involving extensive consultations within government and REACT partners.

The **NDRMS** is based on an analysis of disaster risk management challenges faced in Tajikistan and the five priorities set out in the **Hyogo Framework for Action** to reduce ... *disaster losses, in lives and in the social, economic and environmental assets of communities and countries.*⁵

The **NDRMS** development process identified five broad components to improve disaster risk management in Tajikistan for the period of 2010-2015. Under each of these components the **NDRMS Action Plan** identifies a range of activities to accomplish the **NDRMS** goal of *reducing preventable harm from natural and technological disasters leading to improved lives and wellbeing in Tajikistan.*

The five focal areas, specific objectives and strategies are summarized below. The **NDRMS and Action Plan** is expected to be approved by the Government in March 2010.

National Disaster Risk Management Strategy (and Action Plan) 2010-2015

Component	Objective	Strategy
Institutional Mandates and Legal Issues	Establish the regulatory and legal framework for efficient disaster risk management	Improve the legal and institutional basis for efficient disaster risk management
Disaster Risk Assessment	Disaster risk assessment for Tajikistan	Identify the hazards, vulnerability, and risks, for all inhabited areas of Tajikistan
Risk Management and Development	Disaster risk reduction incorporated into the development process	Establish mechanisms to define and include the alleviation and management of disaster risk in development policy, Programmes and projects

⁴ See **Disaster Response Preparedness in Tajikistan, March 12-27, 2006**, Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs, United Nations, Geneva: <http://www.untj.org/undrmp/undac/>

⁵ <http://www.unisdr.org/eng/hfa/hfa.htm>

Disaster and Response	Preparedness	Prevent human and material losses due to disasters	Increase disaster preparedness and response capacity at the national, regional, district and household levels (including the development of early warning systems).
Knowledge Management, Education, Training and Public Awareness		Reduce disaster impacts through increased knowledge sharing and education	Establish a nationwide infrastructure to increase awareness of opportunities and avenues for disaster risk reduction through information sharing, education and training.

In terms of implementation patterns, the **NDRMS and Action Plan** identifies a range of Government focal points to accomplish the specific outcomes agreed as part of the **Strategy**. In the context of DRMPs current and expected collaboration, the key counterparts are:

- Committee of Emergency Situations;
- Agency on Land Management, Mapping and Geodesy;
- State Agency on Hydrometeorology;
- Main Geology Department;
- Ministry of Economic Development and Trade;
- Ministry of Land Reclamation and Water Resources;
- Institute of Earthquake Engineering and Seismology;
- Provincial and District governments; and
- REACT partners.

Underlying the whole **NDRMS and Action Plan**, and the overall effort to reduce disasters and improve risk management in Tajikistan is the understanding that the success of these efforts will come from an active engagement of individuals and communities. While the **Strategy and Action Plan** incorporate considerable research, systems development and reinforcement of risk management capacities, it is clear that the success of these efforts can only really be measured by the impact they have in the lives and wellbeing of individuals and society as a whole.

Disaster Risk Management Programme

The Disaster Risk Management Programme (DRMP) is the primary mechanism through which UNDP addresses disaster preparedness, response, recovery and risk reduction in Tajikistan. DRMP was originally established in 2003.

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 and in 2009 \$ 2.8 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 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 support to CoES' Information Management and Analysis 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 DRMP support to the Early Recovery Roll Out, funded by BCPR, is an example of the synergies and collaboration on disaster risk management, including early recovery which has arisen within UNDP Tajikistan. The ER Roll Out has brought together three of UNDP's key programmes (DRMP, Communities Programme and Mine Action) to work closely in addressing issues jointly as highlighted in the Roll Out document. UNDP's Communities Programme (CP) supports Area-based Development, concentrating at local government capacities and infrastructure. Under the Early Recovery Roll Out, CP is also implementing early recovery activities that address the effects of the compound crisis and recurrent natural disasters to assist local population recover critical public facilities, to improve food security and livelihoods, restore infrastructure and improve disaster risk reduction and sanitation. CP and DRMP are also involved in integrating disaster risk reduction into District Development Plans. While the activities are implemented by CP, the Early Recovery Roll Out manager is based in DRMP.

Under the Early Recovery Roll Out, Tajikistan Mine Action Programme works to increase the capacity of the CoES to deal with unexploded ordnances, addressing a persistent and long term hazard in Tajikistan.

DRMP also serves as UNDP's primary mechanism for responding to disasters in Tajikistan. To this end, DRMP manages the UN Emergency Reserve for Tajikistan (which falls under the auspices of UN RC's) and has a designated staff person responsible for emergency response. This person also coordinates the REACT Rapid Response Team which conducts post-disaster assessments.⁶

The **Support of the National Disaster Response Capacity in Tajikistan** project is another example of the synergies which have been developed by **DMRP**. The project, funded by UNDP, Sweden and Switzerland, endeavours to strengthen the legal and operational modalities for emergency rescue operations in Tajikistan. The assistance being provided to CoES' Search and Rescue Centre (Tsentrospas), as well as to regional Search and Rescue Teams includes (1) Advice on local and international legal issues to improve rescue operations, (2) Linking CoES to INSARAG and international standards for rescue, (3) Training and rescue equipment for Tsentrospas and regional teams and (4) Establishing an emergency reserve. Strengthening rescue capacities in Tajikistan has an immediate impact on saving lives following the range of disasters most often encountered in Tajikistan.

DRMP is also becoming increasingly involved in planning and executing recovery activities though the UNDP/BCPR supported Early Recovery Roll Out. This involvement expands the scope of DRMP efforts, reinforces DRMP's ability to encourage a more comprehensive and complete recovery process following a disaster and allows DRMP to tap into CP experience and capacities to develop and implement local level recovery where it is needed most.⁷

UNDP/BCPR has also taken the step to develop a broader approach to disaster risk management in Tajikistan, using DRMP as the main mechanism of this approach. The **Tajikistan Comprehensive Disaster Risk Reduction Programme: General Concept** report, developed following a UNDP/BCPR mission to Tajikistan in September 2009 outlines a broad Programme involving the following key activities: (1) Creating an enabling environment for DRR, (2) Improving DRR institutional organization and coordination, with a focus on refining and clarifying CoES role and responsibilities, (3) Developing institutional capacity and sustainability, particularly in terms of CoES training capacities, (4) Improved risk identification and analysis, (5) Enhancing warning and monitoring to natural hazards and related impacts and re-establishing regional information networks, (6) Improving the planning for, and response to disasters, including training, SAR and work with the Regional REACTs, and (7) the roll-out of early recovery policy. This support from BCPR is an integral part of the **Strategic Partnership Framework (SPF)**⁸, developed jointly by BCPR

⁶ DRMP also hosts the UNRC's Humanitarian Affairs Officer, which complements support to REACT and recovery planning and programming.

⁷ The basing of the Early Recovery Roll-out manager at DRMP facilitates the integration of CP and overall disaster recovery efforts coordinated through DRMP and REACT.

⁸ Further discussions are to be conducted on the exact modality of the partnership with BCPR..

and UNDP Tajikistan, covering the 2009-2012 period. Strategic areas of intervention, as highlighted in SFP, include:

- Improving Community Stabilization and strengthening National and Local Capacities to Effectively Engage in Early Recovery Coordination, Planning and Implementation; and,
- Strengthening Disaster Risk Reduction and Climate Risk Management.

The 8 point agenda and gender empowerment are areas of cross-cutting efforts.

These interventions are integrated within this Programme Document, and DRMP will be used as one of the implementation mechanisms for the **Strategic Partnership Framework** in Tajikistan. For the implementation of SPF, **Annex 1** highlights intervention areas that fall within the implementation by DRMP.

Overall, DRMP's strengths in disaster risk management include:

- Strong links to CoES and other parts of the GoT;

A key role in the day-to-day operation and guiding the development of REACT;

Good relations with a number of key donors supporting disaster risk management;

A good basis for advocacy on disaster risk management with government and REACT partners;

Strong support from UNDP/BCPR on disaster risk management and early recovery capacities development;

Capacity to deliver emergency assistance and support similar assistance by other organizations.

Recognizing these strengths, UNDP Tajikistan will ensure that:

- Activities planned for the 2010-2015 period seamlessly integrate with ongoing activities;

Adequate human and material resources are allocated to support Programme implementation;

Programme shifts from a focus on response and response preparedness to a broader consideration of recovery and disaster risk reduction. This shift will require DRMP to engage new partners (e.g., solely developmental agencies.);

Broaden links between the humanitarian community in Tajikistan and a range of unconventional actors in disaster risk reduction, including the private sector, IFIs and non-traditional donors (e.g., Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Iran) which have specific interests in, or useful expertise for, Tajikistan.

Summary

Tajikistan faces the multiple threats of routine disasters, a continuing compound crisis and the near term likelihood of a catastrophic disaster. While the government and partners have established a disaster management structure and worked to develop preparedness and response capacities, considerable work is yet to be done in these areas and in improving risk reduction (particularly in the developmental sector), effective recovery and capacities of the public to identify and respond to the disaster threats in the country. Together, these efforts are encapsulated in the **National Disaster Risk Management Strategy and Action Plan** for 2010-2015. The scope of the **Strategy and Action Plan** is broad and includes all inhabitants of Tajikistan as intended beneficiaries. The specific involvement of DRMP in supporting the implementation of the **Strategy and Action Plan** is detailed in the following section.

II. STRATEGY

As indicated above, UNDP Tajikistan has a continuing, and growing, involvement in disaster risk management through DRM Programme in Tajikistan. This involvement has been defined in the **United Nations Development Assistance Framework for Tajikistan, 2010-2015 (UNDAF)** as well as the **Country Programme Action Plan (CPAP)** and **Country Programme Document (CPD)** for 2010-2015, as summarized below. However, as is further discussed after the **CPAP** and **CP** summary, the **National Disaster Risk Management Strategy and Action Plan** has impacted plans for UNDP/DRMP support to reduce the impact of disasters on the lives and wellbeing in Tajikistan.

The CPAP and Country Programme Outcomes and Targets

The need to address disaster risk management has been well recognized in discussions between UNDP and the Government of Tajikistan. The **CPAP** for 2010 – 2015 identifies the following outcomes and targets to *reduce the loss of life, socio-economic setbacks, and environmental damages caused by natural disasters* with a global outcome **Decreased risk of natural and man-made hazards to rural and urban livelihoods; infrastructure and recovery mechanisms in place.**

Output 4.1: *The government, particularly the Committee of Emergency Situations and Civil Defence (CoES), in collaboration with other authorities and local communities, has increased capacity for disaster risk management.*

Target #1: *To support at least 10 districts in implementing NDRMS recommendations, such that DRM strategies are integrated into district development plans.*

Target #2: *To pilot the implementation of standardized guidelines and protocols in early recovery in at least 3 districts.*

Target #3: *To support the CoES in its mandate to facilitate coordination of all DRM actors in Tajikistan and to coordinate and manage aid in the event of emergencies through the REACT network.*

The **CPD** is based on the same global outcome as the **CPAP** and identifies the main indicator of success as *whether the national capacity on disaster risk management and early warning system available*. The **CPD** defines the baseline for Programme activities as *weak capacity of Government of Tajikistan on disaster risk management and early warning system* and the overall target for UNDP assistance as *national disaster risk management capacity is improved*.

UNDAF – UNDP DRMP ProDoc Links

The UNDAF for Tajikistan notes that 3 UNDAF pillars incorporate outcomes on disaster risk management: Quality Basic Services; Food and Nutrition Security; and Clean Water, Sustainable Environment and Energy. These outcomes focus on:

- Improving early warning and information systems;
- Ensuring the right policies and procedures are in place;
- Developing capacities to prevent and mitigate, respond in case of an emergency or disaster;
- Support early recovery linked with mid and longer term development; and
- Ensuring emergency supplies are available in the country.

United Nations Development Assistance Framework for Tajikistan, 2010-2015, p. 20.

Output 4.2: *Government (in coordination with civil society) establishes effective national and regional early warning information and communication systems.*

Target #1: *To pilot a multi-sectoral Early Warning System and potentially implement throughout the country.*

Output 4.3: *Immediate and effective contingency projects applying UNDP fast track operational procedures are activated as first response to natural disasters or crisis situations*

Target #1: *To initiate contingency projects applying UNDP fast track operational procedures, as required.*

The National Disaster Risk Management Strategy

The **NDRMS** was developed at the same time as the **CPAP** but the **NDRMS** process was not complete until after the **CPAP** was submitted to the GoT. As a result, the **CPAP** does not include, as specific outputs and targets, many of the elements of the **NDRMS Action Plan**.

While the **CPAP global outcome** remains unchanged, the **NDRMS Action Plan** lays out a broader range of activities than originally envisioned in the **CPAP**. This broader range of activities has been used to identify a more comprehensive approach to UNDP/DRMP support to the Government on disaster risk management looking to the future.

The specific activities planned under this broader approach are summarized below and in **Section III. Results and Resources Framework**. The process of selecting the following activities has three components:

- The CPAP and NDRMS Action Plan were compared to on-going DRMP activities to identify current activities which could continue in support of the Action Plan.

UNDP policy initiatives were reviewed to identify links to the NDRMS and Action Plan for inclusion in the ProDoc. The most clearly linked initiatives focused on early recovery (also an on-going activity) and climate change.

The range of project areas set out in the NDRMS Action Plan were reviewed by DRMP staff to identify the activities which would build on DRMP's strengths and experience in improving disaster risk management in Tajikistan.

The preliminary project areas and activities identified **with** reviewed with stakeholders in the Government and REACT, to identify possible gaps and opportunities for improved programming.

