

From disaster response to disaster awareness and prevention

Tajikistan

A Country on the Move

Redistributing Responsibilities

Transforming Livelihoods

Overcoming Mountains

Reversing Declines



Disaster Risk Management Project

UNITED NATIONS

Too often fast-growing populations, unaware of disaster risks, build their houses in flood plains or beneath steep loose slopes. Three UN agencies are working together in this joint project to involve individuals, their communities and their governments in efforts to lessen the threat of disasters and reduce the loss of life when they strike. Land slides, earthquakes, avalanches and especially floods constantly hampers development progress throughout Tajikistan and other Central Asian countries.

UNDP, OCHA and the UN International Strategy for Disaster Reduction (ISDR) is building upon existing relationships and in-country expertise, taking a national approach to disaster risk management. Activities will be dedicated to further support the government, increase public awareness in understanding risk,

vulnerability & disaster risk reduction, enhance capacity to implement effective national policies and stimulate inter-sectoral partnerships. To cultivate the leadership role of the government, the project is working closely with the Ministry of Emer-

gency Situations (MoES) to consolidate hazard assessment data through the use of new technologies, provide education and training in risk assessment & monitoring and in the design and implementation of new training programmes.



The beauty of the scene belies the dangers associated with Tajikistan's rugged landscape: floods, mudslides, earthquakes, and droughts. The project helps to save lives, protect livelihoods and set into motion a system designed to promote sustainable development through up-to date Disaster Risk Management

Disaster Reduction — An Engine for Growth & Change

Every year natural disasters destroys or damage thousands of homes. During the last decade more than half of Tajikistan's population has been affected by disasters.

National response efforts continue to be hamstrung by a lack of resources, and of poor communication and access to the remote areas affected.

Water — Tajikistan's greatest natural and economic resource — is also its greatest bane. Seven of the major disasters to strike between 1994 and 2004, were floods, affecting a total of 408,000 people. How Tajikistan manages its water resources, becomes an important symbol for how it will promote

economic development.

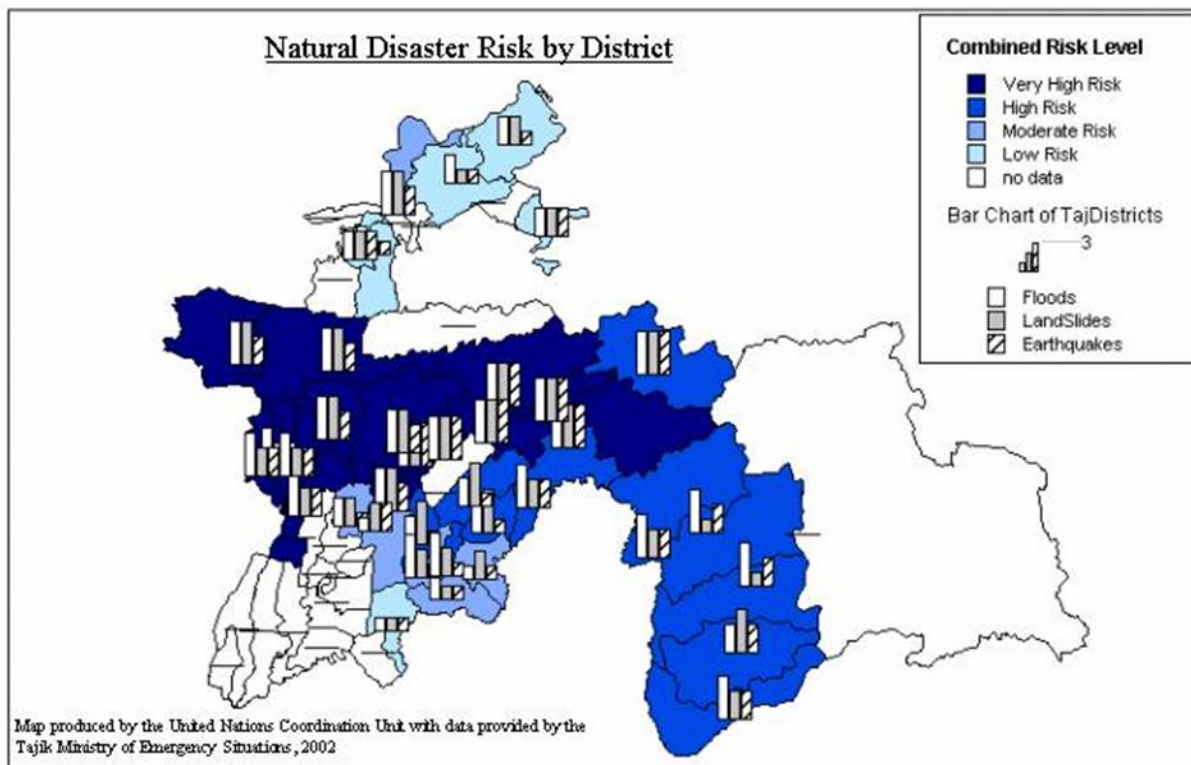
Disaster reduction and sustainable development planning are complementary activities. This approach is being actively pursued locally and throughout the region by this joint UN Project, reducing poverty and assisting Tajikistan in reaching the MDGs.

