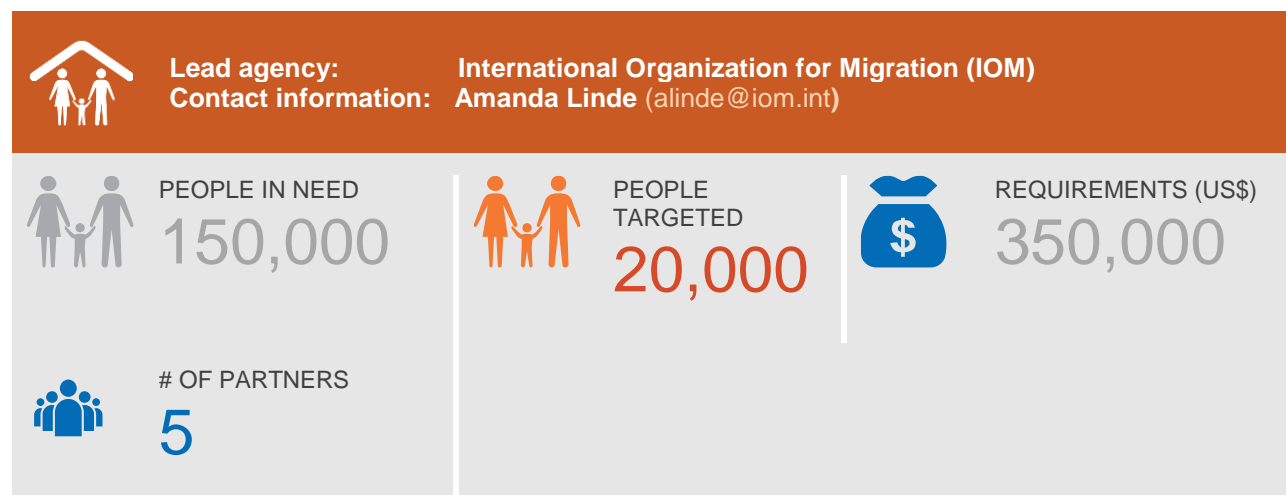


# ANNEX I: SECTOR OPERATIONAL DELIVERY PLANS

## CAMP COORDINATION AND CAMP MANAGEMENT (CCCM)



The Camp Coordination and Camp Management (CCCM) sector in Tajikistan maintains that camps and camp-like settings are a measure of last resort, only to be undertaken when all other options have been explored. The sector does not advocate for camps or for the encampment of people, but in line with the standards and policies set by the global CCCM Sector, the CCCM sector in Tajikistan maintains a pragmatic approach that camps and camp-like settings may be the only viable option to provide protection and assistance to displaced people.

The CCCM sector in Tajikistan is cross-cutting and does not replace other sectoral response plans or assistance in relation to: WASH; education; health; protection; and shelter/NFI. Rather, the CCCM sector will work with other sectors to ensure the delivery of humanitarian services to displacement sites. It is the most recent sector to be established in Tajikistan (since January 2017) and as such advocacy and capacity building are central to this response plan.

This response plan is designed to address the needs of people displaced by natural disasters<sup>1</sup> in Tajikistan in displacement settings that include: planned camps; collective centres; transit centres; and self-settled or informal camps. The response plan also includes measures to ensure the protection and delivery of humanitarian assistance to out of camp populations, such as those displaced by natural disasters living within the host community.

The CCCM sector intends to deliver the following **objectives**:

- Advocacy to ensure CCCM as a key sector with requisite funding for a response
- Improvement of living conditions and the delivery of assistance and protection to people in displacement settings and outside of camps
- Participatory forums for IDPS, feedback mechanisms, and awareness raising

<sup>1</sup> The United Nations High Commission for Refugees (UNHCR) in Tajikistan has undertaken extensive preparedness work for a refugee influx into Tajikistan and they remain the lead agency for such a scenario. This response plan deals with natural disasters but can also be used to support UNHCR's refugee preparedness planning.

- Coordinate the registration of displaced populations in displacement settings
- Expand the scope of CCCM activities to include all displacement settings, not just planned camps
- International standards are met within displacement settings
- Build local capacity and responsibility
- Enhance resilience and recovery of IDPs

### Inputs required on sub-sections:

#### 1. Number of people targeted by the sector out of total affected

20,000 people are targeted under this response plan, to include people in displacement settings and displaced people out of camps. Internally displaced people outside of camps are defined as “IDPs who may live in a variety of settings or situations; they may be in urban, rural, or remote areas, renting, owning a housing, sharing a room, living with a host family, being homeless, occupying a building or land that they do not own, or living in makeshift shelters and slums.”<sup>2</sup>

This document plans for the delivery of CCCM assistance to 10,000 people in displacement settings and 10,000 displaced people out of camps in urban areas and within the host community in rural areas.

#### 2. Type of sector assistance package

Under this response plan, the CCCM sector will deliver the following assistance package:

- Surge support and technical capacity on CCCM from regional offices and/or headquarters of sector members;
- Technical missions and monitoring of displacement settings
- Establishment of site development committees (SDCs)
- Capacity building for camp managers
- Coordination of displacement settings and out of camp response to ensure improvement of living conditions and the delivery of assistance and protection
- Establishing participatory mechanisms and committees for populations in displacement settings
- Establish Community Engagement Centres for out of camp populations
- Registration of populations in displacement settings and out of camps
- Information management
- Awareness raising activities aimed at populations in displacement settings and out of camps
- Establishment of returns working group to advocate for early recovery
- Prioritize allocation of shelters to families with vulnerable members.
- Ensure vulnerable groups: (1) receive separate and appropriate shelter; (2) are helped with shelter construction. Make sure that older persons, persons with disabilities, single women, and unaccompanied children and youth: (1) are housed in appropriate shelter, close to toilets, bathing facilities and aid distribution points; (2) are placed with appropriate groups (relatives, other vulnerable persons, etc.) and, at the minimum, are accommodated separately from unrelated males; (3) receive priority access to food and NFIs, and that the latter are culturally appropriate.
- Adapt facilities to reflect the needs of older and disabled persons (hand rails, wheelchair access).
- Provide child-friendly spaces including where possible/necessary youth clubs, and schools
- Make sanitary facilities safer, as well as food and water collection points and child-friendly spaces, by means of floodlighting and community patrols.
- Monitor security, and promote community arrangements for monitoring, prevention and responding to security risks. Establish simple, accessible, safe, confidential mechanisms (including legal aid and advisory services) to monitor and report incidents of violence or exploitation.

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<sup>2</sup> Global CCCM Cluster: *Desk Review: Urban Displacement and Out of Camp 2014*

### **3. Required logistics arrangements**

The CCCM sector response requires mobility and regular visits to displacement settings and out of camp sites. The response will largely be conducted from Dushanbe to the affected area by road, although other means of transport (e.g. helicopter) will be considered depending on the location and level of access to displacement settings. This contingency plan focuses on the Sughd region, and logistical arrangements related to access to displacement settings will be considered from Dushanbe, Khujand and potentially Uzbekistan depending on road conditions.

The sector is sub-divided on a regional basis, with local response can be conducted from one of the sub-regional centres. These include: Khorog (GBAO); Qurgonteppa (Qurgonteppa zone); Kulob (Kulob Zone); Khujand (Sughd); Rasht/Tajikabad (Rasht Valley); and Dushanbe (Dushanbe Zone).

### **4. Distribution criteria**

The CCCM sector's key objective is to ensure that those in displacement settings and out of camps, particularly the most vulnerable, receive humanitarian assistance and protection. Through its registration and site profiling activities, the sector will work with other sectors in ensuring distributions in displacement settings and out of camps are done according to humanitarian principles.

The CCCM sector will establish participatory mechanisms, including committees and feedback mechanisms to monitor the delivery of humanitarian assistance. Committees run by the population of displacement settings will focus on, inter alia: WASH; women's issues; youth issues; disabilities; and camp maintenance.

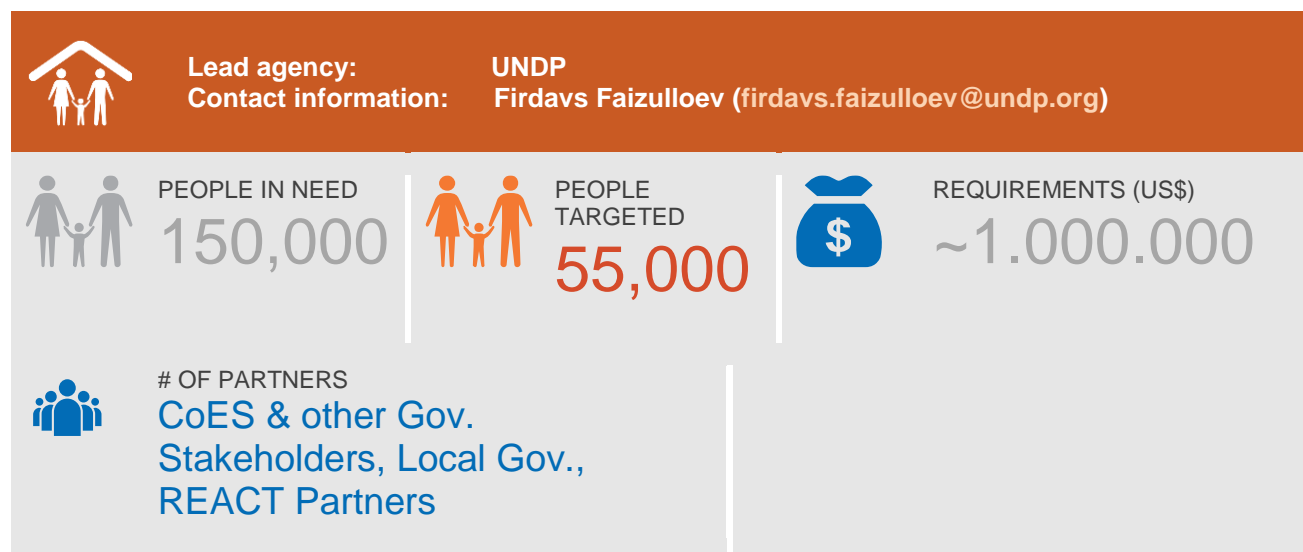
### **5. Who will deliver the assistance**

IOM will provide camp coordination services at the national level whilst coordination at the regional level will be delegated to international actors with a strong field presence in the area. Camp management at displacement sites will be provided by international or national NGOs in close coordination with IOM. Camp administration functions will be provided by the government of Tajikistan through the Committee for Emergency Situations and Civil Defence (CoES).

