

Tajikistan

2004



MID-YEAR REVIEW

Consolidated Appeals Process (CAP)



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The CAP is much more than an appeal for money. It is an inclusive and coordinated programme cycle of:

- strategic planning leading to a Common Humanitarian Action Plan (CHAP);
- resource mobilisation;
- coordinated programme implementation;
- joint monitoring and evaluation;
- revision, if necessary; and
- reporting on results.

The CHAP is a strategic plan for humanitarian response in a given country or region and includes the following elements:

- a) a common analysis of the context in which humanitarian action takes place;
- b) an assessment of needs;
- c) best, worst, and most likely scenarios;
- d) stakeholder analysis, i.e. who does what and where;
- e) a clear statement of longer-term objectives and goals;
- f) prioritised response plans; and
- g) a framework for monitoring the strategy and revising it if necessary.

The CHAP is the foundation for developing a Consolidated Appeal (CA) or, when crises break or natural disasters occur, a Flash Appeal. The CHAP can also serve as a reference for organisations deciding not to appeal for funds through a common framework. Under the leadership of the Humanitarian Coordinator, the CHAP is developed at field level by the Inter-Agency Standing Committee (IASC) Country Team. This team mirrors the IASC structure at headquarters and includes UN agencies, and standing invitees, i.e. the International Organization for Migration, the Red Cross Movement, and NGOs that belong to ICVA, Interaction, or SCHR. Non-IASC members, such as national NGOs, can be included, and other key stakeholders in humanitarian action, in particular host governments and donors, should be consulted.

The Humanitarian Coordinator is responsible for the annual preparation of the consolidated appeal *document*. The document is launched globally each November to enhance advocacy and resource mobilisation. An update, known as the *Mid-Year Review*, is presented to donors in June of each year.

Donors provide resources to appealing agencies directly in response to project proposals. The **Financial Tracking Service (FTS)**, managed by the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA), is a database of donor contributions and can be found on www.reliefweb.int/fts

In sum, the **CAP is about how the aid community collaborates to provide civilians in need the best protection and assistance available, on time.**

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1. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The situation in Tajikistan has shown further signs of improvement, with many new national and international development initiatives starting up across the country. The gradual shift away from humanitarian assistance and towards more development-orientated programming has continued over the first half of the CAP cycle for 2004.

Whilst there is significant good news, it should be noted that many of the key humanitarian challenges remain, largely due to chronic root causes, often associated with the extreme poverty prevailing across much of the country. Indeed many key indicators continued to decline in the priority areas of **access to food, access to water and land resources, social services and community-level capacity building**.

A large household survey, financed by Department for International Development (DFID) and the World Bank (WB), reports some reduction in poverty overall; however, there are concerns that the very poorest have not yet benefited. Tajik Gross Domestic Product (GDP) growth reached 10.2% in 2003; much of this growth came from outside the traditional areas of aluminium and cotton production. However, concerns are still being raised at the slow pace of structural reform and high inflation.

At the start of the year the Tajik Parliament approved big budget increases for education and health. The overall state budget was increased by 44% for 2004, to US\$ 315 million. Encouragingly, spending on health is set to rise by 72% and on education by 60%.

As a result of a follow-up meeting of the Consultative Group of donors to Tajikistan held in London in February, the United Nations (UN) worked together with the national Aid Coordination Unit (ACU) in the office of the President to complete a report on 'Simplified donor tracking for Tajikistan 2003-2004'. Thirty donor organisations provided information on commitments, obligations and disbursements totalling more than US\$ 560 million. Accordingly, high-level donor coordination meetings have since been established in country.

Global acute malnutrition has decreased sharply from previous years — 4.7% compared to 17.4% in 2001. However, 36% of children under-five suffer from chronic malnutrition / stunted growth. This is closely associated with the fact that 50% of children under-five and women of child bearing age suffer from iodine deficiency disorders (IDD), and 40% from iron deficiency and anaemia; thus an alarming number of children and women remain at risk. A 15-agency study, led by Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs) Action Against Hunger (AAH) and Mercy Corps International (MCI), found that high levels of diarrhoeal disease were closely associated with the quantity of water available in households. Key causal factors in malnutrition were found to be poor feeding practices, illness, and household food insecurity.

With parliamentary elections scheduled for February 2005, the United Nations Department of Political Affairs fielded an electoral assessment mission in April, which followed an earlier request from the Tajik Government for assistance.