The range of activities which DRMP anticipates for 2010-2015 are grouped into five areas dealing with (1) Enhancing disaster risk management capacities, (2) Improving risk assessment, monitoring and early warning, (3) Strengthening the legal basis for disaster risk management, (4) Improving UNDP disaster response capacities, and (5) Enhancing coordination for disaster risk management. These activities are summarized below, with output targets, and input requirements summarized in the following **Results and Resources Framework**.⁹

Output 1: Enhanced operational disaster risk management capacity at all levels

Output 1 addresses a need to continue improvements in the capacity of the government and REACT partners at all levels in Tajikistan to respond to disasters, including preparedness for response operations. These efforts address **CPAP Output 4.1**, and include work at the national, Provincial and District levels (including through the Communities Programme), thus incorporating **CPAP Targets 4.1.1** and **4.1.2**. **Output A** incorporates ten activities as summarized below. This output will also be the vehicle through which the programme will integrate support for gender mainstreaming into disaster risk management efforts.

1. **Establish integrated disaster planning and management system***: Such a system will improve the integration of GoT, REACT and private sector disaster response, leading to more efficient and effective aid to disaster-affected populations. By clarifying roles and responsibilities, the system will also improve pre-disaster planning and provide the basis for exercises and real time training activities. Finally, matching actual human and materials resources to plan system requirements will allow the identification of additional capacity building and resource needs.
2. **Expand access and availability of disaster risk management information**: Good information is a prerequisite for efficient disaster response. This activity will expand and deepen the detail, structure and presentation of disaster risk management information available through the development of a CoES-based GIS disaster information system and the incorporation of a wide range of risk and response-related data into this system.
3. **Incorporate "early" recovery into post-disaster recovery, development planning and in pre-disaster planning***: Current BCPR-supported work on early recovery will be continued to achieve a full integration of recovery concepts and practice into the overall development planning and disaster risk

⁹ On-going activities are indicated by an *.

management efforts in Tajikistan. As learned from recent disasters, this includes incorporating recovery planning into pre-disaster response plans in development planning and the quick and comprehensive development of post-disaster recovery plans and programmes.

4. **Establish a national disaster risk reduction platform***: A national platform for disaster risk reduction will provide a unifying structure to pull together all risk reduction activities within the country. The platform will build consensus and coordinate and enable the identification and prioritization of effective risk reduction actions across sectors and the GoT, public and private domains, advocate for the allocation of resources, strengthen the enabling environment, and when necessary, monitor and evaluate the implementation of strategies, policies, and plans to derive lessons learned. DRMP will work closely with ISDR on this effort.
5. **Strengthen CoES coordination capacities***: While CoES is at the core of the Government's response and preparedness for disasters, its role is not clearly recognized across the Government. CoES also chairs REACT, but how this function relates to disaster risk management within the Government is not clear. This activity will focus on clarifying and strengthening the role of CoES as the lynch-pin in disaster risk management in Tajikistan.
6. **Establish Crisis Management Centres (CMCs) at the national and Provincial levels**: Tajikistan has no consolidated structure for disaster warning and response. As a result, response organization is often ad hoc and primarily adapted to the requirements for small disasters. CMCs, coordinated by CoES but managed on a cross-sector basis, will bring together the diverse actors and organizations involved in warning of, preparing for and responding to disaster in one facility so that responses are well planned and well executed.
7. **Provide training on disaster risk management for all sectors (public, private, civil)***: As the requirements for disaster risk management increase, the competencies of emergency personnel and those how have regular non-emergency responsibilities but are expected to be involved in an emergency response or disaster risk reduction need support to acquire the capacities for these new or emerging responsibilities.
8. **Incorporate climate variability into risk management**: With many of the most common disasters in Tajikistan climate-related, climate variability needs to be incorporated into planning, particularly through a better understanding of climatic conditions in Tajikistan, better forecasting and better integration of forecasts into short and medium term disaster planning and public awareness in collaboration with CoES, State Agency on Hydrometeorology and other parts of the government.
9. **Mainstream disaster risk reduction into humanitarian and development activities**: Disaster risk reduction is a core process to effective disaster risk management and needs to be an integral part of humanitarian and developmental efforts. Given the work done by the humanitarian community in Tajikistan, a greater emphasis is needed to integrate DRR into the development process, particularly at the administrative levels with a direct responsibility for private and public developmental undertakings.
10. **Eight point agenda and gender empowerment integrated into DRMP policy and activities**: While the administrative management of disaster risk has been a predominately male-dominated field, it is clear that that the impacts of disasters fall equally (or not more) on females. This really needs to be integrated into disaster risk management efforts, from having male and female toilets available to rescue teams to giving equal attention to men's and women's concerns and aspirations for a safer life.

Output 2. Strengthened risk assessment, monitoring and warning capacities at all levels

Output 2 relates to **CPAP Output 4.2**, but considerably expands the scope of activities to deliver a better understanding of disaster risk at the end of 2015. The improved understanding of risk will (1) Benefit the integration of risk issues into developmental programme, (2) Support a risk-based allocation of developmental and disaster risk reduction resources and (3) Improve response to the immediate threat of risk on lives and wellbeing. (UNDP's Global Risk Identification is expected to provide support to the activities under this output.) **Output B** incorporates five activities, summarized below:

1. **Develop common risk assessment process***: A common risk assessment process is necessary for the transparent and comparative understanding of the diverse risks which face Tajikistan in cooperation with CoES, Agency on Land Management, Geodesy and Mapping, State Agency on Hydrometeorology, Main Geology Department, Ministry of Economic Development and Trade, Ministry of Irrigation and Water Resources and Institute of Seismic Construction and Seismology.
2. **Conduct country wide risk assessments**: Based on a common risk assessment process, a country-wide comparative risk assessment will furnish the data and analysis for identifying more and less at-risk locations, comparing the risks posed by different hazards and providing the basis for advocacy and the allocation of risk reduction funding where it will do the more direct and immediate good.
3. **Make seismic risk assessment data available to define priority response and risk reduction interventions***: Given the potential for significant earthquake damage in Tajikistan, it is essential that existing seismic data become widely available and be used in planning the physical infrastructure of the country. This infrastructure includes housing, schools and health facilities, all of which need to be assessed in terms of earthquake survivability and where appropriate, retrofitting or replacement options. To be accomplished in cooperation with CoES, Agency on Land Management, Geodesy and Mapping, Main Geology Department, and Institute of Seismic Construction and Seismology, ISDR and UNICEF and well as a number of NGOs.
4. **Develop a risk monitoring and warning system covering all natural, technological and economic hazards***: The lack of accurate warning constrained the response to the compound disaster and to other common disasters in Tajikistan. Current warning/risk monitoring work by DRMP and others need to expand to establish a robust, flexible risk monitoring and warning system which provides timely warnings, of sufficient detail, to allow the Government and partners to take action of mitigate or avoid the impact of potential disasters. To be accomplished with CoES, Agency on Land Management, Geodesy and Mapping, State Agency on Hydrometeorology, Main Geology Department, Ministry of Economic Development and Trade, Ministry of Irrigation and Water Resources and Institute of Seismic Construction and Seismology.
5. **Implement a GIS platform for risk assessment, monitoring and warning**: A geographical information system platform should be established to bring together risk and warning data bases for analysis (where possible) and to enable the production of understandable and useful products (in particularly understandable maps) to assist in understanding risks and responding to them effectively. This platform would be functionally integrated into disaster risk management information system identified under **Output A 3**.

Output 3: Strengthened disaster risk management institutional and legal frameworks

Output 3 provides the legal enabling environment necessary for the implementation of **NDRMS Action Plan**, and includes six activities.

1. **Approve National Disaster Risk Management Strategy***: The **NDRMS** provides the overall framework through 2015 and also provides the structure for securing funding to improve overall disaster risk management in Tajikistan. Without the **NDRMS**, risk management efforts will lack focus and structure. This activity will be accomplished with involvement of the Government and REACT partners.
2. **Establish a NDRMS monitoring structure and funding mechanisms***: The scope and diversity of the **NDRMS and Action Plan** require a formal monitoring structure and well as specific attention to funding, from Government, donor, IFIs and other sources. Without such a concerted monitoring and funding effort it is likely many of the **Action Plan** activities will not receive adequate support or attention. CoES and a working group of key Ministries will be the counterparts for this activity.
3. **Revise/Update acts, regulations and laws to reflect NDRMS as needed**: The range of disaster risk management legal documents in Tajikistan need to be made more coherent and clear to ensure that all aspects of disaster risk management are covered, and the necessary risk management actions can be taken in a timely and effective manner.
4. **Put into use legal requirements and financial mechanisms for disaster risk reduction**: A wide range of financial mechanisms, such as insurance and catastrophic bonds, can be used to manage risk. The use

of these mechanisms should be explored and the necessary legal and procedural changes made to diversity risk management options in Tajikistan.

5. **Establish a structure to integrate disaster risk management into recovery and development:** Risk reduction is essentially a developmental process. A requirement and procedure for ensuring that risk reduction is part of all developmental efforts should be established and be part of the approval of development funding.
6. **Formalize private sector involvement in recovery:** A legal environment which is conducive to private sector involvement in preparedness, risk reduction and response needs to be created if the private sector to become more directly involved disaster risk reduction. Issues of liability, tax offsets when funding recovery, and cost recovery when involved in relief operations need to be clarified to create an environment where the perceived risks of private sector involvement in disaster risk management are minimized.

Output 4: Disaster response enabled and efficient

DRMP provides a mechanism for UNDP to respond to disasters in Tajikistan. This capacity falls generally outside, but complements, the range of developmental actions associated with the **NDRMS and Action Plan** noted above. This special output is linked to **CPAP Output 4.3** and **Target 4.2**.

Specific activities which DRMP needs to maintain to ensure a timely response to disasters are noted below. These activities are considered core to UNDP's capacity in Tajikistan to respond in a timely manner to disasters.

- **Management of the UNERT***, a key resource for immediate relief in Tajikistan, but one which requires constant management and further development.

Management of the REACT Rapid Response Teams*, a structured process for collecting data needed for relief and recovery, but in need of constant training, exercises and integration of assessment tools into those used by CoES.

Direct provision of relief assistance*, funded through the UN system or other sources (e.g., UK, Swiss) but requiring human and material capacities to define needs and to coordinate and monitor assistance, in collaboration with REACT partners.

Provision timely and effective recovery assistance*, through the UNDP/BCPR funded **Strengthening Early Recovery Capacities in Tajikistan** Programme and in cooperation with the UNDP Communities Programme, but also requiring development of recovery assessments, planning and human capacities, and an operational presence (and possibly coordination capacities) following a disaster (working in collaboration with Government counterparts).

Adequate human capacities to manage relief operations, where DRMP has one designated Post Disaster Assessment and Response Officer, but the demands on any significant disaster mean that assessment, relief provision, recovery planning, proposal development and monitoring need to be shared across DRMP staff. The Relief Officer and other DRMP staff who share these duties in a disaster need specific training to enable them to operate efficiently, if temporarily, in the immediate response to disasters.

Capacities to rapidly procure emergency staff and resources to meet immediate humanitarian needs (CPAP Output 4.3), where DRMP and UNDP procurement staff need to be trained on appropriate procedures to ensure that relief and supporting human resources are available as needed to mitigate or respond to a disaster, and to enable a timely and early recovery process.

Urban Search and Rescue in Tajikistan technically adequate, where DRMP and technical assistance from the Swedish Contingencies Agency support CoES in expanding technical search and rescue facilities, human capacities and scope of operations (expand capacities outside Dushanbe), to ensure timely and appropriate technical rescue can be provided.

Output 5: Disaster risk management coordinated

DRMP currently serves as the Secretariat for REACT in Dushanbe and two Regional REACTs. DRMP also, through disaster situation reports, the bi-monthly **REACT Report** and the Risk Monitoring and Warning System reports, provides a diverse information flow which is critical to timely relief assistance, strengthens

relief and recovery coordination and broadens the understanding of, and support for, disaster risk management in Tajikistan.

Over the 2010 to 2015 period, DRMP is expected to:

- **Shift REACT Secretariat activities to other parties**, including the CoES and the REACT Steering Committee¹⁰. This process will be gradual but is critical to making REACT a self-sustaining structure.

Consolidate information products (e.g., situation reports, REACT Report and Risk Monitoring/Warning reports) into a single information stream which uses a diversity of mediums (e.g., emails, printed matter, the web, SMS, video-casting) to target information to the variety of audiences which are currently receiving information from DRMP. This effort is linked to **Outcome A, Task 2** and **Outcome B, Task 5** and is intended to create a unified disaster risk management information system for Tajikistan.

Policy Development and Strengthening National Capacities

The scope of the activities and outputs planned for 2010-2015 makes a substantial contribution to the overall **Action Plan** to improve disaster risk management in Tajikistan. While the **Action Plan** identifies a considerably greater number of activities than are covered above, these 27 target activities contribute to the core requirements of implementing the **National Disaster Risk Management Strategy** and providing needed support to disaster affected populations. These core requirements will be addressed through a process of direct engagement of CoES and other parts of the Government, as well as REACT and the private sector.

As has been the case with **DMRP** support to the CoES **Information Management and Analysis Centre** and the development of the **National Strategy**, DRMP's mode of implementation has been to engage the government and other partners in the necessary discussions,

education and awareness raising to define the requirements for progress on disaster risk management. This strategy will be at the core of DRMP effort s from 2010 to 2015, even if it takes a bit more time to accomplish outputs and reach targets.

At the same time, DRMP will remain engaged as UNDP Tajikistan's lead structure on disaster response, including "early" recovery. In this process, DRMP will work in close collaboration with the Government and REACT partners (while increasingly shifting Secretariat tasks to other REACT members) to ensure that the immediate humanitarian needs of disaster-affected populations are met.

Links to Partnership with BCPR and Strategic Partnership Framework 2010 – 2012

The UNDP Bureau for Crisis Prevention and Response has developed a **Strategic Partnership Framework 2010 – 2012** (SPF) with UNDP Tajikistan which sets out commonalities between BCRP's work and the objectives and activities set out in the **Disaster Risk Management Program 2010-2015** for Tajikistan. These links include:

- Improving community stabilization and strengthening national and local capacities to effectively engage in early recovery coordination, planning and implementation
- Strengthening disaster risk reduction and climate risk management, and
- The 8 point agenda and gender empowerment as a cross-cutting area.