CCCM funding is currently limited in Tajikistan and the response outlined in this contingency plan will require funding of 350,000 USD. As CCCM will be a new area of work for many actors in the country, funding will be urgently required to address the capacity and response gaps. If the CCCM sector is activated, IOM will pursue funding through the global Migration Emergency Funding Mechanism (MEFM) to cover the immediate requirements under the CCCM contingency plan, however more sustained funding at the national and regional level will be required. Other agencies within the sector also have the ability to access global or regional funding mechanisms.

The CCCM sector in Tajikistan will coordinate closely with the other sectors, most notably shelter/NFI, education, and WASH to ensure related stocks are available for distribution to displacement sites.

## EARLY RECOVERY AND RECOVERY



As an Early Recovery and Recovery Sector, UNDP Tajikistan can undertake the following activities:

1. Damage and Needs Assessment (DNA) as a 1<sup>st</sup> stage and as a 2<sup>nd</sup> stage conduction of an In-depth assessment of damages and losses of the main sectors that have been affected (infrastructure, housing, agriculture, livelihoods, communications, etc) to support recovery planning.
2. Involvement of Early Recovery Advisors to support the Humanitarian Coordinator/RC on planning, prioritization, coordination, advocacy with donors/govt. and linking early recovery to broader recovery agenda
3. Development of a Recovery Plan:
  - integration of the preferences and expectations of the disaster survivors into recovery plans.
  - linking recovery to development.
  - the allocation of responsibilities during the recovery phase and
  - cross-cutting issues: Children, Older people, Disabled people, Gender, Protection, HIV/AIDS status and the Environment.
4. Develop vocational training and micro-credit programmes that target female-headed households and persons with disabilities; facilitate their self-sufficiency and employment.
5. Ensure that livelihood and support programmes (cash- and food-for-work, etc.) include women, persons with disabilities and older persons and address their constraints (by providing part-time, flexible and home-based work, etc.).
6. When situations of child labor is identified, address the causes of child labour (such as poverty and unemployment), for example by offering return-to-school incentives, reducing family indebtedness, or promoting employment of adult family members, providing building skills, etc.
7. Funding for recovery - Development of an Appeal (support critical recovery needs and increase social and physical resilience in large-scale flood/mudflows occurring in two districts of Zarafshon Valley (Aini and Panjakent), Tajikistan.
8. Coordination of relief and recovery assistance.
9. Institutional Responsibilities for Recovery (see the table below):
  - Recovery Management, covering the planning, supporting and coordinating the recovery process, &
  - Recovery Operations, covering the implementing agreed recovery activities.
10. Recovery Plans by Sector/Cluster.
11. Recovery management and monitoring.



Task	Responsibilities	Lead Organization	Support Organizations
<b>Recovery Management</b>			
1. Planning	Planning for the disaster rehabilitation	Ministry of Economic Development and Trade. State Institution "Central Project Co-ordination of disaster management. regulation of the Government of Tajikistan, #318 of 01.06.2007	Ministry of Finance, State Commission of Emergency Situations, REACT
2. Finance	Funding for rehabilitation, including liaison with international financial institutions.	Ministry of Finance. Law of Republic of Tajikistan "On budget of the Republic of Tajikistan"	Ministry of Foreign Affairs, REACT
3. Media Relations	Coordinates coverage of the disaster recovery by the media.	The State Committee of Television and Radio	Ministry of Foreign Affairs
4. Recovery Information and Monitoring	Up-to-date information on recovery, including information collection, monitoring, analysis and presentation (e.g., using GIS).	Ministry of Economic Development and Trade.	Department for Protection of Population and Territory and Information Management and Analytical Centre of CoES
5. Customs	Entry of rehabilitation supplies into the country on an expedited basis.	Customs Service under Government of Tajikistan, regulation #2812 of 2006	Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Ministry of Economic Development and Trade
6. Foreign Assistance	Provision of foreign monetary and real assistance for rehabilitation	Ministry of Foreign Affairs	Ministry of Economic Development and Trade, REACT
<b>Recovery Operations</b>			
1. Health Care	Provides continued health care <b>including reproductive health</b> to disaster survivors and leads rehabilitation actions in the health sector.	Ministry of Health, regulation of Republic of Tajikistan "On protection of public health", #419 of 15.05.1997	Private hospitals, REACT, especially Tajik Red Crescent, UNICEF, <b>UNFPA</b> and WHO, Ministry of Defense
2. Food Security	Assures minimally adequate food supplies for all disaster survivors.	Council on Food Security under the GoT, regulation # 359 of 01.08.2011,	Ministry of Agriculture, "Taikmotlubot" (Tajik Consumers Union), REACT, especially WFP, Private Sector
3. Water Supply	Provides minimally adequate potable water to disaster survivors and leads re-establishment of normal water supplies.	Local government, regulation of the Republic of Tajikistan "On Drinking Water and Water supply", #670 29.12.2010	Vodocanal, Rural Water Supply Service, REACT, especially Tajik Red Crescent, UN Emergency Reserve Tajikistan and UNICEF; Private Companies
4. Sanitation	Reestablishes normal sanitation conditions for disaster affected areas	The State Sanitary and Epidemiological Service of the Republic of Tajikistan,	Local government, REACT, especially Tajik Red Crescent, UNICEF and

	and assures epidemiological surveillance.	Government of Tajikistan, regulation #186 of 03.04.2007	WHO.
5. Shelter	Reestablished normal shelter for disaster survivors, and manages transitional shelter when needed.	Agency for Construction and Architecture, Regulation #614 of 28.12.2006,	Local government, REACT, especially UN Emergency Reserve Tajikistan, Tajik Red Crescent; Private sector.
6. Agriculture	Reestablish normal agricultural activities and reconstructs irrigation and other agriculture-related infrastructure, as needed.	Ministry of Agriculture, Regulation of the Government of Tajikistan, #191 of , 04.26.2008	Ministry of Melioration and Water Resources, REACT, especially FAO; Private sector
7. Energy (heating, electricity)	Restores adequate electrical and heating capacities for normal conditions.	Ministry of Energy and Industry, the regulation of Government of Tajikistan, #605 of 28.12.2006,	Barki Tajik, Tojigaz, Talco, Private sector
8. Education	Reestablish normal education structure and cycles, and ensures the appropriate provision of temporary education when needed.	Ministry of Education The regulation of Government of Tajikistan, #594 of 28.12.2006.	REACT, especially SCF and UNICEF
9. Social Welfare	Ensures the provision of welfare services (including psychosocial, <b>safety &amp; GBV referral support</b> ) to disaster affected populations.	Ministry of Labour and Social Protection Affairs, the regulation of # 600 of 28.12.2006	Local government, REACT, especially SCF, UNICEF, <b>UNFPA</b> , UNHCR, Private sector
10. Livelihoods (non-farm)	Restore livelihoods of small, medium and large scale commercial actors.	Ministry of Economic Development and Trade.	Local government, local commercial associations including cooperatives and similar organizations, and REACT, especially including UNDP, SCF, Mercy Corps, IOM, Tajik Red Crescent, Mission East, and UNWoman.





# EDUCATION



Lead agency: **UNICEF**  
Contact information: **Luciano Calestini (lcalestini@unicef.org)**



PEOPLE IN NEED

**150,000**

(95,000 – GoT  
55,000 – DPs)



PEOPLE TARGETED

**27,250**  
**children**



REQUIREMENTS  
(US\$)

**422,165**



# OF PARTNERS

**20**

## 1. Introduction

The purpose of Education Sector Contingency Plan (henceforth “Contingency Plan”) is to prepare the Education Sector for a more effective response to the education needs during emergencies. The Contingency Plan contains a list of specific measures for emergency preparedness, response and recovery in the education sector in the Republic of Tajikistan. The Contingency Plan is intended to serve a model for both governmental and non-governmental structures to ensure access to quality education in a scenario of a large-scale mudflow and flooding that might happen in late spring, affecting the Aini and Panjakent districts of Zerafshan Valley (Sughd region). This Contingency Plan was developed collaboratively by members of the Education Sector during the Contingency Planning workshop (December 2016) and follow up meetings held in February 2017, and takes into account lessons learned from previous emergency responses. The details of the plan are specific for the situation of seasonal floods/landslides, however the key principles and activities would be the same in the event of an emergency based on the other scenarios.

## 2. Objectives

### Overall Objective

To ensure immediate and continued access to quality education of all affected children in a safe environment necessary to develop, protect and facilitate a return to normality and stability.

