



Marydean A./ Purves, Mission East 2008

Compound Crises

FLASH APPEAL

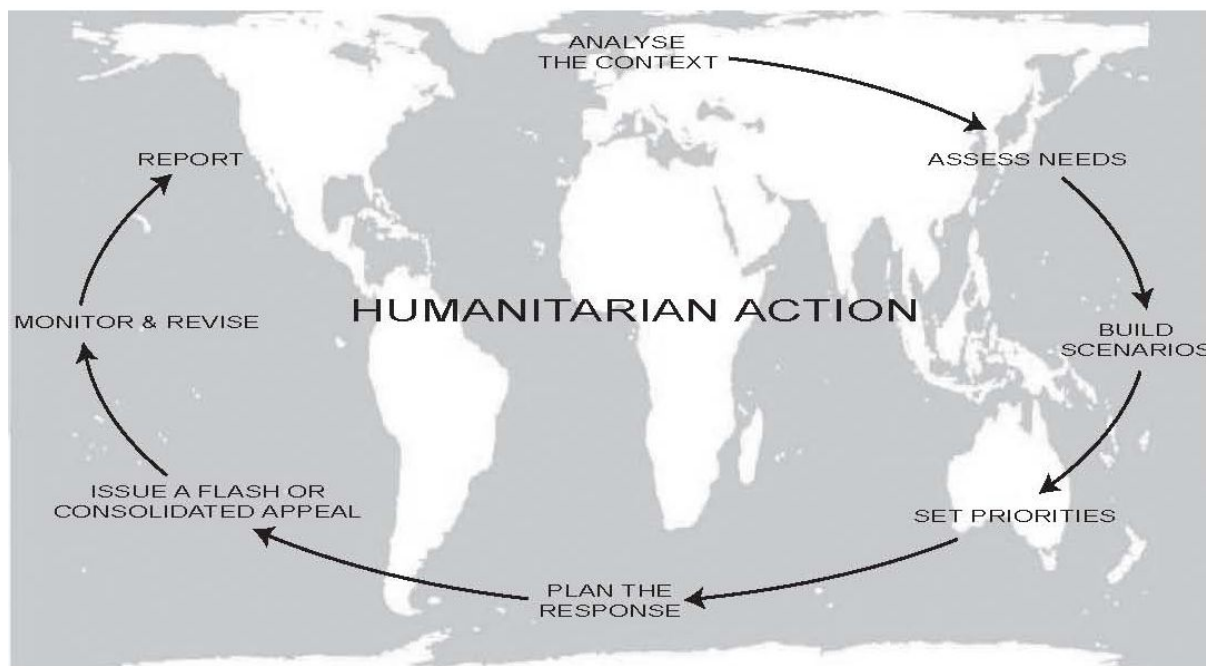
2008

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| ACF | CWS | IA | MENTOR | TGH |
| ACTED | Danchurchaid | ILO | MERLIN | UMCOR |
| ADRA | DDG | IMC | NCA | UNAIDS |
| Africare | Diakonie Emergency Aid | INTERMON | NPA | UNDP |
| AMI-France | DRC | Internews | NRC | UNDSS |
| ARC | EM-DH | INTERSOS | OCHA | UNEP |
| ASB | FAO | IOM | OHCHR | UNESCO |
| ASI | FAR | IPHD | OXFAM | UNFPA |
| AVSI | FHI | IR | OXFAM UK | UN-HABITAT |
| CARE | Finnchurchaid | IRC | PA (formerly ITDG) | UNHCR |
| CARITAS | French RC | IRD | PACT | UNICEF |
| CEMIR INTERNATIONAL | FSD | IRIN | PAI | UNIFEM |
| CESVI | GAA | IRW | Plan | UNJLC |
| CFA | GOAL | Islamic RW | PMU-I | UNMAS |
| CHF | GTZ | JOIN | PU | UNOPS |
| CHFI | GVC | JRS | RC/Germany | UNRWA |
| CISV | Handicap International | LWF | RCO | VIS |
| CMA | HealthNet TPO | Malaria Consortium | Samaritan's Purse | WFP |
| CONCERN | HELP | Malteser | SC | WHO |
| Concern Universal | HelpAge International | Mercy Corps | SECADEV | World Concern |
| COOPI | HKI | MDA | Solidarités | World Relief |
| CORDAID | Horn Relief | MDM | SUDO | WV |
| COSV | HT | | | |

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1. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Abnormally cold weather conditions in Tajikistan, causing heavy snowfall and frozen rivers, have damaged water and electrical supply systems and isolated mountain villages. Snowfall in December 2007 was 245% above the historical average for the month. Temperatures of between -8°C and -25°C since the beginning of 2008 have increased demand for heating while at the same time affecting the supply capacity. This has led to severe rationing of electricity and sharp increases in the prices for fuel.

Complicating the situation is a decline in the water level in the reservoir of the hydro-electric Nurek Power Plant (which currently produces 60% of the national electricity supply). It is estimated that in a few days the water level in the dam will be insufficient for normal power production, reducing again dramatically the availability of electricity in Tajikistan. The Government has made tremendous efforts to secure additional energy supplies and has prioritised electricity supply on humanitarian grounds. In Dushanbe power is already cut at least 14 hours a day and in most rural areas electricity supply has been cut off completely.

Some basic facts about Tajikistan

| | | |
|-------------|--|---|
| ➤ | Population | 6.7 million people (UNFPA 2007) |
| ➤ | Under-five mortality | 68 p/1,000 (UNICEF 2006) |
| ➤ | Life expectancy | 66.3 years (UNDP HDR 2007) |
| ➤ | Gross national income per capita | US\$ 390 (World Bank Key Development Data & Statistics 2005) |
| ➤ | Percentage of population living on less than \$2 per day | 64% (UNDP HDR 2007) |
| ➤ | Proportion of population without sustainable access to an improved drinking water source | 41% (UNDP HDR 2007) |
| ➤ | ECHO Vulnerability and Crisis Index score (V/C) | 2/1 |
| ➤ | 2007 UNDP Human Development Index score | 0.673: 122 nd of 177 (medium human development) |
| Also | ➤ | UNHCR is providing additional emergency support to 1088 refugees in Tajikistan affected by the crisis |
| | ➤ | 56% of the population is undernourished according to the MDG definition (UNDP HDR 2007) |
| | ➤ | Percentage of children under five years of age stunted for age 42% (WHO, 2003) |

Roads between several districts have been blocked by heavy snowfall, curtailing local supplies of food, fuel and other basic commodities as well as access to health services. The economic and social shocks as a result of the current cold weather have worsened an already precarious food security situation, especially in rural areas. Two consecutive poor harvests, combined with doubling food prices in recent months, have left rural populations with few remaining coping strategies. Power to industry has been tightly rationed, and the Government estimates that the crisis has so far cost the economy US\$1 850 million in damages and lost revenue. A final cause of concern is that with such abnormal levels of snow precipitation in all areas of the country, flooding in spring will almost certainly be more extensive this year.

The crisis developing in Tajikistan cannot be attributed to a single cause, but is rather the effect of a combination of interlocking shocks that have left the population in urgent need of humanitarian assistance. The slow-onset nature of the crisis is being accelerated by the imminent plunge in electricity supply. On 31 January 2008 the Government of Tajikistan requested the United Nations Resident Coordinator's assistance in mobilising international assistance.

The emergency response is managed through Rapid Emergency Assessment and Coordination Team (REACT), Tajikistan's Disaster Management Partnership comprising civil society, NGOs, the Red Crescent Society of Tajikistan and United Nations. Following the global cluster approach, REACT is subdivided into sectoral groups for which UN agencies and the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) provide coordination support. Rapid assessments were carried out by the involved sectors, namely water and sanitation, health, food, education and shelter and non-food items. A Rapid Response Coordination Team was used to process the work of the sectoral groups into this flash appeal and provide the link to the UN Resident Coordinator.

The results of the REACT assessments show that cumulatively, the health, lives and livelihoods of two million Tajiks have been affected by this compound crisis and require urgent assistance. The sector-

¹ All dollar signs in the document denote United States dollars. Funding for this Flash Appeal should be reported to the Financial Tracking Service (FTS, fts@reliefweb.int).

specific response plans in this document indicate how REACT partners plan to respond to the needs identified in the assessments. The priorities have been based on the results of the rapid assessment. Given the above, the appeal makes a distinction between interventions that address immediate life-saving needs and interventions that are needed urgently to avert or mitigate foreseeable and preventable life-threatening situations during spring and summer. More specifically:

To address the energy crisis

1. Assure adequate electrical power and water for critical health care services and mass-care facilities.
2. Assure minimally adequate supplies of water for urban populations.
3. Assure adequate access to heat, water, food and other basic commodities for vulnerable urban populations.

To address the food crisis

4. Increase food supplies through direct assistance.
5. Increase the economic means to acquire food.

To address the possibility of extensive flooding

6. Reinforce capacity to warn of flood and landslide events.
7. Increase in-country capacity to provide critical shelter and livelihoods commodities following floods/landslides.

This appeal seeks **\$25,192,839** to help international partners (seven United Nations agencies and five international NGOs) support the Government of Tajikistan in addressing the needs of two million people already affected by the compound crises, as well as to undertake preparedness measures for potential flooding in Rash Valley and Khatlon Province during the spring melt. Partners have indicated that \$338,911 is already available for their proposed projects, leaving an outstanding requirement of **\$24,853,928**. Funding for the emergency humanitarian needs in this Flash Appeal is also being sought from the Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF). Targeted assistance will be provided during the next six months, while concerted efforts will be made to mobilise longer-term programmes for recovery. Regular assessments will be undertaken to ensure that the planned preparedness and response actions and the resources being sought for them remain relevant, timely and effective. The appeal will be regularly updated to reflect new needs as the situation evolves.

Table I: Tajikistan Flash Appeal 2008

Summary of Requirements - by sector
as of 14 March 2008
<http://www.reliefweb.int/fts>

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

| Sector | Original Requirements (US\$) |
|-------------------------------|------------------------------|
| COORDINATION AND PREPAREDNESS | 1,863,311 |
| EDUCATION | 701,000 |
| EMERGENCY ENERGY SECTOR | 1,800,000 |
| FOOD SECURITY | 13,281,547 |
| HEALTH | 2,694,470 |
| NON-FOOD ITEMS AND SHELTER | 2,065,251 |
| SANITATION AND HYGIENE | 2,898,008 |
| Grand Total | 25,303,587 |

The list of projects and the figures for their funding requirements in this document are a snapshot as of 14 March 2008. For continuously updated information on projects, funding requirements, and contributions to date, visit the Financial Tracking Service (www.reliefweb.int/fts).

Table II: Tajikistan Flash Appeal 2008

Summary of Requirements - by Appealing Organisation
as of 14 March 2008
<http://www.reliefweb.int/fts>

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

| Appealing Organisation | Original Requirements (US\$) |
|------------------------|------------------------------|
| CARE | 740,000 |
| CARITAS | 107,911 |
| FAO | 5,000,000 |
| Mercy Corps | 501,340 |
| OCHA | 37,500 |
| OXFAM GB | 291,040 |
| SC | 580,000 |
| UNDP | 5,725,579 |
| UNFPA | 547,000 |
| UNICEF | 2,510,922 |
| WFP | 8,392,295 |
| WHO | 870,000 |
| Grand Total | 25,303,587 |

The list of projects and the figures for their funding requirements in this document are a snapshot as of 14 March 2008. For continuously updated information on projects, funding requirements, and contributions to date, visit the Financial Tracking Service (www.reliefweb.int/fts).

2. CONTEXT

Tajikistan is the poorest country in Central Asia, with 64% of the population living below the poverty line of \$2/person/day. It is a country of diverse geographic and ecological systems and accompanying production systems. The landlocked country ranks 122nd of 177 on the UN Human Development Index. The unofficial unemployment rate is estimated at 33%, and labour migration is a major source of household income. Tajikistan has also, compared to other central Asian countries, the highest numbers of female-headed households due to this migration. This factor exacerbates already existing gender inequalities and puts additional burdens on women who are also disproportionately affected by poverty and discrimination.

