



Marydean A./ Purves, Mission East 2008

Tajikistan

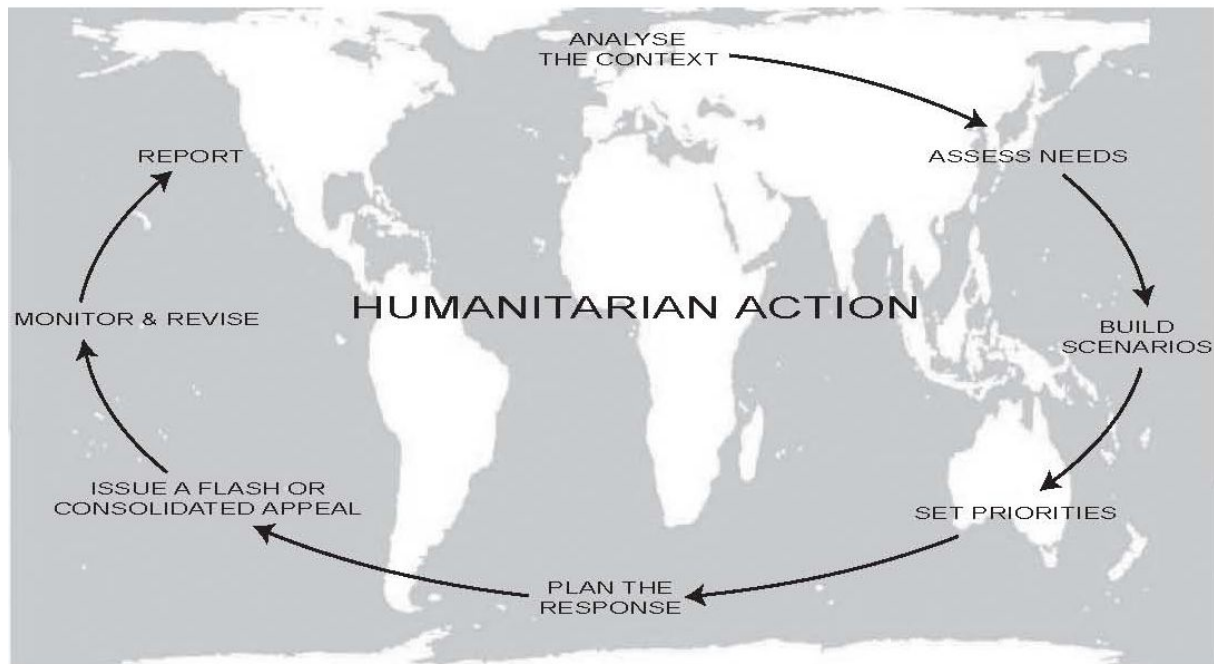
Compound Crises Flash Appeal

REVISION

2008



Consolidated Appeals Process (CAP) Aid agencies working together to:



<http://www.humanitarianappeal.net>

SAMPLE OF ORGANISATIONS PARTICIPATING IN CONSOLIDATED APPEALS

AARREC	CRS	Humedica	MEDAIR	TEARFUND
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	INTERMEDIOS	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	WW
COSV	HT			

TABLE OF CONTENTS

1. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY	1
<i>Table I. Summary of 2008 Requirements, Commitments/Contributions and Pledges by Appealing Organisations</i>	<i>3</i>
<i>Table II. List of 2008 Appeal Projects by Sector</i>	<i>4</i>
2. CONTEXT	5
2.1 SEVERE WINTER AND ENERGY CRISIS	6
2.2 FOOD SECURITY	8
2.3 FLOODS AND LANDSLIDES	8
3. RESPONSE PLANS.....	10
3.1 EMERGENCY ENERGY SECTOR.....	10
3.2 WATER SANITATION AND HYGIENE.....	12
3.3 HEALTH SECTOR	14
3.4 NON-FOOD ITEMS AND SHELTER	17
3.5 EDUCATION - SECTORAL NEEDS ANALYSIS AND RESPONSE PLAN	19
3.6 FOOD SECURITY	21
3.7 LOGISTICS.....	24
3.8 COORDINATION AND PREPAREDNESS.....	26
ANNEX I. ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS	27
ANNEX II. WFP FOOD PRICE MONITORING	29
ANNEX III. MARKET PRICES CHANGES IN APRIL 2008 (COMPARED TO APRIL 2007).....	30
<i>Table III. List of 2008 Projects by Sector.....</i>	<i>31</i>
<i>Table IV. Total Funding of 2008 Projects per Donor (to projects listed in the Appeal)</i>	<i>34</i>
<i>Table V. Summary of Requirements, Commitments/Contributions – by IASC Standard Sector, with Funding Status of Each.....</i>	<i>35</i>

1. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Tajikistan Country Team is appealing for a revised target of **\$¹26,803,384** to support the Government of Tajikistan in its efforts to address the humanitarian needs arising from the compound crisis affecting the country for the past four months. The Tajikistan Flash Appeal was developed in partnership with the Tajikistan Rapid Emergency Assessment and Coordination Team (REACT), through the collaborative efforts of the United Nations agencies and international and national humanitarian organisations present in the country. The Appeal provides a framework for a common inter-agency understanding of priorities, based on identified and reported needs. According to the Flash Appeal practice, this revision incorporates refined information, takes account of most recent developments and contains new projects designed to respond to additional effects of the crisis affecting Tajikistan since the launch of the original appeal.

The compound crisis in Tajikistan cannot be attributed to a single cause. Rather, it reflects the effects of a combination of shocks on existing vulnerabilities that evolve and amplify each other. A long series of shocks, including a cold winter of unprecedented length and severity, critical energy shortage, frozen crops, loss of seed stocks and livestock, sudden rise in temperatures in March, cyclical floods, landslides, mudslides and droughts, locust infestation, failed harvests and rapidly raising food prices has left the population with almost exhausted coping mechanisms.

The extraordinarily long and cold winter initially triggered the crisis. Temperatures of between -8°C and -25°C increased demand for heating while at the same time affecting the supply capacity. The unusually heavy snowfalls and frozen rivers damaged water and electrical supply systems and isolated mountain villages. The extremely cold weather was exacerbated by a dramatic plunge in electricity supply, due to a decline in water levels in the reservoir of the hydro-electric Nurek Power Plant. The shortage led to severe rationing of electricity and sharp increases in the prices for fuel. Power to industry has been tightly rationed, and the Government estimates that the crisis has so far cost the economy \$850 million in damages and lost revenue. On 31 January 2008 the Government of Tajikistan requested the United Nations Resident Coordinator's assistance in mobilising international assistance. The Flash Appeal was subsequently issued on 15 February 2008.

The sudden rise in temperatures in mid-March, while easing some demands on power supplies, exposed the already vulnerable communities to new potential threats. Snowfall in December 2007 was 245% above the historical average for the month. The melting of these unusually heavy snow packs now presents a danger of even more extensive flash floods and landslides, a seasonal phenomenon in Tajikistan. On 15 April, mudslides have already affected three villages in Jomi district, Khatlon province. To prepare for the response to these potential new disasters, the humanitarian actors in-country have decided urgently to pre-position stocks of essential shelter and non-food items in the critical locations most at risk at being cut off in the event of floods and landslides. This will require funding and procurement of emergency household packages to be stored in the UN Emergency Reserve in Tajikistan, and its regional hubs positioned in the most vulnerable locations. To supplement these packages, a system-wide inventory has been established of other essential supplies available in-country, such as emergency food rations and water and sanitation equipment ready to be re-directed to flood victims in case of need. Assessments have indicated that the energy crisis, heavy snowfall and increased number of avalanches are having adverse effects on the logistics situations and relief deliveries. It is anticipated that the spring melt and potential mudslides and landslides may present additional logistical challenges,

The economic and social shocks as a result of the cold winter and energy crisis have worsened an already precarious food security situation, especially in rural areas. The currently ongoing inter-agency food security and livelihoods assessment will reveal the extent of the food crisis in the country, with a view to a medium and long-term strategy. Two consecutive poor harvests, freezing temperatures causing loss of seed stocks and cattle, combined with doubling food prices in recent months, have left rural populations with few remaining coping strategies. While seasonal flooding can be expected, a drought is also being predicted during the summer. Almost the entire irrigation and drinking water is provided by water pumps on the riverbeds or the tube wells, both relying on electricity, which in many parts of the country is still limited to a couple of hours a day. With the absence of and lack of access to alternative fuel, water pumps provide only a fraction of the irrigation

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).

required at this time of the year. With very little rain falling on both the irrigated and rain-fed crops, the grains are failing to grow properly. The latest additional new threat to the spring and summer harvests, is the particularly early and severe locust infestation, affecting one third of the agricultural territory of Tajikistan. The stocks of pesticides in Tajikistan have been exhausted and need to be replenished urgently to combat the threat of locust.