### Specific Objectives

- To provide support to the Government of Tajikistan and local level stakeholders in ensuring continuity of quality education to children and teachers affected by natural disasters and provide them with safe teaching-learning environment;
- To improve risk reduction, preparedness, response and recovery mechanisms for EiE in Tajikistan;
- To ensure effective coordination and information-sharing among all education stakeholders, including governmental entities, international organizations, and civil society actors in responding to emergencies;
- To strengthen the capacities of stakeholders as first responders in emergency situations;

- To ensure the conduct of rapid and ongoing education assessment and delivery of appropriate response as guided by UNICEF's Core Commitments to Children in Emergencies for Education and the Inter-agency Network for Education in Emergencies (INEE) Minimum Standards.
- To advocate for support to EiE as a critical element in humanitarian response; To establish and strengthen strategic partnerships and linkages with other partners/sectors in order to respond effectively to emergency situations;
- To strengthen the capacity of all stakeholders to achieve all of the above objectives.

### 3. Sector specific data and planning assumptions

#### Available data:

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#### Aini district

	M	F	Total number
Number of children 0-17:	14,636	14,320	28,956

Number of students:	M	F	M	F	Total number	
Elementary (1-4 grades)	3,290	3,291	50.0%	50.0%	6,581	
Middle (5-9 grades)	3,789	3,742	50.3%	49.7%	7,531	
High (9-11 grades)		1,254	1,200	51.1%	48.9%	2,454
Total	8,333	8,233	49.7%	50.3%	16,566	

#### Number of teachers

Teachers	1,148	385	74.9%	25.1%	1,533
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#### Number of schools/preschools

Schools 66      Preschools 4

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#### Penjikent district

	M	F	Total number
Number of children 0-17:	51,314	49,419	100,733

Number of students:	M	F	M	F	Total number	
Elementary (1-4 grades)	10,873	10,044	52.0%	48.0%	20,917	
Middle (5-9 grades)	12,418	11,936	51.0%	49.0%	24,354	
High (9-11 grades)		3,670	2,932	55.6%	44.4%	6,602
Total	26,961	24,912	48.0%	52.0%	51,873	

#### Number of teachers

Teachers	1,880	1,860	50.3%	49.7%	3,740
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#### Number of schools/preschools

Schools 134      Preschools 18

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### Estimated number of affected children (out of 55,000 affected people in Aini and Penjikent districts)<sup>3</sup>:

0-6 years (ECD)	13,750 (25 %)	
7-12 years (primary school)	8,250 (15%)	
13-18 years (adolescent)	5,500 (10%)	Boys: 13,625 (50%)
Total:	27,250 (49.5%)	Girls: 13,625 (50%)

#### 4. Needs assessment & Emergency Response General Principles and Procedures

To ensure that the education needs of those affected by an emergency are met thoroughly and effectively, assessment of needs is essential. In major emergencies in Tajikistan, Education Sector partners will typically participate in four types of assessment:

1. **Preliminary scenario definition** – within 24 hours after disaster onset
2. **Multi-sectoral rapid assessment** – one day to one week after disaster onset
3. **Education needs assessment** – two to four weeks after disaster onset
4. **On-going education assessments** – as needed for additional data

##### A. Emergency Response General Principles and Procedures

1. The Education Sector will convene based on any or combination of the following trigger mechanisms: 1) the Government of Tajikistan declares a state of national emergency; 2) initial media or partner feedback (RCST) on the extent and impact of the emergency; 3) the UN humanitarian coordinator assembles the sector to be prepared to respond.
2. The GoT/CoES jointly with Tajikistan Red Crescent Society (RCST) will conduct the Initial Rapid Assessment to survey the general situation of the emergency within the first 24 hours.
3. Within the first 72 hours, the Multi-sectoral Initial Rapid Assessment (MIRA) team will be mobilized to conduct a technical rapid assessment. Education is a key component of this assessment form.
4. If a more detailed Education assessment is required, a team of Education specialists will conduct this.
5. Restoration of schooling to the affected children will be immediately carried out through 1) the rehabilitation of usable classrooms in affected areas, 2) the establishment of child friendly spaces or safe spaces in affected or CAMP areas for ECD and other activities for younger children and 3) Temporary Learning Spaces (TLC) for school going children. The education sector will coordinate with WASH for the provision of girl friendly water and sanitation facilities and ensuring water points are nearby.
6. Teaching/learning materials and school supplies, including pre-positioned school-in-the-box kits, will be provided to the affected school-aged children and teachers. Teachers will be mobilized and trained as needed to provide education.
7. Psychosocial support and increased protection from various impacts of the disaster will be carried out among a large proportion of affected children in collaboration with the child protection sector in the child friendly spaces. Teachers will be trained to deliver classroom and recreational activities to address psychosocial impacts of the emergency. Teachers will also be provided with information on gender based violence and care for survivors.
8. Priority will be given to the most vulnerable and affected areas and schools in terms of distribution of educational resources. Children from host communities will also be supported to ensure there is

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<sup>3</sup> All calculations are made based on available emergency supplies in Tajikistan using the Emergency Supply Calculator.

no tension between host and displaced populations. Schools in host communities will also be supported so they can support additional displaced children. This support will include teaching and learning materials, additional teachers, and school furniture.

9. NGOs, community members and organizations of the affected population will be mobilized as implementing partners in the field based on the following criteria: 1) operational in affected area; 2) experience working in emergency and education response; 3) demonstration of good track record.

## **B. Early Recovery Activities**

1. When conditions permit, rehabilitation and repair of school structures damaged by disaster will be undertaken by the GoT/MoES and DED with support provided by development partners.<sup>4</sup>
2. Learning process of school-aged children will be sustained through the provision of teaching/learning materials, provision of temporary learning and safe spaces as needed, and recruitment of temporary teachers as needed. Each district's DED will be responsible for the recruitment of teachers while all sector members will jointly provide teaching/learning materials, temporary learning and safe spaces.
3. Regular ongoing assessment and monitoring of the situation will be undertaken by the MoES and DED and information will be shared with all sector partners in order to adjust education responses.
4. Resumption of quality educational activities in literacy and life skills, HIV, gender rights, and hygiene will be promoted by all Education sector members in coordination with the Protection (ie. Child Protection and Gender Based Violence), WASH and Health sector.

## **5. Supplies and logistics**

Preparedness for emergencies includes pre-positioning of essential relief supplies and equipment in Tajikistan and in regional logistical hubs. The Government of Tajikistan and Save the Children have some stockpiles of educational supplies. UNICEF also has some stockpiles in Tajikistan, which include education-related items, as well as other non-food items (NFIs) and water and sanitation equipment.<sup>5</sup> During large-scale emergency the Education Sector will work on these matters in close coordination with the Logistics Sector.

## **6. Financial resource mobilization**

International organizations and civil society will support the Government's emergency response. Agencies working in the field of education will be responsible for generating their own financial resources to initiate education activities in response to an emergency in Tajikistan. In case of medium and large-scale emergencies, UNICEF may reprogram regular resources within the country program budget (up to US\$ 25,000) to provide immediate response to fulfill basic needs of women and children and request HQ for emergency program funds (EPF) and advisory support to scale-up relief and recovery operations in Tajikistan. UNICEF may also activate its Contingency Partnership Cooperation Agreement (PCA) with partners, which intends for responding to the medium and large-scale disasters. In such cases, UNICEF (in cooperation with relevant GoT's institutions/REACT) triggers emergency response mechanism, which includes procurement and delivery of the emergency supplies, and initiates Direct Cash Transfers (DCTs) to the Implementing Partners for handling the response activities in the affected areas. Save the Children International (SC) has seed fund that could be requested from HQ during the 1st hours of emergency

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<sup>4</sup> This sector plan does not include costs related to early recovery activities (rehabilitation and building of new schools, etc.)

<sup>5</sup> For more information please see Section XII.

response, based on the internal categorization framework.<sup>6</sup> All these activities will be coordinated through the Education Sector, under the overall leadership of the government.

## 7. Stockpile (needs vs the gaps)

### Education Emergency Supplies<sup>7</sup>

#	Description	Calculated Quantity	Loc. available	Order quantity	Item cost	Cost	Volume	Weight	Freight cost	Total cost
					(USD)	(USD)	(m3)	(kg)	(USD)	(USD)
1	Plastic Mat w/o logo, 1.8 x 0.9m/BALE-25	207	0	207	58.55	12,119.85	36.018	4,786	1,818	13,938
2	Bag, school, students, UNICEF, 400x270x100 mm	8,250	1500	6,750	1.66	11,205.00	13.5	2,295	1,681	12,886
3	Tarpaulin, reinforc., plastic, sheet, 4x5m	367	170	197	12.1	2,383.70	1.98	781	358	2,741
4	Tent, light weight, rectangular, 72m <sup>2</sup>	153	28	125	2,095.45	261,931.25	165.375	61,500	39,290	301,221
5	Recreation kit	153	28	125	121.13	15,141.25	16.75	2,703	2,271	17,412
6	Early Childhood Development (ECD) kit	275	50	225	172.91	38,904.75	30.15	7,862	5,836	44,740
7	School-in-a-box, 40 students	207	49	158	160.85	25,414.30	21.172	7,215	3,812	29,226

Total weight (metric ton)	87,142
Total weight Air (metric ton)	87,142
Total volume (m3)	284.945
Total volume Air (m3)	284.945
Required storage tents (24 x 10 m)	1
Total item cost (USD)	367,100
Freight estimate Air (USD)	55,065
<b>Total cost estimate (USD)</b>	<b>422,165</b>

<sup>6</sup> **Extraordinary:** 1 million children affected (US\$1 million released into pooled funding); **Large:** more than 1 00 000 children affected US\$350,000 into pooled funding; **Medium:** more than 10 000 children affected (US\$200,000); **Small:** more than 1 000 children affected (US\$80,000).