Aside from labour, the country has relatively few exports (the most significant being cotton and aluminium), limited domestic industry and is a net food importer. The country was wrecked by a civil war which began shortly after independence in 1991 and ended in 1997. Relief programmes that had become a semi-permanent part of assistance to Tajikistan post-independence began to phase out in 2006-2007, and assistance efforts have increasingly shifted to long-term development.

At the same time, natural disasters such as earthquakes, landslides, mudflows, avalanches, floods and other disasters happen annually in Tajikistan. Faced with this reality, the government, donors, UN agencies and NGOs established REACT, an outgrowth of the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) coordination efforts during the 1990s, and which provides the organisational framework for the response to the current crisis as well as the sector-based structure used in the development of this Flash Appeal.

The country is experiencing an evolving humanitarian crisis due to a combination of interlocking natural, economic and social events. These events are exacerbating a series of underlying structural vulnerabilities which threaten to undermine the lives and livelihood systems of communities in Tajikistan. This current winter crisis is compounding these vulnerabilities, causing a heavy economic cost to the country and worsening the living conditions of the population over the past two months. Immediate manifestations of the crisis include severe and worsening electrical shortages, impacting heating and water supplies particularly in mass-care facilities and urban areas, as well as increasing food insecurity in rural areas.

This *compound crisis* is thus not only having a significant economic and social cost to the country but has stretched to the limits the coping mechanisms of the population and most vulnerable groups are now facing serious humanitarian needs. Further, preliminary indications are that the winter weather is likely to result in increased flooding and landslides during the spring melt. Potentially disastrous conditions will overlap and compound the food insecurity situation in rural areas.

Initial responses to the situation have already come from the Government, civil society, the Red Crescent Society of Tajikistan and international organisations using resources available in country. Non-food items such as blankets, food, plastic sheeting and warm winter clothing have been among the items already distributed, but with the deteriorating situation these resources are now exhausted.

The situation in Tajikistan, characterised by this combination of immediate and expected life-threatening factors, thus requires a mix of: 1) interventions that immediately address life-saving needs; and, (2) interventions that need to be implemented rapidly to avert foreseeable and preventable life-threatening situations in a few months, as well as protect livelihood assets. While the situation may improve once electrical supplies are back and temperatures return to normal, most impacts of the crisis will require a longer time to restore. Food insecurity will last at least until the next harvest in mid summer (July). In addition, pre-positioning of relief items to prepare for anticipated increases in floods and landslides needs to be undertaken immediately to avoid response delays and avoid foreseeable loss of lives and livelihoods.

In this context, it has been decided that this Flash Appeal will cover a six-month time frame. As far as possible, a clear distinction between immediate life-saving interventions and mitigation activities to avert foreseeable life-threatening situations during spring and early summer will be made.

2.1 SEVERE WINTER AND ENERGY CRISIS

Like most of Central Asia and parts of China, Tajikistan is experiencing an atypical and severe winter, reportedly the coldest in 25 years. Heavier-than-normal snowfall has occurred across the country and has isolated many communities. It has also hampered travel between major commercial centres. According to the Tajik Hydro-Meteorological Agency, with the exception of Gorno-Badakhshan Autonomous Oblast (GBAO) province where precipitation was below norm, the precipitation of snow in all areas of the country in December was 245% above the average for many years of observations. At Tajikistan's lower elevations, the average temperature range is -1° to 3°C in January. But temperatures in January this year are averaging around -15°C , with some wide variation within the country. Rural areas have experienced lows of -25°C , whilst Dushanbe has experienced ranges of -8°C during the day to -15°C at night. This colder-than-normal weather has continued and has been forecast to last until the end of February. It has had several impacts:

- Increased demand for electrical power, a major source of heating, in urban areas;
- Increased cost of heating in rural areas (and reportedly increased tree cutting as an alternate source of energy for heating, thus putting some areas of the country in greater danger from the type of landslide or flood likely to be generated by the spring thaw);
- Damaged rural and urban water supply systems due to frozen pipes and pressure surges from on again-off again electrical supplies; and,
- Damaged or destroyed agricultural assets (e.g., crops, orchards and livestock).

The effects and impact of these conditions on vulnerable populations is particularly acute. Young children and the elderly are most prone to affect of cold weather. Women, already shouldering the heaviest work loads within the household economy, have additional burdens in accessing alternative fuel and water, trying to provide adequate sanitation, looking after sick or elderly family members etc. In addition, as in other situations they will be the first to become unemployed when vital service industries such as bakeries and other plants are closed due to lack of electricity.

The severe energy deficit currently faced by Tajikistan is both a consequence and a compounding effect of the on-going cold wave. Tajikistan's electricity supply comes primarily from the Nurek hydroelectric reservoir in west-central Tajikistan, (currently providing approximately 60% of supply), several thermo-electric and small hydroelectric plants, and imports. The severe and long-lasting cold weather, in conjunction with the reliance on electrical heating in urban areas and an aging electrical supply infrastructure, has put more pressure than usual on these already stretched electricity supply sources. As a consequence, the country is experiencing extraordinarily severe electricity rationing, with urban areas receiving as little as two hours of electricity per day and many rural areas being totally cut-off from central electrical supplies.

The Government responded to the emerging energy crisis not only by significantly reducing electric supply for industrial and commercial use, but by increasing imports (although regional supplies of electricity are quite limited as well), and by paying off debts to Uzbekistan to allow more natural gas imports to increase the use of natural gas for electrical power production and to offset the need for electrical heating.

Despite these efforts, the electrical situation remains in a state of crisis. Because of increased (weather-induced) demand and reduced electrical supply from the neighbouring countries (also weather-related) the water level of Nurek reservoir has run down to less than seven days' generating supply. Once this supply runs out, Nurek will only be able to operate at some 25% of full capacity, depriving the county of a major source of electricity. Any further breakdown in the country's electrical supply system or reduction in imports of electricity or natural gas would result in a dramatic reduction of the already very limited electricity supply in the country.

To avoid such a disastrous outcome, the Government of Tajikistan has developed an action plan to reduce the output from Nurek hydroelectric dam and increase thermal power production (linked to increasing the supply of natural gas and additional supplies of low-sulphur Residual Fuel Oil [RFO]). Such measures, in addition to an increase of centrally generated heat, a strict rationing of electricity and an increase in electricity imports, should stabilise the level of power consumption at a level approximately 40% below the electrical supply available on 1 February.

Tajikistan has a reserve of approximately 10,000 MTs of low-sulphur RFO in Dushanbe, for emergency use in case of a break in natural gas supplies or loss of other electrical generation capacity.

The action plan calls for the emergency procurement of 30,000 metric tonnes (MTs) of RFO to increase the output capacity at Dushanbe and Yavan Combined Heat and Power (CHP) stations. These 30,000 MTs of RFO will permit the Dushanbe CHP to increase electricity generation by 25% to 3 GWh/24 hrs. The Government of Tajikistan has begun discussions with donors for the urgent procurement of RFO, and electrical distribution system equipment and spare parts needed to keep the electrical grid operational. Confirmed procurements of additional RFO will allow the Dushanbe CHP to draw on the emergency reserve and immediately increase electricity generation.

The action plan came into effect on 9 February 2008, although the power supply rationing to residents of Dushanbe had been introduced on 7 February 2008. By now, almost all industry has been cut off from the electricity network. The lack of electricity for industry and many businesses has had a significant (but as of yet not fully quantified) impact on economic activities in the country. While health facilities are among those prioritised to receive power, the supply is not sufficient, leading to disruptions and increased costs related to generator use. Prolonged disruptions of power supply are reported in more than 50% of health facilities in four major districts of the country - Kulyab, Rasht valley, Kurgan-Tube and Sogd Oblasts. Water supply is not available in more than 50% of the hospitals across the country due to power shortage and cold weather.

Electricity restrictions are expected to be imposed for an indefinite time, but it is hoped that spring melt inflows (mid March to early April) to Nurek will allow increases in power generation. While increased inflows to Nurek reservoir will incrementally increase supply, a return to full production at Nurek is not expected until late April, meaning restrictions will continue until late spring.

At the end of January, the Government of Tajikistan requested the assistance of the international community in dealing with the consequences of the cold wave and related energy crisis. The human impact of a 40% reduction in Tajik's electrical supply was hard to calculate simply because such a rapid loss of electrical supply in winter at this scale is almost unprecedented. A rapid impact assessment was carried out by REACT and combined with information from the Ministry of Health (MoH), and other sources. It indicated the following impacts and related humanitarian consequences:

- Reduced quality and availability of drinking water due to irregular pumping;
- Increased morbidity, due to poor water quality;
- Increased cost of heating in rural areas and lack of access to heating sources, especially for the poorest families;
- Increased morbidity due to prolonged exposure to cold temperatures, the use of alternative heating devices at home (gas, kerosene, stoves with wood and charcoal) and the lack of running water and isolation or over-crowding of people.
- Reduced access to basic health care, with many hospitals and health centres closing or restricting hours, or discharging patients due to the forced restriction in services that the extreme cold weather has brought;
- Difficulty in assuring adequate sanitation in the absence of water, and vaccine and essential medicine supplies in the absence of electricity;
- Increased difficulty in sustaining minimum levels of service in mass care facilities such as orphanages;
- Severe disruption to education;
- Economic disruption and losses, including medium and long term disruption of livelihoods.

These impacts are likely to increase as further reductions in electrical supplies occur.

The impacts of the electrical shortage are most significant in urban areas, which are heavily dependent on electricity for water supplies and heating. Further reductions in electricity will have the most significant impact on three groups:

1. Residents of multi-story residential buildings. Water needs to be pumped up into these buildings from the reticulation network and options for non-electrical heat (e.g., coal or wooden stoves) are limited for safety reasons. The electrical shortages impact other vital services, such as elevators, which affect the elderly, sick, and other vulnerable families;
2. The elderly, disabled and families in marginal circumstances. These groups have limited means to secure additional heat when electricity is not available;
3. Those needing critical health care and support. Although health care facilities are to receive priority access to electricity, many have had to rely on generators to support critical care

operations (e.g., incubation units, surgery, intensive care) during unavoidable blackouts. This reliance on generators has increased their operating costs and contributed to maintenance problems including breakdowns. Further cuts in electricity will place even more strain on limited back-up electrical generation capacity, leading to further down time and increased costs, and rapid reduction in the scope, quality and effectiveness of critical health care.

2.2 FOOD SECURITY

Tajikistan has experienced a variety of economic and social shocks over the last two years, which have contributed to a situation of increasing concerns about rural food insecurity. Food monitoring and additional rapid assessments from the Food Security Sector Group (FSSG)² in Tajikistan considers the situation as a food security emergency, seriously affecting over 550,000 people, of whom at least 260,000 should be supported with immediate additional assistance. There is also a reasonable possibility of food insecurity deteriorating further. The Government reports up to two million people are in need of food support until the end of the winter.

In 2006, hail storms and drought resulted in poor agricultural harvests, particularly in rural mountainous areas with limited or no access to irrigation systems. In 2007, the food security situation of rural populations deteriorated markedly due to rising fuel prices, which in turn led to higher transportation and food costs across the country (see *Annex II on page 30*). Continued drought in the spring and summer of 2007, as well as a locust invasion, further stretched the capacities of rural households to successfully cope with their increasing food insecurity and resulted in higher labour migration rates, particularly to Russia. This resulted in an increase in permanent women-headed households, which are traditionally more vulnerable to even minor socio-economic shocks. The closure of the border with Uzbekistan for more than one month due to the Uzbek elections late in the year resulted in food shortages and increased food costs as well.