The overall planned budget of the partnership is going to be US\$1,800,000. The more detailed information about the cooperation with BCPR is provided in Annex 1 (as well as in other parts of the project document).

Gender Mainstreaming

DRMP will pursue an active and proactive engagement in gender as it relates to disaster risk management and climate change. This engagement will include disaggregation of existing and new data sets by gender, the integration of gender considerations into training and community-level project activities, in policy and programmatic discussion with partners and in the workings of REACT, and the development of an advisor group on gender and disaster/climate risk. UNDP recognizes that gender mainstreaming poses specific challenges in disaster management, traditionally a male-dominated field. DRMP will develop a range of interventions to support a shift in the gender-disaster management realities in Tajikistan.

¹⁰ The REACT Steering Committee came into existence on 19 January 2010. DRMP can be expected to provide initial support to the Committee as it begins operations.

Financing

Historically, DRMP's Programme has received financing from UNDP's own resources, from BCPR, from OCHA (for emergency operations) and from the United Kingdom, Switzerland, Sweden and the European Community/ECHO. Continued support from these sources will be very important in the future to achieve the objectives of the Programme.

Given the nature of some of the Programme activities, DRMP will look beyond the traditional donors for longer term financing through the World Bank, Asian Development Bank and other IFIs, particularly in the area of risk reduction mechanisms, climate change and infrastructure retrofitting. DRMP will also work with the UN System to secure funding from non-traditional donors (e.g., Qatar, United Arab Emirates, Saudi Arabia, Russia, Turkey, Iran). Some of these potential donors can also be expected to provide complementary technical support, for instance from Iran, Russia or Turkey on seismic hazard management, while others may be interested in longer term risk reduction efforts where an investment today will save a considerably greater sum in recovery funding in the future.

III. RESULTS AND RESOURCES FRAMEWORK

Intended Outcome as stated in the Country Programme Results and Resource Framework: <i>Decreased risk of natural and man-made hazards to rural and urban livelihoods; infrastructure and recovery mechanisms in place</i>				
Outcome indicators as stated in the Country Programme Results and Resources Framework, including baseline and targets: Outcome Indicator: <i>Whether the national capacity on disaster risk management and early warning system available.</i> Baseline: <i>Weak capacity of Government of Tajikistan on disaster risk management and early warning system.</i> Target: <i>National disaster risk management capacity is improved.</i>				
Applicable Key Result Area (from 2008-11 Strategic Plan):				
Partnership Strategy				
Project title and ID (ATLAS Award ID):				
INTENDED OUTPUTS	OUTPUT TARGETS FOR 2010-2012 ¹¹	INDICATIVE ACTIVITIES	RESPONSIBLE PARTIES	INPUTS
Output 1 Enhanced operational disaster risk management capacity at all levels Baseline: No integrated disaster planning and management system. Indicators: 1. Integrated disaster planning and management system in operation; 2. Disaster risk management	<u>2010</u> Result 1: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National Disaster Risk Management Strategy and Action Plan approved; • National disaster preparedness and response plan completed; • One District Disaster Plan completed; • One Oblast Disaster Plan completed; • Signed agreement between 	<u>Activity Result:</u> 1. Integrated disaster planning and management system established. <u>Actions:</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Design system using technical assistance and broad consultations; • Verify system through workshops and consultations; • Review legal structure related to disaster planning and management and recommend changes to improve system; • Provide training and public awareness to Government, REACT and private sectors. 	CoES, MoJ, MoD Mol, MoEDT, MoCT, REACT partners, USAID/FewsNet	Salaries, operating costs, consultants, equipment, training: \$241,913

¹¹ Programme progress will be evaluated in 2012 and output targets for 2013 to 2015 will be identified as a result of the evaluation.

<p>information available to all stakeholders;</p> <p>3. "Early" recovery component in recovery, development and in pre-disaster plans;</p> <p>4. A national disaster risk reduction platform in operation;</p> <p>5. CoES coordination capacities strengthened;</p> <p>6. One national and 3 Oblast-level CMC in operation;</p> <p>7. Needs-based disaster risk management training programme in operation and covering all sectors;</p> <p>8. Risk management plans address climate variability.</p> <p>9. Disaster risk reduction integrated into development process;</p> <p>10. Gender awareness integrated into disaster risk management.</p>	<p>CoES and Ministry of Interior on coordination and cooperation during disaster response operations;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CoES knowledge on international disaster response law improved, through series of trainings; • All the institutional arrangements in acceptance of international assistance of key stakeholders, such as Ministry of Transport and Communication, Frontier Guards, CoES reviewed; • One official Focal Point representing Tajikistan introduced in INSARAG; • Appropriate legislation developed and adopted for requesting, accepting, accommodating and using international assistance/international 	<p><u>Activity Result</u></p> <p>2. Access and availability of disaster risk management information expanded.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><u>Actions:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Define information needs; • Define information dissemination requirements; • Design systems to produce needed information in timely manner; • Define human and other resource needs; • Develop human resources and procure other resource needs; • Implement system; <p>Implement user feed-back system;</p>		
			<p>CoES, MplWR, MoEDT, REACT partners, media</p>	<p>Salaries, operating costs consultants, equipment, software, training, workshops: \$283,903</p>

	<p>SAR teams;</p> <p>Result 2:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Information needs defined related to risk assessment; <p>Result 3:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Model for recovery in discussion; Access to surge capacity facilitated; One common Early Recovery framework specific for floods/mudflows and earthquakes developed; Strategy on recovery of the livelihoods of the victims of Khuroson mudflow and Kulyab floods developed; Existing risk of natural disasters are taken into consideration during recovery process in flood affected districts of East Khatlon; <p>Result 4:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Structure and composition of platform researched and discussed with prospective members; <p>Result 5:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> National disaster management system defined <p>Result 6:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -- <p>Result 7:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Training provided on 	<p><u>Activity Result</u></p> <p>3. "Early" recovery incorporated into post-disaster recovery, development planning and in pre-disaster planning.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><u>Actions:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Raise awareness of early recovery opportunities and options in Tajikistan; Define areas of responsibility for recovery within GoT, REACT and private sector; Enhance recovery capacity development of stakeholders, including awareness raising, advocacy and improvement of ER coordination and partnership of REACT and within the GoT; Develop standard recovery plans, SoPs and activities (including funding) which can be implemented immediately after a disaster; Develop assessment tools, procedures and capacities for early recovery within the GoT and REACT; Support local capacity building to accomplish early recovery; Support community driven recovery through local participatory assessments and planning; Support REACT members in pre-disaster planning for recovery and implementation of recovery efforts; Define avenue for integration of recovery planning into pre and post disaster planning; Support the Country Office and UNDP Tajikistan projects in the implementation of the roll-out of the ER Policy; Support the formulation and implementation of longer-term recovery programmes and projects building on the early recovery policy roll-out; Facilitate access by partners in Tajikistan to surge capacities available through BCPR or other parties; Provided technical support in the planning and development of early recovery projects (by CP or 	<p>CoES, all Ministries/Authorities/Agencies in Government, REACT partners, private sector</p>	<p>Salaries, operating costs consultants, demonstration activities equipment, training: \$ 2,889,693</p>
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	<p>incorporation DRR into local planning;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DRR measures implemented as part through 10 projects in 10 districts; • Regional REACTS include DRR; <p>Result 8:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Climate variability research needs defined; <p>Result 9:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DRR mainstreamed in area-based development and project activities <p>Result 10:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Role of gender differences in risk management communicated publically to national audience. <p><u>2011</u></p> <p>Result 1:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • System design underway; <p>Result 2:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Information needs defined; <p>Result 3:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Model for recovery developed; • Early recovery model, process and planning functioning; • Assessment tools, procedures and capacities for early recovery in use; • Modalities for formulation and implementation of 	<p>other parties;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Supporting lesson learned/evaluations of recovery interventions; 		
		<p><u>Activity Result:</u></p> <p>4. National disaster risk reduction platform established.</p> <p><u>Actions:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identify platform stakeholders and reach common set of objectives for risk reduction to be monitored through the platform; • Develop legal document defining role, structure and operation of the platform; • Define sectoral (e.g., infrastructure) and segment (e.g., GoT) work plans for risk reduction through platform-based discussions and negotiations; • Develop regular monitoring and reporting plan for the sectoral and segment plans. 	<p>CoES, all Ministries/Authorities/Agencies in Government, REACT partners, private sector</p>	<p>Salaries, operating costs, meetings, consultants: \$120,531</p>
		<p><u>Activity Result:</u></p> <p>5. CoES coordination capacities strengthened.</p> <p><u>Actions:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Define overall coordination requirements in Tajikistan; • Define current CoES coordination responsibilities; • Revise, refine or develop new legal documents on these roles to meet requirements; • Raise awareness across GoT, public and private sector as to CoES coordination role; 	<p>CoES, Presidency, MoJ, MoI, MoEDT, MoD, MoI, REACT partners, private sector</p>	<p>Salaries, operating costs, consultants, workshops: \$43,800</p>

	<p>longer-term recovery programmes and projects building on the early recovery policy roll out in operation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Two longer-term recovery programmes developed (based on the early recovery policy roll out) <p>Result 4:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Structure and composition of platform defined; <p>Result 5:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> CoES coordination responsibilities defined; <p>Result 6:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> CMC requirements defined; <p>Result 7:</p> <p>--</p> <p>Result 8:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Parameters of climate variability incorporated into risk assessment procedures; Impact of climate variability 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identify human and other resource needs to improve coordination activities; Develop human resources and procure needed resources. 		
		<p><u>Activity Result:</u></p> <p>6. Crisis Management Centres (CMCs) at the national and Oblast levels established.</p> <p><u>Actions:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Define general and operational requirements for CMCs; Design operational and organizational structures for CMC; Design physical plan for CMC; Identify changes to legal instruments needed to establish CMCs and ensure their effective operation; Implement operational and organizational structure plans; Establish physical CMC installations; Define and provide training and other capacity building needed by CMC staff. 	<p>CoES, Presidency, MoJ., MoI, REACT partners, private sector</p>	<p>Salaries, operating costs, consultants, workshops, construction costs: \$ 189,960</p>

	<p>defined through risk assessments of specific hazards (see Output 2, Result 1);</p> <p>Result 9:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DRR integrated into District Development Plans in no more than 5 pilot districts¹²; <p>Result 10:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gender balance in community of active risk managers¹³ • IMAC database incorporates gender disaggregated data. <p><u>2012</u></p> <p>Result 1:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • System design completed; • Legal requirements defined; <p>Result 2:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • System design completed; <p>Result 3:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Process of integration of recover into development planning identified and agreed; <p>Result 4:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National Platform established; <p>Result 5:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Resources needed to strengthen CoES coordination role defined 	<p><u>Activity Result:</u></p> <p>7. Needed training on disaster risk management for all sectors (public, private, civil) provided.</p> <p><u>Actions:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conduct a training needs analysis based on National Strategy Action Plan requirements; • Establish a disaster training working group; • Prioritize training needs based on (a) need to improve disaster response (save lives and livelihoods) and (b) needs analysis; • Identify mechanisms for providing training including use of public (e.g., CoES) and private sectors; • Implement resulting training Programme. <p><u>Activity Result:</u></p> <p>8. Climate variability incorporated into risk management.</p> <p><u>Actions:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Research Programme to define impacts of climate variability developed and funded (including human and resource development needs); • Parameters of climate variability defined and incorporated into risk assessment procedures; • Risk assessments results define impact of climate variability in specific hazard risks; • Risk assessment results used to adjust disaster planning (event-specific and seasonal), and longer term risk management programmes to reduce impact of climate variability. • Promote increased climate risk awareness, particularly through the inclusion of DRR into recovery activities • DRR activities on prevention of land degradation in the areas that are affected by climate change. • Promote household assessments which consider risk 	<p>CoES, all Ministries/Authorities/Agencies in Government, REACT partners, private sector</p> <p>CoES, MoIWR, SAoH, WMO</p>	<p>Salaries, operating costs, consultants, assessments, training, workshops, equipment: \$250,007</p> <p>Salaries, operating costs, consultants, workshops, studies, study tours, data collection and processing, software: \$500,060</p>
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¹² Districts to be selected in cooperation with CP based on risk assessments, Linked to Output 2, Results 1 and 2.

¹³ "Active risk managers" are persons directly involved in risk management activities in Government and the non-government sectors.