<sup>7</sup> All calculations are made based on available emergency supplies in Tajikistan using the Emergency Supply Calculator. The Emergency Supply Calculator is a resource aimed to help Country Offices and partners identify life-saving and other supplies from the Emergency Supply List and their estimated costs when planning an emergency response both at the onset of an emergency or in the context of contingency planning.

# FOOD SECURITY AND NUTRITION



Lead agency: **WFP**  
Contact information: **Paolo Mattei (paolo.mattei@wfp.org)**



PEOPLE IN NEED  
**150,000**



PEOPLE TARGETED  
**55,000**



REQUIREMENTS (US\$)  
**5,000,000**



# OF PARTNERS  
**23**

## 1. Background & Rationale

The objective of the Food Security and Nutrition Sector Group (FSNSG) in an emergency is to support the Government of Tajikistan to meet the humanitarian food security and nutrition needs of affected populations in a timely, effective and accountable manner.

## 2. Overall Objective

The Food Security and Nutrition Sector Group aims to save lives, avert hunger, protect rural livelihoods of those affected by disasters, including women, men, boys and girls, the disabled and the elderly and initiate early recovery activities to enable these populations to rebuild their livelihoods. More specifically, the Food Security and Nutrition Sector Group will aim to:

- Provide immediate life-saving food assistance in the relief phase
- Prevent deterioration of nutritional status of young children and lactating/pregnant women
- Protect and preserve livestock assets, as well as restore food security and livelihoods
- Prevent negative coping strategies
- Prevent potential increase in acute malnutrition
- Implement micronutrient supplementation and supplementary and therapeutic feeding as needed
- Ensure that distribution mechanisms: (1) respect local customs; (2) provide food in quantities that can be carried easily; and (3) facilitate direct delivery to people with limited mobility (such as older and disabled persons)

Specific objectives include:

- To prevent loss of life and maintain the nutritional status of population who have deteriorated access to food due to the disaster situation
- To prevent negative coping strategies including but not only the sale of productive assets amongst the affected communities in order to meet food requirements

### 3. Role of the Food Security and Nutrition Sector Group

The key roles identified for the Food Security and Nutrition Sector Group are:

- Support the Government of Tajikistan in coordinating the food security emergency and early recovery responses;
- Participate in inter-agency needs assessments (i.e. TIANA) and/or conduct food security specific assessments as needed;
- Develop sector response strategy and action plan for the Flash Appeal/CERF or other appeals, based on the TIANA and sector specific assessment findings;
- Provide an effective relief response whilst considering short-term early recovery, medium-term rehabilitation and long-term development as well as reflections on an exit strategy;
- Build the capacity of local authorities, local communities (male and female groups) and partner organizations in Emergency Preparedness and Disaster Risk Management (DRM) and community-based Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR), to reduce impact of future natural disasters.
- Ensure that vulnerable people, including widows, female-headed households, people with disabilities, older persons and people with special needs have equal access to food aid.
- Ensure there is no discrimination based on local cultural norms and traditions that may discriminate against particular social groups, such as women, ethnic minorities.
- Facilitate food distribution to individuals who lack documents and to displaced persons living with host families.

### 4. Response Plan

#### A. Standard Operating Procedures

The following Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) guide the Sector in its initial emergency response. The table below details the major activity steps during the first 72 hours to the first couple of weeks from the onset of the emergency.

	Standard Operating Procedures (SOP)	Lead	Comments
<b>First 24-72 Hours</b>	Participate in all coordination meetings (REACT, government, etc.) and brief Sector members on arrangements such as (National) Emergency Operations Centre, overall coordination arrangements, etc.	WFP	
	Get in touch with the focal point(s) in the government for food security to better understand the humanitarian impact of the emergency on food security and the national strategy and response capability.	WFP	
	Call for an emergency Sector meeting. Main issues to be discussed: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Review and mobilize available food resources and stocks of Sector members based on the initial information on caseload.</li> <li>• Review potential purchasing arrangements.</li> <li>• Detail and review initial plans of sector members for assistance.</li> <li>• Decide hierarchy of vulnerability for prioritization of food distribution if feasible.</li> <li>• Agree upon roles within Sector and assign to members.</li> <li>• Agree who distributes what, where and to whom.</li> <li>• Agree on a coordinated preliminary initial response plan for distribution (rice, wheat flour and other available foods or Ready-to-eat foods), including a monitoring and reporting system.</li> <li>• Identify needs of partners to ask for specific support services (ICT, Logistics, etc.)</li> <li>• Set a schedule for further Sector meetings. Notify all Sector members.</li> </ul>	WFP + Deputy Chair	
	Dispatch a Sector assessment team or participate in the MIRA or government multi-sectoral assessment teams by deploying technical experts. The Sector should agree on who will conduct rapid assessment in different areas and who will participate in joint assessments using the pre-agreed MIRA check-list.	FSN assessment team	Depending on the location of the emergency, local teams can be deployed
	Compile, analyze and verify the incoming data. Reach a common agreement on the caseload, including special categories of beneficiaries such as People with disabilities, children, pregnant and lactating women, etc. After that, disseminate agreed data to		Needs to be agreed

	Sector members, OCHA and, if feasible, the government.		
	Review available food resources and food and agricultural stocks of Sector partners and suppliers.	FSNSG	
	Based on the initial rapid assessment, revise the initial Sector response plan and distribution plan (who does what, where are the distribution points, what are the rations, etc.)	FSNSG	
	Ensure adequate staffing for the Sector Secretariat including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Agreeing upon staff secondment or task allocation from member agencies for respective roles.</li> <li>• Getting in contact with the Food Security Sector Cell in Rome and ask for surge capacity in regard to Sector coordination and secretariat, if required.</li> </ul>	FSNSG	Who will play the role of Secretariat? To be decided
	Identify needs of partners to ask for specific support services (ICT, Logistics, etc.)	FSNSG	
Within First Week	Assess the security situation at the distribution point and ensure protection for beneficiaries. Liaise with military and security forces, if necessary.	UNDSS	
	In case a Flash Appeal or CERF request is being launched, prepare a proposal for the sector, indicating specific needs, priority projects and requirements.	OCHA	
	Discuss with UNICEF, WHO, Red Crescent etc. on distribution modality for institution feeding (pre-agreement, clearance, rations, responsibility for hospitals, jails, schools, and orphanage).		
	Produce sit-reps and feed information through appropriate channels as required.	Crisis Communication Group	This is an Inter Agency group facilitating the coordination public information activities by Humanitarian Country team during emergencies
	Implement an information management system – including 3W (who does what where).	OCHA	
	Based on the initial emergency food security assessment in Tajikistan developing TCP Emergency projects with HQ office	FAO	These projects will be focused mainly to improve agriculture situation with provision of the goods and services

## B. Second phase of the response

Timeframe	Response
(Week 2 – 6)	<p><b>Action</b></p> <p>Continue relief operation with:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Relief food assistance for affected families (especially female-headed families) through distribution of monthly food rations, provision of cash or vouchers to purchase food items;</li> <li>– Promote resumption of agricultural activities (through provision of agriculture seeds, fertilizer, tools), particularly in cases of flash flooding and earthquake.</li> </ul> <p><b>Process</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Analysis of TIANA results and contribute to develop the inter-sector TIANA report.</li> <li>– Flash Appeal/CERF:</li> <li>– Develop sector response strategy for flash appeal, based on TIANA findings</li> <li>– Vetting and selection of food security proposals for inclusion in Flash Appeal</li> <li>– Contribute in consolidation and finalization of appeal document</li> </ul> <p>Advocate for donor support.</p>
(Months 2 – 6)	<p><b>Action</b></p> <p>Continue relief operation with:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Relief food assistance for affected families (especially female-headed families) through distribution of monthly food rations, provision of cash or vouchers to purchase food items;</li> <li>– Rehabilitation of damaged agricultural infrastructure (Food for Assets)</li> <li>– Assistance to farmers for resumption of agricultural activities;</li> <li>– Assistance for families with livestock;</li> <li>– Awareness sessions for both male and female farmers on nutrition promotion, crop management and animal husbandry.</li> </ul> <p><b>Process</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Participate in detailed Multi-Sectoral Needs Assessment to guide decisions on targeting, ration size, time frame for support, etc.</li> <li>– Revised appeal:</li> <li>– Develop sector response strategy for appeal, based on Multi-Sectoral findings</li> <li>– Vetting and selection of food security proposals for inclusion in revised appeal</li> <li>– Contribute in consolidation and finalization of appeal document</li> </ul>



## 5. Immediate resource requirements

### 5.1 Food assistance

In case of a flood emergency, WFP and partners will assess situation to determine the most appropriate transfer modality to the situation to select the one that meets expectations in terms of effectiveness and efficiency. With this consideration and subject availability of resources, assistance can be provided within one week in kind, in the form of cash, voucher, in-kind or combination of cash/voucher and in-kind.

WFP has examined feasibility of cash based transfers (CBT) in Tajikistan in the framework of emergency and relief interventions that support access to food. The studies conducted over the course of 2008-2016 have concluded that Tajikistan offers necessary preconditions to introduce cash based delivery systems: despite heavy reliance on food imports, it has integrated and functioning markets able to meet the demand should the purchasing power increase; financial institutions are in place with adequate infrastructure to reach out vulnerable populations with cash transfers in the remote areas; the security situation is favorable to implement CBTs and Government and donor interest remains high to move in that direction to ensure efficiency.