Donor support for this transitional appeal has so far been limited. Many donor organisations are switching between funding instruments, away from traditional humanitarian sources. Indeed, this process has already been underway for several years, and is presenting a great challenge in 2004. Longer-term strategic goals will not be reached without continued and complementary action to address remaining humanitarian needs.

2. CHANGES IN THE CONTEXT AND HUMANITARIAN CONSEQUENCES

Needs, and strategies to address them; remain as stated in the original Common Humanitarian Action Plan (CHAP). In addition, the UN has completed the 'Moving Mountains: A United Nations framework for development in Tajikistan'¹.

A Government reshuffle in January led to the removal or transfer of over 30 senior Tajik Government officials in the biggest high-level shake-up for many years. As a result, the Deputy Prime Minister for Social Affairs, Head of the Presidential Aid Coordination Unit, Director of the Presidential Drug Control Agency, State Advisor on Social Development and Public Relations and numerous District Heads in the North and South of the country were reappointed.

The Presidential Drug Control Agency, together with the Border Group of the Federal Border Service of the Russian Federation in the Republic of Tajikistan and other state institutions reported a 42% increase in drug seizures last year over 2002. More than nine tons of drugs were intercepted and destroyed, of which nearly two thirds was heroin.

The United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) supported the Government to conduct a new registration exercise of all refugees, asylum seekers and stateless persons in the country, 90% of who live in Dushanbe. More than 2,500 mostly Afghan individuals were registered. The process that started in late February will ensure that appropriate protection and assistance can be provided, and durable solutions including resettlement, voluntary repatriation and local integration be found. Concern remains about the security authorities' approach to refuse to facilitate access to detained persons of concern to UNHCR, and of the judiciary for its handling of refugee appeals and court decisions, which appear to be arbitrary and not based on legal and objective criteria. Consequently, refugees find themselves without any status, and at risk of deportation back to Afghanistan.

Over 1,000 patients were hospitalised in Dushanbe in October with suspected Typhoid; many more were treated in their homes. Heavy rains caused contamination of a major city drinking water source, with further rains hampering control efforts. The outbreak demonstrated again the vulnerability of the ageing urban drinking water system in Tajikistan.

The incidence of diseases transmitted from animals to humans (called zoonoses) appears to be rising in Tajikistan. Brucellosis, anthrax, tuberculosis, rabies and echinococcosis are public health concerns of the Government, while the prevalence of Brucellosis-infected villages (69%) and infected households (16%) indicate high levels of risk throughout the provinces even in areas with lower prevalence.

One of the most natural disaster prone countries in the world, Tajikistan saw over 9,000 homes damaged or destroyed in 2003. Government statistics show more than 120 incidents of flooding, avalanches and mud/ landslides over the course of the last year. Fourteen small to mid-scale earthquakes were also registered.

Bombs in the Uzbek capital Tashkent, and other population centres around the country, led to temporary border closures with Tajikistan and significant restrictions on movement for aid agencies. Transitory travel through Uzbek territory is necessary between many areas of Tajikistan that are cut off by the winter snows for five months of the year.

The United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) Human Development Report has presented Tajikistan as one of 31 'top priority' countries that are unlikely to meet the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), the only country in the Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS). Costing models are being developed to help policy planners in the education; health and water sectors to more accurately assess MDG priorities and optimise resource allocations. This concept has gained the support of the Millennium Project of the UN Secretary General, headed by Professor Jeffery Sachs, who will be visiting Tajikistan in June.

¹ Also known as the United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) – see www.untj.org

At the National Forum on Child Protection in May, supported by the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), the Government officially committed to work on the policy of social welfare reform aiming at de-institutionalisation of the 11,000 children living in institutions. As a result, the National Commission on Child Protection has expanded its scheme to establish social work functions into districts in the south of Tajikistan and to develop family support functions at community level as an alternative care to institutionalisation.

In April the Ministry of Health (MoH) hosted a conference on health reforms, bringing together a broad array of international partners, as well as health professionals from neighbouring Central Asian countries. The conference provided the first real opportunity for the diverse group of international development partners to work together with MoH counterparts in identifying reform priorities for the medium and longer-term.

An NGO study found that only 3.5% of those eligible in five districts in southern Tajikistan have so far obtained private access to land (and the freedom to grow what they want on it) under the national land reform process. The Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) is encouraging active participation from international NGOs in the land reform process through the establishment of a Land Reform Monitoring Working Group. The working group includes representatives from the main national agricultural institutions (Ministry of Agriculture [MoA], State Land Committee, Union of Dehkan Farms, local NGOs) and over ten international organisations.