The compound disaster is taking place in the context of rising food prices and other basic household items. The result is a recovery framework which is significantly more complex than in many other disaster situations. This Revised Flash Appeal seeks to stimulate and support early recovery by creating an integrated early recovery plan and network to restore basic services, infrastructure and livelihood opportunities where they are critically needed.

The emergency response is managed through REACT, Tajikistan's Disaster Management Partnership comprising civil society, non-governmental organisations (NGOs), the Red Crescent Society of Tajikistan and United Nations. Following the launch of the Flash Appeal, a Cluster Approach was adopted in Tajikistan, building on the earlier sectoral groups within REACT, 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 clusters, namely food security, water and sanitation, education, logistics, and shelter and non-food items (NFIs).

The results of 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 cluster-specific response plans in this document indicate how REACT partners plan to respond to the needs identified in the assessments, on which the priorities have been based. 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 possibility of extensive flooding

1. Reinforce capacity to warn of flood and landslide events.
2. Increase in-country capacity to provide critical shelter and livelihoods commodities following floods/landslides by pre-positioning stocks of life-saving non-food items in locations most at risk of spring flooding.

To address the food crisis

3. Increase food supplies through direct assistance.
4. Increase the economic means to acquire food.
5. Combat locust infestation through provision of pesticides and equipment.

To address the energy crisis

6. Assure adequate electrical power and water for critical health care services and mass-care facilities.
7. Assure minimally adequate supplies of water for urban populations and rural populations dependent on reticulated systems.
8. Assure adequate access to water, food and other basic commodities for vulnerable urban populations.

This appeal seeks **\$26,803,384** 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 crisis, as well as to undertake preparedness measures for potential flooding during the spring melt. Partners have indicated that **\$12.8 million** is already available for their proposed projects, leaving an outstanding requirement of **\$14 million**. Funding for the emergency humanitarian needs in this Flash Appeal has also been sought from the Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF). The planning horizon for is six months, from 15 February to 15 August, 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.

TAJIKISTAN

Table I: Tajikistan Flash Appeal 2008
Summary of Requirements, Commitments/Contributions and Pledges - by Appealing Organisation, with funding status of each
as of 8 May 2008
<http://www.reliefweb.int/fts>

Compiled by OCHA on the basis of information provided by donors and appealing organisations

Page 1 of 1

Appealing Organisation	Original Requirements	Revised Requirements	Funding	% Covered	Unmet Requirements	Uncommitted Pledges
Values in US\$	A	B	C	C/B	B-C	D
CARE	740,000	740,000	659,000	89%	81,000	-
CARITAS	107,911	110,100	110,100	100%	-	-
FAO	5,000,000	4,538,516	1,162,478	26%	3,376,038	-
Mercy Corps	501,340	516,000	516,000	100%	-	-
OCHA	37,500	37,500	-	0%	37,500	-
OXFAM GB	291,040	323,932	205,006	63%	118,926	-
SC	580,000	919,000	869,000	95%	50,000	-
UNDP	5,725,579	5,975,701	3,176,705	53%	2,798,996	75,643
UNFPA	547,000	547,000	102,000	19%	445,000	-
UNICEF	2,510,922	3,472,592	2,607,257	75%	865,335	-
WFP	8,392,295	8,503,043	2,754,727	32%	5,748,316	634,812
WHO	870,000	1,120,000	600,000	54%	520,000	-
GRAND TOTAL	25,303,587	26,803,384	12,762,273	48%	14,041,111	710,455

NOTE: "Funding" means Contributions + Commitments + Carry-over

- Pledge:** a non-binding announcement of an intended contribution or allocation by the donor. ("Uncommitted pledge" on these tables indicates the balance of original pledges not yet committed).
- Commitment:** creation of a legal, contractual obligation between the donor and recipient entity, specifying the amount to be contributed.
- Contribution:** the actual payment of funds or transfer of in-kind goods from the donor to the recipient entity.

The list of projects and the figures for their funding requirements in this document are a snapshot as of 8 May 2008. For continuously updated information on projects, funding requirements, and contributions to date, visit the Financial Tracking Service (www.reliefweb.int/fts).

TAJIKISTAN

Table II: Tajikistan Flash Appeal 2008
List of Appeal Projects (grouped by sector), with funding status of each
as of 8 May 2008
<http://www.reliefweb.int/fts>

Compiled by OCHA on the basis of information provided by donors and appealing organisations

Sector	Original Requirements	Revised Requirements	Funding	% Covered	Unmet Requirements	Uncommitted Pledges
Value in US\$	A	B	C	C/B	B-C	D
COORDINATION AND PREPAREDNESS	308,248	339,947	182,699	54%	157,248	166,954
EDUCATION	701,000	670,000	177,271	26%	492,729	-
EMERGENCY ENERGY SECTOR	1,800,000	1,800,000	1,800,000	100%	-	-
FOOD SECURITY	13,281,547	12,930,811	3,917,205	30%	9,013,606	467,858
HEALTH	2,694,470	2,944,470	1,500,738	51%	1,443,732	-
NON-FOOD ITEMS AND SHELTER	3,620,314	4,094,586	2,230,681	54%	1,863,905	75,643
NON-STANDARD SECTOR NOT YET SPECIFIED	-	-	1,285,983	0%	(1,285,983)	-
SANITATION AND HYGIENE	2,898,008	4,023,570	1,667,696	41%	2,355,874	-
Grand Total	25,303,587	26,803,384	12,762,273	48%	14,041,111	710,455

NOTE: "Funding" means Contributions + Commitments + Carry-over

- Pledge:** a non-binding announcement of an intended contribution or allocation by the donor. ("Uncommitted pledge" on these tables indicates the balance of original pledges not yet committed).
- Commitment:** creation of a legal, contractual obligation between the donor and recipient entity, specifying the amount to be contributed.
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The list of projects and the figures for their funding requirements in this document are a snapshot as of 8 May 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.² 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 devastated 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 floods, landslides, mudflows, earthquakes, avalanches, locust infestation 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. The winter crisis compounded these vulnerabilities, causing a heavy economic cost to the country and worsening the living conditions of the population over the past four months. Immediate manifestations of the crisis included 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. At the time of the revision of this Appeal, preliminary indications are that the spring thaw is likely to result in increased flooding and landslides during the spring melt. Potentially disastrous conditions 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, as well as protect livelihood assets. While the situation has improved since electrical supplies have been partially restored back and temperatures returned 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 mitigate response delays and avoid foreseeable loss of lives and livelihoods.

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

² According to the World Bank, Tajikistan's remittances were 36.2 % of GDP, the highest of all countries listed in 2006. http://siteresources.worldbank.org/INTPROSPECTS/Resources/334934-1110315015165/RemittancesData_Nov07.xls.

2.1 SEVERE WINTER AND ENERGY CRISIS

Like most of Central Asia and parts of China, Tajikistan experienced an atypical and severe winter, reportedly the coldest in its history. Heavier-than-normal snowfall occurred across the country and isolated many communities. It 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, snow falls 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 averaged around -15°C , with some wide variation within the country. Rural areas experienced lows of -25°C , whilst Dushanbe experienced ranges of -8°C during the day to -15°C at night. This colder-than-normal weather continued until the end of February. It 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 higher incidence of 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 impact of these conditions on the most vulnerable populations was particularly acute. Young children and the elderly suffered most from the effects of cold weather. Women, already shouldering the heaviest work loads within the household economy, faced 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 were the first to become unemployed when vital service industries such as bakeries and other plants were closed due to lack of electricity.

The severe energy deficit faced by Tajikistan was both a consequence and a compounding effect of the cold wave. Tajikistan's electricity supply comes primarily from the Nurek hydroelectric reservoir in west-central Tajikistan, (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, put more pressure than usual on these already stretched electricity supply sources. As a consequence, the country experienced 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 were quite limited as well). It also paid 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. The water level of Nurek reservoir is reportedly five meters above the critical level. 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]).

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 called 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 three GWh/24 hrs. The Government of Tajikistan initiated discussions with donors for the urgent procurement of RFO, together with 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 to increase electricity generation.

The action plan came into effect on 9 February 2008, although the power supply rationing to residents of Dushanbe was introduced on 7 February 2008. Almost all industry was 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 were among those prioritised to receive power, the supply was not sufficient, leading to disruptions and increased costs related to generator use. Prolonged disruptions of power supply were 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 was not available in more than 50% of the hospitals across the country due to power shortage and cold weather.

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 of 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 brought about;
- 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.