	<p>and in process of development/acquisition;</p> <p>Result 6:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CMC in Dushanbe operational; <p>Result 7:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Training needs assessment completed; <p>Result 8:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Climate variability integrated into disaster planning and risk management; • Linkages between DRR and climate risk identified; • Three DRR pilot initiatives implemented (in land degraded areas due to climate change); • Risk reduction and climate mitigation integrated into household assessment formats. <p>Result 9</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Development planning process actively considers DRR; <p>Result 10</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • REACT Advisory group on Gender and DRR established. 	<p>reduction and climate mitigation as input into other programmatic interventions.</p>		

		<p><u>Activity Result:</u> 9. Mainstream disaster risk reduction into humanitarian and development activities</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><u>Actions</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strengthen national DRR capacities in government institutions. • Mainstream DRR into wider development initiatives. • Work with CP to mainstream DRR into area-based development and project activities. • Enhance the integration of disaster risk reduction and early recovery into local level planning through District Development Plans through improved risk assessment and a widened cooperation among government institutions. • Improve risk assessment tools and procedures to consider risk reduction. 	CP, all Ministries/Authorities/Agencies in Government, REACT partners, private sector, REACT	Consultants, workshops, equipment, projects: \$1,356,720
		<p><u>Activity Result:</u> 10. Eight point agenda and gender empowerment integrated into DRM programming, policy and activities</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><u>Actions</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop a broad and accepted understanding of the gender-based differences in disaster and climate risk impacts and management of these impact. • Re-program IMAC database in order to integrate a module on gender-desegregated data. • Create a greater gender balance among active stakeholders involved in risk management (including climate risk). • Establish an advisory group to REACT and GoT on gender-integration onto DRR and risk management activities. 	DRMP, REACT Partners, GoT	Consultants, workshops, equipment: \$114, 264

<p>Output 2</p> <p>Risk assessment, monitoring and warning capacities strengthened at all levels</p> <p>Baseline:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> No standardized risk assessment process; No comprehensive monitoring and warning system; Climate variability not considered in risk management; GIS not used as assessment and management platform. <p>Indicators:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Common risk assessment process agreed; Risk assessment underway; Seismic risk assessment results available; RMWS operational; Climate variability considered in risk management; GIS use for risk assessment and operations management. 	<p><u>2010</u></p> <p>Result 1:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Review of existing assessment procedures completed; Procedures for collecting hazard and socioeconomic data established; CoES internal decision on standardized risk assessment process; 8 trainings conducted; DPTP ToRs accepted; 86 "passports" and 13 disaster risk management packages developed; IMAC funding assured; Regional IMAC offices have stable and effective communications <p>Result 2: --</p> <p>Result 3: --</p> <p>Result 4:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Monitoring and warning group established Location, duration and extent of natural, technological and economic hazards defined 	<p><u>Activity Result:</u></p> <p>1. Common risk assessment process developed</p> <p><u>Actions:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Review existing risk assessment procedures in use in Tajikistan and elsewhere Define scale (detail) assessment results needed Develop hazards maps and event frequency tables at scale required Develop procedure for collecting socioeconomic and other data at scale required Develop method for combining hazard, vulnerability and resilience data (i.e., socioeconomic data) to combined risk assessment result Validate risk assessment process Establish systems to produce, use and disseminate risk assessment information 	<p>CoES, AoLMGM, SAoH, MGD, MoEDT., MoIWR, IoSCS</p>	<p>Salaries, operating costs, consultants, workshops, studies, data collection and processing, software: \$152,640</p>
		<p><u>Activity Result:</u></p> <p>2. Country wide risk assessment conducted</p> <p><u>Actions:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Review agreed risk assessment process Define human and other resources needed to conduct assessment country-wide Develop multi-year plan to conduct assessment, including resource requirements Secure funding for plan Develop a process-feedback and dissemination system to ensure appropriate parties are aware of assessment process and results Conduct assessments 	<p>CoES, AoLMGM, SAoH, MGD, MoEDT., MoIWR, IoSCS</p>	<p>Salaries, operating costs, consultants, workshops, studies, equipment: \$112,200</p>

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Actions to address worsening of each hazard defined • Lead time needed for action defined • Data requirements defined • Analytical procedures developed <p>Result 5</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • GIS advisory group established and requirements defined <p><u>2011</u></p> <p>Result 1</p>	<p><u>Activity Result</u></p> <p>3. Seismic risk assessment data to define priority response and risk reduction interventions available</p> <p><u>Actions</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop prioritized plan to collect seismic risk data country-wide • Secure necessary human and other resources to complete assessment • Develop dissemination strategy and plan for assessment results • Develop strategy for use if seismic data in planning response and risk reduction activities. • Conduct assessment • Disseminate assessment data according to plan 	<p>CoES, AoLMGM, SAoH, MGD, IoSCS.</p>	<p>Salaries, operating costs, consultants, workshops, studies, data collection and processing, software, equipment: \$153,840</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Analysis methods developed <p>Result 2</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Seismic data collection plan developed • Resource requirements established and being funded • Pilot risk assessments underway <p>Result 3</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Data being collected • Dissemination strategy being developed <p>Result 4</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reports being produced and evaluated <p>Result 5</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • GIS pilot in operation with new modules/products being added <p><u>2012</u></p>	<p><u>Activity Result</u></p> <p>4. Develop a risk monitoring and warning system covering all natural, technological and economic hazards</p> <p><u>Actions</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establish a monitoring and warning group to assist in defining needs and providing feedback on procedures and outputs. • Define location, duration and extent of natural, technological and economic hazards • Define actions to address worsening of each hazard which would affect lives or wellbeing • Define lead time needed for action to address worsening of each hazard which would affect lives or wellbeing • Define data needed to provide timely and useful warning and monitoring • Develop analytical procedures for processing data to provide timely and appropriately accurate warnings and monitoring • Develop institutional structure and procedures for data collection, analysis and dissemination • Define audiences for specific warning and 	<p>CoES, AoLMGM, SAoH, MGD, MoEDT., MoIWR, IoSCS</p>	<p>Salaries, operating costs, consultants, workshops, studies, research, study tours, data collection and processing, software, equipment: \$778,260</p>

	<p>Result 1</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Validation process underway <p>Result 2</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Risk assessments underway <p>Result 3</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Assessment underway <p>Result 4</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reports being produced and evaluated <p>Result 5</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> GIS pilot in operation with new modules/products being added 	<p>monitoring outputs.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Define human and other resources needed to implement monitoring and warning system Secure necessary resources and implement system 		
		<p><u>Activity Result</u></p> <p>5. Implement a GIS platform for risk assessment, monitoring and warning</p> <p><u>Actions</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establish an advisory group to ensure GIS provides appropriate products and output (which is expected to change over time as risk assessment, monitoring and warning and response needs and capacities evolve) Assess information management needs in areas of risk assessment, monitoring, warning and response operations Define architecture for management of information using a GIS. Define outputs from GIS which response to needs of users in the areas of risk assessment, monitoring and warning and response Define human and other resources needed to implement a GIS meeting output requirements Implement GIS 	CoES, AoLMGM, SAoH, MGD, MoEDT., MoIWR, IoSCS	Salaries, operating costs, consultants, workshops, studies, research, study tours, equipment: \$135, 840
<p>Output 3 Disaster risk management</p>	<p><u>2010</u> Result 1</p>	<p><u>Activity Result</u></p> <p>1. National Disaster Risk Management Strategy and</p>	CoES, Presidency, all	Salaries, operating costs, consultants, workshops,:

<p>institutional and legal frameworks strengthened</p> <p>Baseline:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> No NDRMS <p>No MDRMS monitoring or funding mechanism</p> <p>Incomplete coverage of key disaster management functions in current legal documents</p> <p>Incomplete formal requirements and mechanisms for disaster risk reduction</p> <p>Risk management (incl. risk reduction) not regularly incorporated into recovery and development</p> <p>"Early" recovery not identified as a stage in disaster management</p> <p>Minimal and ad hoc involvement of the private sector in recovery efforts.</p> <p>Indicators:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> NDRMS approved <p>NDRMS monitoring and funding mechanism established</p> <p>Legal documents relating to disaster risk management updated/expanded/ revised</p> <p>Formal procedures for disaster risk reduction established</p> <p>Formal procedures for funding</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Strategy approved National disaster preparedness plan in development <p>Result 2</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Monitoring structure established Funding requirements established <p>Result 3</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Working group established Comprehensive legal framework established <p>Result 4</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sub-working group established Review of financial risk management mechanisms developed <p>Result 5</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Working group established Linkages between recovery and development defined <p>Result 6</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Working group established <p><u>2011</u></p> <p>Result 1</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Implementation of Plan being monitored <p>Result 2</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Funding plan being implemented <p>Result 3</p>	<p>Action Plan approved</p> <p><u>Actions</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Prepare official version of NDMRS and Action Plan for submission Conduct official GoT review and comment process Submit finalized document to Presidency for approval Publish and disseminate Strategy and Action Plan <p><u>Activity Result</u></p> <p>2. NDRMS monitoring structure and funding mechanisms established</p> <p><u>Actions</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Develop terms of reference for monitoring structure Develop requirements, options and plan for funding Constitute NDRMS monitoring committee Implement funding plan Report regularly on implementation progress <p><u>Activity Result</u></p> <p>3. Revise/Update acts, regulations and laws to reflect NDRMS as needed</p> <p><u>Actions</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establish a working group on disaster risk management related legal issues. Develop comprehensive requirements for legal framework for effective disaster risk management Compare comprehensive framework with current laws, regulations and acts Recommend changes and additions to current legal documents Implement recommendations to legal structure for disaster risk management (as modified), including the drafting of new laws, regulations and act, and the revision to existing legal documents as needed. 	<p>Ministries/Authorities/Agencies in Government,</p>	<p>\$62,960</p>
			<p>CoES, Presidency, all Ministries/Authorities/Agencies in Government, REACT, Private sector</p>	<p>Salaries, operating costs, consultants, workshops: \$113,515</p>
			<p>CoES, Presidency, all Ministries/Authorities/Agencies in Government, REACT, Private sector</p>	<p>Salaries, operating costs, consultants, workshops, studies, research: \$101,520</p>

<p>disaster risk reduction established</p> <p>Formal structure for integrating disaster risk management into recovery and development in use</p> <p>Role of "early" recovery defined in pre and post disaster assistance</p> <p>Formal role of private sector in recovery define</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Review of laws completed <p>Result 4</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Financial management modalities defined <p>Result 5</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Recovery-development integration framework developed <p>Result 6</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Work plan developed <p><u>2012</u></p> <p>Result 1</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Implementation of Plan being monitored <p>Result 2</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Funding plan being implemented <p>Result 3</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Changes to legal documents underway <p>Result 4</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Work plan underway <p>Result 5</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Integration work plan approved <p>Result 6</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Work plan underway and being monitored 	<p><u>Activity Result</u></p> <p>4. Put into use legal requirements and financial mechanisms for disaster risk reduction</p> <p><u>Actions</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establish a sub-working group on implementation of legal and financial risk management under working group on risk management related legal issues Identify requirements for implementing new or revised legal requirements for risk management Define and propose financial mechanism for risk management Develop a work plan for implementing new/revised legal framework and financial risk management mechanisms Implement work plan and provide progress reports on regular basis. Disseminate information on new legal risk management requirements and financial mechanisms 	<p>CoES, working group on disaster risk management related legal issues, incl, MoF public and private sector involvement (to be defined)</p>	<p>Salaries, operating costs, consultants, workshops: \$93,120</p>
		<p><u>Activity Result</u></p> <p>5. Establish a structure to integrate disaster risk management into recovery and development</p> <p><u>Actions</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establish a working group on recover and development Define linkages between recover and development in Tajikistan Define framework for integrating recovery into development Define current legal structure and additional legal acts needed to integrate recovery into development Establish plan for integration over five year period, including benchmarks and human and other resource requirements Implement plan under direction of CoES. 	<p>CoES, Presidency, all Ministries/Authorities/Agencies in Government, REACT, Private sector</p>	<p>Salaries, operating costs, consultants, workshops, studies, research, study tours: \$69,120</p>
		<p><u>Activity Result</u></p> <p>6. Formalize private sector involvement in recovery</p> <p><u>Actions</u></p>	<p>CoES, Private sector</p>	<p>Salaries, operating costs, consultants, workshops, studies: \$49,680</p>

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establish a GoT-Private Sector working group on recovery Define options and opportunities for private sector involvement in recovery Develop a work plan for formalization of private sector into recovery, including legal issues and operational integration into other elements of recovery planning and response Establish a monitoring and reporting framework for the integration process Disseminate information on recovery planning and response to key segments of the private sector 		
<p>Output 4 Disaster response enabled and efficient</p> <p>Baseline:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Basic response system in operation UNERT exists but is not fully stocked Professional capacities limited Response operations do not fully integrate recovery planning High staff turnover limits response effectiveness Procurement procedures do not meet emergency requirements CoES technical rescue capacities not adequate at national or regional levels <p>Indicators:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Expanded response system in operation 	<p><u>2010</u></p> <p>Result 1</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> UNERT requirements reviewed REACT strengthened at National and Regional levels Clusters have action plans Non-traditional donors involved in disaster response efforts <p>Result 2</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> RRTs operational at regional levels After action reviews conducted <p>Result 3</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Disaster response plans developed and used IACP updated <p>Result 4</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Recovery assistance provided as needed <p>Result 5</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Training being provided <p>Result 6</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Disaster-specific 	<p><u>Activity Result</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> UNERT managed effectively for rapid response <p><u>Actions</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Requirements for UNERT reviewed and updated based on actual response requirements and international standards Identify and implement funding mechanisms for UNERT Implement a computer-based warehouse and logistics management system Disseminate and make available in real time the capacities and resources available through UNERT on the web Put in place procedures for rapid replacement or procurement of UNERT-linked resources 	UNRC	Salaries, operating costs, consultants, rental, procurement of commodities, software, equipment: \$22,440
		<p><u>Activity Result</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> REACT Rapid Response Teams managed effectively <p><u>Actions</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Expand RRT to regional REACT level Plan and provide regular training Develop and implement exercise plan Reviewed commitments to RRT and make appropriate changes to RRT membership Provide appropriate equipment and training to RRTs Conduct after action reviews of RRT efforts Take actions to improve RRT operations based on 	REACT	Salaries, operating costs, consultants, workshops, equipment: \$72,240