WFP is in the process of signing long term agreements with Financial Service Providers to start implementation of cash modality in the framework of emergency and relief interventions. Based on Omega Analysis<sup>8</sup>, the cash transfer value per person is estimated USD 12. Proposed amount has been determined taking into the consideration market value of in kind food commodities with addition of vegetables available on local market, and will provide adequate amount of micronutrients with sufficient amount of energy, protein and vitamin composition.

The monthly in kind food basket per person consists of 12 kg of wheat flour, 0,45 kg of oil, 1,2 kg of pulses and 0,15 kg of salt.

Requirement of Emergency Food Relief Items for 90 feeding days:

POPULATION	Wheat Mt	Pulses Mt	Salt Mt	Oil Mt
20,000	720	72	9	27
30,000	1,080	108	13.5	40.5
40,000	1,440	144	18	54
55,000	1,980	198	24.75	74.25

WFP Tajikistan's annual plan for Emergency Response under ongoing Country Programme is about 120 Metric Tons of food commodities to assist 4,400 beneficiaries for 3 months duration. As of February 2017, WFP Tajikistan stores an emergency stock of 40 MT food commodities (wheat flour, vegetable oil, salt and pulses). The amount of commodities could be increased based on the scale of emergency and the number of beneficiaries. The mentioned amount can cover a maximum of 1,500 beneficiaries for 2 months.

At the present time WFP School Feeding project uses 2 distribution points (DP) from where commodities are sent to schools in Ainee and Panjikent districts of Sughd province in the framework of the school meal programme.

#### WFP School Feeding distribution points in Ainee and Panjikent districts:

<sup>8</sup> The Omega Value calculates the nutrient cost effectiveness by comparing the nutrient value of the rations provided under each transfer modality with the total cost to WFP of providing this ration. If Omega is greater than 1, then the cost of providing the proposed ration is not justified by the nutrient value provided to the beneficiary.

#	Region	District	Distribution Points	Approximate storage capacity
1	Sughd	Ainee	RAIPO Warehouse, Ainee district, Jamoat Ainee	120 -150 MT
2	Sughd	Panjakent	RAIPO Warehouse, Panjakent district, Panjakent city	120 -150 MT

As the capacity of these distribution points is not sufficient, in case of emergency WFP is considering to set up WiikHalls for storing commodities and as distribution points in these districts.

The production capacity of local bakeries is up to 2000 loaves of bread within 24 hours. By increasing the number of staff the bakery can produce about 2400-3000 loaves of bread within 24 hours. The bakery uses electrical ovens. Outside the building there is a space for containers.

WFP sub offices have identified potential bakeries, assessed their production capacity and established database with names and contact information of people to be conducted in case of an emergency. The bread that would be produced by the bakeries should be collected daily and distributed to the camp or in the locations where the refugees would be accommodated.

### **Ovens/Tandoors**

As an additional or second option to the bakeries, locally produced “mobile ovens” (tandoors) could be produced which come in different size and material and can be distributed to groups of families who would be in charge of managing the production of bread.

There are two kinds of tandoors, the concrete tandoor can produce from 10 to 35 loaves of bread at a time depending on the size of the oven, but it requires a lot of firewood and it is not ideal for the production of traditional Tajik bread. The price of one concrete tandoor ranges from 210 to 500 somoni.

The other kind of tandoor that is traditionally used, is the mud tandoor which can produce up to about 20 pieces of bread at a time and is more versatile than the concrete tandoor, these kind of tandoors cost between 140 and 150 somoni each.

The tandoors can also be fitted with electric heating, but this is not a practical solution, therefore WFP and partners could purchase and distribute a number of tandoors for each group of families.

### **Stoves and Fuel**

The United Nations Emergency Reserve for Tajikistan (UNERT) warehouse has a small stock of stoves and there are 150 heaters that have the dual function of heater and cooking stove. The fuel used for the stoves is usually coal which can be purchased in Dushanbe. WFP holds a database of companies producing the stoves and delivering coal. The price for 1 MT of coal ranges from 500 to 550 somoni

## **6. Nutrition**

Alongside distribution of the general family food basket, nutritionally-fortified high energy biscuits and ready to use supplementary food will be distributed to children aged 2-12 years and 6-23 months respectively on a blanket basis to prevent the deterioration of high-risk groups' nutritional status (children under five, pregnant women, lactating women, HIV/AIDS affected families and the elderly).

Appropriate infant and young child feeding practices including breastfeeding and complementary feeding, should be continued and emphasized during the emergency. In food emergencies, breastfeeding can be life-

saving, in situations of outbreak of diseases such as diarrheal diseases with conditions of poor sanitation and inadequate access to water, breastfeeding is the safest and only practical choice for feeding infants and young children.

Nutritional status at the population level is estimated based on the prevalence of global acute malnutrition (GAM)<sup>9</sup> in children 6-59 months in the population:

**Estimated number of affected children in a population of 55, 000**

Number of children aged less than five years (13%): **7,150**

Number of moderately malnourished children (6%): **429**

Number of severely malnourished children (4%): **286**

WFP will conduct Blanket Supplementary Feeding Programme (BSFP) in the area with high prevalence of acute malnutrition in the first two month of the emergency. The BSFP's objective is to prevent nutritional deterioration and related mortality in vulnerable populations and high risk groups. The target group will be children 6-23 months of age. BSFP will provide a specialized nutritious food to all individuals in the selected targeted group. This nutrition intervention will be implemented along with the general food distribution programme with following ration:

Items	Unit	Daily ration per child	Daily ration (kg) for 20,000 children	Monthly ration (kg) for 20,000 children	2 Months ration (kg) for 20,000 children
Super Cereal Plus	kg	0.2	4,000	120,000	240,000

In the area where the health system will be functioning, therapeutic and targeted supplementary feeding centers will be opened.

During the emergency the criteria for identifying children with severe and moderate acute malnutrition for treatment as well as admission and discharge criteria for children who are 6–59 months of age with severe and moderate acute malnutrition stay the same as per in the National Integrated Management of Acute Malnutrition protocol.

Given an estimated prevalence of Severe Acute Malnutrition (S.A.M.) of 4% the following summary table includes the emergency stock needed for a total of 104 admissions.

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<sup>9</sup> According to 2012 Tajikistan Demographic and Health Survey, undernutrition rate is 10 percent, (6 % is moderate and 4% sever acute malnutrition) and stunting rate is 26 percent.

Nutrition supplies	To be procured			Number of supplies to be procured*
	Number of supplies needed this period	Supplies needed for emergencies	Supplies in stock and in pipeline	
ReSoMal, 42g sachet/1L/CAR-100	0.2	0.2	-	1
F75 Therapeutic diet, sachet 102.5g/CAR-120	11.4	11.4	-	23
F100 Therapeutic diet, sachet 114g/CAR-90	19.1	5.1	-	25
Folic acid 5mg tabs/PAC-1000	0.1	0.1	-	1
Therapeutic spread, sachet 92g/CAR-150	-	-	-	-
Retinol 100,000IU soft gel.caps/PAC-500	0.2	0.2	-	1
Retinol 200,000IU soft gel.caps/PAC-500	0.2	0.2	-	1
BP100 Therapeutic diet/CAR-9x24x56.8g	-	148.3	-	149
Mebendazole 500 mg tabs/PAC-100	1.1	1.1	-	3

\*Total number of supplies are rounded to the nearest whole number

For Targeted Supplementary Feeding centers the following ration should be considered:

Items	Unit	Daily ration per child	Daily ration (kg) for 429 children	Monthly ration (kg) for 429 children	2 Months ration (kg) for 429 children
Super Cereal Plus	kg	0.2	85.8	2,574	5148

## 7. Logistics

In case of a large scale disaster in Tajikistan, it is highly likely that access to mountainous communities will be severely hampered, affecting the logistics capacity of both humanitarian organizations and the private sector to supply food items. As a result of severe mudflows occurred in GBAO in July/August 2015, roads were washed away and hundreds of people were trapped in isolation.

During the emergency the Food Security and Nutrition Sector will liaise with other Sectors to ensure good coordination during the response. In particular, the FSN Sector will coordinate with the focal points from the Logistics Sector who can support in terms of logistics hubs, storage facilities, transport, customs procedure (for import, export, transit) and etc.

WFP as leading agency in the Logistics Sector will be in charge of sharing information and coordinating the logistics support activities such as infrastructure assessment, port and corridor coordination, transporters and rates, customs, equipment supplier information etc.

In case of a large scale disaster, the major challenge will be logistics access to the affected areas and delivery an appropriate food supply and NFIs to the affected population. The logistics role is to assess needs, establish the liaisons with partners and beneficiaries and to support access to hard-to-reach areas.

The role of the Logistics will be to ensure an initial emergency response in terms of stock, transport and delivery of food aid.

WFP office in Tajikistan has three warehouses with the total space of 4622 m<sup>2</sup> (29400m<sup>3</sup>).

Warehouse	Capacity M2	Metric Ton	Address
Dushanbe	2280	3500	24A, Aini street, Navobod township, Rudaki district
Khujand	2045	2400	54 Pervomaiskaya street, Gafurov district
Khorog <sup>10</sup>	297	300	50 Let Khorog street, Khorog city
<b>Total</b>	<b>4622</b>	<b>6200</b>	

WFP has warehouses close to railway stations in Dushanbe and Khujand. Both of these warehouses have railway siding; wagons with food commodities are delivered right at the door of the warehouses.