The impact of the electrical shortage was most significant in urban areas, which are heavily dependent on electricity for water supplies and heating. The impact was most significant for four 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 were to receive priority access to electricity, many had to rely on generators to support critical care operations (e.g., incubation units, surgery, intensive care) during unavoidable blackouts. This reliance on generators increased their operating costs and contributed to maintenance problems including breakdowns;
4. Almost a quarter of the rural population which depends on reticulated water supply systems that are dependent on electricity and many are damaged from the severe winter. These systems supply water not only to small towns and villages but also to rural hospitals, clinics, schools and other social institutions.

At the time of the update of this Appeal, the energy situation in Tajikistan remains in a state of crisis, severely impacting the agricultural sector. Rains were scarce during March and April, forcing farmers to rely on water pumps to irrigate their crops. However, considering the low availability of electricity and the lack of alternative energy sources, water pumps operate only a few hours a day, only allowing for the provision of a fraction of the irrigation required at this time of the year.

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. Based on the available information from food monitoring instruments and additional rapid assessments, the Food Security Sector Group (FSSG)³ in Tajikistan considers the situation already 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 high likelihood of food insecurity deteriorating further. The government reports up to two million people in need of support with food.

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 III). 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 minimal 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.

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 latest shock in terms of large-scale locust infestation represents an additional threat to household 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 the food security situation requires immediate assistance as well as close monitoring to ensure adequate warning of any further shocks to rural livelihoods.

World Food Programme (WFP), Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), AGF and Mission East are currently undertaking a joint country-wide assessment of the food security, agriculture, livelihoods and nutrition situation, with active participation of the Government. The results of this exercise are expected in late May, and the proposed response from agencies will be adjusted in relation to the eventual findings. The World Bank is expected to participate in this assessment, too.

2.3 FLOODS AND LANDSLIDES

Snow fall last winter was greater than average in nearly all areas of the country. In a mountainous country, prone to floods, mudflows and landslides, concern has been raised that these are likely to be more severe than normal during the spring thaw. The critical time period lasts from April to the end of June. Floods, mudflows and landslides can be highly destructive events, leading to loss of life, injury, and the destruction of homes and livelihoods. These events can also cause significant local economic damage.

³ Food Security Sector/Cluster organisations are: Action Against Hunger (AAH), Agha Khan Foundation (AKF), CARE, FAO, German Agro Action (GAA), Oxfam, Mission East (ME), Mercy Corps (MC), Save the Children (SCF), UNICEF and WFP.

The high probability of such disasters is fully appreciated by the Committee for Emergency Situations, and its partners within REACT. A number of projects focus on planning and defining impact areas, together with mitigation options at community levels, including improvement of local warning systems.

The REACT Shelter/Non Food Items Cluster, led by the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC), conducted an assessment in early March (The Spring Thaw Disaster Scenario and Analysis) which set out impact scenarios and the areas in which they were most likely to occur. Of specific concern are locations which may be affected by floods, mudflows and landslides which are not easily accessible. Approximately 500 villages in the Rasht and Zarafshan valleys and in the Gorno-Badakhshan Autonomous Oblast (GBO) were identified as being most at risk, facing the highest likelihood of disaster with the greatest potential for access roads being cut. These three areas have been selected as being the most relevant for pre-positioning of relief items.

The Spring Thaw Disaster Scenario recommends a number of preparedness actions, which are underway. However, the recommendation to establish a reserve of critical shelter and NFIs for immediate assistance cannot be acted upon due to lack of funds. A UN Emergency Reserve in Tajikistan (UNERT) was established in January, and is now primarily composed of items recently transferred by United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR). Unfortunately, these are inadequate to meet the needs of even a small number of households.

The United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), together with the REACT Shelter/NFI Cluster prepared a Proposal early April for Household Emergency Assistance Packages (HEAPs). These include essential items for households to mitigate human suffering, to survive the first critical days, and start their recovery. The components of the HEAP include essential non food items for cooking, cleaning, hygiene, and sleeping, together with basic supplies needed for the provision of emergency shelter. For speed of implementation, and also local economic benefits, most items can be procured locally.

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; 5) Education, and, 6) Logistics. UN agencies, IFRC and Save the Children (SC) lead cluster groups. The Cluster approach, supported by the REACT network, was used to organise the work of sectoral groups for preparation of the Revised 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 these will be indicated.

To address the possibility of extensive flooding

1. **Immediate humanitarian needs:** Reinforce capacity to warn of flood and landslide events.
2. **Immediate humanitarian needs:** Increase in-country capacity to provide critical shelter and livelihoods commodities following floods/landslides by pre-positioning stocks of life-saving NFIs in locations most at risk of spring flooding.

To address the food crisis

3. **Immediate humanitarian needs:** Increase food supplies through direct assistance.
4. **Immediate humanitarian needs:** Increase the economic means to acquire food.
5. **Immediate humanitarian needs:** Combat locust infestation through provision of pesticides and equipment.

To address the energy crisis

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

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

During the winter, the supply of electricity was generally running at a level of 40% of the previous year. This led to extensive power cuts and the closure of numerous factories. Tajikistan continues to face a severe electrical energy crisis due to: (1) insufficient generation capacity in the country; (2) unusually low seasonal rainfall and; (3) constraints on imports of electricity as 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 power and water in urban areas, and adversely impacted the delivery of health care and other critical services.

The water inflow in Nurek reservoir for the period of February – April 2008 is lower in comparison to last year. The current level of water is 862,46 metres above sea level (MASL)⁴ compared to 869.54 MASL in 2007 and 874.46 in 2006 for the same period, the dead level being at 857 MASL.

⁴ MASL – metres above sea level.

The government is considering the use of alternative power sources such as CHP Stations in Dushanbe and Yavan city as well as Sanktuda 1 hydropower station, and also importing electricity from Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan. This would save water at Nurek for additional generation during the coldest period of the forthcoming winter.

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 received between 10 and two hours of electricity a day; rural supplies were generally discontinued, as were 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 UNDP) on securing the 30,000 MTs of RFO to enable a drawdown from the reserve. 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 supply of electricity for Dushanbe by approximately 25% when needed, 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 is 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. This element of the project is 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 Sulphur RFO (LSRFO) to replace emergency reserve stocks in electrical and heat production facilities in Dushanbe by UNDP;
- Procurement of spare parts and equipment for repairs and maintenance of the electrical supply infrastructure in Tajikistan, by the World Bank.

UNDP has initiated procurement procedures for LSRFO according to UNDP regulations and is currently reviewing bids received.

CURRENT FINANCIAL COMMITMENTS TO THE ENERGY SECTOR	
CONTRIBUTORS	\$
Barki Tajik and Tajik Gaz	5 million
Ministry of Finance of Tajikistan	1 million
Azerbaijan	1 million
Tajik Aluminum Company	2 million
Asia Development Bank	2 million
The World Bank	6.5 million
UNDP	1.8 million
Switzerland	0.5 million
Islamic Development Bank	0.3 million
TOTAL	20.1 million

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

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 weather which resulted in a lack of regular power supply 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. The total damage is estimated at \$11 million. A lack of electricity for pumping has resulted in households being forced to use unprotected water sources contributing to poor sanitation and hygiene conditions.

According to the Republican Centre for Sanitary Epidemiological Control (SCEC), Ministry of Health (MoH), about half of the country's population has access to piped water in normal times. Due to the energy crisis and cold weather, approximately half of the population or about 20% received piped water. The Rural Water Works (RWW) noted that 75 main systems in rural areas that are dependent on electricity and damaged from the severe winter are not working. These systems supply water not only to small towns and villages but also to rural hospitals, clinics, schools and other social institutions. The majority of the population use sources that are not secure or safe. The energy crisis has also limited the means available to boil water, which many urban households rely on to reduce water-borne diseases. However, even buying commercially purified water can be a challenge especially for a large family.

The lack of potable water, or access to any water, increases the risk of waterborne and other communicable diseases including diarrhoeal diseases. Reports from the MoH, based on monthly statistics collected from health institutions by the Republican Sanitary Epidemiological Station, indicate the following data:

- Number of people with typhoid fever increased by almost 70% from January to February 2008;
- Number of people with bacillary dysentery doubled (from 49 cases in January to 104 in February);
- Increased cases of acute intestinal diseases from 882 registered cases in January to 1595 cases in February.

The MoH Sanitary Epidemiology Services reported that a difficult epidemiological situation could be developing due to the impact of the energy crisis on the supply of safe water. 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.

Responding to the situation and using the resources received from the Flash Appeal, hygiene awareness campaigns have been launched in four major urban areas, tens of thousands of purification tablets have been distributed and water quality testing has been initiated. Emergency repair of five rural water supply systems supplying 78,000 people with water has begun, while another 70 systems remain in urgent need of repair. At the height of the crisis, water trucking was carried out in selected urban areas. Jerry cans and hygiene kits were distributed to those most in need with priority attention given to mass care facilities.