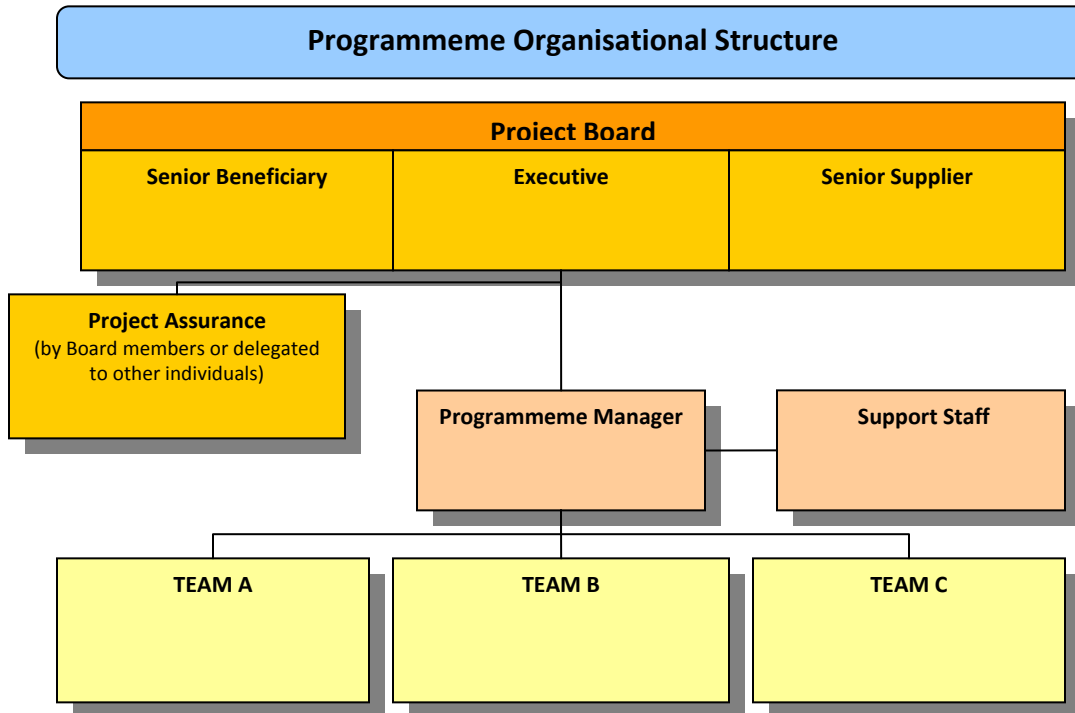
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • UNERT fully stocked • Professional capacities expanded (more people trained in more disaster-related topics) • Response operations fully integrated under REACT and include recovery planning • Impact of staff turn-over minimized through additional training and cross-training. • Timely and effective procurement • Adequate technical rescue capacities at national and regional levels 	<p>procurement procedures established</p> <p>Result 7</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Four rescue teams of Tsentropas equipped with proper USAR equipment; • 135 CoES rescuers possess urban search and rescue skills through series of trainings • Renovated/rehabilitated premises of Training Department of CoES adequate and available to host CoES rescuers during trainings; • Tsentropas premises rehabilitated/renovated to meet specific conditions required to host rescue teams. • Five regional SAR units improved through provision of adequate premises, vehicles and heavy and light search and rescue equipment • Capacity of rescuers at five regional SAR Units increased through urban search and rescue operations training. <p><u>2011</u></p> <p>Result 1</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • UNERT providing timely response • Funding adequate for 	<p>reviews</p> <p><u>Activity Result</u> Relief assistance provided in a timely and appropriate manner</p> <p><u>Actions</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop -re-disaster, hazard-based response plans developed • Follow disaster plans • Conduct assessments in a timely and appropriate manner • Procure and deliver appropriate assistance to appropriate beneficiaries in a timely manner • Provide assistance in a coordinated and efficient manner • Operation of Clusters is done in an effective manner before (disaster planning) and after a disaster • Make funds and resources available when and where need • Conduct after action reviews • Act on after action results <p><u>Activity Result</u> Timely and effective recovery assistance provided</p> <p><u>Actions</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop -re-disaster, hazard-based recovery plans developed • Follow disaster recovery plans • Conduct recovery assessments in a timely and appropriate manner • Procure and deliver appropriate recovery assistance to appropriate beneficiaries in a timely manner • Provide recovery assistance in a coordinated and 	<p></p> <p>REACT</p> <p>UNDP/BCPR, Communities Programme, REACT</p>	<p></p> <p>Salaries, operating costs, consultants, workshops, studies, equipment: \$358,510</p> <p>Salaries, operating costs, consultants, workshops, studies, research, study tours, software, equipment: \$1,206,640</p>
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	<p>expected UNERT operations</p> <p>Result 2</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dushanbe and regional RRTs in operation • RRT improvements made based on after action reports <p>Result 3</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Clusters operating efficiently • Funds and resources available as needed <p>Result 4</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Recovery plans and funding available and in use as needed <p>Result 5</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Training being provided • Exercises conducted based on training plan <p>Result 6</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cash reserve, stand-by and local procurement procedures in operation <p>Result 7</p>	<p>efficient manner</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Operation of Clusters is done in an effective manner before (disaster planning) and after a disaster • Make recovery funds and resources available when and where need • Conduct after action reviews • Act on after action results 		
		<p><u>Activity Result</u></p> <p>Adequate human capacities available to manage relief operations</p> <p><u>Actions</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identify relief and recovery task-based training requirements • Define staffing requirements for standards-based relief and recovery actions • Develop and implement training Programme to meet needs identified • Cross-training of staff implemented to meet requirements identified • Conduct periodic and special (e.g., table top and field exercises) to ensure skills and capacities are current • Issue certificates where specific disaster response and recovery skills have been demonstrated through learning evaluations 	<p>REACT, Communities Programme</p>	<p>Salaries, operating costs, consultants, workshops, research, study tours, equipment: \$883,200</p>

		<p>premises;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identify needs for furnishing the premises of SAR Units and prepare list and specifications of required furniture and accessories; • Undertake procurement process of required furniture and accessories for regional SAR premises in accordance to UNDP rules and regulations; • Undertake procurement process of vehicles for 5 regional CoES SAR Units; • Support conduction of trainings on urban search and rescue operations for regional rescuers by CoES Training Department Trainers; • Handover of procured furniture, accessories and vehicles to regional CoES SAR Units; • Monitor the maintenance and handling of the renovated and constructed premises, furniture, vehicles and SAR equipment during the entire project period. 		
<p>Output 5 Disaster risk management coordinated</p> <p>Baseline:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. DRMP currently provides REACT Secretariat; 2. DRMP currently provides disaster-related information through three products and overlapping mediums. <p>Indicators:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. REACT Secretariat assured by another party; 2. Disaster-related information provided in a coordinated manner across different mediums. 	<p><u>2010</u></p> <p>Result 1</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Transfer plan established; <p>Result 2</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Plan to consolidate information products developed; <p><u>2011</u></p> <p>Result 1</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Training and support provided to new REACT Secretariat; <p>Result 2</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Disaster information produced and provided per user needs; <p><u>2012</u></p> <p>Result 1</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Transfer completed; 	<p><u>Activity Result</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Shift REACT Secretariat activities to other parties, including the CoES and the REACT Steering Committee. <p><u>Actions</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Define immediate and long term requirements for REACT Secretariat; • Develop plan with REACT Steering Committee to shift Secretariat tasks to another party or structure; • Provide training and support for transition. 	<p>REACT, CoES</p>	<p>Salaries, operating costs, consultants, workshops, study tours: \$83,880</p>

	<p>Result 2</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Disaster information modified and provided per user needs based on feedback. 			
		<p><u>Activity Result</u> Consolidate information products into a single information stream which uses a diversity of mediums to target information to the variety of audiences.</p> <p><u>Actions</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Define disaster-related information needs across REACT sectors; Identify overlaps and gaps in current disaster-related information products and mediums; Develop a plan to consolidate current information into more effective packages and mediums Implement the plan; Solicit feedback on proposed and implemented changes to the disaster related information system; Make changes to the system to address issues raised in the feedback. 	REACT, CoES	Salaries, operating costs, consultants, workshops, study tours, equipment: \$120,000

IV. MANAGEMENT ARRANGEMENTS



The previous coordination and steering bodies (Programme Steering and Coordination Committee) will be re-organized to reflect the UNDP model arrangement for DEX Programmes. This will include the establishment of a Programme Steering and Coordination Committee (PSC) for strategic Programme activity management to ensure achievement of results on the primary Programme outcomes. The PSC will be composed of representatives of the relevant government institutions, representatives of the UNDP Country Office, the Programme Manager, as well as representatives of donor organizations funding the Programme. The Chairman of the Committee of Emergency Situations or his representative will be the PSC Chairman.

PSC meetings will be organized by the Programme Manager (PM) to monitor progress and implementation of activities. Strategic management decisions will be taken by the PSC to meet UNDP's Country Programme Action Plan (CPAP) and Annual Work Plan (AWP) outputs and outcomes. PSC meetings will be held based on Programme needs, but not less than once per six months.

Sub-Project Working Groups (SPWG) may be established for the individual projects, comprising of DRMP staff, the responsible UNDP Programme Officer, responsible staff appointed by the Chairman of the Committee of Emergency Situations, donors representatives, and where applicable other relevant stakeholders and partners. The SPWGs will monitor and advise on the results of individual sub-projects, as stated in relevant project documents. SPWG meetings will be held based on project needs.

The PM will report to and be assessed by the assigned focal point in the country office (currently Assistant Resident Representative/Programme).

The PM will have overall oversight and the primary responsibility for ensuring the effective implementation of the Programme and will supervise the Programme staff. The PM will also closely coordinate Programme activities with relevant Government institutions and hold regular consultations with other stakeholders. Together with the UNDP Country Office, the PM will also communicate with donors for Programme development and fund raising purposes.

The DRM Programme Officer will support the Programme Manager for efficient Programme implementation. In particular, timely and accurate reporting to donors, supervisory bodies and to the UNDP country office will be delegated to the Programme Officer.

Programme Assurance, as defined by the UNDP programme manual, is provided by the responsible focal point at the UNDP country office.

Apart from the Programme Manager and DRM Programme Officer, Programme staff will be hired according to needs. Whereas some staff will have administrative responsibilities relating to all sub-projects, other staff members will be working specifically for tasks in particular sub-projects. The financing of the various staff members will vary accordingly.

Technical Advisors and Consultants will be hired based on individual project needs for the support of the PM. The main tasks of Technical Advisors and Consultants will be to provide expert advisory services and technical assistance to the PM and other project experts.

Field Programme Coordinators may be hired to be located in UNDP Area Offices in order to coordinate and supervise the work in the field, when required. This will also facilitate integration of DRMP with UNDP Communities Programme.

Given the length of the Programme, a mid-term evaluation will be commissioned. The evaluation ToR will be approved by the PSC. Results of the evaluation will be used by the PSC to make necessary adjustments in project activities and implementation modalities to ensure that the project outputs and targets are met as efficiently as possible and within the project timeframe.

A suitable exit strategy will be developed during Programme period by the Programme Manager in cooperation with leading experts. The exit strategy will have to be approved by the PSC.

V. MONITORING FRAMEWORK AND EVALUATION

In accordance with the programme policies and procedures outlined in the **UNDP User Guide**, the project will be monitored through the following:

Within the annual cycle

- On a quarterly basis, a quality assessment shall record progress towards the completion of key results, based on quality criteria and methods captured in the Quality Management table below.
- An Issue Log shall be activated in Atlas and updated by the Project Manager to facilitate tracking and resolution of potential problems or requests for change.
- Based on the initial risk analysis submitted (see annex 2), a risk log shall be activated in Atlas and regularly updated by reviewing the external environment that may affect the project implementation.
- Based on the above information recorded in Atlas, a Project Progress Reports (PPR) shall be submitted by the Project Manager to the Project Board through Project Assurance, using the standard report format available in the Executive Snapshot.
- a project Lesson-learned log shall be activated and regularly updated to ensure on-going learning and adaptation within the organization, and to facilitate the preparation of the Lessons-learned Report at the end of the project
- a Monitoring Schedule Plan shall be activated in Atlas and updated to track key management actions/events

Annually

- **Annual Review Report.** An Annual Review Report shall be prepared by the Project Manager and shared with the Project Board and the Outcome Board. As minimum requirement, the Annual Review Report shall consist of the Atlas standard format for the QPR covering the whole year with updated information for each above element of the QPR as well as a summary of results achieved against pre-defined annual targets at the output level.
- **Annual Project Review.** Based on the above report, an annual project review shall be conducted during the fourth quarter of the year or soon after, to assess the performance of the project and appraise the Annual Work Plan (AWP) for the following year. In the last year, this review will be a final assessment. This review is driven by the Project Board and may involve other stakeholders as required. It shall focus on the extent to which progress is being made towards outputs, and that these remain aligned to appropriate outcomes.

In case a project evaluation is required, please indicate the justification and proposed timing for the evaluation. A project evaluation is required only when mandated by partnership protocols such as GEF. However, a project evaluation may be required due to the complexity or innovative aspects of the project.

Mid-term Evaluation

The Disaster Risk Management Programme is a complex, multi-activity broad Programme involving a wide range of activities to reduce the impact of disaster on Tajikistan. As with any Programme of this size and duration, there will be a need to adjust and redirect resources during the course of implementation to ensure attainment of the planned outcomes.

To this end, the Programme will be externally evaluated by the end of 2012 and again at the end of the Programme cycle. The evaluation in 2012 is expected to lead refinements of the current Programme document as well as the definition of Programme outputs for the 2013-2015 period.

An overview of monitoring and evaluation indicators and corresponding budget are provided in **Results and Resources Framework** and **Annex 2**, respectively.

Donor Evaluations

Donors are expected to conduct evaluations of specific funding provided in support of the Programme. Where possible, joint donor evaluations of co-funded activities will be encouraged for reasons of efficiency and applicability of results.

VI. LEGAL CONTEXT

This project document shall be the instrument referred to as such in Article 1 of the SBAA between the Government of (country) and UNDP, signed on (date).

Consistent with the Article III of the Standard Basic Assistance Agreement, the responsibility for the safety and security of the executing agency and its personnel and property, and of UNDP's property in the executing agency's custody, rests with the executing agency.

The executing agency shall:

- a) put in place an appropriate security plan and maintain the security plan, taking into account the security situation in the country where the project is being carried;
- b) assume all risks and liabilities related to the executing agency's security, and the full implementation of the security plan.