3. REVIEW OF THE COMMON HUMANITARIAN ACTION PLAN

3.1 SUMMARY

The strategy laid out in the Common Humanitarian Action Plan (CHAP) remains valid in the context of the current transition away from the reliance on relief assistance, and the move towards more sustainable development activities.

This and previous CAPs have provided a strong basis for the preparation of the new 'Moving Mountains: A United Nations framework for development in Tajikistan', which was signed with the Government in March 2004. The framework is a longer-term strategy for the work of the United Nations in Tajikistan, addressing many root causes of poverty, whilst ensuring continuation of key humanitarian action.

The 'Moving Mountains: United Nations framework for development in Tajikistan' is a strategic document, with goals in four key areas of work:

<i>Reversing Declines</i>	1.	Increased access to and completion of basic education, especially for girls.
	2.	Strengthened capacity to prevent and reduce infectious diseases, especially HIV/AIDS, malaria and tuberculosis.
	3.	Improved health & nutrition status of women and children.
<i>Overcoming Mountains</i>	4.	Natural resources sustainably managed, and fewer persons killed or affected by disasters.
<i>Transforming Livelihoods</i>	5.	Increased agricultural productivity, food security, and economic opportunities, especially for women and vulnerable groups.
	6.	Better access to clean drinking water.
<i>Redistributing Responsibilities</i>	7.	Increased responsiveness & accountability of decision-making structures strengthen the rule of law and human rights.
	8.	Strengthened regional stability & partnerships.

3.2 IMPACT OF FUNDING LEVELS ON CHAP IMPLEMENTATION

Without improved access to loans or sustainable irrigation water for vulnerable farmers across the country, the agricultural base of Tajikistan's economy remains extremely vulnerable. Diseases will continue to be detected slowly or not at all, while there is a potential for a rise in the incidence of zoonotic and waterborne diseases given the low levels of access to vaccinations and clean drinking water.

In education, enrolment rates can be expected to drop further in un-assisted schools, potentially creating a large pool of unskilled and uneducated youth with few job opportunities. The lack of funds to support rural areas meant that 200 schools in the Rasht Valley were forced to close over the 2003-2004 winter months, due to a lack of coal and stoves. This situation will affect greater numbers of schools in the coming winter if further funding is not made available.

Limited funding in the food sector means that all areas of programming have been affected, including feeding of the most vulnerable groups and Food-for-Work (FFW) initiatives, aimed at rehabilitation of damaged infrastructure, along with preventative measures in health and disaster risk mitigation.

The recent bombings in Uzbekistan and changeable access situation across the country as a result of border issues and natural disasters highlighted the role of the UN Security Office, which remains under funded.

3.3 SCENARIOS

The three main planning scenarios, developed early on in the CAP 2004, remain essentially valid.

a) Lack of progress in economic reform does not allow improvement in humanitarian context

Whilst indications of overall economic growth during the previous year have been welcomed, there are widely held concerns that current growth patterns are not positively impacting on living standards for the most vulnerable. Additionally the International Monetary Fund (IMF) has raised concern at the slow pace of structural reform, in particular land reform and high inflation.

b) Regional issues affect Tajikistan

The changeable and often restrictive border regime with Uzbekistan continued to have an impact on living standards in Tajikistan. Late 2003 saw massive price increases for basic commodities, including for wheat flour and fuel, due to border and trade issues. The recent terror attacks in the Uzbek cities of Tashkent and Bokhara also led to the border being closed temporarily.

c) Natural disasters overwhelm local capacity

A number of small to mid-scale natural disasters – floods, mudslides, avalanches and earthquakes - affected largely mountainous areas of Tajikistan during the first half of the CAP 2004 cycle. International assistance played a vital role in supporting affected families in the immediate aftermath of these disasters, as well as in longer-term reconstruction efforts.² Contingency planning and mitigation efforts continued in preparation for other larger potential disasters.

3.4 STRATEGIC GOALS

As described above, the UN in Tajikistan has prepared a new development assistance framework, which has been signed together with key government interlocutors, following an intensive preparatory process.

The strategic goals of this CAP remain fully valid for the transition period in Tajikistan, with significant progress being made in a number of key areas, including: malnutrition, access to land and coordination in the sphere of community level development.