The proposed additional projects will address the urgent needs of water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) in ten district hospitals and also repair of critical rural water supply facilities. This will be complemented by the recently initiated communication campaign on WASH.

Response Plan

To respond to the impact of the cold weather and energy crisis in urban and rural areas of Tajikistan the WASH Sector plan focuses on the following:

- Increase the reliable supply of water to urban residents in Dushanbe, Kulyab. Kurgan Tube and Khujand (the four largest cities in Tajikistan) with priority attention to hospitals and mass care facilities;
- Assure that potable water is used by urban residents through water treatment at the source, and at the user level through distribution of water purification tablets;
- Continue the communication campaign on safe use of water and promotion of sanitation and hygiene both in urban and rural areas and the need for water purification;
- Increase the reliable supply of water to rural residents in Khatlon, Sughd and GBAO regions.
- Increase the reliable supply of water and improve sanitation facilities in the rural district hospitals.

WASH			Value (\$)
UNDP TJK-08/WS01	Project Title	Urgent increase in urban water supplies	Total Project: 2,074,516 Less available resources: 1,067,425 Net requirements: 1,007,091
	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	UNICEF and urban water supply companies	
UNICEF TJK-08/WS02	Project Title	Emergency clean water provision	Total Project: 522,615 Less available resources: 348,542 Net requirements: 174,073
	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	WHO, Red Crescent Society of Tajikistan, SC, Agency for Technical Cooperation and Development (ACTED), UNDP, Oxfam	
UNICEF TJK-08/WS03	Project Title	Emergency repair of water storage/mass-care facilities	Total Project: 175,098 Less available resources: 116,776 Net requirements: 58,322
	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	
UNICEF TJK-08/WS04	Project Title	Sanitation and hygiene education for urban areas	Total Project: 71,209 Less available resources: 47,491 Net requirements: 23,718
	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	
Oxfam GB TJK-08/WS05	Project Title	Improve access to water in Kulyab	Total Project: 87,462 (fully funded)
	Objective	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	

TAJIKISTAN

WASH			Value (\$)
UNICEF TJK-08/WS06 <i>(New)</i>	Project Title	Repair of reticulated water systems serving rural communities and social infrastructures	Total Project: 364,000
	Objective	Increase the reliable supply of water to rural residents in Khatlon, Sughd and DRS regions, including mass care facilities and schools	
	Beneficiaries	Approximately 170,000 individuals	
	Partners	Rural Water Works, Sanitary Epidemiological Station	
UNICEF TJK-08/WS07 <i>(New)</i>	Project Title	Repair of water systems and improvement of sanitation in selected hospitals	Total Project: 728,670
	Objective	Increase the reliable supply of water and improve sanitation facilities in 10 hospitals in Khatlon, Sughd and GBAO regions	
	Beneficiaries	One million individuals	
	Partners	Rural Water Works, MoH	

3.3 HEALTH SECTOR

SECTORAL NEEDS ANALYSIS AND RESPONSE PLAN

Sector lead: WHO

The energy crisis had a significant impact on already strained health care services, supply of essential drugs and vaccines, as well as the overall health of the population. The deteriorating living conditions resulted in 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 energy crisis also had a significant impact 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 on the impact of the cold weather revealed:

- 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 a recent and important increase in the number of acute respiratory infections (ARIs);
- 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 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 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 was 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, were severely affected by the lack of electricity, with some facilities closing completely. There were reports of newborn deaths due to lack of electricity and heating. Some health care facilities discharged patients under treatment due to lack of heating in the wards. Cold weather and snow have also limited access to health care, particularly in rural areas.

ARI cases, 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. In addition, with the increased use of alternative heating devices in homes (gas, kerosene, stoves with wood and charcoal) health facilities will have to deal with an increasing number of burns and gas or smoke intoxication.

Approximately 10,000 children in residential care institutions were affected by the severe cold weather and energy crisis. Most residential care institutions only had electricity for 1-2 hours a day and faced severe shortages of water. Some residential care institutions in the regions sent children back to their own families without proper assessments. Appropriate psycho-social support was 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 mobilised work with the MoH to address these critical problems and fill gaps where local authorities lacked sufficient means. IFRC, through their own appeal, concentrated on the critical health needs at community level. WHO and other partners focused 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.

Resources mobilised through the Flash Appeal and in-kind contributions of essential health supplies provided by donors have enabled the health cluster to assist the local health authorities in addressing priority health requirements. The timely provision of basic technical power supply equipment ensured energy supply for selected critical priority health facilities. Essential services in most affected regions were sustained through provision of disinfectants, basic sanitary and hygienic measures in health facilities to prevent and mitigate diseases' outbreaks. Efforts are ongoing to strengthen coordination, epidemiological surveillance, awareness campaigns, and procurement of vaccines, and psycho-social support for children.

TAJKISTAN

HEALTH			Value (\$)
WHO TJK-08/H01	Project Title	Ensuring critical energy supply for dedicated key priority health facilities	Total Project: 270,000 Less available resources: 250,000 Net requirements: 20,000
	Objective	To ensure a sustained sustainable energy supply for critical health facilities enable them to maintain life-saving health services	
	Beneficiaries	Entire population of Tajikistan	
	Partners	MoH of the RT, UN agencies, national and international NGOs (INGOs)	
WHO TJK-08/H02	Project Title	Supporting the MoH in procurement and distribution of drugs and consumables for maintenance of health services in the crisis	Total Project: 350,000 (fully funded)
	Objective	To provide essential life-saving drugs and consumables	
	Beneficiaries	1,500,000 of most vulnerable population	
	Partners	MoH of the RT, UN agencies and NGOs	
WHO TJK-08/H03 (Revised)	Project Title	Minimise health impact of cold wave through strengthened coordination, heightened disease surveillance and improved case management	Total Project: 500,000
	Objectives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To establish and improve health coordination through building consensus on priority health needs and actions with MoH, UN agencies and other health partners, including NGOs To strengthen the existing health surveillance system including its early warning function with focus on mortality monitoring and detection, both in the community and at health care facilities levels so as to prioritise areas for humanitarian assistance To provide supplies for the ongoing typhoid fever outbreak in Kulyab rayon and to provide essential life-saving drugs and consumables 	
	Beneficiaries	The entire population of Tajikistan	
	Partners	MoH of the RT, UN agencies, national and INGOs	
UNICEF TJK-08/H04	Project Title	Prevention of ARI and diarrhoeal diseases among under-five children	Total Project: 741,000 Less available resources: 579,940 Net requirements: 161,060
	Objective	To contribute to reduction of infant and child mortality through ensuring access to life-saving drugs and basic health services	
	Beneficiaries	Children under five - 620,000 (in Khatlon oblast – 350,000; Sogd – 160,000; RRS – 110,000)	
	Partners	MoH, WHO, Local Health authorities	
UNFPA TJK-08/H05	Project Title	Emergency assistance to maternity hospitals and reproductive health facilities	Total Project: 547,000 Less available resources: 102,000 Net requirements: 445,000
	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)	
	Beneficiaries	Women of Reproductive Age	
	Partners	MoH, WHO	
Oxfam GB TJK-08/H06	Project Title	Improving the capacity of social infrastructures to cope with the energy crisis and the exceptional climate conditions	Total Project: 236,470 Less available resources: 117,544 Net requirements: 118,926
	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	
	Beneficiaries	150,000 beneficiaries, including the critically ill, individuals with TB, pregnant woman, children, orphans, elderly and mentally challenged	
	Partners	Direct implementation in cooperation with local authorities	

TAJIKISTAN

HEALTH			Value (\$)
UNICEF TJK-08/H07	Project Title	Responding to immediate needs of children in need of special protection	Total Project: 300,000 Less available resources: 101,254 Net requirements: 198,746
	Objective	Provide immediate relief assistance including psycho-social support to children in need of special protection measures	
	Beneficiaries	10,000 most vulnerable children in need of special protection measures (priority areas: Khatlon, DRD, and Sugd)	
	Partners	Child Rights Departments, Local governments and community-base organisations, Ministry of Labour and Social Protection, MoE	

3.4 NON-FOOD ITEMS AND SHELTER

SECTORAL NEEDS ANALYSIS AND RESPONSE PLAN

Sector lead: IFRC⁵

The shelter and NFI needs due to the severe and prolonged cold weather and the resulting expected intense spring thaw in Tajikistan are varied and arise from a variety of factors. In response to the winter crisis, the Shelter/NFI Cluster requested fuel to heat houses, mass-care facilities, and schools. In addition, the need for stoves and heaters was emphasised, as many institutions did not have functioning heating systems. Attention was also given to the need to improve shelter, much of which provided inadequate protection in the context of cold weather. Reports have been received of rural residents cutting fruit trees for fuel, an action which inevitably reduces assets and livelihoods and increases the damage from the higher than normal levels of flooding expected during the spring thaw.