UNDP reserves the right to verify whether such a plan is in place, and to suggest modifications to the plan when necessary. Failure to maintain and implement an appropriate security plan as required hereunder shall be deemed a breach of this agreement.

The executing agency agrees to undertake all reasonable efforts to ensure that none of the UNDP funds received pursuant to the Project Document are used to provide support to individuals or entities associated with terrorism and that the recipients of any amounts provided by UNDP hereunder do not appear on the list maintained by the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1267 (1999).

The list can be accessed via <http://www.un.org/Docs/sc/committees/1267/1267ListEng.htm>. This provision must be included in all sub-contracts or sub-agreements entered into under this Project Document.

VII. ANNEXES

Annex 1. Proposed DRMP Components under SPF with BCPR

1. INTRODUCTION

The UNDP Bureau for Crisis Prevention and Recovery (BCPR) and the UNDP Country Office (CO) in the Republic of Tajikistan have entered into a four-year partnership that provides the framework for BCPR programmatic, technical and financial support over the period 2009 – 2012. The objective of the partnership is to further develop national capacities for conflict prevention and recovery. The BCPR Strategic Partnership Framework (SPF) will support the CO in consolidating and enhancing its current programme and the development of a UN wide CPR approach in connection to the usual programmatic documents (national development strategies, UNDAF and UNDP CPD and CPAP). The SPF also promotes inter-agency coordination and cooperation towards a One UN Approach. Capacity development is fully integrated into the SPF and is an underlying approach in each of the activities supported through the SPF.

The UNDP Country Programme Action Plan (CPAP) 2010 – 2015 seeks to *reduce the loss of life, socio-economic setbacks, and environmental damages caused by natural disasters with a global outcome to decreased risk of natural and man-made hazards to rural and urban livelihoods; infrastructure and recovery mechanisms in place.* The CPAP interventions focus on: Poverty Reduction and Achievement of MDGs, Reducing burden of HIV/AIDS, Malaria and Tuberculosis, Good Governance, Crisis Prevention and Recovery, and Environment and Sustainable Development. Outcome 4 of the CPAP is set as *Disaster risk management capacities are enhanced to integrate improved environmental and water management.*

The SPF outlines seven main areas of intervention. Two of these interventions, on (1) Improving community stabilization and capacities for early recovery (SPF Intervention 1), and (2) Strengthening disaster risk reduction and climate risk management (SPF Intervention 3) are the focus of SPF support to UNDP's Disaster Risk Management Program (DRMP). With SPF support, DRMP will work in collaboration with a number of actors in Tajikistan, and particularly the UNDP's Communities Program (CP) on the development and implementation of early recovery capacities and operations.

The focus of these efforts will be the response to the Compound Crisis as well as related natural hazard events in the country. Disaster risk reduction will be incorporated into the development of early recovery capacities and project activities.

2. PROPOSED ACTIVITIES

DRMP will undertake a range of activities with SPF support, as summarized below. In general, DRMP will focus on the promotion, policy development, planning, contextualizing and system development for early recovery and climate risk management, with actual field-level implementation of recovery projects accomplished by other parties (e.g., Communities Programme, REACT Partners, etc.).

2.1 Develop Local Capacities to Effectively Engage in Early Recovery Coordination, Planning and Implementation - (ProDoc Output 1, Activity Result 3, BCPR funding requested: USD 100,044)

Activities under this area of intervention will contribute to addressing the underlying causes and mitigating the negative effects of recurring natural disasters affecting the population in Tajikistan. It will

do this by strengthening the capacity of the Government, UNDP and coordination structures (such as REACT) to effectively engage in early recovery planning and implementation in order to fill the current gap between humanitarian response and long-term recovery and development, and to break the cycle of recurrent crises and response. More specific interventions will include the following:

- Raise awareness of early recovery opportunities and options in Tajikistan;
- Enhance recovery capacity development of stakeholders, including awareness raising, advocacy and improvement of ER coordination and partnership of REACT and within the GoT;
- Develop standard recovery plans, procedures and activities (including funding) which can be implemented immediately after a disaster;
- Develop assessment tools, procedures and capacities for early recovery within the GoT and REACT;
- Support local capacity building to accomplish early recovery;
- Support community driven recovery through local participatory assessments and planning;
- Support REACT members in pre-disaster planning for recovery and implementation of recovery efforts;
- Support the Country Office and UNDP Tajikistan projects in the implementation of the roll-out of the ER Policy;
- Support the formulation and implementation of longer-term recovery programmes and projects building on the early recovery policy roll-out;
- Facilitate access by partners in Tajikistan to surge capacities available through BCPR or other parties;
- Provided technical support in the planning and development of early recovery projects (by CP or other parties);
- Supporting lesson learned/evaluations of recovery interventions;

2.2 Strengthening Disaster Risk Reduction and Climate Risk Management - (ProDoc Output 1, Activity Result 8 & 9, BCPR funding requested: USD 1,599,980)

This area of intervention will include activities that will reduce the impact of natural disasters on vulnerable communities by strengthening national capacity to prevent, coordinate and respond to natural disasters. Activities in this area of intervention will build upon the successes achieved under the ongoing Disaster Risk Management Programme and will continue to strengthen the capacity of the Committee of Emergency Situations based on the findings of a capacity assessment at the national level, while building regional mechanisms for DRM and mainstreaming DRM into state policy at the national and sub-national level. To link directly to the interventions planned under the ProDoc, the planned actions are subdivided to correspond to Results 8 (Climate variability incorporated into risk management) 9 (Mainstream disaster risk reduction into humanitarian and development activities) under Objective 1. Note that each of the follows sets of actions should be seen as occurring within a larger set of actions set out in the ProDoc.

2.2.1 Climate variability incorporated into risk management
(BCPR funding request: USD 425,200)

- Climate variability research needs defined;
- Parameters of climate variability incorporated into risk assessment procedures;
- Impact of climate variability defined through risk assessments of specific hazards;
- Disaster planning and risk management programmes adjusted to consider climate variability;
- DRR and climate risk awareness linked;

- DRR activities underway on land degraded due to climate change;
- Household assessments considering risk reduction and climate mitigation conducted and included in assistance planning and implementation.

2.2.2 Mainstream disaster risk reduction into humanitarian and development activities (BCPR funding requested: USD 1,174,800)

- Strengthen national DRR capacities in government institutions.
- Mainstream DRR into wider development initiatives.
- Work with CP to mainstream DRR into area-based development and project activities.
- Enhance the integration of disaster risk reduction and early recovery into local level planning through District Development Plans through improved risk assessment and a widened cooperation among government institutions.
- Improve risk assessment tools and procedures to consider risk reduction.

2.3 Cross-Cutting Issue – Gender

(ProDoc Output 1, Activity Result 10, BCPR funding requested: USD 100,120)

The eight point plan on gender will be integrated into program activities. Specific attention will be paid to:

- Developing an understanding of the gender-based differences in disaster and climate risk impacts and management of these impact;
- Creating a greater gender balance among active stakeholders involved in risk management (including climate risk), and;
- Developing advisory group to REACT and GoT on gender-integration onto DRR and risk management activities.

3. DRMP-Communities Programme LINKAGES

The tasks involved in the implementation of specific SPF-supported projects will be divided between DRMP and UNDP's Communities Program (CP). CP is a multi-year initiative to build on work begun by UNDP in 1996. The program supports the Tajikistan's Poverty Reduction Strategy and the UNDAF outcomes, focusing on economic initiatives, water and local governance at the community level. The program has five area offices in Sughd, Khatlon, and the Rasht and Zarafshan Valleys. Each party will have separate and direct responsibilities in implementing BCPR/SPF-funded activities. However, both parties will collaborate and coordinate closely to ensure an effective use of resources and improved early recovery impacts.

3. BCPR Funding Request Summary

The following table summarizes the year-to-year and activity-based funding requested from BCPR.

BCPR Funding Requested					
Year	USD				
	Output 1	Output 2		Output 3	TOTAL
		Climate Change	DRR		
2010	35,400	50,780	265,200	29,400	380,780
2011	38,604	198,000	486,000	46,000	768,604
2012	26,040	176,400	423,600	24,720	650,760
<i>Total</i>	<i>100,044</i>		<i>1,599,980</i>	<i>100,120</i>	
Grand Total				1,800,144	

Log-Frame (SPF BCPR) – DRMP part

Intended Outcome <i>Decreased risk of natural and man-made hazards to rural and urban livelihoods; infrastructure and recovery mechanisms in place</i>				
INTENDED OUTPUTS	OUTPUT TARGETS FOR 2010-2012	INDICATIVE ACTIVITIES	RESPONSIBLE PARTIES	INPUTS
<p>Output 1 Develop Local Capacities to Effectively Engage in Early Recovery Coordination, Planning and Implementation</p> <p>Baseline: Early recovery process ineffective and not coordinated between GoT and REACT.</p> <p>Indicators:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Existence of formal structure for early recovery in REACT and GoT. Availability and use of recovery tools and procedures, Development of recovery assessments, plans and activities by REACT and GoT. Community-driven recovery planning in operation Pre-disaster recovery planning occurring. Timely and appropriate support to recovery efforts provided. 	<p><u>2010</u> Results</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Workshop on recovery model for Tajikistan held Roles and responsibilities for ER defined Pilot project on standardized recovery plans, procedures and activities completed External support to recovery efforts available as needed (e.g., BCPR surge capacities) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Raise awareness of early recovery opportunities and options in Tajikistan; Enhance recovery capacity development of stakeholders, including awareness raising, advocacy and improvement of ER coordination and partnership of REACT and within the GoT; Develop standard recovery plans, procedures and activities (including funding) which can be implemented immediately after a disaster; Develop assessment tools, procedures and capacities for early recovery within the GoT and REACT; Support local capacity building to accomplish early recovery; Support community driven recovery through local participatory assessments and planning; Support REACT members in pre-disaster planning for recovery and implementation of recovery efforts; 	DMRP, REACT Partners, CoES	Consultants, workshops, equipment: \$35,400
	<p><u>2011</u> Results</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Assessment tools, procedures and capacities for early recovery developed and in use Standard recovery plans, procedure and activities defined and in use. 		DMRP, REACT Partners, CoES	Consultants, workshops, equipment: \$38,604
	<p><u>2012</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Modalities for formulation and implementation of longer-term recovery programmes and projects building on the early recovery policy roll out established; 		DMRP, REACT Partners, CoES	Consultants, workshops, equipment: \$26,040

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Community-driven recovery planning process developed and in use. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support the Country Office and UNDP Tajikistan projects in the implementation of the roll-out of the ER Policy; • Support the formulation and implementation of • longer-term recovery programmes and projects building on the early recovery policy roll-out; • Facilitate access by partners in Tajikistan to surge capacities available through BCPR or other parties; • Provided technical support in the planning and development of early recovery projects by CP or other parties; <p>Supporting lesson learned/evaluations of recovery interventions;</p>		
<p align="center">Output 2</p> <p>Disaster Risk Reduction and Climate Risk Management Strengthened</p> <p>Baseline: Awareness of disaster risk and climate change risks emerging</p> <p>Indicators: <u>Climate Change</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Risk management plans address climate variability; • Household risk and climate 	<p><u>2010</u> Results <u>Climate change</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Climate variability research needs defined; <p><u>Disaster risk reduction</u> DRR mainstreamed into area-based development and project activities</p>	<p><u>Climate Change</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Define climate variability research needs; • Incorporate parameters of climate variability into risk assessment procedures; • Incorporate climate variability into hazard-specific risk assessments; • Adjust disaster planning and risk management programmes to consider climate variability; • Link DRR and climate risk awareness; • Use DRR activities to address 	<p>DMRP, MinEcon, CoES, CP</p>	<p>Consultants, workshops, equipment, field project support: \$315,980</p>
	<p><u>2011</u> Results <u>Climate change</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Parameters of climate variability 		<p>DMRP, CoES, CP, GoT</p>	<p>Consultants, workshops, equipment, field project support:</p>

<p>mitigation assessments included in development assistance.</p> <p><u>Disaster Risk Reduction</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Disaster risk reduction integrated into development process; Risk assessment tools and procedures considered in risk reduction efforts. 	<p>incorporated into risk assessment procedures;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Impact of climate variability defined through risk assessments of specific hazards (see ProDoc Output 2, Result 1) <p><u>Disaster risk reduction</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> DRR integrated into District Development Plans in no more than 5 pilot districts¹⁴; 	<p>climate change linked degraded land;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conduct household risk reduction assessments and climate mitigation assessments included in assistance planning and implementation. <p><u>Disaster Risk Reduction</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Strengthen national DRR capacities in government institutions. Mainstream DRR into wider development initiatives. Work with CP to mainstream DRR into area-based development and project activities. Enhance the integration of disaster risk reduction and early recovery into local level planning through District Development Plans through improved risk assessment and a widened cooperation among government institutions. Improve risk assessment tools and procedures to consider risk reduction. 		\$684,000
	<p><u>2012 Results</u></p> <p><u>Climate change</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Disaster planning and risk management programmes consider climate variability; DRR and climate risk awareness linked; DRR activities underway on land degraded due to climate change; Household assessments considering risk reduction and climate mitigation conducted and included in assistance planning and implementation. <p><u>Disaster risk reduction</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Development planning process actively considers DRR 		DMRP, GoT, CoES, REACT Patners	Consultants, workshops, equipment, field project support: \$600,000

¹⁴ Districts to be selected in cooperation with CP based on risk assessments, Linked to Output 2, Results 1 and 2.