The Tajikistan CAP 2004 strategic goals are:

- a) Improved access to basic social services such as safe drinking water, primary health care, sanitation and education with a particular focus on the reduction of infant mortality rates and the prevention of acute and chronic malnutrition;
- b) Sustainable improvement of food security through agricultural policy reform, irrigation and water management, training, and also specific agricultural activities like crop rotation and livestock production;
- c) Social rehabilitation and capacity building at community levels, thereby helping to create job opportunities and legitimate incomes. For this it will be necessary to ensure that emergency aid programmes tie into a longer-term vision through, among other things, the insertion of a substantial capacity building component into programmes to increase their sustainability.

3.5 RESPONSE PLANS

Food Security

As a result of sharp food price increases, the World Food Programme (WFP) decided to undertake two cycles of Vulnerable Group Feeding (VGF) in Khatlon and Sughd regions before the harvest period in 2004, since these regions remain most food insecure.

In targeting tuberculosis patients, results have shown that where Directly Observed Treatment Short-Course (DOTS) is complemented by WFP food assistance; cure rates are 25% higher in comparison to those areas where patients do not receive food aid. Due to the national nutritional survey findings, FFW projects relating to safe drinking water in areas with high malnutrition will be prioritised.

² See the Disaster Management section of the www.untj.org website for further details.

Brucellosis was found to affect animals in 70% of villages surveyed in central and southern Tajikistan. The Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) started a mass vaccination campaign in cooperation with the State Veterinary Department in March 2004. During the campaign, 300,000 sheep and goats were vaccinated together with broad awareness campaigns for communities in eight districts of central and eastern Tajikistan to control the disease.

To support the Government in developing a sound food security strategy for the country, FAO have started to support the Poverty Reduction Monitoring Department in the Ministry of Agriculture (MoA) to conduct surveys and analyse relevant food security data and coordinate agricultural activities in the country.

FAO coordinates a permanent Working Group on Land Reform in Tajikistan including representatives of the main national institutions, national and international NGOs, and bilateral and multilateral organisations. This forum aims to develop a common strategy and harmonised approach to monitor the restructuring of state farms. The Working Group serves as a forum for the exchange of experience and provides recommendations to institutional stakeholders. A number of international NGOs have joined the initiative and monitoring activities have started all over the country.

Taking into consideration the difficulties faced by women, the overall FAO programme in Tajikistan is focused on gender activities. Twenty women's groups have been selected to receive a comprehensive assistance package comprising two components: i) support to income generating activities for poor rural women; and ii) establish advocacy campaigns on land right claims and farm restructuring.

Canada has been the major supporter of FAO component of the 2004 CAP.

Water and Sanitation

A wide range of international organisations are involved in rural water supply projects, however, a concerted effort is needed to have a significant impact. The recent Action Against Hunger National Nutrition and Water and Sanitation Study found that hygiene promotion remains a key challenge at all levels, and household sanitation, as a community issue, needs further attention, in particular for training needs in hygiene practice.

Schools have required more direct investment to improve water and sanitation infrastructure, which has been forthcoming with CAP support to UNICEF, though in relatively limited amounts.

Significant funding in the water and sanitation sector has gone to projects both in and outside the CAP, notably EUR 2 million has been delivered to European Commission on Humanitarian Office (ECHO) partner agencies, to benefit 260,000 people. Over 125,000 households will receive education and information on health and sanitation issues. The Asian Development Bank (ADB) and Islamic Development Bank (IDB) have both signed large credit agreements with the Government in the water sector.

Health and Nutrition

The World Health Organization (WHO) and UNICEF are leading preparations for a multi-agency mass measles immunisation campaign in September, to reach 2.8 million individuals. To date, the health projects have received no funding, thus leaving a crucial gap in funding requirements.

A preliminary analysis of the latest World Bank living standards survey indicates that the Tajik health system is largely supported by private expenditures, which constitute around two thirds of all health spending. Drug and basic medical equipment supply remains a huge issue; ADB and ECHO are supporting a new partnership between the Ministry of Health and PSF to establish a central pharmaceutical procurement centre, which would ultimately replace the ECHO supported drug distribution system in 2007.

The Government has increasingly been supporting calls to shift the focus away from secondary care, and to channel more resources to the rural, primary level. Progress has been made in reducing the number of hospital beds in districts where reforms are being piloted.