At the time of this revision, most if not all NFI and shelter materials related to the winter weather have been distributed to the targeted beneficiaries, and the emphasis is now on the spring thaw flooding which is expected in the weeks to come. In March, an assessment conducted by the Shelter and NFI Cluster, presented a spring thaw scenario which alerted to the worse-than-normal flooding affecting areas which may not be easily accessible. A recommendation to establish a reserve of critical shelter and NFIs for immediate assistance requires an immediate replenishment of the UN Emergency Reserve in Tajikistan, in order to meet the needs of even a small number of households affected by floods and landslides. The funding requested will enable an immediate increase in the UNERT emergency stocks of Household Emergency Assistance Packages (HEAPs). These will be pre-positioned in difficult-to-reach parts of the country in Rash and Zarafshan Valleys as well as the mountainous GBAO. Emergency food supplies and other commodities available in-country have been identified and will be diverted from ongoing programmes to support HEAPs in case of emergency.

Response Plan

The following intervention is proposed:

- Provide shelter and NFIs to assist people affected by spring floods, mudslides and landslides.

The targets of this assistance will include vulnerable families in flood/landslide/mudslide affected areas in need of shelter and non-food items, for limited period of time.

⁵ IFRC has agreed to lead the response for this sector, but is not participating in the appeal.

TAJIKISTAN

NON-FOOD ITEMS AND SHELTER			Value (\$)
UNDP TJK-08/S/NF01	Project Title	Access to basic services for the most vulnerable population groups	Total Project: 136,000
	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 District Rule District (DRD) and Sughd province	
	Partners	CoES, Ministry of Transport, RCST, local authorities	
SC, CARE International, Mercy Corps TJK-08/S/NF02 ABC	Project Title	Immediate relief for vulnerable households & institution	Total Project: 1,785,000 CARE: 450,000 Less available resources: 429,000 Mercy Corps: 516,000 (fully funded) Save the Children: 819,000 (fully funded) Net requirements: 21,000
	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 households)	
CARITAS TJK-08/S/NF03	Project Title	Winter emergency response programme 2008	Total Project: 110,100 (fully funded)
	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	
	Partners	CBOs	
CARE INTERNATIONAL TJK-08/S/NF04	Project Title	Winter emergency response to the most vulnerable	Total Project: 290,000 Less available resources: 230,000 Net requirements: 60,000
	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)	
UNDP TJK-08/S/NF05 (Revised- previously TJK-08/CSS04)	Project Title	Strengthening of the UNERT for floods and landslides response and its regional hubs	Total Project: 1,773,486 Less available resources: 126,581 Net requirements: 1,646,905
	Objective	Effective & rapid response to floods and landslides ensured through strengthening UNERT capacity. Purchase and pre-positioning of HEAPs in up to three locations most at risk of being cut off in the event of floods	
	Beneficiaries	1,800 households (12,600 persons) affected by disasters	
	Partners	CoES, local authorities, AKF requesting agencies	

3.5 EDUCATION - SECTORAL NEEDS ANALYSIS AND RESPONSE PLAN

Sector leads: UNICEF and Save the Children

Unusually cold weather and lack of adequate heating in schools led to a significant deterioration of education in many parts of the country during last winter. Children in many of the 3,800 schools and about 400 pre-schools in the country were learning in buildings which had almost no or very limited heating. Temperatures in classrooms during the most critical months ranged from 0 to – 9°C but even before the emergency, temperatures were just above freezing in many schools. Information from the field suggests that 90% of rural schools still lack functioning heating systems, because they do not have sufficient coal supply or stoves for heating. Schools located in city centres tend to have more electricity than their rural counterparts, though the voltage is low and irregular with frequent power outages. Schools on the outskirts and fringe areas of cities have been hit almost as hard as those in rural areas. However, the problem is most serious in the mountainous and rural areas.

Those children who were in attendance wore all the warm clothing they owned so that they had a chance to learn. The situation in boarding schools is even more difficult that they host many children with disabilities. Children with physical, developmental and/or psychological impairment make up about 15% of boarders, with the additional 85% counting a majority of children who have been orphaned or abandoned.

Last winter school attendance was 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 also affected teachers who found it difficult to continue with their duties. Most schools reduced their operating hours from seven to 2-3 hours each day.

Over the years, the immediate response to disasters in schools was reactive and quite temporary - through the provision of coal, stoves and blankets. Drawing on lessons learnt from this part of experience, it appears that there is a need for an intervention that will not only address existing needs but will also fit in the broader context of disaster preparedness. In particular, the programme should strive for sustainability and include psycho social support for all age groups and capacity building in disaster preparedness and management.

The education sector response will focus on providing energy and effective and sustainable heating solutions to schools to improve education conditions on the longer term. This will aim at protecting the young and those most vulnerable from the cold, safeguarding them from the spring thaw, and ensuring continuity in the provision of education. In addition, the education sector will help give children and young people practical skills on how to conserve energy and develop sustainable solutions to energy supply.

In close coordination with the WASH cluster, efforts will be made to strengthen the existing network in 350 schools with a sanitation facilities initiative. This could also be used for emergency shelter purposes in response to future emergencies.

The proposed interventions shall address short and long term needs of children to prevent a permanent negative effect on their academic, social, emotional and physical development. Pre-school, primary schools and boarding schools for vulnerable children will be the first to be targeted. They will be provided with energy effective stoves, accessories (outlet pipes for smoke) and insulation materials, both modern and traditional. To benefit from investments already made, such as stoves, generators, and insulation, missing window panes in selected school buildings will be replaced either with permanent glass or plastic sheeting.

Efforts will be made to increase the number of psycho-social interventions in schools and advocate for the use of child-friendly approaches. This would help pre-empt trauma usually experienced by children when they confront deaths in their families, especially great grandparents, grandparents and younger siblings (who in time of severe emergency are often the first to die).

Response Plan

A review of strategy indicates the need to move beyond procurement of warm supplies and to utilise current networks in sustaining the programme through capacity building for managing activities in emergency preparedness and mitigation. Consequently, some additional projects have become necessary and are reflected in the matrix below. Together, these projects contribute to the goal that

TAJKISTAN

children and school communities in identified education districts are equipped to manage school activities and to continue learning in enabling school environments in the event of emergencies.

The School Preparedness for Winter (Winterisation of Schools) Project has been revised. It now sets the tone for the consolidation of activities under the additional projects and provides for increasing the capacity of students, families and school personnel to deal with future emergencies.

Implementation

Closure of schools and personal activities of students and teachers during school holidays will be taken into account in the implementation of the programme.

EDUCATION			Value (\$)
UNICEF TJK-08/E01 <i>(Revised)</i>	Project Title	School preparedness for winter	Total Project: 350,000 <i>Less available resources:</i> 40,000 Net requirements: 310,000
	Objectives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To protect school children affected by cold wave through procuring coal, stoves, generators, blankets and accessories for future emergencies. • In close coordination with WASH cluster, strengthening the network of 350 schools in managing the school activities in emergency preparedness and mitigation 	
	Beneficiaries	Half of all primary schools in the country (75,000 children) and 20 boarding schools (2,500 children), including 4,000 teachers	
	Partners	MoE, SC, CBOs	
Save the Children TJK-08/E02 <i>(New)</i>	Project Title	School window replacement and school-based disaster risk reduction	Total Project: 100,000 <i>Less available resources:</i> 50,000 Net requirements: 50,000
	Objectives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Protect school children affected by extreme cold weather and ensure benefits from investments in stoves, generators and insulation by replacing window panes with either permanent glass or permanent sheeting • Increase the capacity of school children and teachers to prepare for and respond to extreme weather conditions and other natural disasters and disseminate this knowledge within their communities 	
	Beneficiaries	Approximately 13,000 school-aged children in three districts of Jomi, Khourson and Yovon in the Khatlon province	
	Partners	MoE, UNICEF and local communities	
UNICEF TJK-08/E03 <i>(New)</i>	Project Title	Insulation and use of energy-efficient stoves in small schools	Total Project: 180,000 <i>Less available resources:</i> 47,271 Net requirements: 132,729
	Objectives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide combined insulation materials and new energy efficient stoves in selected schools • Enhance capacity of selected schools in putting up the insulation materials combined with the use of energy-efficient stoves 	
	Beneficiaries	Between 4,400 and 6,600 school aged children from 20 schools. Also to be used by the next intake of school children	
	Partners	MoE, SC, Little Earth and CBO	

EDUCATION			Value (\$)
UNICEF TJK-08/E04 (New)	Project Title	Psycho-social support and early stimulation for young children in emergencies	Total Project: 40,000 (fully funded)
	Objectives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Equip pre-school teachers and caregivers with skills for early stimulation and psycho-social support in emergencies Create safe and stimulating environments for young children in emergencies 	
	Beneficiaries	Core group of 100 pre-school and caregivers from mass care facilities and 100 parents	
	Partners	MoE, Step by Step, CBOs	

3.6 FOOD SECURITY

SECTORAL NEEDS ANALYSIS AND RESPONSE PLAN

Sector lead: WFP and FAO

Agriculture represents 24% of gross domestic product (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 food prices, damage by cold weather to crops, trees and other productive resources stretched the rural coping capacities to the limit. The FSSG considers the situation as a food security emergency already seriously affecting over 550,000 people, of whom at least 260,000 should be supported with immediate additional assistance. In addition, there is a high possibility that the situation deteriorates further. The government reports that up to two million people are in need of food assistance.