In a recent survey (late January 2008) conducted by REACT, approximately 30% of surveyed Dushanbe residents and 75% of those in cities outside of the capital reported difficulties with purchasing food as a result of high food prices, food shortages, and limited access to markets due to heavy snowfall and/or icy conditions. Rural households surveyed by FSSG members revealed that food and fuel supplies are almost completely exhausted. Members of some surveyed families have either fallen ill or have died over the last few months due to the cold and inability to access proper medical care. Malnutrition is also likely to be exacerbated by the current crisis. 2006 data indicate significant levels of acute and chronic malnutrition. Iodine, Vitamin A and Iron deficiencies are prevalent as well, among both women and children.

Surveys have also indicated that high food prices combined with the poor agricultural harvests last year have driven many households to sell productive assets and livestock in order to purchase food and medicines. Hardship migration has further increased since December resulting in the abandonment of family homesteads and separation of family members. The severe cold has also caused crop damage (including the loss of the entire potential production of 45,000 MTs of potatoes in one area), animal deaths and malnutrition (due to a lack of feed) and other productive assets vital to rural food security.

The combined effects of poverty, reduced livelihood options, increased food and fuel costs, and loss of productive assets contribute to an emerging food crisis which will continue until at least the first harvests can be secured in mid-summer. The severity of food insecurity requires immediate assistance as well as close monitoring to ensure adequate warning of any further shocks to rural livelihoods.

2.3 FLOODS AND LANDSLIDES

As indicated above, snowfall this winter is reported to have been greater than average in nearly all areas of the country. While this may bring benefits to agriculture in the spring, concern has already been raised that the increase in water reserves held in the snow will lead to more-severe-than normal flooding, as well as an increased incidence of landslides and mud flows from late March to June, 2008. While floods and mudflows are a normal part of spring and early summer in Tajikistan, these

² Food Security Sector/Cluster organisations are: Action Against Hunger (ACF), Aga Khan Foundation (AKF), CARE, FAO, German Agro Action (GAA), Oxfam, Mission East (ME), Mercy Corps, Save the Children (SC), UNICEF and WFP.

events are highly destructive, leading to loss of life and severe local economic damage, and are significant enough disasters that a number of NGO-Committee for Emergency Situations (CoES) projects focus on planning and defining impact areas and mitigation options for these events at the community level. In one area, NGOs and CoES are already discussing how to improve local warning systems based on information on snow levels, the rate of snow melt, and conditions leading to local flooding.

However, the effectiveness of these efforts, as well as broader actions under the aegis of REACT to reduce loss of life and property, depend on timely and precise early warnings. Warning systems do exist with CoES and through NGOs, but given the threat of greater than average flooding and mudslides this spring, these efforts need to be expanded to cover key drainage systems in the country. The critical challenge is to link information on snow levels and the rate of melting to short term forecasting of river flow levels. Such linkages need not be complex, but should focus on providing practical, real time information to potentially affected populations so that they can take appropriate safety actions.

Despite more effective warning and evacuation, it remains very likely that significant damage to housing and productive infrastructure will occur as a result of the spring melt. Given that the scale of flooding and mudslides is expected to be greater in 2008 than in the recent past, there is a need to increase immediately available emergency reserves to meet the expected relief requirements. While emergency funding and local purchases are a significant source of relief assistance, experience has shown that in Tajikistan shortages of key relief supplies can occur in local markets and regional procurement can be slow.

For these reasons, prudent planning and preparedness indicate a need to increase in-country stocks of key emergency relief items available on short notice. This increase in stocks should focus on items related to shelter and basic non-food items (NFI) needed to enable a flood or mudslide affected family to survive during the first critical days and start their recovery.

3. RESPONSE PLANS

REACT is Tajikistan's Disaster Management Partner. The objectives of REACT are to improve the coordination and information sharing amongst all actors in the field of disaster management (UN, NGOs and Government). These are divided into sectoral groups which facilitate contingency planning and response in the following five areas: 1) Food security; 2) NFIs including shelter; 3) Health; 4) Water and sanitation; and, 5) Education. UN agencies and IFRC lead sectoral groups. A Rapid Response Coordination Team was used to organise the work of sectoral groups for preparation of the Flash Appeal. The same structure will be used to assist the RC in the coordination of activities included in the appeal.

Goals and objectives

To save lives, reduce human suffering and avoid a significant worsening of the humanitarian situation due to a combination of natural, economic and social events.

Overall programme objectives

The appeal makes a distinction between interventions that address immediate life-saving needs and interventions that are needed immediately to avert or mitigate foreseeable and preventable life-threatening situations during spring and summer. Where possible this will be indicated.

Energy Crisis

In urban areas affected by the severe rationing of electrical supplies:

1. **Immediate humanitarian needs:** Assure adequate electrical power and water for critical health care services and mass-care facilities;
2. **Immediate humanitarian needs:** Assure minimally adequate supplies of water for urban populations;
3. **Immediate humanitarian needs:** Assure adequate access to heat, water, food, health services and other basic commodities for vulnerable urban populations.

Food Insecurity

In rural areas affected by increasing food insecurity:

1. **Immediate humanitarian needs:** Increase food supplies through direct assistance;
2. **Immediate humanitarian needs:** Increase the economic means to acquire food.

Flood/landslides

1. **Interventions needed immediately to avert a life-threatening situation in spring:** Reinforce capacity to warn of flood and landslide events.
2. **Interventions needed immediately to avert a life-threatening situation in spring:** Increase in-country capacity to provide critical shelter and livelihoods commodities following floods/landslides.

These overall programme objectives are expanded on and elaborated in the following sectoral assessment and response plans.

3.1 EMERGENCY ENERGY SECTOR

SECTORAL NEEDS ANALYSIS AND RESPONSE PLAN

Sector lead: UNDP

Tajikistan is facing a severe electrical energy crisis. The current supply of electricity is approximately 40% of levels on 1 February, resulting in severe rationing and the closing of industries. The crisis is due to: (1) insufficient generation capacity in the country; and, (2) constraints on imports of electricity and well as fuel (natural gas, Low-Sulphur RFO) which is needed to support power production in the country. The drastic reduction in electrical supplies has significantly limited access to heat and water in urban areas, and adversely impacted the delivery of health care and other critical services, during a period of unusually cold weather.

Response Plan

To address the crisis, the Government of Tajikistan implemented an action plan (issued on 9 February 2008) involving:

- Severe rationing of electrical supplies to residences, health care facilities and essential services (urban residents receive between 10 and two hours of electricity a day; rural supplies have been generally discontinued, as have supplies to most industry);
- A reduction of electrical generation from the Nurek reservoir to maintain a reserve in case other supplies of electricity are unavailable;
- An increase in natural gas supplies for power generation and heating;
- The import of 30,000 MTs of RFO to increase thermal power generation in Dushanbe by 25%;
- The urgent import of spare parts and equipment to ensure the electrical infrastructure in Tajikistan can continue operations.

Tajikistan has an emergency reserve of approximately 10,000 MTs RFO in Dushanbe for use if other sources of electrical supply are disrupted (e.g., loss of imports, damage to generation facilities or distribution infrastructure in Tajikistan). RFO can be drawn from this reserve if replacement supplies have been ordered. The Government of Tajikistan is actively working with donors (including the United Nations Development Programme [UNDP]) on securing the 30,000 MTs of RFO to enable a drawdown from the reserve and immediate increase in power generation in Dushanbe. The Government is also discussing with the World Bank procurement of urgently needed spare parts and equipment for the electrical infrastructure.

To assist the Government’s response, the appeal proposes measures to increase the immediate supply of electricity for Dushanbe by approximately 25% over 10 days, by boosting production at the Dushanbe CHP Plant from 2.4 GWh/24hrs to 3 GWh/24 hrs through provision of RFO to replace fuel used from the emergency reserve. This element of the project will have an immediate impact on electrical power supplies, although the RFO procurement and delivery process may require as long as 90 days. This project element will be managed by UNDP.

The second element of the project is the procurement of critical spare parts and equipment to enable the electrical system to remain operational. These items are slated for immediate procurement, but may take as long as one month for delivery. This element of the project will be managed by the World Bank, which is currently discussing procurement methods and timelines with the Government of Tajikistan. To accomplish both parts of the response, the following activities will be implemented:

- An increase in natural gas supplies for power generation and heating;
- Procurement of 6,000 MTs of Low Sulfur RFO for immediate delivery to replace emergency reserve stocks in electrical and heat production facilities in Dushanbe by UNDP;
- Immediate procurement of spare parts and equipment for repairs and maintenance of the electrical supply infrastructure in Tajikistan, by the World Bank.

| EMERGENCY ENERGY | | Value (\$) |
|-------------------------------------|---|--------------------------------------|
| UNDP TJK-08/ER/101 | <p>Project Title: Urgent Support to Electrical Power and Heat Generation in Dushanbe</p> <p>Objective: Ensure the electrical power and heat generating facilities in Dushanbe have sufficient supplies of Low Sulfur RFO to provide essential services to 1.2 million persons for 10 days over a period of three months</p> <p>Beneficiaries: 1.2 million inhabitants of Dushanbe</p> <p>Partners:</p> | Total Project : 1,800,000 |

3.2 WATER SANITATION AND HYGIENE

SECTORAL NEEDS ANALYSIS AND RESPONSE PLAN

Sector lead: UNICEF

Current Situation

Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene (WASH) Sector Group members UNICEF, WHO, Save the Children (SC), Mission East (ME), the Red Crescent Society of Tajikistan, and Oxfam report that schools and hospitals face operating problems due to the lack of water, in part associated with the unusual cold and lack of regular power supplies for heating, lighting and the functioning of vital apparatus. At the household level, water systems have been damaged due to freezing/thawing of pipes, and natural gas furnace leakages have led to explosions. A lack of electricity for pumping has resulted in use of unprotected water sources as well as contributing to poor sanitation and hygiene conditions.

According to the Republican Centre for Sanitary Epidemiological Control (SCEC), Ministry of Health (MoH), 55.2% of the country's population has access to piped water in normal times. Due to the energy crisis and cold weather, only around 20% presently receives piped water. The remaining population is now using sources that are not secure or safe. The energy crisis has also limited the means available to boil water, which is what many urban households rely on to reduce water-borne diseases. With at least two bottled water companies in Dushanbe closed due to a lack of electricity, even buying commercially purified water can be a challenge, particularly for a large family.

The lack of potable water, or access to any water, is increasing the risk of water borne and other communicable diseases including diarrhoeal diseases. SCEC reports that a difficult epidemiological situation could be developing due to the impact of the energy crisis on the supply of safe water in urban areas. Of particular concern are schools and hospitals, which provide opportunities for the spread of disease in conditions of poor sanitation, a problem generally arising from a lack of adequate clean water.

The WASH issues arising from the cold weather and electrical crisis lead to significant problems in urban areas, where water systems serve large numbers of persons. Contaminated water can rapidly spread preventable disease. Disrupted supplies (for which there are few immediate alternatives) create shortages in water for consumption, sanitation and hygiene. (Damaged water supplies are already tagged as a possible source of typhoid in Kulyab).

In summary, the unusual cold weather and the extremely limited and irregular electrical supply have created a situation where urban residents have only irregular access to public water supplies of questionable quality. The result, at the individual level, for hospitals and other health infrastructure and for mass-care facilities (schools, orphanages) is the likely increase in morbidity and mortality due to preventable disease, and the likelihood that morbidity levels will increase rapidly and dramatically if emergency assistance is not provided. These disruptions to water and electrical supplies also have a negative impact on the health sector's ability to respond thereby exacerbating the likelihood of increased morbidity and mortality.

Response Plan

To respond to the impact of the cold weather and energy crisis in urban areas of Tajikistan the WASH Sector plan will focus on the following, classified as **immediate humanitarian needs**:

1. Increase the reliable supply of water to urban residents in Dushanbe, Kulyab, Kurgan Tube and Khujent (the four largest cities in Tajikistan), prioritizing hospitals, mass care facilities and schools;
2. Assure that potable water is used by urban residents through water treatment at the source and at the user level.
3. Inform urban population through mass education campaigns about the need to apply extra measures of caution at this time for the safe use of water and promotion of sanitation and hygiene by urban dwellers.