WFP is responsible for customs clearance and obtains the necessary certificates (health, state standard, fito sanitary).

WFP has two forklifts in the Dushanbe warehouse and one in the Khujand warehouse, which are utilized for facilitating and handling of the food.

In the event of disasters like floods or earthquakes, schools or other appropriate buildings can be used as a distribution point and as a place for storing commodities. In places where storing of commodities is not available WFP will use Rubbhalls/Wiikhalls to store commodities and it can be used as a distribution point as well.

In addition Unicef is managing two warehouses in Dushanbe and the NGO CESVI has one in Khovaling, for more details see Annex.

## 7.1 Main entry points for food delivery

There are few [rail road](#) entry points that are used for the delivery of food to Tajikistan, two of which are the main entry points:

- a) "Pakhtaobod" crossing point: a Tajik-Uzbek crossing point which is located in Tursunzoda district about 60 km from Dushanbe, Tajikistan. Through this entry point food commodities enter Tajikistan and are stored mainly in warehouses in Dushanbe. From Dushanbe warehouses commodities are dispatched to South, West and East of Tajikistan (Khatlon, Badakhshand Provinces and Districts of Republican Subordination).
- b) "Nov" crossing point: this crossing point connects Spitamen district, Sughd province, Tajikistan with Bekobod District, Tashkent, Uzbekistan. The distance between this crossing point and Dushanbe is 320 km. Food commodities are unloaded in Khujand and then sent to Dushanbe or to other provinces by trucks.

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<sup>10</sup> The warehouse in Khorog, GBAO was established in order to ensure timely delivery to beneficiaries throughout the year. GBAO is the most remote region of Tajikistan with difficult access during the winter time.



## 7.2 Main routes and modes of transportation

There are 4 main routes for the delivery of food to Tajikistan.

a) Baltic or Black Sea ports - Russia – Kazakhstan - Uzbekistan - Tajikistan

This route involves railroad movement from Baltic or Black Sea Ports to Russia or Kazakhstan across Uzbekistan to Sugd province in northern Tajikistan or Dushanbe. At Khujand railway station food commodities are unloaded from wagons either for storage or transloaded into trucks for movement southwards and then further to other provinces of Tajikistan (Khatlon and Badakhshan provinces).

b) Port Bandar Abbas, Iran – Turkmenistan - Uzbekistan – Tajikistan

This route involves shipping from the United Arab Emirates to Port Bandar Abbas, Iran. From Iran by rail to Turkmenabad, Turkmenistan across Uzbekistan to Dushanbe or Khujnad, Sugd, Tajikistan. Land transport is used for transporting commodities within Tajikistan.

c) China-Tajikistan

This route involves rail movement to Kashgar, Xinjiang, from ports in China. From Kashgar, China trucks are used to transport commodities to Tajikistan through Kulma crossing point in the East of Tajikistan. Due to the bad road condition and bridges restriction at Murgab and Tang terminals, commodities are transloaded to 25-40 tons trucks for movement further to the South and West of Tajikistan.

d) Bishkek - Osh, Kyrgyzstan – Tajikistan

From Russia or Kazakhstan commodities are transported to Bishkek, Kyrgyzstan. From Bishkek across Osh province commodities can be transported by truck to Tajikistan through Rasht Valley or to Murgab GBAO. This route bypasses Uzbekistan.

The main modes of transport in Tajikistan are air and land transport, which includes rail and road. Due to high costs and limited flights, the freight volume is very small in Tajikistan. Air transport is mainly used for

transporting passengers. Freight forwarders prefer rail and road than air transport. Tajikistan mainly depends on rail transport for the movement of most commodities into the country.

Within the country routes M 41, M34 and A384 are mainly used for transporting commodities and passengers.

- M 41 connects East of Tajikistan with the west of the country
- M34 connects Dushanbe with the north
- A384 connects Dushanbe with the south

### **7.3 Possible bottlenecks in the transport chain**

Tajikistan's border crossing points lack of modern inspection equipment and facilities, and thus often resort to the physical inspection of goods which causes major delays. Tajikistan also lacks organized storage facilities and material-handling equipment. A typical warehouses offer just basic storage services and use manual labor to load and unload commodities. Special storage facilities such as warehouses offering full service and freezer services are limited. Many international organizations use international freight forwarder services. The international service is more expensive but they are able to provide more comprehensive range of services. Local companies may be more price competitive but offer a very limited range of services.

### **7.4 Transport capacities available**

Due to increasing trade volume within the country and especially with neighboring countries the private transport capacities have been increasing. Truck transport is entirely in private hands. According to the Ministry of Transport there are 36,346 trucks of all sizes regularly registered. 36 Tajik companies with 457 trucks have the necessary permits to haul goods internationally. Probably 80% of Tajikistan's trade with China is transported by Tajik companies. Mainly companies use Chinese trucks (25-40 tons) for transporting cargo. In places where road condition or bridge limits do not allow 25-40 tons trucks, Russian trucks (Kamaz-10 or Zil-5 ton) are used. Foreign registered trucks are allowed to move freely in Tajikistan.

During emergencies local transport companies can be used for transporting commodities to the affected people. Nowadays local transport companies have capacity to transport commodities from neighboring countries as well. In places where there is no appropriate facilities for keeping commodities, Waiikhalls can be used as a storages and distribution point.

### **7.5 LTSH/ITSH implications in case of emergencies**

Currently there is no provision in landside transport, storage and handling (LTSH) funds for emergencies, however the ongoing project funds could be utilized for any cost related to transport, storage and handling of commodities.

### **7.6 Market availability of food locally and regionally**

Local market of food commodities mainly depend on import from the Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS) and neighboring countries like Afghanistan and China.

Food commodities (wheat flour, vegetable oil, sugar and etc.) are imported from Russia and Kazakhstan. During emergencies, food commodities can be procured and delivered from Russia or Kazakhstan to Sugd province or Dushanbe, Tajikistan, however the whole process might take up to two months.



# HEALTH



Lead agency: World Health Organization (WHO)  
 Contact information: Dr Igor Pokanevych (pokanevychi@who.int)



PEOPLE IN NEED  
**150,000**



PEOPLE TARGETED  
**85,000**



REQUIREMENTS (US\$)  
**938,444**



# OF PARTNERS  
**4**

Tajikistan is a mountainous country, highly prone to natural disasters, with significant amount of difficult to reach areas. The country's population is extremely vulnerable due to limited economic reserves and weak infrastructure and often suffers from recurrent natural hazards like floods, earthquakes, mudflows and landslides.

The most frequent natural hazards occurring in Tajikistan are avalanches, mudflows, small-scale earthquakes, landslides, rock falls and flash floods. These natural hazards typically happen several times each year and their impact are local, affecting a few households, communities, villages and occasionally a larger part of a district. Mostly these disasters are linked with spring thaw occurring between April and June. Minor events such as rock falls, hail, wind, heavy snowfall also do occur.

Disease outbreak is a historical risk with occurrences of water-borne disease and vaccine preventable disease outbreaks occurring in the past (e.g. typhoid, polio). The risk of industrial accidents is relatively low but remains a possibility along with the presence of radioactive waste storage.

The flood/mudflows affected population, particularly those residing in the tented camp, is exposed to significant health risks and psychosocial stressors including domestic and gender-based violence. Damage to water supply systems and hygiene increase the risk of a water-borne disease outbreak; and crowded conditions in the camp can lead to an outbreak of other communicable diseases affecting maternal, child & neonatal, sexual and reproductive health concerns including gender related protection measures. The psychological impact of the disaster reflects adversely on the overall health of the people & most vulnerable to be able to recover quickly.

The focus for sector partners is to support health system for rapid response during acute phase of the response. Specific projects will work with the Ministry of Health and Social Protection of the Population (MoH&SP), national and local Sanitation and Epidemiological Service (SES), the Healthy Lifestyle Center (within the MoH&SP), and local medical providers and community leaders. The health sector partners will coordinate activities with other sector activities, the MoH, and CoES through REACT.

<p><b>Sector Specific Objectives</b></p>	<p><b>In close collaboration with the national and decentralized departments and services of the MoH&amp;SP:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Ensure that the displaced population has access to primary and emergency health care services [or has access to clinical, emergency and primary health care services];</li> <li>- Ensure that mechanisms are in place to control non-communicable diseases (Injury, Reproductive Health, Psychosocial);</li> <li>- Ensure that affected families, individuals &amp; most vulnerable have access to psycho-social support and GBV referral pathways (including health, psychosocial support, safety, justice, socio-economic empowerment);</li> </ul>
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Prevent infectious disease outbreaks through surveillance and monitoring of communicable and water-borne diseases [or Ensure measures to control communicable diseases are in place].</li> <li>- Ensure that female friendly spaces established/operational and psychosocial support, case management and other services are integrated;</li> <li>- Government authorities and the population have the necessary information and resources to provide for good health</li> </ul>
<b>Sector strategy and activities</b>	<p>The health sector partners will respond to the immediate needs of the displaced population in conjunction with local health systems to provide medical care and preventive health interventions to the affected population. Support will be provided to the MoH&amp;SP facilities to provide immediate lifesaving health care, including reproductive health &amp; psychosocial support, and protection support and prevent disease transmission. The sector will provide complementary programs to WASH activities so as to reduce morbidity and mortality.</p>
<b>Priority Functions</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Access health and health services delivery situation</li> <li>- Prioritize health response and services</li> <li>- Support National and local health systems</li> <li>- Coordination of health assistance and service delivery</li> <li>- Maintain (support) a Health Information System with an Early-Warning System component</li> <li>- Filling – or ensuring that others fill – (critical) gaps in health response and health care access</li> <li>- Building capacity for better health action within national authorities, civil society and population</li> </ul>
<b>Outcome indicators</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Mortality <math>\leq 0.30/10,000</math> per day (<math>\leq 0.60/10,000</math> indicating a significant public emergency)</li> <li>- Camp medical clinic operates full time for the duration of the camp with sufficient staff and supplies, including contraceptives to ensure standard precautions can be practiced;</li> <li>- SES follow accepted guidelines while implementing surveillance programs in affected areas and links are established to facilitate Early Warning</li> <li>- # of affected households or individuals, including those faced GBV that received health and psychosocial support services;</li> <li>- # of births assisted by a skilled birth attendant;</li> <li>- 4,500 sheltered people have access to integrated protection actions, including those addressing gender based violence;</li> <li>- Regular Health Sector meetings held, coordinated monitoring and assessment efforts in collaboration with MoH&amp;SP, SES, CoES and REACT</li> </ul>
<b>Gaps in current capacities</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Lack of resources (human capacity, infrastructures, insufficient stocks, etc.)</li> <li>- Lack of disaster preparedness plans in place</li> <li>- Funding gap</li> </ul>