The general picture generated by food security assessments indicates that most people surveyed are spending more money on food but eating less. An increasing number of people need outside financial support to procure food and while the population's diet is getting less balanced than before. This trend is likely to further increase. In addition, family food stocks are much lower than usual at this time of the year while the number of people who are forced to eat less is steadily 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.⁶ 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 the family 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 Save the Children in two areas of Kulyab, are also quite indicative of a worrying and deteriorating food security situation

The latest available nutritional information, from a 2006 report by Action Against Hunger (AAH) and the MoH, revealed that 7% of children under-five are acutely malnourished (wasted), while as many as

⁶ World Food Programme, VAM Study, 2005.

27% of children are chronically malnourished (stunted) and 17% are underweight⁷. Iodine, Vitamin A and Iron deficiencies are prevalent as well, both among women and children. This is likely to be exacerbated by the current crisis and may lead to increased malnutrition and morbidity requiring health intervention.

According to the results of a Rapid Assessment in Sughd, Khatlon, and Districts of Republic Subordination conducted by FAO and Ministry of Agriculture and Nature Protection, the damage to early potato fields is estimated at a magnitude of \$45 million, with further expected damage of \$100 million. The damage to crops, horticulture, and fisheries has not been fully assessed, but would likely be in the same magnitude of previous sub-sectors. In addition, damage to agricultural assets as a result of the unusually cold winter has further marginalised the most vulnerable farmers, depriving landless labourers 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.

Locust infestation represents an additional danger in terms of food security. This year, the scale of the infestation is exceptionally high and may even further aggravate the serious consequences of the cold winter on crops. The total locust infested areas in 2007 reached 104,106 hectares (compared to about 70,000 ha during the previous years). In 2008, it is expected that more than 150,000 ha of infested areas will need to be treated. This large increase is due to both favourable weather conditions and incomplete spraying in 2007, and thus a larger than normal amount of locust eggs developing up to adult stage. In view of this larger foreseen outbreak, Government of Tajikistan has issued a decree establishing a special organisation, the Tajik State Unitary Enterprise for locust and agricultural pest control, and requested support for the provision of pesticides, technical assistance and training to various stakeholders.

This is compounded by the fact that March and April are proving to be exceptionally warm and dry, to the point where Government agencies are predicting a drought in the country. In short, cold, drought and locusts all in the course of a few months are more than household coping mechanisms and government structures can bear.

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, which has declared a ban on all wheat exports, from April until September. The seriousness and scope of any problems with imports is not fully clear and requires close monitoring. Almost all cereals imports to Tajikistan originate from Kazakhstan.

Members of the Food Security Cluster are currently undertaking a joint assessment of food security, agriculture, livelihoods and nutrition across the country, with participation of several Government offices. Results will be available in end-May, and programmes in the sector may be adjusted to reflect the findings.

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 (CHAP), providing meals-ready-to-eat to mass case institutions;
- UNICEF, focusing on institutions catering for the vulnerable populations;
- FAO, providing animal feed/vitamins for livestock and pesticides and equipment for locust control.

Food Security deployments should be implemented without delay, providing an estimated 260,000 beneficiaries⁸ 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.

⁷ UNICEF, State of the World Children, 2008.

⁸ This number is tentative as the data is still being analysed and the numbers consolidated, in consultation with the partners.

TAJIKISTAN

WFP planned 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 were to 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).

WFP advanced food stocks from its other projects in Tajikistan to deal with the emergency and during March and early April distributed a total of 2,691 MTs of food to 106,000 beneficiaries, most of whom received a two-month food ration. WFP thus assisted some 53% of the planned beneficiaries under the Appeal with 33% of the planned food. The gap has been due to the funding shortfall, as WFP received only 42% of the funds requested for emergency response (\$3.4 million). Further emergency distributions are planned after the current assessment. The volume of food distributed and beneficiary numbers will be determined by the funding situation of the food section of the Appeal.

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

The operation has encountered some logistical problems, as various rural roads are not completely passable at times, but implementing agencies have been able to ensure that any logistical delay due to bad weather and climatic conditions was overcome in reasonable periods of time. Such delays have not significantly undermined the successful implementation of programmes.

If the food security situation continues to deteriorate, as per the current trend, it is likely that food assistance might need to be scaled up to include the total number of chronically vulnerable rural populations (those with lowest resilience to shocks) in addition to most affected people in urban centres. The assistance might also need to be prolonged.

Response to mitigate damages in agriculture and input supply has begun, in particular with the supply of animal feed to livestock. The animal feed and seed potato programmes will benefit approximately 300,000 of the most vulnerable individuals in the most affected areas.

FOOD SECURITY			Value (\$)
WFP TJK-08/F01	Project Title	Emergency assistance to families affected by food crisis in Tajikistan (PRRO 10603.0)	Total Project: 8,392,295
	Objective	Save lives, protect livelihoods and enhance resilience to shocks of food insecure households in rural and urban areas of Tajikistan	Less available resources: 2,754,727
	Beneficiaries	199,000 persons (102,000 children, 50,000 women)	Net requirements: 5,637,568
	Partners	Regional Governments (Hukumats, Jamoats), Red Crescent Society of Tajikistan	
FAO TJK-08/A01 (Revised)	Project Title	Emergency supply of animal feed to weather-affected livestock farmers in Tajikistan	Total Project: 2,000,000
	Objective	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	Less available resources: 752,315
	Beneficiaries	25,000 most vulnerable households (175,000 persons)	Net requirements: 1,247,685
	Partners	MoA, FAO and NGOs	

TAJIKISTAN

FOOD SECURITY			Value (\$)
FAO TJK-08/A02	Project Title	Emergency provision of agricultural inputs for the rural areas in the Khatlon Region, duration six months	Total Project: 2,000,000
	Objectives	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	
	Beneficiaries	20,000 most vulnerable households	
	Partners	MoA, FAO and NGOs	
FAO TJK-08/A03 <i>(New)</i>	Project Title	Emergency assistance to control the locust outbreak in order to improve food security	Total Project: 538,516 <i>Less funding received</i> 410,163 Net requirements: 128,353
	Objective	Provide urgent assistance to monitor and control locust outbreak through the provision of pesticides, equipment, protective clothing and training to local farming communities. Monitoring of infested areas	
	Beneficiaries	2,234,100 persons	
	Partners	MoA, FAO	

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 the setting up of a logistics cluster to facilitate current and expected logistics needs in support of the respond to the crisis.

Assessments had indicated that the energy crises, heavy snowfall and increased number of avalanches would have adverse effects on the logistics efforts to bring relief items to beneficiaries, while the spring melt would create additional logistical challenges.

Some organisations included in the Flash Appeal 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 also expressed the need for more coordination and information-sharing to avoid overlap and duplications and to increase cost-efficiency. This was considered especially important for the smaller NGOs which would transport lesser quantities of relief items and have limited in-house logistics capacity.

In order to obtain 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 to deal with challenges resulting from the compound crisis.

Response plan

Immediate requirements are to:

- Help smaller NGOs in organising assistance operations;
- Collect price and availability information for key relief items;
- Collect information on transport options and supplies (trucks and handling);
- Detail the process needed for the entry of relief items into Tajikistan;
- Detail procedures and options for air delivery of commodities to north (Khujand) and south (Kurgan-Tyube and Kulyab);

TAJIKISTAN

- 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 requested funding for a Logistics Cluster Coordinator that would facilitate coordination of logistics activities, ensure information-sharing and assist the humanitarian community by providing advice regarding their needs. This would be done mainly by providing the partners with necessary information, but, if necessary, also by engaging directly with the actors on the ground. A key tool in cluster coordination would 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. The Logistics Cluster Coordinator has already been appointed and is undertaking cluster coordination tasks, following receipt of funding amounting to 59% of the requested budget.