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| WASH | | Value (\$) |
|---|--|---|
| <p>UNDP TJK-08/WS01</p> | <p>Project Title: Urgent increase in urban water supplies Objective: Increase the reliable supply of water to urban residents in Dushanbe, Kurgan Tube and Khujent, prioritising hospitals, mass care facilities and schools, ensuring provision of 15 litres of water per beneficiary per day over 60 days Beneficiaries: 230,000 individuals Partners: United Nations Children’s Fund (UNICEF), and urban water supply companies</p> | <p>Total Project: 2,074,516</p> |
| <p>UNICEF TJK-08/WS02</p> | <p>Project Title: Emergency clean water provision Objective: Assure the potability of water used by urban residents through the treatment of water, at the source and at the user level, including in public buildings, health facilities, and schools. Beneficiaries: 1,000,000 individuals Partners: World Health Organization (WHO), Red Crescent Society of Tajikistan, SC, ACTED, UNDP, Oxfam</p> | <p>Total Project: 522,615</p> |
| <p>UNICEF TJK-08/WS03</p> | <p>Project Title: Emergency repair of water storage/mass-care facilities Objective: Repair critical water supply facilities in health care facilities and other mass-care installations Beneficiaries: 50,000 individuals Partners: WHO, MoH, Ministry of Education (MoE), Ministry of Water Resources, ACTED</p> | <p>Total Project: 175,098</p> |
| <p>UNICEF TJK-08/WS04</p> | <p>Project Title: Sanitation and hygiene education for urban areas Objective: Inform urban population through mass education campaigns about the need to apply extra measures of caution at this time for the safe use of water and promotion of sanitation and hygiene by urban dwellers Beneficiaries: 1,000,000 individuals Partners: WHO, SC, Red Crescent Society of Tajikistan. Mission East, MoH, MoE, ACTED</p> | <p>Total Project: 71,209</p> |
| <p>Oxfam GB TJK-08/WS05</p> | <p>Project Title: Improving access to water in Kulyab Objective: To improve public access to water through fixing broken pipes and waste water treatment infrastructure Beneficiaries: 171,200 direct and indirect beneficiaries Partners: Oxfam, Kulyab City water company (Vodocanal) and local authorities</p> | <p>Total Project: 54,570</p> |

3.3 HEALTH SECTOR

SECTORAL NEEDS ANALYSIS AND RESPONSE PLAN

Sector lead: WHO

The current energy crisis is having a significant impact on already strained health care services, on the supply of essential drugs and vaccines, and on the overall health of the population. The deteriorating living conditions are resulting in a higher incidence of acute respiratory diseases, poorer hygiene standards, increased incidence of water-borne diseases, the worsening of chronic diseases and an increased incidence of preventable maternal and infant deaths and unsafe deliveries.

The current energy crisis has also a significant impact on already poor health care services, on the supply of essential drugs and vaccines, and on people's access to health care facilities. Vulnerable groups including pregnant women, children, elderly and mentally disabled people are particularly at risk.

Specific information available to date on the impact of the cold weather includes:

- Rapid health assessment data showing a sharp increase in number of severe burns and frost bites in the last two months;
- Republican Centre for State Sanitary and Epidemiological Surveillance data showing an important increase in the number of ARI in the last weeks;
- Rapid health assessment data indicating admissions due to acute respiratory distress syndrome are 50% higher than in the same period of 2007;
- MoH statistics indicating that maternal deaths in January 2008 have increased by roughly 2.5 times in comparison with the same period of 2007;
- A confirmed outbreak of typhoid in the city of Kulyab;
- Emergencies such as heart attacks, strokes and other acute conditions aggravated due to a lack of ambulance and emergency care services.

Further, the electrical crisis has resulted in prolonged disruptions of electricity in more than 50% of health facilities in four major districts of the country – Kulyab, Rayons of Republican Subordination (RRS), Kurgan-Tube and Sogd Oblast. Water is not available in more than 50% of the hospitals across these regions due to power shortages and the cold weather.

Health care services including maternal and ante-natal care, immunisation, and chronic disease care, as well as management of tuberculosis and other infectious diseases, have been severely affected by the lack of electricity, with some facilities closing completely. There have been some reports of newborn deaths due to the lack of electricity and heating. Some health care facilities have discharged patients under treatment due to a lack of heat in wards. Cold weather and snow have also limited access to health care, particularly in rural areas.

Acute Respiratory Infections (ARI), particularly pneumonia are leading causes of infant and child mortality in Tajikistan. One third of all children in the country suffer from ARI annually, and they need appropriate case management. The latest MoH statistics show that the incidence of ARI for the last three months has almost doubled.

Disruptions to water supplies are likely to lead to increases in diarrhoeal diseases and skin conditions related to poor hygiene. With increased use of alternative heating devices in homes (gas, kerosene, stoves with wood and charcoal) the health sector is likely to see increasing number of burns from house hold accidents and more cases of gas or smoke intoxication.

Approximately 10,000 children in residential care institutions are affected by the severe cold weather and energy crisis. Most residential care institutions have electricity only for 1-2 hours a day and face severe shortages of water. Some residential care institutions in the regions have sent children back to their own families without individual assessments that can place some of them at risk. Appropriate psycho-social support is needed for these children, in addition to the health care, heating and water support coming from other sources.

WHO, UNICEF, United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) and Oxfam are mobilising to work with the MoH to address these critical problems and fill gaps where local authorities lack sufficient means.

IFRC, through their own appeal, will concentrate on the critical health needs at community level. WHO and other partners will focus on primary and specialised health care.

Response Plan

Based on the needs analysis the health sector will focus on the three following components, classified as **immediate humanitarian needs**:

- Sustaining basic energy supply to priority health facilities;
- Provision of essential medicines and supplies to key hospitals;
- Hygiene and sanitation in key health facilities;
- Psycho-social support to facilities for children of special needs.

The MoH, with the support of international agencies, is working rapidly to assess the situation in affected areas and identify key needs, actions required and gaps. WHO, UNICEF and UNFPA will support MoH for emergency stocking and distribution of essential medicines and supplies. The following activities will be undertaken during the immediate response:

- Epidemiological surveillance;
- Coordination and partnership for humanitarian assistance in health sector;
- Provision of basic equipment for power supply in key health facilities;
- Procurement of emergency health kits with essential medicines and supplies;
- Support to the MoH in the provision and distribution of essential medicines and supplies;
- Provision of proper sanitary and hygienic conditions in the health facilities in order to prevent diseases outbreaks in the affected population;
- Conducting awareness campaigns among population;
- Review of cold chain system and procurement of vaccines;
- Promotion of breastfeeding will be accelerated in cooperation with the MoH's Centre on Integrated Management of Childhood Illnesses in priority at risk districts;
- In addition, specific psycho-social support will be provided to children with special needs.

The expected impact of these activities will be to improve the population's access to adequate health care services through key health facilities and thus reducing morbidity and mortality among the population.

| HEALTH | | Value (\$) |
|---------------------------------|--|---|
| WHO TJK-08/H01 | <p>Project Title: Ensuring critical energy supply for dedicated key priority health facilities</p> <p>Objective: To ensure a sustained sustainable energy supply for critical health facilities enable them to maintain life-saving health services</p> <p>Beneficiaries: Entire population of Tajikistan</p> <p>Partners: MoH of the RT, UN agencies, national and international NGOs (INGOs)</p> | Total Project: 270,000 |
| WHO TJK-08/H02 | <p>Project Title: Supporting the MoH in procurement and distribution of drugs and consumables for maintenance of health services in the crisis</p> <p>Objective: To provide essential life-saving drugs and consumables</p> <p>Beneficiaries: 1,500,000 of most vulnerable population</p> <p>Partners: MoH of the RT, UN agencies and NGOs</p> | Total Project: 350,000 |

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| HEALTH | | Value (\$) |
|--------------------------------------|--|---|
| WHO TJK-08/H03 | <p>Project Title: Minimising the health impact of the cold wave through strengthened coordination, heightened disease surveillance and improved case management</p> <p>Objective: To establish and improved health coordination and health surveillance by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • building consensus on priority health needs and actions with UN partners and NGOs; strengthening the early warning function of the existing health surveillance system focusing on mortality monitoring and detection of unusual health events, both in the community and at health care facilities levels • conducting mortality and nutritional surveys so as to prioritise areas for humanitarian assistance; • providing supplies for the ongoing typhoid fever outbreak in Kulyab rayon <p>Beneficiaries: The entire population of Tajikistan</p> <p>Partners: MoH of the RT, UN agencies, national and INGOs</p> | Total Project: 250,000 |
| UNICEF TJK-08/H04 | <p>Project Title: Prevention of ARI and diarrhoeal diseases among under-five children</p> <p>Objective: To contribute to reduction of infant and child mortality through ensuring access to life-saving drugs and basic health services</p> <p>Beneficiaries: Children under five - 620,000 (in Khatlon oblast – 350,000; Sogd – 160,000; RRS – 110,000)</p> <p>Partners: MoH, WHO, Local Health authorities</p> | Total Project: 741,000 |
| UNFPA TJK-08/H05 | <p>Project Title: Emergency assistance to maternity hospitals and reproductive health facilities</p> <p>Objective: To sustain provision of critical health services to reproductive health centres and maternity hospitals/wards (e.g. provision of emergency RH supplies, refurbishing maternity wards if necessary, trainings of health care providers on RH-emergencies issues).</p> <p>Beneficiaries: Women of Reproductive Age</p> <p>Partners: MoH, WHO</p> | Total Project: 547,000 Less available resources: 102,000 Net requirements: 445,000 |
| Oxfam GB TJK-08/H06 | <p>Project Title: Improving the capacity of social infrastructures to cope with the energy crisis and the exceptional climate conditions</p> <p>Objective: Provide heat, electricity and other key patients support (e.g., blankets) to enable health care facilities and orphanages to provide basic critical care in the Kulyab' zone of Tajikistan</p> <p>Beneficiaries: 150,000 beneficiaries, including the critically ill, individuals with TB, pregnant woman, children, orphans, elderly and mentally challenged</p> <p>Partners: Direct implementation in cooperation with local authorities</p> | Total Project: 236,470 |
| UNICEF TJK-08/H07 | <p>Project Title: Responding to immediate needs of children in need of special protection</p> <p>Objective: Provide immediate relief assistance including psycho-social support to children in need of special protection measures</p> <p>Beneficiaries: 10,000 most vulnerable children in need of special protection measures (priority areas: Khatlon, DRD, and Sugd)</p> <p>Partners:: Child Rights Departments, Local governments and community-base organizations, Ministry of Labour and Social Protection, Ministry of Education</p> | Total Project: 300,000 Less available: 50,000 |

3.4 NON-FOOD ITEMS AND SHELTER

SECTORAL NEEDS ANALYSIS AND RESPONSE PLAN

Sector lead: IFRC³

The shelter and NFI needs due to the severe and prolonged cold weather in Tajikistan are varied and, as well, arise from a variety of factors. The clearest need is for fuel to clear roads (diesel) and to heat houses, mass-care and health facilities and schools (e.g., coal, wood, kerosene, propane). For heating, there is also a need for stoves or heaters, as many institutions do not have functioning heating systems (and had relied on electricity for this purpose) or lack the means to purchase heaters (often the case for lower income families and some mass-care institutions).

There is also a need to improve shelter. The issue with shelter in Tajikistan in this crisis is that much of it provides inadequate protection from the worst period of cold weather in 25 years. This inadequacy on the part of a large segment of the shelter stock in the country is due to two factors:

- Many residences were not designed for heat conservation, a particular problem in newer buildings (housing, mass-care institutions and schools) in urban areas and towns;
- Many more traditional residences in urban and rural areas have had little maintenance over the past decade and suffer from poor insulation, leaky windows and doors.