HEALTH SECTOR RESOURCES					
No	Indicators	WHO	UNDP Disaster Risk Management Programme (UNDP DRMP)	UNICEF	UNFPA
1	Number of people targeted out of total affected by organization (150,000 people affected and 20,000 people displaced)	10,000 affected people	55,000 affected people	10,000 affected people, including 4,000 children	10,000 people based on National Action Plan (immediate response with local funds);
2	Type of organization assistance package	Emergency support to provide essential health care to the displaced population; Psychological support interventions for flood affected population; Identification of Acute Malnutrition among children under 5 and prevention of food borne diseases in the districts affected by the floods; IEHK Basic box without malaria; Italian Emergency Kit Type A; Italian Emergency Kit Type B; IEHK 2016 Supplementary Pharmaceutical module; IEHK 2015 Sypplementary Equipment module; IEHK 2016	n/a	Water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH), education, health, nutrition and child protection, including PS support (in line with the Core Commitments for Children in Humanitarian Action)	Minimum Initial Service Package for Reproductive Health in Crisis

		Supplementary Renewables module; Oxytocin; Salbutamol.			
3	Required logistics arrangements (how will assistance reach from A (e.g.: Dushanbe warehouse) to B (e.g.: Aini district))	Joint logistics arrangements (WHO and Ministry of Health and Social Protection of the Population)	All the logistical arrangement are made by UNDP through close cooperation with COES	UNICEF has signed the Contingency Partnership Cooperation Agreements (PCAs) and Long-term Agreements (LTAs) with key partners (RCST, Focus, Mercy Corps, Save the Children (to be signed soon), RMPS (for transportation services), etc.	Service contract for storage, customs clearance and transportation services with Republican Medical Procurement Center
4	Distribution criteria (e.g.: most vulnerable, girls, boys, elderly, etc).	Affected population	Most affected households and population (women, disable, elder, childered etc)	Included in the Contingency PCAs	Priority for pregnant women, adolescents girls & boys (general population: affected families)
5	Deliver the assistance (partners, both international and government)	WHO and Ministry of Health and Social Protection of the Population	UNDP jointly with the representatives of COES and local authorities on the ground	CoES, RCST and other PCA partners	Government: National RH Center under MoHSP; local NGO: Tajik Family Planning Alliance
6	Funding is available and additional funding is required.	No separate funding. Funding is required.	No separate funding is available for the response and recovery. However, UNDP can request the donors to support critical recovery needs and increase social and physical resilience in medium/large-scale disasters.	Reflected in Education and WASH response plan	US\$ 20,000 is allocated annually; Additional funding estimated at US\$ 100,000
7	Regional funding mechanisms at organization level that could be triggered	WHO/Europe	During the disaster UNDP can use NFIs from UNERT warehouse for	In case of medium and large- scale emergencies, UNICEF Country Office may	Only HQ funding available immediately

			immediate resposne.	reprogram regular resources within the country program budget (up to US\$ 25,000) to provide immediate response to fulfill basic needs of women and children and request HQ for emergency program funds (EPF) and advisory support to scale-up relief and recovery operations in Tajikistan. UNICEF may also activate its Contingency Partnership Cooperation Agreement (PCA) with partners, which intends for responding to the medium and large-scale disasters. In such cases, UNICEF (in cooperation with relevant GoT's institutions/REACT) triggers emergency response mechanism, which includes procurement and delivery of the emergency supplies, and initiates Direct Cash Transfers (DCTs) to the Implementing Partners for handling the response activities in the affected areas.	
8	Stocks are available in country (if any) and mentioned even if there no stocks.	Central and Regional Warehouse of the Ministry of Health and Social Protection of the Population	UNERT Warehouse	UNICEF has emergency stocks in TJK (Education, WASH, Nutrition, Health) to cover the needs of 10,000 people, including	Dignity (hygiene kits): 300 kits;

				4,000 children. As part of the EPR, UNICEF is currently pre-positioning some of UNICEF emergency supplies/stocks (Education, Health and WASH) in deferent disaster-prone areas across the country to be able to operationalize response in timely manner and cover affected people in case of a small/medium- scale emergency.	
<b>9</b>	Include a sector capacity mapping		n/a	Included in the Contingency PCAs	Trained RH specialists (Sogd oblast: Khujand, Ayni, Penjikent; Khatlon: Kulyab, Kurgan-tube); Oblast Health Authority: Emergency department (Sogd, Khatlon)

## SHELTER AND NON FOOD ITEMS



Lead agency: International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC)  
Contact information: Shamsudin Muhudinov ([shamsudin.muhudinov@ifrc.org](mailto:shamsudin.muhudinov@ifrc.org))



PEOPLE IN NEED

55,000



PEOPLE TARGETED

44,000



REQUIREMENTS (US\$)

1,760,000



# OF PARTNERS

5

The activities undertaken by the Shelter Sector include emergency response, targeting vulnerable individuals and households, and support to livelihoods, longer term recovery and fall under all three objectives of the Inter-Agency Response Strategy.

### Strategic Shelter Goal

The strategic goal of the Shelter Sector is to deliver a shelter response that supports coordinated, timely, and efficient delivery of appropriate, flexible, progressive solutions to affected, vulnerable populations. The shelter response should contribute to affected communities' self-recovery and provide safer, more resilient and durable shelter.

### Shelter Objectives

#### Objective 1: Emergency Shelter

- **Provision of emergency shelter items and NFIs such as tents**, tarpaulins, shelter kits, kitchen sets and solar lights, supported by appropriate IEC material.

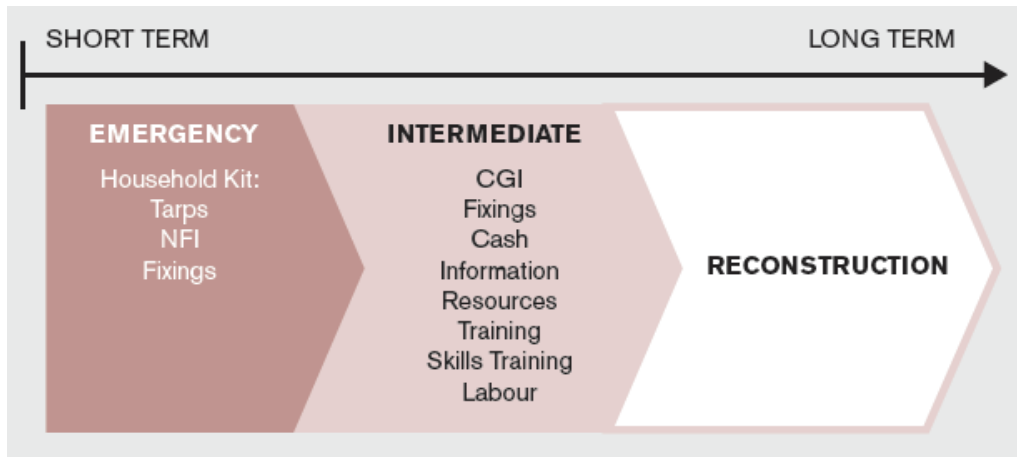
#### Objective 2: Support to self-recovery

- Support the most vulnerable households through **the early stage of owner-driven recovery** with items such as CGI, fixing kits, toolkits, core shelter or their cash/voucher equivalent, along with appropriate training and IEC material.

#### Objective 3: Technical support

- Provide **education information and communication on safer construction principles**, and community-based hazard awareness, preparedness and DRR, during all phases of the response.
- Provide **technical training on building back safer houses** for skilled/semi-skilled carpenters/builders during all phases of the response.

## Shelter Recovery Process



### RESPONSE OPERATIONAL PLAN (Sections 1-9)

#### 1. Number of people targeted out of total affected by Sector

55,000 (or approximately 11,000 households) people have been affected by the flood in both rural and urban areas. As not all households were affected equally, with some experiencing only minor damage and others able to self-recovery quickly, Shelter Sector agencies will focus on assisting the most vulnerable in the least accessible areas. Pending a fuller assessment, the Sector working assumption is that 80% of the total number of people targeted by response plan will need assistance, or approximately **44,000 (or c. 8800 households)**.