Rates of acute malnutrition were found to have fallen nationally, however, rates of chronic malnutrition remain high at 36%. Strong links between access to water, feeding practice and malnutrition were

identified. A new national nutrition plan of action, relating to micronutrient deficiencies in children has been developed, based on results from a UNICEF-MoH National Nutritional Survey.

Results from a new MoH-UNICEF infant mortality study found alarmingly high rates of Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) (51/1,000 in urban and 108/1,000 in rural areas) and identified low birth weight, infectious diseases and malnutrition as the major causes of infant mortality.

The number of home deliveries attended by trained health workers is still very low. The MoH supported by the international community continues to prioritise work in this area, and as such, a new Maternal and Child Health (MCH) coordination group was established. Encouragingly, Tajikistan has started implementation of the internationally accepted live birth definition in two pilot regions, covering almost half of the country.

Donors including the United States (US), Switzerland, Global Fund for Acquired Immuno-deficiency Syndrome (AIDS), Tuberculosis and Malaria (GFATM) and the ADB channelled significant assistance in the health and nutrition sector outside of the CAP.

Human Immuno-deficiency Virus / Acquired Immuno-deficiency Syndrome (HIV/AIDS)

Official statistics report 210-recorded cases of HIV infection as of May 2004, compared to 119 in December 2003. Tajikistan's low prevalence rate should not create a false sense of security. Largely due to the joint activities of UN agencies, authorities have started to pay increased attention to the problem. To its credit, the Government reports a more realistic estimate of around 2,800 cases as of the end of 2003. A number of risk factors remain, and the infection rate could climb rapidly. The Republican HIV/AIDS centre suggests that there could be as many as 2,400 new cases of infection in 2004 alone.

Engagement with the Government has been constructive, with the President himself now raising the subject during a number of high-level meetings. The international community has been able to capitalise on this momentum, with the expansion of a number of activities, notably as part of the eight-agency joint UN project. Support from the GFATM enabled the Government to continue the expansion of diagnostic centres to new areas of the country. A total of 13 Trust Point testing centres are now active.

A joint World Bank / DFID team is also examining possibilities for regional cooperation in HIV/AIDS.

Education

The Tajik education system is suffering from a decline in quality and access, due to financial constraints and out-dated, inefficient service delivery. Dropout and non-attendance rates are increasing at an alarming rate.

To reverse the declining trend, education reform has clearly become one of the key priorities of the government, and is well endorsed by the international community. The MDGs and Education for All (EFA) initiatives are incorporated in to the Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (PRSP) and National Concept of Education.

A long-term developmental commitment is made outside of the CAP, notably from ADB, Deutsche Gesellschaft für Technische Zusammenarbeit (GTZ), Inter-American Development Bank (IDB), United States Agency for International Development (USAID) and World Bank. UN agencies, UNICEF and the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) in particular, are closely coordinating contributions to the education sector with these agencies, whilst fulfilling an advisory role with the Government. One key area of coordination is through initiatives to improve access to textbooks and learning materials through a rental scheme, which is about to be expanded beyond the pilot stage. A regular sector donor meeting is scheduled in May.

Nevertheless, the education sector is suffering from a lack of funding to meet short-term needs. Humanitarian objectives to sustain children's school attendance remain unfulfilled, due to high demands and the lack of funding, particularly relating to the provision of proper learning conditions, including heating and furniture, along with community-based actions to ensure children's school attendance, especially girls.

WFP school feeding continued in 1,707 schools across the country, reaching more than 360,000 children. Attendance rates in supported schools increased by 4.9% for boys and 3.9% for girls over the last year.

Protection of Vulnerable Groups

Voluntary repatriation of Afghan refugees is on going, however, it should be noted that the number of repatriated refugees in 2003 (143) was lower than in 2002 (813). This decrease is mainly attributed to continuing or, even, increasing security threats and human rights violations in Afghanistan. In 2003, UNHCR Tajikistan broadened the spectrum of resettlement countries by submitting the first four cases to the United States of America (USA), two of which have already been accepted.

The positive developments in Kyrgyzstan where the authorities grant citizenship to Tajik refugees had a direct impact on the return process. About 3,606 Tajik refugees of Kyrgyz ethnicity are seeking naturalisation in Kyrgyzstan. During the first three months of 2004 only 38 Tajiks returned from Turkmenistan.

Consultations on amending the current law on refugees to bring it in line with the 1951 Refugee Convention and other international instruments are in process. Simultaneously, UNHCR is being consulted on two Government Resolutions of 2000, both of which cause practical problems for refugees and asylum-seekers. Following UNHCR comments, the Ministry of Labour presented draft amendments on the above-mentioned Resolutions to the Government.