In both cases, the result is that the loss of heat increased as a result of the severe and extended cold weather, with proportional increases in heating demand, and costs. For urban residents reliant on electricity for heating, this means purchasing heaters and spending funds on fuel, an option not available to all. For rural residents, the result is a need to either purchase fuel (if accessible and if money is available) or resort to cutting trees and other vegetation. Reports have been received of rural residents cutting fruit trees for fuel, an action which will reduce assets and livelihoods and increase the damage from the higher than normal levels of flooding expected during the spring thaw.

The two common coping strategies to manage shelter needs in cold weather are to keep only one room of a building warm and to use blankets and sleeping pads for additional warmth. The poor insulation of many buildings makes the “one warm room” option increasingly costly. The high level of poverty in the country means that many families have old and worn out blankets and sleeping pads which do not provide enough warmth particularly when temperature are at or below 0°C. NFIs are needed to improve the heat retention and reduce heat loss in housing and for individuals in these locations.

Response Plan

The following interventions are proposed and classified as **immediate humanitarian needs**:

- Provide fuel to increase access by transport to rural areas impacted by heavy snow and cold weather;
- Better retention of heat where it is available, and providing heat when it is not;
- Providing household articles and clothing needed to enable individuals and families to maintain adequate warmth despite the unusually cold weather currently affecting Tajikistan.

The targets of this assistance need to include:

- Those individuals and families who are unable to afford adequate heat;
- Orphanages and other mass-care facilities with inadequate sources of heating;
- Schools, where the absence of heat poses a threat to health, as well as a creating a very poor learning environment.

³ IFRC has agreed to lead the response for this sector, but is not participating in the appeal.

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| NON-FOOD ITEMS AND SHELTER | | Value (\$) |
|--|---|---|
| UNDP TJK-08/S/NF01 | Project Title: Access to basic services for the most vulnerable population groups Objective: Main access roads cleaned in the mountainous areas and winterisation items (kerosene stoves and lams and 20 litres of kerosene) provided to 1,200 families Beneficiaries: Direct: 1,200 vulnerable families (elderly, disabled, female-headed households: approx. 8,400 individuals over 60 days Indirect: population of DRD and Sughd province Partners: CoES, Ministry of Transport, RCST, local authorities | Total Project: 136,000 |
| SC, CARE International, Mercy Corps TJK-08/S/NF02 ABC | Project Title: Immediate relief for vulnerable households & institution Objective: Winterisation assistance to vulnerable communities including warm clothing for children, bedding, plastic sheeting and glass panes for windows and doors, water containers, candles, and cash disbursements of 200 TJS. Also included in this project are heaters and fuel for heat generation (including coal and kerosene) Beneficiaries: 59,000 people (children, vulnerable HHs) | Total Project: 1,531,340 CARE: 450,000 Mercy Corps: 501,340 Save the Children: 580,000 Net requirements: 681,340 |
| CARITAS TJK-08/S/NF03 | Project Title: Winter emergency response programme 2008 Objective: People affected by severe cold and lack of electricity in and around Dushanbe meet their life-saving needs without further risks to their lives Beneficiaries: 400 vulnerable individuals (Women 250 Children: 20) Partners: CBOs | Total Project: 107,911 Less available resources: 87,911 Net requirements: 20,000 |
| CARE INTERNATIONAL TJK-08/S/NF04 | Project Title: Winter emergency response to the most vulnerable Objective: To improve food security of extremely vulnerable population, and to train members of CBOs on community disaster risk reduction Beneficiaries: 32,000 vulnerable individuals, including orphans, school children, elderly, and mentally/physically handicapped children (approximately half of whom are women/girls) | Total Project: 290,000 |

3.5 EDUCATION

SECTORAL NEEDS ANALYSIS AND RESPONSE PLAN

Sector lead: UNICEF

Unusually cold weather and a lack of adequate heating in schools have led to a significant deterioration of education in many parts of the country. Children in many of the 3,800 schools and about 400 pre-schools in the country are studying buildings which have almost no or very limited heating temperatures in class rooms range from 0 to – 9°C. Information from the field suggests that 90% of rural schools have no functioning heating system, in many cases because schools rely on electricity for heating. Those children that are in attendance are wearing all the warm clothing they own so that they can have a chance to learn.

Schools located in city centres tend to have more electricity than rural counterparts, though the voltage is low and irregular. Schools on the outskirts and fringe areas of cities have been hit as hard as those in rural areas. The problem is most serious in the mountainous and rural area. The situation in boarding schools is deplorable. They are twice as vulnerable because they house the disabled and have been similarly affected by the extreme cold and shortages of electricity. Children who are physically and/or mentally challenged make up about 15% of boarders, with the remainder mostly orphaned or abandoned children.

School attendance is now down to about 40-50% in most schools, in some cases because of increased morbidity among children due to cold temperatures in the classrooms and homes. The situation is also affecting teachers who find it increasingly difficult to continue with their duties. The latest information from the field indicates that most schools have reduced their operating hours from seven to 2-3 hours each day.

Response Plan

The Education Sector response focuses on providing heating to schools to help protect the young from the cold and to ensure momentum is not lost with their educational needs. All interventions are part of the **immediate humanitarian needs** required to address the immediate humanitarian situation as well as avert humanitarian consequences during spring. Targeted facilities, mainly primary and boarding schools for vulnerable children will be provided coal, stoves and accessories (outlet pipes for smoke as there is no electricity), generators, and blankets. In addition, further study is required to assess the health and nutrition condition of the children considering the shortage of food items and other essentials due to worsening road conditions.

| EDUCATION | | Value (\$) |
|--------------------------|-----------------------|---|
| UNICEF TJK-08/E01 | Project Title: | Winterisation of schools |
| | Objective: | To protect school children affected by cold wave through procuring coal, stoves, generators, blankets and accessories Primary and boarding schools for vulnerable children will be prioritised |
| | Beneficiaries: | Half of all primary schools in the country (75,000 children) and 20 boarding schools (2,500 children), and including 4,000 teachers |
| | Partners: | MoE, Save the Children, CBOs |
| | | Total Project: 701,000 |
| | | Less available resources: 99,000 |
| | | Net requirements: 602,000 |

3.6 FOOD SECURITY

SECTORAL NEEDS ANALYSIS AND RESPONSE PLAN

Sector lead: WFP

Agriculture represents 24% of GDP, 66% of employment, 26% of exports and 39% of the tax revenue. 64% of the population depends on agriculture for their livelihoods. Agricultural production losses in 2006 and 2007 as a result of natural disasters, combined with increases in costs for food, stretched the rural coping capacities to the limit. The current food security crisis in Tajikistan arises from a combination of events, including increases in prices for basic commodities, poor harvests and damage by cold weather on crops, trees and other productive resources. The FSSG considers the situation to be a food security emergency already seriously affecting over 550,000 people, of whom at least 260,000 should be supported with immediate additional assistance. There is also a reasonable possibility of food insecurity deteriorating further. The Government reports up to two million people in need of support with food until the end of the winter.

The general picture generated by food security assessments indicates that most people surveyed are spending more money on food but eating less. Many are consuming more food than they are able to, or expect to be able to, replenish in a near future. Family food stocks are much lower than usual at this time of the year. More people need outside financial support in order to provide food for their families. The diet eaten by most is even less balanced than before. A number of those who are forced to eat less, including a reduced number of meals, is increasing (in some areas all respondents reported eating only one meal a day). Increased sale of animals and other productive assets was also registered in several areas. An increased number of people reported a first time migration due to economic reasons.

The last detailed food security vulnerability study conducted in Tajikistan identified that 54% of the population is in a very unfavourable food security situation, and highly vulnerable to shocks.⁴ Food insecure groups are believed to overlap with those identified as living below the poverty line. Studies have found that most of the population is consistently spending over half of their income on food. The most vulnerable 20-27% spends between 70-80% of their income on food. Further FSSG data from 2007 indicates a greater-than-normal reliance on different coping mechanisms by a significant portion of the population in the rural areas. Some of these strategies are negative in nature and quite worrying.

A recent survey conducted by REACT showed that 30% of Dushanbe residents surveyed, and 75% of those in other cities, have experienced difficulties in purchasing food as a result of increased prices, food shortages or difficulties in accessing markets. Rapid field assessments, such as the one conducted by SC in two areas of Kulyab, are also quite indicative of a worrying and deteriorating food security situation. Most people surveyed reported spending more money on food but eating less. Family food stocks are reported to be much lower than usually at this time of the year, and more people need outside financial support in order to provide food for their families.

According to the preliminary results of an on-going Rapid Assessment in Soghd, Khatlon, and Districts of Republic Subordination conducted by FAO and MoA and Nature Protection, the damage to early potato fields is estimated at a magnitude of \$45 million, and further expected damage of \$100 million. The damage to crops, horticulture, and fisheries has not been fully assessed, but would be in the same magnitude of previous sub-sectors. The diet eaten by most is even less balanced than before. An increased number of people reported a first time migration due to economic reasons.

The latest available nutritional information, from a 2006 report by AAH and the MoH, revealed that 7% of children under five are acutely malnourished (wasted), while as many as 27% of children are chronically malnourished (stunted) and 17% are underweight⁵. Iodine, Vitamin A and Iron deficiencies are prevalent as well among both women and children. This is likely to be exacerbated by the current crisis and may lead to increased malnutrition and morbidity requiring health intervention.

Damage to agricultural assets as a result of the unusually cold winter has further marginalised the most vulnerable farmers. Reports indicate the extremely cold weather has caused significant damage

⁴ World Food Programme, VAM Study, 2005.

⁵ UNICEF, State of the World Children, 2008.

to crops, livestock, and fisheries. Farmers have lost standing crops, recently sown seeds for winter crops. There has also been widespread loss of horticulture and other crops. As a result, landless labourers have been deprived of normal seasonal employment. Recent surveys indicate that most private livestock owners have inadequate access to fodder reducing productivity of livestock and putting at risk their very survival. Weather conditions and a lack of fodder may force the sale of livestock as a coping mechanism to avert starvation. The immediate environmental impacts that such a shortage is causing is the massive wood cutting for fuel and heating and a reduction in agrobiodiversity (animals and crops).

At present, there are sufficient quantities of food on the local markets in most parts of the country. However, there have been reports of difficulties encountered by some local traders in importing wheat flour and diesel from Kazakhstan. The seriousness and scope of any problems with imports is not yet clear and requires close monitoring.

Response Plan

Organisations providing food assistance in Tajikistan include:

- WFP, focusing on natural disaster victims, primary school students, tuberculosis patients and malnourished children;
- CARE, SCF and Mercy Corps, focusing on vulnerable groups;
- Counterpart International, providing meals-ready-to-eat to mass care institutions; and
- UNICEF, focusing on institutions catering for the vulnerable populations.

Food Security deployments should be implemented without delay, providing an estimated 260,000 beneficiaries⁶ in both rural and urban areas with a family food ration sufficient to last three months (containing wheat flour, peas and oil), or providing the financial means to families so that they can purchase food on the market.

WFP plans to assist an estimated 199,000 people in both rural and urban areas in need of immediate assistance, with a family food ration containing wheat flour, pulses, oil and salt (a total of 8,236 MTs), sufficient to last for three months. NGOs will support an additional 60,000 people. WFP will assist households meeting two or more of the following vulnerability criteria:

1. Female-headed, with no private sector employment;
2. Ownership of less than 0.20 ha of non-irrigated land;
3. Ownership of less than five heads of livestock;
4. Families with six or more children;
5. Families with cash income of less than 25 Somoni per month or \$7.20 (or five Somoni per family member).

This food programme would cost an estimated \$8.3 million (see list of planned areas and numbers of people to be covered attached in Annex II of this appeal).