Budget Summary 2004 - 2006 (US\$)

MAIN INTERVENTIONS:	1,500,000,
OTHER	100,000
TOTAL BUDGET	1,600,0009
UNDP CONTRIBUTION	340,000
SDC CONTRIBUTION	500,000
ECHO CONTRIBUTION	60,000
COST SHARING SOUGHT	700,000

A Decade of Disasters

Year	# of people affected by	affected
1994	6,000	flood
1996	180,000	flood
1997	15,500	typhoid
1998	44,000	flood
1999	9,500	Flood
2000	3,000,000	drought
2001	67,500	drought
2002	135,000	landslides/floods
2003	24,000	Flood
2004	10,000	Flood



The above map, compiled with data from the government of Tajikistan, shows the degree to which natural disasters are prevalent throughout the country. Those regions noted as being high risk have a UNDP presence. Blank areas reflect areas where assessments have yet to be completed. As to be expected, the danger of floods dominate water-rich Tajikistan.



Results Through...

- A unified coordination mechanism, which fosters national leadership and coordinates all international actors. .
- A fully functioning national Information Management and Analytical Centre within MoES, that collect and analyses information from the field.
- Improved national management of natural disasters through updated trainings for officials at all levels, revised training curricula and rehabilitation of training centres;
- Disaster risk awareness increased in 15 local communities, where people will take physical measures and organize themselves to mitigate disaster risks;
- Regional cooperation in the field of disaster risk management initialised, where at least 1 national and 3 regional disaster management bodies initiate inter-ministerial action.

Regional Cooperation

The Project conducts regular regional meetings at Government level, coordinating regional initiatives related to the implementation of the Hyogo Framework of Action, and other disaster reduction related initiatives.

Tajikistan has already shown how strong leadership can mobilize the international community with regard to a particular issue, i.e., water. With project support, Central Asian regional leadership can be fostered with similarly positive results.

The project will serve as a liaisons between ministries in Ta-

jikistan and their respective counterparts in other Central Asian nations. The project will be able to compare and contrast various national policies, encourage what is effective and suggest improvements to cross-border cooperation.

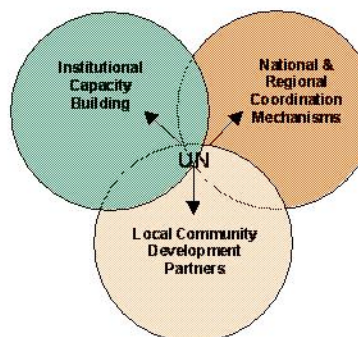


Figure 3 – UN Multi-sectoral Approach

*Respect for Nature
Ensure Environmental Stability*