<p>Output 3 8 point agenda and gender empowerment integrated as cross-cutting area</p> <p>Baseline: Gender weakly integrated into early recovery and climate risk management</p> <p>Indicators: 1. Increased awareness of gendered nature of disaster and climate risk 2. Gender balance among active risk management stakeholders involved in risk management at national level 3. Gender-Risk Advisory Group in operation</p>	<p><u>2010</u> Result Public awareness campaign on gender differences in risk management.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Develop a broad and accepted understanding of the gender-based differences in disaster and climate risk impacts and management of these impact. 	<p>DMRP, REACT Partners, GoT</p>	<p>Consultants, workshops, equipment: \$29,400</p>
	<p><u>2011</u> Result</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Gender balance achieved amongst active risk managers¹⁵. IMAC database incorporates gender disaggregated data. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Create a greater gender balance among active stakeholders involved in risk management (including climate risk). Integrate a gender disaggregation module into IMAC database 	<p>DMRP, CoES, REACT Partners, GoT</p>	<p>Consultants, workshops, equipment: \$46,000</p>
	<p><u>2012</u> Result Advisory group on gender and DRR established.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establish an advisory group to REACT and GoT on gender-integration onto DRR and risk management activities. 	<p>DMRP, REACT Partners, GoT</p>	<p>Consultants, workshops, equipment: \$24,720</p>

¹⁵ "Active risk managers" are persons directly involved in risk management activities in Government and the non-government sectors.

Annex 2. Programme Budget (2010-2015)

Output Item	Total Expected Budget							Existing		To be mobilized in					
	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	Total	2010	2011	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
1. Output – Enhanced operational disaster risk management capacity at all levels															
1.1 Integrated disaster planning and management system established	165,593	42,300	21,300		-	-	229,193	165,593	-	-	42,300	21,300	-	-	-
1.2 Access and availability of disaster risk management information expanded	207,583	42,300	21,300		-	-	271,183	207,583	-	-	42,300	21,300	-	-	-
1.3 "Early" recovery incorporated into post-disaster recovery and in pre-disaster planning	2,463,400	183,904	171,340		-	-	2,818,644	2,428,000	-	35,400	183,904	171,340	-	-	-
1.4 National disaster risk reduction platform established	-	100,442	-		-	-	100,442	-	-	-	100,442	-	-	-	-
1.5 CoES coordination capacities strengthened	-	28,300	8,200		-	-	36,500	-	-	-	28,300	8,200	-	-	-
1.6 Crisis Management Centres (CMCs) at the national and Oblast levels established	-	118,700	39,600		-	-	158,300	-	-	-	118,700	39,600	-	-	-
1.7 Needed training on disaster risk management for all sectors (public, private, civil) provided	191,207	-	49,000		-	-	240,207	191,207	-	-	-	49,000	-	-	-
1.8 Climate variability incorporated into risk management	50,780	198,000	176,400		-	-	425,180	-	-	50,780	198,000	176,400	-	-	-
1.9 Mainstream disaster risk reduction into humanitarian and development activities	265,200	486,000	423,600				1,174,800	-		265,200	486,000	423,600			
1.10 Eight point agenda and gender empowerment integrated into DRM programming, policy and activities	29,400	46,000	24,720				100,120	-		29,400	46,000	24,720			
<i>Admin costs (20%)</i>	-	<i>249,189</i>	<i>187,092</i>	-	-	-	<i>436,281</i>	-		-	<i>249,189</i>	<i>187,092</i>	-		
Subtotal:	3,373,163	1,495,136	1,122,552	-	-	-	5,990,851	2,992,383	-	380,780	1,495,136	1,122,552	-	-	-
2. Output – Risk assessment, monitoring and warning capacities strengthened at all levels															
2.1 Common risk assessment process developed	-	56,600	70,600		-	-	127,200	-	-	-	56,600	70,600	-	-	-
2.2 Country wide risk assessment conducted	-	-	93,500		-	-	93,500	-	-	-	-	93,500	-	-	-
2.3 Seismic risk assessment data to define priority response and risk reduction interventions available	-	97,200	31,000		-	-	128,200	-	-	-	97,200	31,000	-	-	-

2.4 Develop a risk monitoring and warning system covering all natural, technological and economic hazards	336,540	214,500	153,600	-	-	-	704,640	336,540	-	-	214,500	153,600	-	-	-
2.5 Implement a GIS platform for risk assessment, monitoring and warning	-	61,200	52,000	-	-	-	113,200	-	-	-	61,200	52,000	-	-	-
<i>Admin costs (20%)</i>	-	85,900	80,140	-	-	-	166,040	-	-	-	85,900	80,140	-	-	-
Subtotal:	336,540	515,400	480,840	-	-	-	1,332,780	336,540	-	-	515,400	480,840	-	-	-
3. Output – Disaster risk management institutional and legal frameworks strengthened															
3.1 National Disaster Risk Management Strategy and Action Plan approved	50,000	9,600	1,200	-	-	-	60,800	50,000	-	-	9,600	1,200	-	-	-
3.2 NDRMS monitoring structure and funding mechanisms established	-	85,896	8,700	-	-	-	94,596	-	-	-	85,896	8,700	-	-	-
3.3 Revise/Update acts, regulations and laws to reflect NDRMS as needed	-	62,300	22,300	-	-	-	84,600	-	-	-	62,300	22,300	-	-	-
3.4 Put into use legal requirements and financial mechanisms for disaster risk reduction	-	38,800	38,800	-	-	-	77,600	-	-	-	38,800	38,800	-	-	-
3.5 Establish a structure to integrate disaster risk management into recovery and development	-	38,800	18,800	-	-	-	57,600	-	-	-	38,800	18,800	-	-	-
3.6 Formalize private sector involvement in recovery	-	20,700	20,700	-	-	-	41,400	-	-	-	20,700	20,700	-	-	-
<i>Admin costs (20%)</i>	-	51,219	22,100	-	-	-	73,319	-	-	-	51,219	22,100	-	-	-
Subtotal:	50,000	307,315	132,600	-	-	-	489,915	50,000	-	-	307,315	132,600	-	-	-
4. Output – Disaster response enabled and efficient															
4.1 UNERT managed effectively for rapid response	-	14,100	4,600	-	-	-	18,700	-	-	-	14,100	4,600	-	-	-
4.2 REACT Rapid Response Teams managed effectively	-	15,600	44,600	-	-	-	60,200	-	-	-	15,600	44,600	-	-	-
4.3 Relief assistance provided in a timely and appropriate manner	334,270	15,600	4,600	-	-	-	354,470	334,270	-	-	15,600	4,600	-	-	-
4.4 Timely and effective recovery assistance provided	88,000	466,100	466,100	-	-	-	1,020,200	88,000	-	-	466,100	466,100	-	-	-
4.5 Adequate human capacities available to manage relief operations	-	368,000	368,000	-	-	-	736,000	-	-	-	368,000	368,000	-	-	-
4.6 Adequate capacities to rapidly procure emergency staff and resources to meet immediate humanitarian needs	-	4,700	1,200	-	-	-	5,900	-	-	-	4,700	1,200	-	-	-

4.7. Urban Search and Rescue in Tajikistan technically adequate	213,200	15,600	4,600	-	-	-	233,400	213,200	-	-	15,600	4,600	-	-	-
<i>Admin costs (20%)</i>	-	179,940	178,740	-	-	-	358,680	-	-	-	179,940	178,740	-	-	-
Subtotal:	635,470	1,079,640	1,072,440	-	-	-	2,787,550	635,470	-	-	1,079,640	1,072,440	-	-	-
5. Output – Disaster risk management coordinated															
5.1 Shift REACT Secretariat activities to other parties, including the CoES and the REACT Steering Committee	-	69,900	-	-	-	-	69,900	-	-	-	69,900	-	-	-	-
5.2 2. Consolidate information products into a single information stream which uses a diversity of mediums to target information to the variety of audiences	-	53,500	46,500	-	-	-	100,000	-	-	-	53,500	46,500	-	-	-
<i>Admin costs (20%)</i>	-	24,680	9,300	-	-	-	33,980	-	-	-	24,680	9,300	-	-	-
Subtotal:	-	148,080	55,800	-	-	-	203,880	-	-	-	148,080	55,800	-	-	-
Totals:	4,395,173	3,545,571	2,864,232	-	-	-	10,804,976	4,014,393	-	380,780	3,545,571	2,864,232	-	-	-

Current and planned projects

<u>Donor</u>	<u>Existing, USD</u>	<u>Expected, USD</u>
TRAC support to DRMP projects in 2010	475,254	-
TRAC support to DRMP projects in 2011-2015	-	303,960
ER Roll Out	2,213,000	-
BCPR SPF	-	1,800,144
EW project	268,876	996,240
SDC Phase III, 2009 - 2011	521,430	176,200
SRSA, 2008-2010	182,000	20,200
DIPECHO VI, 2010-2011	-	414,638
Emergency projects	88,000	1,841,000
SDC (SAR project)	265,833	-
Admin costs (20%)	-	1,238,200
Totals (incl.budget for 2011)	4,014,393	6,790,583
GRAND TOTAL	4,014,393	10,804,976

Annex 3. Risk Analysis

#	Description	Date Identified	Type	Impact & Probability	Countermeasures/ Mngt. response	Owner	Submitted/updated by	Last Update	Status
1	Donor fatigue	1/2010	Financial	Global financial crisis and recurrent demand for relief and recovery assistance in Tajikistan may reduce donor interest in funding Programme. <i>Some level of fatigue likely to develop</i>	Use multi-year funding to buffer against year-to-year changes in donor fund availability. Consider trust fund or matching funds from GoT to leverage donor funding, to demonstrate GoT commitment to share costs and value added of donor funding.	Khusrav Sharifov, DRMP	None	1/2010	Emerging issue.
2	Major disaster	1/2010	Operational	A major disaster will divert resources from rest of Programme and slow implementation. <i>Very likely.</i>	Pre-disaster and response plans to incorporate continuation of other operations (e.g., limit allocation of DRMP staff to disaster operations & hire more staff as needed); incorporate risk management into major disaster relief and recovery programme.	Khusrav Sharifov, DRMP	None	1/2010	Not actualized
3	Ownership/GoT	1/2010	Strategic	GoT not willing to take ownership of NDMRS given other demands on staff and budgets; not willing to take on more active role in REACT. <i>Low likelihood.</i>	Initiate active advocacy w/senior level of GoT on value of disaster risk management, NDRMS and DRMP efforts. Highlight value of these efforts through targeted and general information dissemination.	Khusrav Sharifov, DRMP	None	1/2010	Not actualized
4	Ownership/REACT	1/2010	Strategic	REACT partners unwilling to work together, and/or	Demonstrate value of strong collaboration between REACT	Khusrav Sharifov,	None	1/2010	Not actualized

				more closely with the GoT on disaster risk management. <i>Moderate likelihood.</i>	and GoT; Identify and address legal and procedural issues which impact collaboration.	DRMP			
5	Armed conflict	1/2010	Political and Operational	Armed conflict in or affecting Tajikistan will change focus of donor, NGO, IO and GoT efforts to greater concern about conflict limitation and impact mediation. This will shift attention away from overall risk management efforts. <i>Low likelihood.</i>	Anticipate increase in conflict-related issues and fire-wall them from disaster risk management efforts (procedurally or geographically); consider separate REACT-like structure and mechanisms for dealing with conflict-related humanitarian needs.	Khusrav Sharifov, DRMP	None	1/2010	Not actualized

Annex 4. Terms of References (Key Programme Staff):

- A. DRM Programme Manager/Early Recovery Coordinator**
- B. Emergency Officer**
- C. Project Analyst (REACT Focal Point)**
- D. National Consultant**
- E. Project Analyst (Risk Monitoring and Early Warning System)**
- F. Training Coordinator**
- G. Information Management Specialist**

A. DRM Programme Manager/Early Recovery Coordinator

DUTIES & RESPONSIBILITIES

The Programme Manager of the UNDP Disaster Risk Management Programme (DRMP) is responsible for the overall management of the DRMP and coordination of the UNDP's activities in the area of disaster risk reduction, including those in the field. S/he is responsible for accountably enabling the Disaster Risk Management Programme to achieve the outputs and results identified in UNDP Country Programme Document, DRM Programme Document as well as specific project documents signed with the Government of Tajikistan.

The Programme Manager will perform his/her duties under the overall direction of the UNDP Country Director and UNDP Deputy Resident Representative and direct supervision of the UNDP Assistant Resident Representative/Programme (with the support from Programme Analyst responsible for the thematic areas covered by DRMP). Specifically, the Programme Manager will perform the following duties:

Managerial Functions

- Overall financial and operational accountability of the Disaster Risk Management Programme; financial management, including transparent use of funds and accurate financial reporting;
- Promote and maintain a suitable environment for teamwork within the DRMP team, the Programme Steering Committee (PSC) members, and with the UNDP CO team;
- Direct supervision of all DRMP staff in Dushanbe and guidance of the Field Programme Coordinators located in UNDP Area Offices or within the premises of the Committee of Emergency Situations;
- Programme and Operations management of the DRMP, which should be undertaken in close coordination with ARRs (Programme and Operations) and DRR;
- Prepare annual workplan, including strategic and/or innovative initiatives to be undertaken/explored, and set delivery and co-financing targets;
- Set annual performance parameters and learning objectives for the DRMP team, assess their performance and provide feedback.

Programme Development, Management and Monitoring

- Coordinate all activities of UNDP related to early recovery and response to the crises. Develop the list of activities related to early recovery and response;
- Keep abreast of the national disaster risk management challenges and priorities as well as the socio-economic conditions and trends as they relate to the DRM field, and assess their impact on DRMP's work and Programme;
- Contribute to the formulation of the project documents for Disaster Risk Management Programme and its reviews;
- Develop a portfolio of project ideas and concepts within the DRM framework, and closely monitor the Programme implementation progress and results;
- Conduct periodic Programme monitoring field visits and provide technical and operational support and guidance to the personnel working in the field, as required;
- Manage the annual TRAC allocations and ensure most effective use of TRAC resources;
- Ensure timely and accurate submission of reports in line with UNDP corporate requirements and donor requirements;

- Ensure the quality of outputs and results with optimal monitoring mechanisms; establish effective monitoring, information and reporting systems;
- Report periodically to PSC on Programme implementation status.