LOGISTICS			Value (\$)
WFP TJK-08/CSS05	Project Title	Logistics coordination and assessment	Total Project: 110,748
	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	

3.8 COORDINATION AND PREPAREDNESS

Additional support to the humanitarian activities will be required, both as part of the immediate response action as well as interventions needed to avert life-threatening situations in spring and summer.

In addition, this project will support the establishment of the Early Recovery cluster in Tajikistan, through the provision of an international Early Recovery Advisor. Apart from contributing to the early recovery efforts directly linked to the compound crisis, this deployment is also foreseen to increase the general understanding of Early Recovery among the humanitarian and development actors in country. Foreseeable results include the integration of Early Recovery perspective into the REACT partnership and policy inputs for the United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) formulation process.

COORDINATION AND PREPAREDNESS			Value (\$)
UNDP TJK-08/CSS01 <i>(Revised)</i>	Project Title Objectives	Support to emergency response coordination <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Emergency response coordination of the expected response to the compound crisis within the UN Appeal ensured through REACT network • Support government efforts in response and early recovery efforts through consultancy expertise • Strengthen national and regional REACT groups with additional human resources, equipment and consultancy support and expertise 	Total Project: 119,000 Less available resources: 110,000 Net requirements: 9,000
	Partners	CoES, OCHA, local authorities, Oxfam, Focus, GAA, Mission East, REACT partners	
	Project Title	Help strengthen REACT emergency response capacity in line with humanitarian reforms	
OCHA TJK-08/CSS02	Objectives	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	Total Project: 37,500
	Partners	UNDP, RCs Office, REACT partners	
	Project Title	Early warning system for floods and landslides	
UNDP TJK-08/CSS03	Objective	Emergency response coordination ensured through strengthening REACT regional network	Total Project: 72,699 <i>(fully funded)</i>
	Beneficiaries	Vulnerable population in selected areas (Rash Valley and Khatlon province)	
	Partners	CoES, local authorities, Hydromet Agency, Oxfam, GAA, Mission East, RCST, REACT partners	

ANNEX I.

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
CARE	Cooperative for Assistance and Relief Everywhere
CARITAS	Caritas (a confederation of 162 Catholic relief, development and social service organisations)
CBO	Community-based Organisation
CERF	Central Emergency Response Fund
CHAP	Common Humanitarian Action Plan
CHP	Combined Heat and Power
CoES	Committee for Emergency Situations
DRD	Direct Rule District
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization
FSSG	Food Security Sector Group
GAA	German Agro Action
GBAO	Gorno-Badakhshan Autonomous Oblast
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GTZ	<i>Deutsche Gesellschaft für Technische Zusammenarbeit</i> (German Technical Corporation)
HC	Humanitarian Coordinator
HDI	Human Development Index
HEAPS	Household Emergency Assistance Packages
IFRC	International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies
LSRFO	Low Sulphur Residual Fuel Oil
MASL	Metre Above Sea Level
MC	Mercy Corps
MCI	Mercy Corps International
ME	Mission East
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
PRRO	Protracted Relief and Rehabilitation Operation
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
RWW	Rural Water Works
SCEC	Sanitary Epidemiological Control
SC-UK	Save the Children-United Kingdom

TAJIKISTAN

SCF	Save the Children Fund
TJS	Tajikistan Somoni
UN	United Nations
UNDAF	United Nations Development Assistance Framework
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNERT	UN Emergency Reserve in Tajikistan
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
WASH	Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene
WB	World Bank
WFP	World Food Programme
WHO	World Health Organization

ANNEX II.

WFP FOOD PRICE MONITORING

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 III

MARKET PRICES CHANGES IN APRIL 2008 (COMPARED TO APRIL 2007)

WFP Food Prices Monitoring: at the main markets of Dushanbe, Kurghan Tyube, Khujand, Khorog, Gharm and Kulyab		Unit	January 2007 Average	December 2007 Average	Increase (+) / Decrease (-)	Dushanbe	Khujand	Kurgan Tyube	Khorog	Garm
Items Surveyed			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%	29%	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%	0%	135%	
Maize	1 kg.	0.85	1.50	76%	67%	157%	49%	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 \$/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 (Lobjyo - 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%	

TAJIKISTAN

Table III: Consolidated Appeal for Tajikistan Flash Appeal 2008

List of Projects (grouped by sector), with funding status of each
as of 8 May 2008

<http://www.reliefweb.int/fts>

Compiled by OCHA on the basis of information provided by donors and appealing organisations

Page 1 of 3

Project Code	Appealing Organisation Project Title	Original Requirements	Revised Requirements	Funding	% Covered	Unmet Requirements	Uncommitted Pledges
Value in US\$		A	B	C	C/B	B-C	D
COORDINATION AND PREPAREDNESS							
TJK-08/CSS01	UNDP Support to emergency response coordination	110,000	119,000	110,000	92%	9,000	-
TJK-08/CSS02	OCHA Help strengthen REACT emergency response capacity in line with humanitarian reforms	37,500	37,500	-	0%	37,500	-
TJK-08/CSS03	UNDP Early warning system for floods and landslides	50,000	72,699	72,699	100%	-	-
TJK-08/CSS05	WFP Logistics coordination and assessment	110,748	110,748	-	0%	110,748	166,954
Subtotal for COORDINATION AND PREPAREDNESS		308,248	339,947	182,699	54 %	157,248	166,954
EDUCATION							
TJK-08/E01	UNICEF School preparedness for winter	701,000	350,000	40,000	11%	310,000	-
TJK-08/E02	SC School window replacement and school-based disaster risk reduction	-	100,000	50,000	50%	50,000	-
TJK-08/E03	UNICEF Insulation and use of energy-efficient stoves in small schools	-	180,000	47,271	26%	132,729	-
TJK-08/E04	UNICEF Psycho-social support and early stimulation for young children in emergencies	-	40,000	40,000	100%	-	-
Subtotal for EDUCATION		701,000	670,000	177,271	26 %	492,729	-
EMERGENCY ENERGY SECTOR							
TJK-08/ER/01	UNDP Urgent support to electrical power and heat generation in Dushanbe	1,800,000	1,800,000	1,800,000	100%	-	-
Subtotal for EMERGENCY ENERGY SECTOR		1,800,000	1,800,000	1,800,000	100 %	-	-
FOOD SECURITY							
TJK-08/A01	FAO Emergency supply of animal feed to weather-affected livestock farmers in Tajikistan	3,000,000	2,000,000	752,315	38%	1,247,685	-
TJK-08/A02	FAO Emergency provision of agricultural inputs for the rural areas in the Khatlon Region, duration 6 months	2,000,000	2,000,000	-	0%	2,000,000	-
TJK-08/A03	FAO Emergency assistance to control the locust outbreak in order to improve food security	-	538,516	410,163	76%	128,353	-
TJK-08/F01	WFP Emergency assistance to families affected by food crisis in Tajikistan (PRRO 10603.0)	8,281,547	8,392,295	2,754,727	33%	5,637,568	467,858
Subtotal for FOOD SECURITY		13,281,547	12,930,811	3,917,205	30 %	9,013,606	467,858
HEALTH							
TJK-08/H01	WHO Ensuring critical energy supply for dedicated key priority health facilities	270,000	270,000	250,000	93%	20,000	-

The list of projects and the figures for their funding requirements in this document are a snapshot as of 8 May 2008. For continuously updated information on projects, funding requirements, and contributions to date, visit the Financial Tracking Service (www.reliefweb.int/fts).