The National Commission on Child Protection (NCCP) has shown commitment in social welfare reform by establishing social work functions at a sub-national level with the support of UNICEF, which aim to provide support to families at social risk at the community level, preventing institutionalisation of children. In this scheme, NCCP has reached an agreement with Stockholm University to develop a cadre of trained social workers in Tajikistan. An expert group from the NCCP committed to upgrading the quality of psychosocial care and services for children facing violence or exploitation.

A Government run, pilot 'drop-in' centre, supported by Save the Children – United Kingdom (SC-UK) and UNICEF was established in April, to prevent the re-offending of children that have come into conflict with the law.

Capacity Building for Good Governance

The President has assigned the Prosecutor General as a focal point on anti-corruption issues. The Focal Point has taken the lead in coordinating other Government departments and law enforcement bodies in submitting a self-assessment report to Organisation of Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD), completed in January, in time for the first review meeting in Paris. The UN Resident Coordinator initiated an Ambassador-level meeting with the Focal Point to discuss results to date within the framework of the OECD Anti-corruption Action Plan, and planned international assistance. A second meeting is planned among donor ambassadors and several high government officials.

The UN Tajikistan Office for Peace-Building (UNTOP) continued to chair a regular Human Rights thematic coordination meeting, bringing together all interested actors from the international community.

A new project has been initiated by UNDP, which targets journalists with trainings on representing corruption in the media and investigative journalism.

Mine Action

Tajikistan destroyed its last stocks of anti-personnel mines on 31 March, fulfilling its obligation under the Ottawa Convention one day before the 1 April deadline. A National Mine Action Centre has been set up and the Army Engineering Battalion is being trained and equipped by the Swiss Foundation for Mine Action to begin clearing mines later in 2004.

Tajikistan hosted a mine action conference in April with representation from Afghanistan, China, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan. Queen Noor of Jordan also visited the conference.

In April, the Government approved a five-year Strategic Plan for Mine Action, which sets out strategic goals and linkages to national development plans. It will include an expansion of survey and clearance capacity and the introduction of a limited explosive-detecting dog capacity in 2004-2005. A major constraint on successful mine action along border areas with Uzbekistan remains the lack of a political agreement between the two countries. Russia has begun to hand over minefield records that will permit the clearance of economically important sites along the border with Afghanistan.

Disaster Management

The continued UN (Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs [OCHA], United Nations Development Programme [UNDP] and International Strategy for Disaster Reduction [ISDR]) presence inside the Ministry of Emergency Situations (MoES) has been able to support a number of joint initiatives between the international community and Government. These include joint assessments of at-risk areas, planning for new mitigation projects through the effective sharing of information amongst departments and agencies, and joint response to floods that affected the south of Tajikistan in April. MoES have taken increasing initiatives with the REACT³ group of agencies, including outlining a strategy on improving effective cooperation between all disaster management actors. The UN has been working with MoES representatives to update a database on the activities and capacities of REACT partners, which is being used to support contingency planning efforts. A new, regional REACT forum was established in the Rasht Valley.

A number of agencies are intending to support national preparations for the World Disasters Summit, to be held in Kobe, Japan in January 2005. The preparation process will involve a number of inter-disciplinary workshops, which will seek to re-establish many lines of inter-ministerial cooperation on disaster management. This follows the current trend of increasing support for more 'prevention' orientated programming in partnership with Government.

DIP ECHO announced new funding for projects in disaster management, Swiss Development Corporation (SDC) and Japan also unveiled plans to further support projects in this domain.

Coordination

The www.untj.org website was launched by the joint OCHA and RC 'UN Coordination Unit' in December 2003. During the first five months on line it has received over 26,000 hits and wide acclaim from the extended international community and local development partners. The website is home to a number of innovative information management systems, including a reports library and several interactive databases.

Regular one-page updates and 'postcards' on the humanitarian and development context have been prepared and circulated to a targeted email readership in excess of 3,500 people.

Agreement was reached amongst members of the UN Country Team (UNCT) on key indicators to monitor progress in the context of priorities established in the Moving Mountains Framework. Indicators used in the Governments PRSP are currently under review, with support from the international community.