CARE, Mercy Corps and SC are planning assistance activities focusing on improving food security through a combination of food assistance and cash transfers. These programmes are in an early stage of development and may be expanded as needs and resources permit.

The logistics of the operation may encounter some problems, as various rural roads are not completely passable at the moment, but implementing agencies are confident that any logistical delays due to bad weather and climatic conditions will be overcome in reasonable periods of time. Such delays should not jeopardise successful implementation of the programmes.

If the food security situation and energy crisis continues to deteriorate in the coming weeks, it is possible that food assistance might need to be scaled up, most probably to a number of people equivalent to the total number of chronically vulnerable rural populations (those with lowest resilience to shocks), plus those most affected in the urban centres, or a total of around 550,000 persons. The assistance might also need to be prolonged for an additional one to two months. Response to mitigate damages in agriculture and input supply should start immediately, in particular supply of animal feed to livestock.

⁶ This number is tentative as the data is still being analysed and the numbers consolidated, in consultation with the partners.

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The total beneficiaries envisaged under the animal feed and seed potato programmes will be approximately 300,000 of the most vulnerable individuals in the most affected areas.

| FOOD SECURITY | | | Value (\$) |
|---------------------------------|---|--|---|
| WFP TJK-08/F01 | Project Title: Objective: Beneficiaries: Partners: | Emergency assistance to families affected by food crisis in Tajikistan (PRRO 10603.0) Save lives, protect livelihoods and enhance resilience to shocks of food insecure households in rural and urban areas of Tajikistan 199,000 persons (102,000 children, 50,000 women) Regional Governments (Hukumats, Jamoats), Red Crescent Society of Tajikistan | Total Project: 8,281,547 |
| FAO TJK-08/A01 | Project Title: Objective: Beneficiaries: Partners: | Emergency supply of animal feed to weather-affected livestock farmers in Tajikistan To provide time critical livestock-related inputs to the poorest livestock farmers and female-headed households, to support their immediate food security as well as to recover their production losses and livelihoods 25,000 most vulnerable households (175,000 persons) MoA, FAO and NGOs | Total Project: 3,000,000 |
| FAO TJK-08/A02 | Project Title: Objective: Beneficiaries: Partners: | Emergency provision of agricultural inputs for the rural areas in the Khatlon Region, duration six months Enhance the food security and nutritional status of vulnerable families through the provision for an initial four month period of agricultural production inputs for household level agricultural production. These inputs are essential to be provided now for spring planting to ensure harvest in the mid summer and autumn period 20,000 most vulnerable households MoA, FAO and NGOs | Total Project: 2,000,000 |

3.7 LOGISTICS

SECTORAL NEEDS ANALYSIS AND RESPONSE PLAN

Sectoral lead: WFP

Current situation

In the context of the UN flash appeal for the compound crises in Tajikistan, the UN country team, international NGOs and donors have requested activation of the logistics cluster to facilitate current and expected logistics needs in support of the respond to the crisis.

New and more in-depth assessments have indicated that the current energy crises, heavy snowfall and increased number of avalanches are having an averse effect on the logistics efforts to bring relief items to beneficiaries. It is anticipated that the spring melt will come with its own logistical challenges.

Some organisations included in the Flash appeal have indicated that they lack the capacity to deal with the logistical challenges associated with this particular situation. They also indicated the need for more information on procedures and logistics capacity. Partners have also expressed the need for more coordination and information-sharing in order to avoid overlap and duplications and to increase cost-efficiency. This was considered especially important for the smaller NGOs that would transport smaller quantities of relief items and have limited in-house logistics capacity.

To get a better assessment and understanding of the situation, the Global Logistics Cluster Support Cell sent a Logistics Response Team to Tajikistan to assess the situation. Based on their assessment it was recommended to establish a logistics cluster in Tajikistan in order to handle the current situation as well as to have a structure in place that could be expanded to deal with possible future relief needs in the country as a result of the compound crisis.

Response plan

Immediate requirements are to:

- Help smaller NGOs in organizing assistance operations.
- Collecting price and availability information for key relief items.
- Collecting information on transport options and supplies (trucks and handling)
- Detailing the process needed for the entry of relief items into Tajikistan;
- Detailing procedures and options for air delivery of commodities to north (Khujand) and south (Kurgan-Tyube and Kulyab);
- Coordinate logistics efforts among UN agencies, NGOs, government agencies and donors in support of emergency relief operations to ensure timely delivery of relief aid to the population in need, fill gaps and avoid overlap;
- Establish inventory of assets and logistics service providers that will be accessible for all involved in the humanitarian efforts including government agencies.

To implement this project WFP, as the lead agency, request the funding of a Logistics Cluster Coordinator that will be facilitating the coordination of logistics activities, ensure information-sharing and assist the humanitarian community by providing answers and advice regarding their needs. This will be done both by engaging directly with the actors on the ground and by providing the agencies and NGOs with the necessary information in order for them to move the relief items to the beneficiaries. A key tool in this regard will be the Inter-Agency Logistics Capacity Assessment, a document that will include all relevant information related to logistics (custom procedures, infrastructure assessments, list of transporters, warehouses availability etc.). A cluster web page will also be set up for better and timely information sharing.

| LOGISTICS | | Value (\$) |
|----------------------------------|--|---|
| WFP TJK-08/XXXX | Project Title: Logistics coordination and assessment Objective: To assist the humanitarian community With their logistics needs Beneficiaries: Direct beneficiaries will be the members of the logistics cluster. Partners: UN agencies and NGOs participating in the logistics cluster | Total Project: 110,748 |

3.8 COORDINATION AND PREPAREDNESS

Support to the humanitarian actions will be required between now and early summer and are therefore both part of the immediate humanitarian actions as well as the immediate interventions needed to avert live threatening situations in spring and summer.

| COORDINATION AND PREPAREDNESS | | | Value (\$) |
|--|--|---|---|
| <p>UNDP TJK-08/CSS01</p> | <p>Project Title: Objective:</p> <p>Beneficiaries: Partners:</p> | <p>Support to emergency response coordination Emergency response coordination of the expected response to energy crisis/food insecurity within the UN Appeal ensured through REACT network; support government efforts in response and early recovery efforts; strengthen national and regional REACT groups with additional human resources, equipment and consultancy support and expertise</p> <p>CoES, OCHA, local authorities, Oxfam, Focus, GAA, Mission East, REACT partners</p> | <p>Total Project: 110,000</p> |
| <p>OCHA TJK-08/CSS02</p> | <p>Project Title: Objective:</p> <p>Beneficiaries: Partners:</p> | <p>Help strengthen REACT emergency response capacity in line with humanitarian reforms Improve REACT network's emergency response coordination through training on the humanitarian reform agenda (cluster approach, humanitarian partnerships), and ensuring that the training strengthens the existing Tajik coordination arrangements</p> <p>UNDP, RCs Office, REACT partners</p> | <p>Total Project: 37,500</p> |
| <p>UNDP TJK-08/CSS03</p> | <p>Project Title: Objective:</p> <p>Beneficiaries: Partners:</p> | <p>Early warning system for floods and landslides Emergency response coordination ensured through strengthening REACT regional network Vulnerable population in selected areas (Rash Valley and Khatlon province) CoES, local authorities, Hydromet Agency, Oxfam, GAA, Mission East, RCST, REACT partners</p> | <p>Total Project: 50,000</p> |
| <p>UNDP TJK-08/CSS04</p> | <p>Project Title: Objective:</p> <p>Beneficiaries: Partners:</p> | <p>UN Emergency Reserve in Tajikistan (UNERT) for floods and landslides response Effective & rapid response to the floods and landslides ensured through strengthening UNERT capacity 1,000 families affected by disasters CoES, local authorities, Requesting agencies</p> | <p>Total Project: 1,555,063</p> |

Table III: Tajikistan Flash Appeal 2008

List of Projects (grouped by sector)
as of 14 March 2008
<http://www.reliefweb.int/fts>

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

Page 1 of 2

| Project Code | Appealing Organisation | Project Title | Original Requirements (US\$) |
|---|------------------------|---|------------------------------|
| COORDINATION AND PREPAREDNESS | | | |
| TJK-08/CSS01 | UNDP | Support to emergency response coordination | 110,000 |
| TJK-08/CSS02 | OCHA | Help strengthen REACT emergency response capacity in line with humanitarian reforms | 37,500 |
| TJK-08/CSS03 | UNDP | Early warning system for floods and landslides | 50,000 |
| TJK-08/CSS04 | UNDP | UN Emergency Reserve in Tajikistan (UNERT) for floods and landslides response | 1,555,063 |
| TJK-08/CSS05 | WFP | Logistics coordination and assessment | 110,748 |
| Subtotal for COORDINATION AND PREPAREDNESS | | | 1,863,311 |
| EDUCATION | | | |
| TJK-08/E01 | UNICEF | Winterization of schools | 701,000 |
| Subtotal for EDUCATION | | | 701,000 |
| EMERGENCY ENERGY SECTOR | | | |
| TJK-08/ER/101 | UNDP | Urgent support to electrical power and heat generation in Dushanbe | 1,800,000 |
| Subtotal for EMERGENCY ENERGY SECTOR | | | 1,800,000 |
| FOOD SECURITY | | | |
| TJK-08/A01 | FAO | Emergency supply of animal feed to weather-affected livestock farmers in Tajikistan | 3,000,000 |
| TJK-08/A02 | FAO | Emergency provision of agricultural inputs for the rural areas in the Khatlon Region, duration 6 months | 2,000,000 |
| TJK-08/F01 | WFP | Emergency assistance to families affected by food crisis in Tajikistan (PRRO 10603.0) | 8,281,547 |
| Subtotal for FOOD SECURITY | | | 13,281,547 |

The list of projects and the figures for their funding requirements in this document are a snapshot as of 14 March 2008. For continuously updated information on projects, funding requirements, and contributions to date, visit the Financial Tracking Service (www.reliefweb.int/fts).

Table III: Tajikistan Flash Appeal 2008

List of Projects (grouped by sector)
as of 14 March 2008
<http://www.reliefweb.int/fts>

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

Page 2 of 2

| Project Code | Appealing Organisation | Project Title | Original Requirements (US\$) |
|--|------------------------|---|------------------------------|
| HEALTH | | | |
| TJK-08/H01 | WHO | Ensuring critical energy supply for dedicated key priority health facilities | 270,000 |
| TJK-08/H02 | WHO | Supporting the MoH in procurement and distribution of drugs and consumables for maintenance of health services in the crisis | 350,000 |
| TJK-08/H03 | WHO | Minimizing the health impact of the cold wave through strengthened coordination, heightened disease surveillance and improved case management | 250,000 |
| TJK-08/H04 | UNICEF | Prevention of acute respiratory infections (ARI) and diarrhoeal diseases among under-five children | 741,000 |
| TJK-08/H05 | UNFPA | Emergency assistance to the maternity hospitals and reproductive health facilities | 547,000 |
| TJK-08/H06 | OXFAM GB | Improving the capacity of social infrastructures to cope with the energy crisis and the exceptional climate conditions | 236,470 |
| TJK-08/H07 | UNICEF | Responding to immediate needs of children in need of special protection | 300,000 |
| Subtotal for HEALTH | | | 2,694,470 |
| NON-FOOD ITEMS AND SHELTER | | | |
| TJK-08/S/NF01 | UNDP | Access to basic services for the most vulnerable population groups | 136,000 |
| TJK-08/S/NF02A | SC | Immediate relief for vulnerable households & institution | 580,000 |
| TJK-08/S/NF02B | CARE | Immediate relief for vulnerable households & institution | 450,000 |
| TJK-08/S/NF02C | Mercy Corps | Immediate relief for vulnerable households & institution | 501,340 |
| TJK-08/S/NF03 | CARITAS | Winter emergency response program 2008 | 107,911 |
| TJK-08/S/NF04 | CARE | Winter emergency response to the most vulnerable | 290,000 |
| Subtotal for NON-FOOD ITEMS AND SHELTER | | | 2,065,251 |
| SANITATION AND HYGIENE | | | |
| TJK-08/WS01 | UNDP | Urgent increase in urban water supplies | 2,074,516 |
| TJK-08/WS02 | UNICEF | Emergency clean water provision | 522,615 |
| TJK-08/WS03 | UNICEF | Emergency repair of water storage/mass-care facilities | 175,098 |
| TJK-08/WS04 | UNICEF | Sanitation and hygiene education for urban areas | 71,209 |
| TJK-08/WS05 | OXFAM GB | Improving access to water in Kulyab | 54,570 |
| Subtotal for SANITATION AND HYGIENE | | | 2,898,008 |
| Grand Total | | | 25,303,587 |

The list of projects and the figures for their funding requirements in this document are a snapshot as of 14 March 2008. For continuously updated information on projects, funding requirements, and contributions to date, visit the Financial Tracking Service (www.reliefweb.int/fts).