Strategic Planning, Resource Mobilization and Liaison with Stakeholders

- Develop the Programme's strategic direction with an associated plan for the consideration of the PSC;
- Participate in the development of strategies, methodologies and identification of new approaches for improving Programme delivery;
- Develop and oversee the implementation of the CO early recovery and crisis response strategy;
- Coordinate Programme activities with relevant donors and stakeholders at the national level under the overall supervision of the UNDP Senior Management and in close collaboration with the Programme Unit, to contribute to achievement of overall country Programme objectives;
- Be proactive and work closely with the Programme Unit in advising response to opportunities for resource mobilization and fundraising, including conceptualization and drafting of proposals;
- In coordination with the country office, develop and implement the strategy on the transfer of the Programme to the national implementation;
- Ensure political support of government actors for the principles and key objectives, planned outputs and results of the DRMP;
- Ensure full support and convince the donors in the principles and key objectives, planned outputs and results of the DRMP
- Ensure that proper secretariat services are provided by UNDP DRMP to REACT, with the aim of handing over this function to CoES following appropriate capacity building initiatives
- Build and maintain an effective relationship with key partners and stakeholders, and keep REACT, CoES, UNDP CO informed as appropriate.
- Responsible for optimal visibility of UNDP in the field of disaster risk management and response (in coordination with UNDP External Relations Analyst), develop communication materials and strategies to support advocacy and awareness-raising;
- Support UNDP CO in communications with relevant bureaus at Headquarters levels (UNDP BCPR, OCHA, ISDR etc);
- Ensure close working relationship with ISDR Outreach Office in Central Asia;
- Under overall guidance of RC and Country Office, provide necessary support in the preparation of the appeals and coordination of the activities related to the emergencies, in close cooperation with the Regional OCHA Office in Almaty;
- Implement other tasks as required by the supervisor.

Knowledge Management

- Document lessons learned and best practices in DRM Programme/project development and implementation;
- Access global best practices, share them with other local and international stakeholders and ensure their incorporation into the DRMP portfolio and project design process;
- Provide any other necessary support in coaching, guidance for the DRMP staff that will boost their capacity to deliver results.

B. Emergency Officer

DUTIES & RESPONSIBILITIES

Under the direct supervision of the Programme Manager, the Emergency Officer will:

- Assist International Consultant in review and elaboration of existing disaster damage and needs assessment forms and methodology (assessment guidelines);
- Assist International Consultant in elaboration of clear relief distribution modalities (Relief Distribution Guidelines) linked to RRT's Operational Framework;
- In collaboration with International Consultant conduct trainings on application of elaborated assessment and relief distribution guidelines for all involved parties, including RRT members, regional REACT groups and CoES staff members;
- Provide organizational support for simulation exercise on Inter-Agency Contingency Plan for Tajikistan and assist International Consultant in facilitation of the exercise;
- Assist International Consultant in annual update of Inter-Agency Contingency Plan for Tajikistan;

- Support and assist Humanitarian Affairs Officer in activities related to coordination of humanitarian affairs in the country;
- Directly support the development process of flash floods forecasting models, through facilitation of Hydromet Working Group activities;
- Ensure proper management and operations of UNERT;
- Coordinate and assist REACT Rapid Response Team in disaster assessment and monitoring missions to disaster affected sites;
- Liaise and ensure coordination with CoES, other governmental stakeholders and REACT partners on emergency response issues;
- Prepare news, operational reports and disaster updates on response operations between partners via email and other networks;
- In collaboration with CoES Dushanbe, ensure coordination of national and international assistance by REACT partners in Tajikistan;
- Maintain registration of disaster response assistance;
- Assist in development and implementation of UNDP DRMP emergency projects and ensure timely development of project progress reports during implementation period and upon the completion;
- Assist in implementation of activities related to capacity building of Search and Rescue Departments of CoES;
- Perform other related duties as requested by supervisor.

C. Project Analyst (REACT Focal Point)

DUTIES & RESPONSIBILITIES

Under the direct supervision of the Programme Manager, the Project Analyst (REACT Focal Point) will:

- Facilitate regular meetings and occasional workshops of REACT on disaster response and mitigation activities to promote increased coordination, standardization and sharing in all areas of disaster management, and follow up on meeting conclusions;
- Share news effectively between partners via email and the www.untj.org website. Ensure that the website is user friendly and is constantly updated;
- In close cooperation with REACT partners and project consultants, contribute to development of National Disaster Risk Management Strategy and National Disaster Preparedness and Response Plan;
- Assist Programme Manager in developing disaster response proposals;
- Support UNDP DRMP Emergency Officer with his tasks;
- In coordination with sectoral/cluster groups, REACT partners and CoES facilitate the process of updating the Inter-Agency Contingency Plan for Tajikistan;
- Conduct necessary meetings with Sectoral/Cluster Group Heads to follow up on tasks and objectives of sectors/cluster;
- Assist in coordination of national and international disaster response efforts with CoES (liaise with CoES, RCST, WFP and other partners in the field to compile and disseminate situation report on emergencies, coordinate assessment missions and prepare various overviews related to response operations);
- Maintain an up-to-date REACT partners contact details;
- Conduct regular communications check with partners and their field offices across the country;
- Maintain regular contacts with all disaster management partners to facilitate informal and formal information sharing;
- Support the regional REACT groups, through regional REACT Focal Points in Garm, Zerafshan Valley, Khujand, Kulyab zone and Kurgan Tube;
- Ensure that necessary databases with disaster information are developed and kept up-to-date;
- Ensure constant information flow between the five sectoral/cluster groups, regional REACT activities and larger REACT forum in Dushanbe;
- Perform other related duties as requested by supervisor.

D. National Consultant

DUTIES & RESPONSIBILITIES

Under the direct supervision of the Programme Manager, the National Consultant will:

- Develop effective early warning system in close consultation with relevant governmental structures, REACT partners and donors;
- Develop a matrix for early warning indicators for continuous monitoring and data collection system;
- Establish Early Warning Centers within the government structures, if applicable;
- Ensure publication and dissemination of the final EWI analytical report on monthly (weekly and biweekly depending on situation) basis to all REACT members, donors and all related state officials;
- Assist with research and contribute to the preparation of reports, documents and communications, e.g. draft sections of talking points, background papers, briefings, presentations;
- Support Humanitarian Affairs Officer in interactions with external partners, including governmental entities, UN agencies, donors and NGO community;
- Participate in working groups, meetings, conferences with other agencies and partners on disaster risk management, assessment and vulnerability-related matters as necessary;
- Develop and maintain reference/resource information on specific topics or related issues;
- Respond to various inquires and information request internally and externally;
- Maintain awareness of current humanitarian affairs and related issues;
- Harmonize and improve comparability among humanitarian needs assessment and analysis initiatives, in order to better analyze who is most vulnerable and why in emergency settings;
- Perform other related duties as requested by supervisor.

E. Project Analyst (Risk Monitoring and Early Warning System)

DUTIES & RESPONSIBILITIES

Under the direct supervision of the Programme Manager, the Project Analyst will:

- Develop effective early warning system in close consultation with relevant governmental structures, REACT partners and donors;
- Develop a matrix for early warning indicators for continuous monitoring and data collection system;
- Establish Early Warning Centers within the government structures, if applicable;
- Ensure publication and dissemination of the final EWI analytical report on monthly (weekly and biweekly depending on situation) basis to all REACT members, donors and all related state officials;
- Assist with research and contribute to the preparation of reports, documents and communications, e.g. draft sections of talking points, background papers, briefings, presentations;
- Support Humanitarian Affairs Officer in interactions with external partners, including governmental entities, UN agencies, donors and NGO community;
- Participate in working groups, meetings, conferences with other agencies and partners on disaster risk management, assessment and vulnerability-related matters as necessary;
- Develop and maintain reference/resource information on specific topics or related issues;
- Respond to various inquires and information request internally and externally;
- Maintain awareness of current humanitarian affairs and related issues;
- Harmonize and improve comparability among humanitarian needs assessment and analysis initiatives, in order to better analyze who is most vulnerable and why in emergency settings;
- Perform other duties as requested by supervisor.

F. Training Coordinator

DUTIES & RESPONSIBILITIES

Under the direct supervision of the Programme Manager, the Training Coordinator will:

- Facilitate and follow up on the adaptation and preparation of training modules, manuals and Programmes with the Curricula Revision Working Group (CRWG) from the Committee of Emergency Situations (CoES);
- Prepare regular and necessary meetings of the CRWG to ensure progress with the development of the training modules and manuals (prepares agenda, fixes joint work plans, prepares reports, follows up on deadlines);
- Coordinate and supervise the Russian / Tajik translations, technical reviews, final editing and production of the training curriculum and manuals;
- Facilitate liaison with other departments in the Committee and ensure their comments on technical aspects of the manuals that require their expertise and inputs;

- Liaise with relevant national and international organizations including UN organizations and NGOs such as FOCUS, CAMP, CARE, and other;
- Coordinate and monitor planned training workshops at national and local levels and ensure the timely implementation as per the work plan; ensure workshop management, logistics and communication; ;
- Supervise activities conducted by implementing partner;
- Develop informational materials and update briefing package;
- Develop photo and film archives for CoES Training Centers;
- Perform other related duties as requested by supervisor.

G. Information Management Specialist

DUTIES & RESPONSIBILITIES

Under the direct supervision of the Programme Manager, the Information Management Specialist will:

- Together with IMAC specialists, support liaison with relevant REACT partners working in this field, to promote information exchange;
- Strengthen the link between IMAC in Dushanbe and regional CoES offices;
- Support integration of other departments within CoES (Operations Department, Department on Population of Population and Territories from Disasters) into IMAC Information Management System;
- Ensure handover of disaster and damage data entry interface from IMAC to other relevant departments with CoES;
- Support IMAC in the development of the Risk Assessment Methodology and in conducting of risk assessment in four pilot districts in Rasht, Kulyab and Zeravshan oblasts;
- Facilitate inclusion of the DRR section into local development planning (four District Development Plans), including development of safety passports for pilot districts;
- Facilitate the development of nine thematic and hazards maps of 1:200 000 resolution scale;
- Guide development of the information packages on disaster risk management for decision-makers and relevant stakeholders, as required;
- Lead in development of the fundraising strategy for the Information Management and Analytical Centre (IMAC) of the CoES;
- Support IMAC in strengthening its working relationship with other national institutions (GlavGeology, Institute of Seismology, Land Management Agency, etc) to ensure information exchange and healthy cooperation;
- Organize specialised trainings for IMAC and CoES staff in Dushanbe and regions, based on training needs identified jointly with IMAC and CoES Management;
- Support IMAC in developing proposals for provision of services (hazard and risk assessment, GIS services, etc), based on the revised and approved ToR;
- Support IMAC staff in maintaining and updating the DRM database with information received from the regional CoES offices, other ministries and international organisations working in the field of disaster risk management, along with other information available within CoES;
- Further strengthen GIS capacities of IMAC Specialists, in order to produce hazard, risk and vulnerability maps, to be used for further reporting and DRR advocacy;
- Support IMAC in conducting GIS Coordination meetings in Dushanbe;
- Support CoES and IMAC with further developing CoES website www.khf.tj and ensure that this website becomes the DRM information portal in the country, especially at times of disasters;
- Support preparation of presentations, background materials, working papers and tables for workshops, meetings and conferences;
- Translate documents from Russian and Tajik into English and vice versa;
- Perform other related duties as requested by supervisor.

Annex 5. List of Acronyms and Abbreviations

AMFOT	Agency of Micro-finance organizations of Tajikistan
AoCA	Agency on Construction and Architecture
AoLMGM	Agency on Land Management, Geodesy and Mapping
AoS	Academy of Sciences
BCPR	Bureau for Crisis Prevention and Recovery (UNDP)
CoEP	Committee of Environmental Protection
CoES	Committee of Emergency Situations
CoRTV	Committee of Radio and Television
CoYST	Committee on Youth, Sport and Tourism
CPAP	Country Programme Action Plan (UNDP)
CPD	Country Programme Document (UNDP)
CRWG	Curricular Revision Working Group
CSTIoCSD	Civil Servants Training Institute of Civil Servants Department
DRM	Disaster Risk Management
DRMP	Disaster Risk Management Programme
Got	Government
IMAC	Information Management and Analytical Center (CoES)
IoSCS	Institute of Seismic Construction and Seismology
MGD	Main Geology Department
MoA	Ministry of Agriculture
MoC	Ministry of Culture
MoE	Ministry of Education
MoEDT	Ministry of Economic Development and Trade
MoEI	Ministry of Energy and Industry
MoF	Ministry of Finance
MoH	Ministry of Health
MoJ	Ministry of Justice
MoI	Ministry of Interior
MoIWR	Ministry of Irrigation and Water Resources
MUoSSIM	Main Unit on State Supervision on Safe Operation in Industry and Mines
MoTC	Ministry of Transport and Communications
MTSSD	Mining Technical State Supervision Department
NDRMS	National Disaster Risk Management Strategy
NGO	Non-governmental organization
ProDoc	Programme Document
REACT	Rapid Emergency Assessment and Coordination Team
RCST	Red Crescent Society of Tajikistan
RMWS	Risk Monitoring and Warning System
SAoH	State Agency on Hydrometeorology
SCoES	State Commission on Emergency Situations
SCoISPM	State Committee on Investment and State Property Management
SoP	Standard Operating Procedures
UNDAC	United Nations Disaster Assessment and Coordination Team
UNDAF	United Nations Development Assistance Framework
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UN ERT	UN Emergency Reserve for Tajikistan
UNICEF	United Nations Children Fund
UNISDR	United Nations International Strategy for Disaster Reduction
WB	World Bank
WFP	World Food Programme