TAJKISTAN

Table III: Consolidated Appeal for Tajikistan Flash Appeal 2008

List of Projects (grouped by sector), with funding status of each
as of 8 May 2008

<http://www.reliefweb.int/fts>

Compiled by OCHA on the basis of information provided by donors and appealing organisations

Page 2 of 3

Project Code	Appealing Organisation Project Title	Original Requirements	Revised Requirements	Funding	% Covered	Unmet Requirements	Uncommitted Pledges
Value in US\$		A	B	C	C/B	B-C	D
HEALTH (Continued)							
TJK-08/H02	WHO Supporting the MoH in procurement and distribution of drugs & consumables for maintenance of health services in the crisis	350,000	350,000	350,000	100%	-	-
TJK-08/H03	WHO Strengthening of coordination, improvement of disease surveillance and case management to minimizing the health impact of the cold wave	250,000	500,000	-	0%	500,000	-
TJK-08/H04	UNICEF Prevention of acute respiratory infections (ARI) and diarrheal diseases among under-five children	741,000	741,000	579,940	78%	161,060	-
TJK-08/H05	UNFPA Emergency assistance to the maternity hospitals & reproductive health facilities	547,000	547,000	102,000	19%	445,000	-
TJK-08/H06	OXFAM GB Improving the capacity of social infrastructures to cope with the energy crisis and the exceptional climate conditions	236,470	236,470	117,544	50%	118,926	-
TJK-08/H07	UNICEF Responding to immediate needs of children in need of special protection	300,000	300,000	101,254	34%	198,746	-
Subtotal for HEALTH		2,694,470	2,944,470	1,500,738	51 %	1,443,732	-
NON-FOOD ITEMS AND SHELTER							
TJK-08/S/NF01	UNDP Access to basic services for the most vulnerable population groups	136,000	136,000	-	0%	136,000	-
TJK-08/S/NF02A	SC Immediate relief for vulnerable households & institution	580,000	819,000	819,000	100%	-	-
TJK-08/S/NF02B	CARE Immediate relief for vulnerable households & institution	450,000	450,000	429,000	95%	21,000	-
TJK-08/S/NF02C	Mercy Corps Immediate relief for vulnerable households & institution	501,340	516,000	516,000	100%	-	-
TJK-08/S/NF03	CARITAS Winter emergency response program 2008	107,911	110,100	110,100	100%	-	-
TJK-08/S/NF04	CARE Winter emergency response to the most vulnerable	290,000	290,000	230,000	79%	60,000	-
TJK-08/S/NF05 (previously TJK-08/CSS04)	UNDP Strengthening of UN Emergency Reserve in Tajikistan (UNERT) for floods and landslides response	1,555,063	1,773,486	126,581	7%	1,646,905	75,643
Subtotal for NON-FOOD ITEMS AND SHELTER		3,620,314	4,094,586	2,230,681	54 %	1,863,905	75,643
SECTOR NOT YET SPECIFIED							
TJK-08/UNICEF	UNICEF to be allocated to specific project/sector	-	-	1,285,983	0%	(1,285,983)	-
Subtotal for SECTOR NOT YET SPECIFIED		-	-	1,285,983	0 %	(1,285,983)	-
SANITATION AND HYGIENE							
TJK-08/WS01	UNDP Urgent increase in urban water supplies	2,074,516	2,074,516	1,067,425	51%	1,007,091	-

The list of projects and the figures for their funding requirements in this document are a snapshot as of 8 May 2008. For continuously updated information on projects, funding requirements, and contributions to date, visit the Financial Tracking Service (www.reliefweb.int/fts).

TAJIKISTAN

Table III: Consolidated Appeal for Tajikistan Flash Appeal 2008

List of Projects (grouped by sector), with funding status of each
as of 8 May 2008

<http://www.reliefweb.int/fts>

Compiled by OCHA on the basis of information provided by donors and appealing organisations

Page 3 of 3

Project Code	Appealing Organisation Project Title	Original Requirements	Revised Requirements	Funding	% Covered	Unmet Requirements	Uncommitted Pledges
Value in US\$		A	B	C	C/B	B-C	D
SANITATION AND HYGIENE (Continued)							
TJK-08/WS02	<u>UNICEF</u> Emergency clean water provision	522,615	522,615	348,542	67%	174,073	-
TJK-08/WS03	<u>UNICEF</u> Emergency repair of water storage/mass-care facilities	175,098	175,098	116,776	67%	58,322	-
TJK-08/WS04	<u>UNICEF</u> Sanitation and hygiene education for urban areas	71,209	71,209	47,491	67%	23,718	-
TJK-08/WS05	<u>OXFAM GB</u> Improving access to water in Kulyab	54,570	87,462	87,462	100%	-	-
TJK-08/WS06	<u>UNICEF</u> Repair of reticulated water systems serving rural communities and social infrastructures	-	364,000	-	0%	364,000	-
TJK-08/WS07	<u>UNICEF</u> Repair of water systems & improvement of sanitation in selected hospitals	-	728,670	-	0%	728,670	-
Subtotal for SANITATION AND HYGIENE		2,898,008	4,023,570	1,667,696	41 %	2,355,874	-
Grand Total		25,303,587	26,803,384	12,762,273	48 %	14,041,111	710,455

NOTE: "Funding" means Contributions + Commitments + Carry-over

Pledge: a non-binding announcement of an intended contribution or allocation by the donor. ("Uncommitted pledge" on these tables indicates the balance of original pledges not yet committed).

Commitment: creation of a legal, contractual obligation between the donor and recipient entity, specifying the amount to be contributed.

Contribution: the actual payment of funds or transfer of in-kind goods from the donor to the recipient entity.

The list of projects and the figures for their funding requirements in this document are a snapshot as of 8 May 2008. For continuously updated information on projects, funding requirements, and contributions to date, visit the Financial Tracking Service (www.reliefweb.int/fts).

TAJIKISTAN

Table IV: Tajikistan Flash Appeal 2008
 Total Funding per Donor (to projects listed in the Appeal)
 as of 8 May 2008
<http://www.reliefweb.int/fts>

Compiled by OCHA on the basis of information provided by donors and appealing organisations

Donor Values in US\$	Funding	% of Grand Total	Uncommitted Pledges
Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF)	5,647,721	44.3 %	-
United Kingdom	2,089,330	16.4 %	166,954
Sweden	984,210	7.7 %	-
United States	875,000	6.9 %	-
Netherlands	676,000	5.3 %	-
European Commission (ECHO)	529,501	4.1 %	-
Private (individuals & organisations)	401,627	3.1 %	14,000
Italy	361,911	2.8 %	-
Norway	350,000	2.7 %	-
Ireland	302,571	2.4 %	75,643
Canada	255,623	2.0 %	-
Switzerland	169,689	1.3 %	-
Allocations of unearmarked funds by UN agencies	49,630	0.4 %	-
Estonia	47,271	0.4 %	-
Germany	22,189	0.2 %	453,858
Grand Total	12,762,273	100.0 %	710,455

NOTE: "Funding" means Contributions + Commitments + Carry-over

Pledge: a non-binding announcement of an intended contribution or allocation by the donor. ("Uncommitted pledge" on these tables indicates the balance of original pledges not yet committed).

Commitment: creation of a legal, contractual obligation between the donor and recipient entity, specifying the amount to be contributed.

Contribution: the actual payment of funds or transfer of in-kind goods from the donor to the recipient entity.

The list of projects and the figures for their funding requirements in this document are a snapshot as of 8 May 2008. For continuously updated information on projects, funding requirements, and contributions to date, visit the Financial Tracking Service (www.reliefweb.int/fts).

TAJIKISTAN

Table V: Tajikistan Flash Appeal 2008

Summary of Requirements, Commitments/Contributions and Pledges - by IASC Standard Sector, with funding status of each
as of 8 May 2008

<http://www.reliefweb.int/fts>

Compiled by OCHA on the basis of information provided by donors and appealing organisations

Sector	Original Requirements	Revised Requirements	Funding	% Covered	Unmet Requirements	Uncommitted Pledges
Value in US\$	A	B	C	C/B	B-C	D
AGRICULTURE	5,000,000	4,538,516	1,162,478	26%	3,376,038	-
COORDINATION AND SUPPORT SERVICES	308,248	339,947	182,699	54%	157,248	166,954
ECONOMIC RECOVERY AND INFRASTRUCTURE	1,800,000	1,800,000	1,800,000	100%	-	-
EDUCATION	701,000	670,000	177,271	26%	492,729	-
FOOD	8,281,547	8,392,295	2,754,727	33%	5,637,568	467,858
HEALTH	2,694,470	2,944,470	1,500,738	51%	1,443,732	-
SECTOR NOT YET SPECIFIED	-	-	1,285,983	0%	(1,285,983)	-
SHELTER AND NON-FOOD ITEMS	3,620,314	4,094,586	2,230,681	54%	1,863,905	75,643
WATER AND SANITATION	2,898,008	4,023,570	1,667,696	41%	2,355,874	-
GRAND TOTAL	25,303,587	26,803,384	12,762,273	48%	14,041,111	710,455

NOTE: "Funding" means Contributions + Commitments + Carry-over

Pledge: a non-binding announcement of an intended contribution or allocation by the donor. ("Uncommitted pledge" on these tables indicates the balance of original pledges not yet committed).

Commitment: creation of a legal, contractual obligation between the donor and recipient entity, specifying the amount to be contributed.

Contribution: the actual payment of funds or transfer of in-kind goods from the donor to the recipient entity.

The list of projects and the figures for their funding requirements in this document are a snapshot as of 8 May 2008. For continuously updated information on projects, funding requirements, and contributions to date, visit the Financial Tracking Service (www.reliefweb.int/fts).

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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