Table IV: Tajikistan Flash Appeal 2008
 List of Projects (grouped by appealing organisation)
 as of 14 March 2008
<http://www.reliefweb.int/fts>

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

Page 1 of 3

| Project Code | non-standard sector | Project Title | Original Requirements (US\$) |
|---------------------------------|-------------------------------|--|------------------------------|
| CARE | | | |
| TJK-08/S/NF02B | NON-FOOD ITEMS AND SHELTER | Immediate relief for vulnerable households & institution | 450,000 |
| TJK-08/S/NF04 | NON-FOOD ITEMS AND SHELTER | Winter emergency response to the most vulnerable | 290,000 |
| Subtotal for CARE | | | 740,000 |
| CARITAS | | | |
| TJK-08/S/NF03 | NON-FOOD ITEMS AND SHELTER | Winter emergency response program 2008 | 107,911 |
| Subtotal for CARITAS | | | 107,911 |
| FAO | | | |
| TJK-08/A01 | FOOD SECURITY | Emergency supply of animal feed to weather-affected livestock farmers in Tajikistan | 3,000,000 |
| TJK-08/A02 | FOOD SECURITY | Emergency provision of agricultural inputs for the rural areas in the Khatlon Region, duration 6 months | 2,000,000 |
| Subtotal for FAO | | | 5,000,000 |
| Mercy Corps | | | |
| TJK-08/S/NF02C | NON-FOOD ITEMS AND SHELTER | Immediate relief for vulnerable households & institution | 501,340 |
| Subtotal for Mercy Corps | | | 501,340 |
| OCHA | | | |
| TJK-08/CSS02 | COORDINATION AND PREPAREDNESS | Help strengthen REACT emergency response capacity in line with humanitarian reforms | 37,500 |
| Subtotal for OCHA | | | 37,500 |
| OXFAM GB | | | |
| TJK-08/H06 | HEALTH | Improving the capacity of social infrastructures to cope with the energy crisis and the exceptional climate conditions | 236,470 |
| TJK-08/WS05 | SANITATION AND HYGIENE | Improving access to water in Kulyab | 54,570 |
| Subtotal for OXFAM GB | | | 291,040 |

The list of projects and the figures for their funding requirements in this document are a snapshot as of 14 March 2008. For continuously updated information on projects, funding requirements, and contributions to date, visit the Financial Tracking Service (www.reliefweb.int/fts).

Table IV: Tajikistan Flash Appeal 2008
 List of Projects (grouped by appealing organisation)
 as of 14 March 2008
<http://www.reliefweb.int/fts>

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

Page 2 of 3

| Project Code | non-standard sector | Project Title | Original Requirements (US\$) |
|---------------------------|-------------------------------|--|------------------------------|
| SC | | | |
| TJK-08/S/NF02A | NON-FOOD ITEMS AND SHELTER | Immediate relief for vulnerable households & institution | 580,000 |
| Subtotal for SC | | | 580,000 |
| UNDP | | | |
| TJK-08/CSS01 | COORDINATION AND PREPAREDNESS | Support to emergency response coordination | 110,000 |
| TJK-08/CSS03 | COORDINATION AND PREPAREDNESS | Early warning system for floods and landslides | 50,000 |
| TJK-08/CSS04 | COORDINATION AND PREPAREDNESS | UN Emergency Reserve in Tajikistan (UNERT) for floods and landslides response | 1,555,063 |
| TJK-08/ER/I01 | EMERGENCY ENERGY SECTOR | Urgent support to electrical power and heat generation in Dushanbe | 1,800,000 |
| TJK-08/S/NF01 | NON-FOOD ITEMS AND SHELTER | Access to basic services for the most vulnerable population groups | 136,000 |
| TJK-08/WS01 | SANITATION AND HYGIENE | Urgent increase in urban water supplies | 2,074,516 |
| Subtotal for UNDP | | | 5,725,579 |
| UNFPA | | | |
| TJK-08/H05 | HEALTH | Emergency assistance to the maternity hospitals and reproductive health facilities | 547,000 |
| Subtotal for UNFPA | | | 547,000 |

The list of projects and the figures for their funding requirements in this document are a snapshot as of 14 March 2008. For continuously updated information on projects, funding requirements, and contributions to date, visit the Financial Tracking Service (www.reliefweb.int/fts).

Table IV: Tajikistan Flash Appeal 2008
 List of Projects (grouped by appealing organisation)
 as of 14 March 2008
<http://www.reliefweb.int/fts>

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

Page 3 of 3

| Project Code | non-standard sector | Project Title | Original Requirements (US\$) |
|----------------------------|-------------------------------|---|------------------------------|
| UNICEF | | | |
| TJK-08/E01 | EDUCATION | Winterization of schools | 701,000 |
| TJK-08/H04 | HEALTH | Prevention of acute respiratory infections (ARI) and diarrhoeal diseases among under-five children | 741,000 |
| TJK-08/H07 | HEALTH | Responding to immediate needs of children in need of special protection | 300,000 |
| TJK-08/WS02 | SANITATION AND HYGIENE | Emergency clean water provision | 522,615 |
| TJK-08/WS03 | SANITATION AND HYGIENE | Emergency repair of water storage/mass-care facilities | 175,098 |
| TJK-08/WS04 | SANITATION AND HYGIENE | Sanitation and hygiene education for urban areas | 71,209 |
| Subtotal for UNICEF | | | 2,510,922 |
| WFP | | | |
| TJK-08/CSS05 | COORDINATION AND PREPAREDNESS | Logistics coordination and assessment | 110,748 |
| TJK-08/F01 | FOOD SECURITY | Emergency assistance to families affected by food crisis in Tajikistan (PRRO 10603.0) | 8,281,547 |
| Subtotal for WFP | | | 8,392,295 |
| WHO | | | |
| TJK-08/H01 | HEALTH | Ensuring critical energy supply for dedicated key priority health facilities | 270,000 |
| TJK-08/H02 | HEALTH | Supporting the MoH in procurement and distribution of drugs and consumables for maintenance of health services in the crisis | 350,000 |
| TJK-08/H03 | HEALTH | Minimizing the health impact of the cold wave through strengthened coordination, heightened disease surveillance and improved case management | 250,000 |
| Subtotal for WHO | | | 870,000 |
| Grand Total | | | 25,303,587 |

The list of projects and the figures for their funding requirements in this document are a snapshot as of 14 March 2008. For continuously updated information on projects, funding requirements, and contributions to date, visit the Financial Tracking Service (www.reliefweb.int/fts).

Table V: Tajikistan Flash Appeal 2008
 Summary of Requirements - by IASC Standard Sector
 as of 14 March 2008
<http://www.reliefweb.int/fts>

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

| Sector Name | Original Requirements (US\$) |
|--------------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| AGRICULTURE | 5,000,000 |
| COORDINATION AND SUPPORT SERVICES | 1,752,563 |
| ECONOMIC RECOVERY AND INFRASTRUCTURE | 1,800,000 |
| EDUCATION | 701,000 |
| FOOD | 8,281,547 |
| HEALTH | 2,694,470 |
| SHELTER AND NON-FOOD ITEMS | 2,065,251 |
| WATER AND SANITATION | 2,898,008 |
| Grand Total | 25,303,587 |

The list of projects and the figures for their funding requirements in this document are a snapshot as of 14 March 2008. For continuously updated information on projects, funding requirements, and contributions to date, visit the Financial Tracking Service (www.reliefweb.int/fts).

ANNEX I.

WFP EMERGENCY FOOD DISTRIBUTION PLAN: FEBRUARY – APRIL 2008

| Region | Town/District | Target Beneficiaries | Food commodities for three months (MT) | | | | |
|----------------|-------------------|----------------------|--|---------------|--------------|---------------|-----------------|
| | | | W. Flour | Oil | Salt | Pulses | Total |
| | Total (MT) | 198,934 | 7,161.62 | 268.56 | 89.52 | 716.16 | 8,235.87 |
| Khatlon | Shurobod | 7,045 | 253.62 | 9.51 | 3.17 | 25.36 | 291.66 |
| | Khovaling | 3,858 | 138.89 | 5.21 | 1.74 | 13.89 | 159.72 |
| | Muminobod | 6,823 | 245.63 | 9.21 | 3.07 | 24.56 | 282.47 |
| | Baljuvan | 3,575 | 128.70 | 4.83 | 1.61 | 12.87 | 148.01 |
| | Jilikul | 6,750 | 243.00 | 9.11 | 3.04 | 24.30 | 279.45 |
| | Jomi | 7,800 | 280.80 | 10.53 | 3.51 | 28.08 | 322.92 |
| | Sarband town | 2,500 | 90.00 | 3.38 | 1.13 | 9.00 | 103.50 |
| | Khuroson | 6,031 | 217.12 | 8.14 | 2.71 | 21.71 | 249.68 |
| | N.Khisrav | 2,300 | 82.80 | 3.11 | 1.04 | 8.28 | 95.22 |
| Sughd | Ghonchi | 11,895 | 428.22 | 16.06 | 5.35 | 42.82 | 492.45 |
| | Spitamen | 10,926 | 393.34 | 14.75 | 4.92 | 39.33 | 452.34 |
| | J. Rasulov | 9,593 | 345.35 | 12.95 | 4.32 | 34.53 | 397.15 |
| | Panjakent | 18,935 | 681.66 | 25.56 | 8.52 | 68.17 | 783.91 |
| | Asht | 12,860 | 462.96 | 17.36 | 5.79 | 46.30 | 532.40 |
| | Taboshar | 1,243 | 44.75 | 1.68 | 0.56 | 4.47 | 51.46 |
| | Zafarobod | 5,684 | 204.62 | 7.67 | 2.56 | 20.46 | 235.32 |
| | Isfara | 602 | 21.67 | 0.81 | 0.27 | 2.17 | 24.92 |
| DRD | Rasht | 9,000 | 324.00 | 12.15 | 4.05 | 32.40 | 372.60 |
| | Tavildara | 1,500 | 54.00 | 2.03 | 0.68 | 5.40 | 62.10 |
| | Tojikobod | 3,390 | 122.04 | 4.58 | 1.53 | 12.20 | 140.35 |
| | Nurobod | 6,040 | 217.44 | 8.15 | 2.72 | 21.74 | 250.06 |
| | Jirgatal | 5,600 | 201.60 | 7.56 | 2.52 | 20.16 | 231.84 |
| GBAO | Ishkoshim | 2,610 | 93.96 | 3.52 | 1.17 | 9.40 | 108.05 |
| | Roshtqala | 1,070 | 38.52 | 1.44 | 0.48 | 3.85 | 44.30 |
| | Murgab | 2,500 | 90.00 | 3.38 | 1.13 | 9.00 | 103.50 |
| | Vanj | 414 | 14.90 | 0.56 | 0.19 | 1.49 | 17.14 |
| | Rushan | 860 | 30.96 | 1.16 | 0.39 | 3.10 | 35.60 |
| | Shugnan | 1,830 | 65.88 | 2.47 | 0.82 | 6.59 | 75.76 |
| Urban | Dushanbe city | 20,000 | 720.00 | 27.00 | 9.00 | 72.00 | 828.00 |
| | Khujand city | 15,000 | 540.00 | 20.25 | 6.75 | 54.00 | 621.00 |
| | Kurgan-Tube town | 5,200 | 187.20 | 7.02 | 2.34 | 18.72 | 215.28 |
| | Kulob town | 5,500 | 198.00 | 7.43 | 2.48 | 19.80 | 227.70 |

ANNEX II.