As agreed during the follow-up meeting of the consultative group of donors, held in London in March, the UN Coordination Unit completed a first draft of a 'Simplified Donor Tracking' report. Receiving inputs from 30 major donors, recording US\$ 560,000,000 of committed, obligated or disbursed aid to Tajikistan in the period 2003 – 2004. Capacity building with the national Aid Coordination Unit (ACU) has continued in this regard, along with support for the production of a 'Development Partner Profiles' directory, prepared by the ACU.

4. PROJECTS

Whilst many projects in the Tajikistan CAP for 2004 have not received funding, it has not been considered appropriate to modify project budgets, given the medium-term strategies that are being supported within this transitional appeal. Funding gaps in all sectors remain, and the projects included in the CAP are all in line with the selection criteria described in the original appeal.

³ UN led Rapid Emergency Assessment and Coordination Team

5. CONCLUSION

The humanitarian priorities for this appeal remain as originally indicated. Despite funding challenges, the work of the many international organisations active across the relief-development spectrum in Tajikistan will continue to be coordinated through the established sectoral coordination mechanisms. As indicated elsewhere in this document, the overall situation in the country is expected to continue to gradually improve, though challenges in a number of areas will remain.

The United Nations and extended international community in Tajikistan believe that given the nature of the current needs, and their chronic root causes, a new type of initiative is required for strategic priority setting, information sharing and appealing for the coming year. This is an initiative to build a holistic information platform as a basis both for donor coordination and resource mobilisation, as proposed at the recent donor meeting in London. This new approach to overcoming the gap following the phase-out of OCHA and the CAP has met with strong interest from the IASC, OCHA and Development Group Office (DGO), as well as the government and other partners.

ANNEX I.
TABLE I. SUMMARY OF REQUIREMENTS AND CONTRIBUTIONS
BY APPEALING ORGANISATION AND BY SECTOR

Consolidated Appeal for Tajikistan 2004 Summary of Requirements and Contributions By Appealing Organisation as of 25 May 2004

Compiled by OCHA on the basis of information provided by the respective appealing organisation.

Appealing Organisation	Original Requirements	Revised Requirements	Contributions	Pledges	Carryover	Total Resources Available	Unmet Requirements	% Covered
FAO	2,103,500	2,103,500	1,053,475	-	-	1,053,475	1,050,025	50.1%
FSD / OSCE	1,282,211	1,282,211	-	-	-	-	1,282,211	- %
IOM	760,614	760,614	-	-	-	-	760,614	- %
OCHA	214,248	214,248	-	-	-	-	214,248	- %
OHCHR	61,359	61,359	-	-	-	-	61,359	- %
OXFAM GB	336,976	336,976	362,047	-	-	362,047	(25,071)	100.0%
PSF - CI	2,025,545	2,025,545	-	-	-	-	2,025,545	- %
RCST	15,080	15,080	-	-	-	-	15,080	- %
UNDP	9,346,001	9,346,001	-	-	-	-	9,346,001	- %
UNDP/UNSECOORD	405,000	405,000	-	-	-	-	405,000	- %
UNFPA	196,000	196,000	-	-	-	-	196,000	- %
UNHCR	1,434,764	1,434,764	692,073	-	-	692,073	742,691	48.2%
UNICEF	5,345,000	5,345,000	-	-	-	-	5,345,000	- %
UNIFEM	230,000	230,000	-	-	-	-	230,000	- %
UNTOP	162,000	162,000	-	-	-	-	162,000	- %
WFP	28,487,738	14,600,000	1,472,431	-	-	1,472,431	13,127,569	10.1%
WHO	1,263,420	1,263,420	-	-	-	-	1,263,420	- %
Grand Total	53,669,456	39,781,718	3,580,026		0	3,580,026	36,201,692	9.0%

**Consolidated Appeal for
Tajikistan 2004**

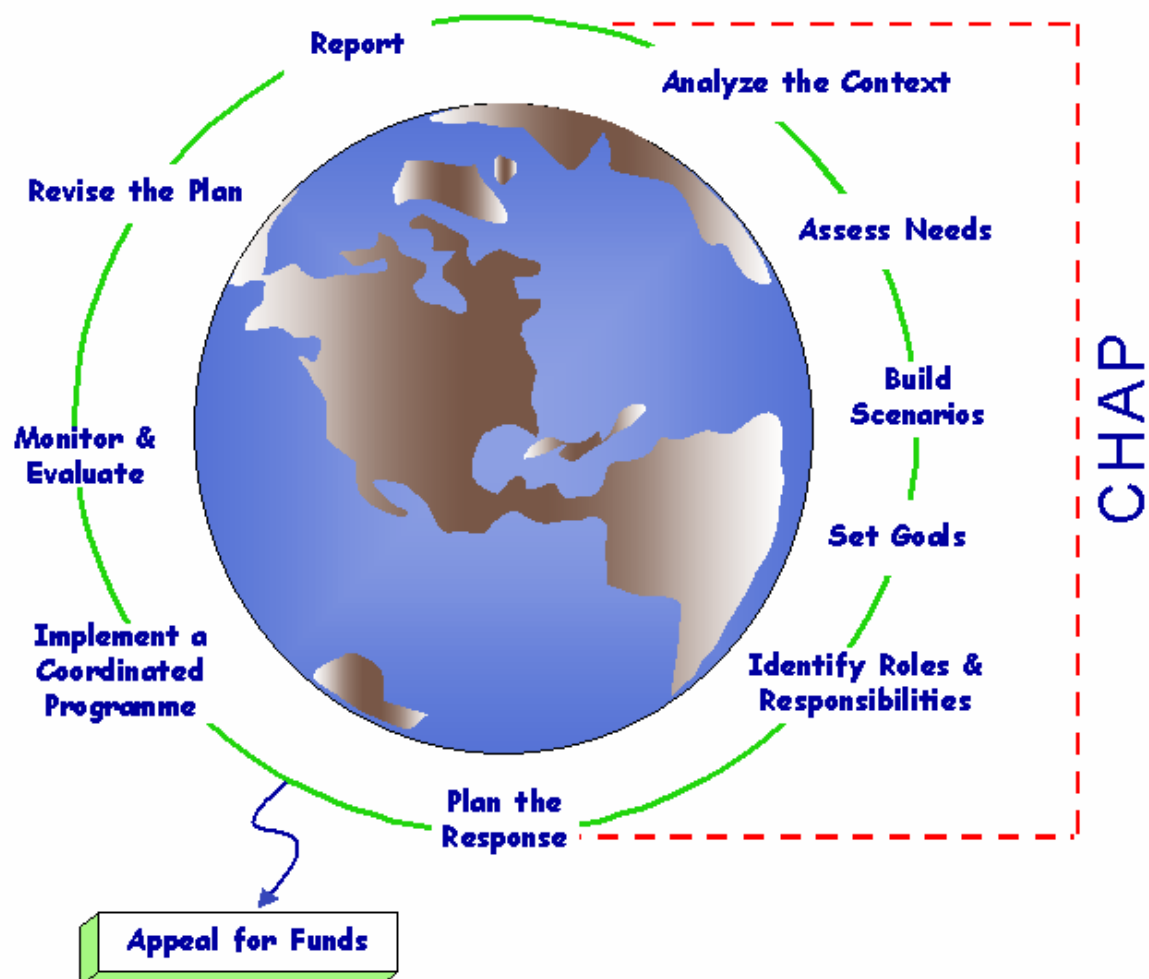
Summary of Requirements and Contributions
By Sector
as of 25 May 2004

Compiled by OCHA on the basis of information provided by the respective appealing organisation.

Sector Activity	Original requirements	Revised requirements	Contributions/ Pledges/ Carryover	Unmet requirements	% Covered
AGRICULTURE	2,140,476	2,140,476	1,053,475	1,087,001	49.2 %
COORDINATION AND SUPPORT SERVICES	1,886,248	1,886,248	-	1,886,248	0.0 %
ECONOMIC RECOVERY AND INFRASTRUCTURE	5,950,614	5,950,614	-	5,950,614	0.0 %
EDUCATION	617,000	617,000	-	617,000	0.0 %
FOOD	28,487,738	14,600,000	1,472,431	13,127,569	10.1 %
HEALTH	5,649,965	5,649,965	-	5,649,965	0.0 %
MINE ACTION	1,471,292	1,471,292	-	1,471,292	0.0 %
MULTI-SECTOR	1,995,000	1,995,000	-	1,995,000	0.0 %
PROTECTION/HUMAN RIGHTS/RULE OF LAW	3,121,123	3,121,123	692,073	2,429,050	22.2 %
SECURITY	405,000	405,000	-	405,000	0.0 %
WATER AND SANITATION	1,945,000	1,945,000	362,047	1,582,953	18.6 %
Grand Total:	53,669,456	39,781,718	3,580,026	36,201,692	9.0%

The Consolidated Appeals Process:

an inclusive, coordinated programme cycle in emergencies to:



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