WFP FOOD PRICE MONITORING

| WFP Food Prices Monitoring: at the main markets of Dushanbe, Kurgan Tyube, Khujand, Khorog, Gharm and Kulyab | | January 2007 Average | December 2007 Average | Increase (+) / Decrease (-) | Dushanbe | Khujand | Kurgan Tyube | Khorog | Garm |
|--|-------------|----------------------------|-----------------------------|--------------------------------|----------|---------|--------------|---------|------|
| Items Surveyed | Unit | Somoni | Somoni | % | % | % | % | % | % |
| Meat –mutton | 1 kg. | 11.10 | 14.40 | 30% | 15% | 31% | 34% | 63% | 18% |
| Meat-beef | 1 kg. | 9.80 | 12.60 | 29% | 27% | 25% | 37% | 40% | 18% |
| Chicken | 1 kg. | 8.59 | 10.50 | 22% | 31% | 60% | 13% | 20% | 0% |
| Sugar | 1 kg. | 2.61 | 2.67 | 2% | 0% | -6% | 0% | 25% | -10% |
| Tea black | 1 kg. | 7.75 | 8.90 | 15% | -25% | 38% | 12% | 33% | 20% |
| Tea green | 1 kg. | 6.66 | 7.20 | 8% | 7% | 0% | 11% | 38% | 0% |
| Potatoes | 1 kg. | 1.60 | 1.36 | -15% | -29% | -12% | -22% | 15% | -21% |
| Cabbage | 1 kg. | 1.16 | 1.36 | 17% | -20% | 50% | -2% | 15% | 50% |
| Carrots | 1 kg. | 0.77 | 0.91 | 18% | -50% | 60% | 22% | 50% | 33% |
| Salt | 1 kg. | 0.61 | 0.59 | -4% | 0% | 6% | -48% | 43% | 4% |
| Rice | 1 kg. | 3.39 | 3.86 | 14% | -5% | 17% | 10% | 20% | 33% |
| Wheat flour high quality | 1 kg. | 1.42 | 2.48 | 75% | 60% | 92% | 78% | 76% | 70% |
| Wheat flour first grade | 1 kg. | 1.29 | 2.23 | 73% | 43% | 100% | 70% | 80% | 79% |
| Wheat grain | 1 kg. | 0.88 | 1.85 | 111% | 70% | 157% | 98% | #DIV/0! | 135% |
| Maize | 1 kg. | 0.85 | 1.50 | 76% | 67% | 157% | 49% | #DIV/0! | 50% |
| Vegetable oil | 1 litre | 3.71 | 8.20 | 121% | 100% | 138% | 131% | 136% | 100% |
| Cotton Oil | 1 litre | 3.30 | 7.77 | 135% | 100% | 171% | 163% | 150% | 100% |
| Bread (Nan) medium size (around 150 gr.) | piece | 0.68 | 1.24 | 82% | 100% | 60% | 77% | 100% | 67% |
| Petrol | 1 litre | 2.38 | 4.09 | 72% | 63% | 55% | 86% | 61% | 98% |
| Diesel | 1 litre | 2.27 | 3.14 | 39% | 36% | 35% | 48% | 40% | 35% |
| Exchange Rate USD/TS | | 3.45 | 3.48 | 1% | 1% | 1% | 0% | 0% | 1% |
| Onion | 1 kg. | 1.10 | 1.00 | -9% | -30% | 33% | -13% | 25% | -34% |
| Pulses (Mosh - dried green pea) | 1 kg. | 2.92 | 3.60 | 23% | 0% | -3% | 21% | 100% | 17% |
| Pulses (Lobiyo - haricot bean) | 1 kg. | 2.49 | 3.60 | 45% | 0% | 3% | 57% | 167% | 75% |
| Pulses (Nakhud - chick peas) | 1 kg. | 3.61 | 4.30 | 19% | 0% | -22% | 13% | 100% | 43% |
| Milk | 1 litre | 1.22 | 1.83 | 50% | 33% | 0% | 69% | 100% | 78% |
| Eggs | 10 pieces | 4.74 | 6.65 | 40% | 40% | 20% | 34% | 40% | 75% |
| Wage Labour Rates: for skilled labour | TJS per day | 27.44 | 36.00 | 31% | 14% | 39% | 56% | 50% | -12% |
| Wage Labour Rates: for unskilled labour | TJS per day | 18.22 | 21.80 | 20% | 25% | 19% | 6% | 50% | 13% |

ANNEX III.

DREF operation



International Federation
of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

The response of the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies to the cold wave in Tajikistan

In response to the unusually cold weather conditions and electrical shortages in Tajikistan the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies allocated 172,062 Swiss francs on 12 February 2008 from its Disaster Relief Emergency Fund (DREF) to support the Tajikistan Red Crescent in delivering immediate assistance to 2,149 elderly people living alone through the distribution of non-food items and to around 3,000 families through a programme of hygiene promotion. The operation will be implemented during a period of three months. DREF is a source of un-earmarked money ensuring that immediate financial support is available for Red Cross and Red Crescent response to emergencies. Unearmarked funds to repay DREF are encouraged.

The International Federation was part of the REACT (rapid emergency assessment and coordination team) rapid survey on the impact of the power blackouts on the population. It also led the coordination meetings on emergency shelter and non-food items with key operational agencies including CARITAS, CARE International and Save the Children.

In addition to the REACT rapid survey, the Red Crescent Society of Tajikistan, jointly with the state social security offices in the respective areas conducted an assessment of the current situation and the humanitarian consequences. The results revealed that elderly people living alone are the most vulnerable in this situation and the most in need of support as they often have no relatives to take care of them.

To address the situation, the International Federation together with the Red Crescent Society of Tajikistan is therefore supporting a total number of 2,149 elderly lonely people in the capital city of Dushanbe and the towns of Kurgan-Tube, Vakhdat and Somoniyon with basic non-food items. These include:

- thermos flasks (3 litres) for hot water or keeping food warm)
- flash lights
- candles
- woollen socks
- quilts

These items were selected to help people cope with the consequences of the prolonged energy crisis and the unusually cold winter.

The Finnish Red Cross country office, through the Tajikistan Red Crescent, is planning to distribute family parcels to 422 elderly people in the towns of Vakhdat and Somoniyon towns. These people are also included as beneficiaries of the distributions of non-food items as part of the DREF operation.

With the objective of reducing the risk of waterborne and water-related diseases, the International Federation will carry out hygiene promotion activities among the general public targeting 3,000 families (around 15,000 beneficiaries) in the towns of Kurgan-Tube, Vakhdat and Somoniyon. Community awareness-raising will be through the distribution of hygiene promotion materials to the targeted population.

The beneficiaries will be families who do not have access to water due to the frozen pipes and are forced to use water from open sources or water tanks.

All the activities outlined above are planned in cooperation with the respective operational agencies, targeting different districts.

More information on this DREF operation can be found at:

www.ifrc.org/docs/appeals/08/MDRTJ004.pdf.

Contact information

For further information specifically related to this operation please contact:

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ANNEX IV.

ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

| | |
|----------|--|
| AAH | Action Against Hunger (<i>Action Contre la Faim</i>) |
| ACTED | Agency for Technical Cooperation and Development |
| AKF | Aga Khan Foundation |
| ARI | Acute Respiratory Infection |
| CAP | Consolidated Appeals Process |
| CARE | Cooperative for Assistance and Relief Everywhere |
| CBO | Community-based Organisation |
| CERF | Central Emergency Response Fund |
| CHAP | Common Humanitarian Action Plan |
| CHP | Combined Heat and Power |
| CoES | Committee for Emergency Situations |
| DFID | Department for International Development |
| DRD | Direct Rule District |
| FAO | Food and Agriculture Organization |
| FSSG | Food Security Sector Group |
| GAA | German Agro Action |
| GBAO | Gorno-Badakhshan Autonomous Oblast |
| GoT | Government of Tajikistan |
| GTZ | Deutsche Gesellschaft für Technische Zusammenarbeit German Technical Corporation |
| HC | Humanitarian Coordinator |
| HDI | Human Development Index |
| IFRC | International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies |
| LSRFO | Low Sulfur Residual Fuel Oil |
| MCI | Mercy Corps International |
| ME | Mission East |
| MLF-HUMO | Microloan Fund Humo |
| MoA | Ministry of Agriculture |
| MoE | Ministry of Education |
| MoH | Ministry of Health |
| MT | Metric Tonne |
| NFI | Non-Food Items |
| NGOs | Non-Governmental Organisations |
| OCHA | Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs |
| ORS | Oral Rehydration Salt |
| OXFAM-GB | Oxfam-Great Britain |
| PHC | Primary Health Care |
| PRRO | Protracted Relief and Rehabilitation Operation |
| RC | Resident Coordinator |
| RCST | Red Crescent Society of Tajikistan |
| REACT | Rapid Emergency Assessment and Coordination Team |
| RFO | Residual Fuel Oil |
| RR | Resident Representative |
| RRS | Rayons of Republican Subordination |
| SCEC | Sanitary Epidemiological Control |

| | |
|--------|--------------------------------------|
| SC-UK | Save the Children |
| TB | Tuberculosis |
| TJS | Tajikistan Somoni |
| UK | United Kingdom |
| UN | United Nations |
| UNDP | United Nations Development Programme |
| UNERT | UN Emergency Reserve in Tajikistan |
| UNFPA | United Nations Population Fund |
| UNICEF | United Nations Children's Fund |
| WASH | Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene |
| WB | World Bank |
| WFP | World Food Programme |
| WHO | World Health Organization |

Consolidated Appeals Process (CAP)

The CAP is a tool for aid organisations to jointly plan, coordinate, implement and monitor their response to disasters and emergencies, and to appeal for funds together instead of competitively.

It is the forum for developing a strategic approach to humanitarian action, focusing on close cooperation between host governments, donors, non-governmental organisations (NGOs), the International Organization for Migration (IOM), and United Nations agencies. As such, it presents a snapshot of the situation and response plans, and is an inclusive and coordinated programme cycle of:

- Strategic planning leading to a Common Humanitarian Action Plan (CHAP);
- Resource mobilisation leading to a Consolidated Appeal or a Flash Appeal;
- Coordinated programme implementation;
- Joint monitoring and evaluation;
- Revision, if necessary;
- Reporting on results.

The CHAP is the core of the CAP – a strategic plan for humanitarian response in a given country or region, including the following elements:

- A common analysis of the context in which humanitarian action takes place;
- An assessment of needs;
- Best, worst, and most likely scenarios;
- A clear statement of longer-term objectives and goals;
- Prioritised response plans, including a detailed mapping of projects to cover all needs;
- A framework for monitoring the strategy and revising it if necessary.

The CHAP is the core of a Consolidated Appeal or, when crises break out or natural disasters strike, a Flash Appeal. Under the leadership of the Humanitarian Coordinator, and in consultation with host Governments and donors, the CHAP is developed at the field level by the Humanitarian Country Team. This team includes IASC members and standing invitees (UN agencies, the International Organisation for Migration, the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement, and NGOs that belong to ICVA, Interaction, or SCHR), but non-IASC members, such as national NGOs, can also be included.

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

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

In sum, the CAP is how aid agencies join forces to provide people in need the best available protection and assistance, on time.

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