- **The estimated budget calculating c. USD 200 per family (5 people), is 1,760,000.**

#### 2. Type of Sector assistance package

##### Emergency Shelter

In a flood scenario, emergency shelter will be provided in the following broad phases:

1. Shelter support (in kind or cash equivalent) in displacement sites (in coordination with CCCM Sector).
2. Shelter support (in kind or cash equivalent) to places of return once flood waters have receded where houses are structurally sound but need cleaning and minor repairs after flooding - this may include clean-up kits.
3. Shelter kits (in kind or cash equivalent) to assist with return, clean up, and more substantial repairs.
4. Technical guidance and DRR on safer construction/repair principles, safe site location, and ways of making houses and settlements more resilient in the case of future floods.
5. Support to relocation – in some cases land may have been washed away and it may be unsafe to return. In these circumstances, the Shelter Sector will work with partners and State Authorities to support voluntary, safe, appropriate, and permanent relocation to new settlement sites.

### Modes of assistance:

Following an analysis of needs assistance will be provided in the following ways:

- In kind delivery
- Cash transfer programming (CTP)
- Vouchers or other market-based interventions
- Technical assistance, training, education, awareness.

Emergency shelter support prioritizes tarpaulins and blankets along with rope and fixings. Tents may be useful in particular areas or contexts, agencies are required to carry out adequate needs assessment to ascertain if tarpaulins or tents are appropriate. Tarpaulins are viewed as a flexible material that can be used for other purposes.

Where possible, basic tools, and shelter software should be part of packages of assistance. Shelter software may take the form of IEC material, training, and follow up technical assistance where needed. Shelter software activities are essential to ensure effective and safe use of shelter materials.

### **Minimum package: Tarpaulins/tents and blankets**

- 2 tarpaulins per household or a tent
- 2 blankets per household

Item	Link to detailed specifications
Tarpaulins	<a href="https://www.sheltercluster.org/sites/default/files/docs/technical_annex_tarpaulins_05.08.2015.pdf">https://www.sheltercluster.org/sites/default/files/docs/technical_annex_tarpaulins_05.08.2015.pdf</a>
Tents	<a href="https://www.sheltercluster.org/sites/default/files/docs/technical_annex_tents_05.08.2015.pdf">https://www.sheltercluster.org/sites/default/files/docs/technical_annex_tents_05.08.2015.pdf</a>
Blankets	<a href="https://www.sheltercluster.org/sites/default/files/docs/technical_annex_blankets_05.08.2015.pdf">https://www.sheltercluster.org/sites/default/files/docs/technical_annex_blankets_05.08.2015.pdf</a>

### **Supplementary packages: Non-food items (NFIs)**

- The “household kit” includes tarpaulin, blankets, nylon rope, kitchen utensils and clothing. Estimated value is 100 USD, for one family of 6, excluding transport costs.
- The “tool kit” includes a shovel, pick, hand saw and claw hammer. Estimated value is 18 USD.

Item	Link to detailed specifications
Household kit <sup>11</sup>	<a href="https://www.sheltercluster.org/sites/default/files/docs/technical_annex_household_kits_05.08.2015.pdf">https://www.sheltercluster.org/sites/default/files/docs/technical_annex_household_kits_05.08.2015.pdf</a>
Rope	<a href="https://www.sheltercluster.org/sites/default/files/docs/technical_annex_rope_05.08.2015.pdf">https://www.sheltercluster.org/sites/default/files/docs/technical_annex_rope_05.08.2015.pdf</a>
Blankets	<a href="https://www.sheltercluster.org/sites/default/files/docs/technical_annex_blankets_05.08.2015.pdf">https://www.sheltercluster.org/sites/default/files/docs/technical_annex_blankets_05.08.2015.pdf</a>
Kitchen utensils	<a href="https://www.sheltercluster.org/sites/default/files/docs/technical_annex_kitchen_utensils_05.08.2015.pdf">https://www.sheltercluster.org/sites/default/files/docs/technical_annex_kitchen_utensils_05.08.2015.pdf</a>
Tool kits	<a href="https://www.sheltercluster.org/sites/default/files/docs/technical_annex_tool_kits_05.08.2015.pdf">https://www.sheltercluster.org/sites/default/files/docs/technical_annex_tool_kits_05.08.2015.pdf</a>

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## Temporary Shelter and Self-Recovery

### Approach

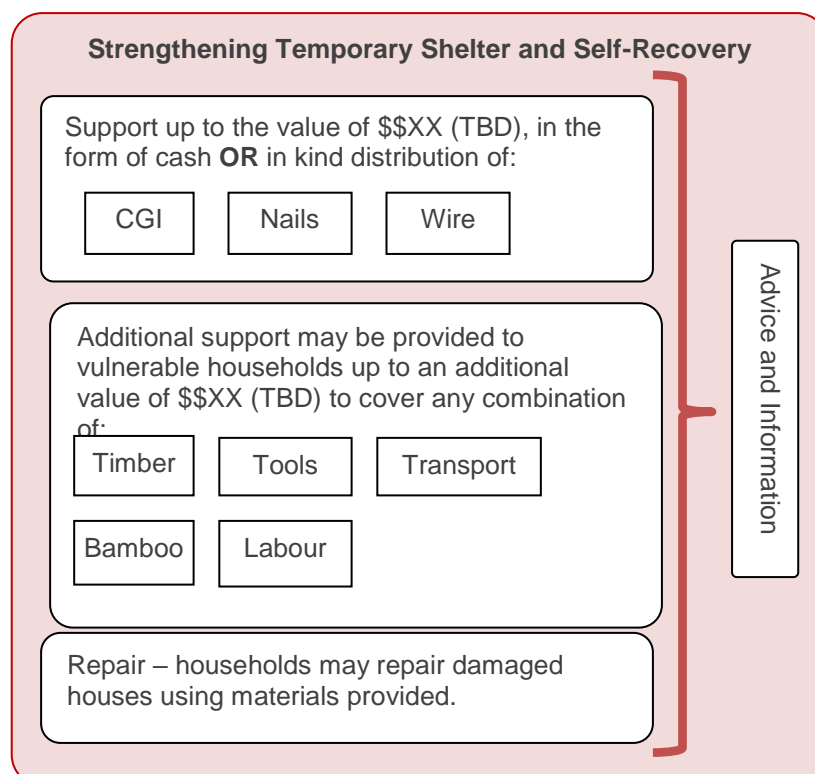
The Shelter Sector advocates that agencies identify response options that support self-recovery to reduce disruption and ensure smooth transition for affected populations to rebuild and reconstruct. The process for selecting response options should consider recipient choice and the unique set of contextual circumstances and conditions. All shelter interventions should contribute to self-recovery and therefore programmes and projects should be case specific. The products and assistance provided for temporary shelter should be designed to support a smooth transition to safe permanent reconstruction. Ideally assistance should be reusable, resaleable and relocatable - transferable, upgradable or extendable.

The Shelter Sector recommendations for assistance towards self-recovery and temporary shelter are outlined in the diagram below: This package can be a combination of cash and reconstruction materials, or Cash Transfer Programming (CTP) based on the appropriate identification of the needs of the targeted household and/or community, as well taking into account the level at which local markets are functioning.

Agencies delivering a temporary shelter package are responsible for determining the optimum combination of the recommended shelter package based on the knowledge of the local context in which they are working.

The shelter sector recommends material and cash support, with the addition of advice and information, to support households build and improve temporary shelter in the most appropriate and suitable way. Households must be able to choose how they use the materials and to set their own standards and priorities for temporary shelter.

Reconstruction packages of materials, tools and cash, which are complemented by advice and information, can be used to support the on-going self-recovery process of the affected households. Where possible cash and vouchers are preferred in accessible areas in order to support local markets, and to provide households with opportunities to prioritise their needs. The shelter sector has identified durable roofing solutions to be critical to sustainable self-recovery. As such support to self-recovery should provide adequate resources for beneficiaries to achieve durable roofing solutions.



## Displacement sites

However, these tend to be some of the most vulnerable households. It is important to co-ordinate any activities with the CCCM Sector, and refer to their guidelines when designing any assistance in displacement sites.

For shelter response in displacement sites, the Shelter Sector recommends working in close coordination with site management agency and/or site committees, as well as identifying and discussing possible assistance with land owner, prior to implementation. In some cases, only provision of emergency shelter will be permitted. It may also be necessary to provide additional tarpaulins to help extend the life of any tents or deteriorated plastic sheeting/tarpaulin. Where possible, more durable construction materials (CGI for example), should be provided in sites that are likely to stay through winter. Guidelines should be provided on safe use of shelter materials being provided, especially as many may plan to re-use the same material upon return.

Additionally, efforts should be made to include those living in displacement sites in any shelter programs, and consideration should be given to carrying out safer shelter construction training in displacement sites to support return.

## Winterisation

There may be a need for a separate winterization package. If so, current global guidance on winterization is here:

Item	Link to detailed specifications
Winterisation Guidance	<a href="https://www.sheltercluster.org/working-group/winterisation">https://www.sheltercluster.org/working-group/winterisation</a>
Winterisation Maps	<a href="http://sheltercluster.org/library/winterization-maps">http://sheltercluster.org/library/winterization-maps</a>
Blankets	<a href="http://sheltercluster.org/sites/default/files/docs/technical_annex_blankets_05.08.2015.pdf">http://sheltercluster.org/sites/default/files/docs/technical_annex_blankets_05.08.2015.pdf</a>
Tarpaulin	<a href="http://sheltercluster.org/sites/default/files/docs/technical_annex_tarpaulins_05.08.2015.pdf">http://sheltercluster.org/sites/default/files/docs/technical_annex_tarpaulins_05.08.2015.pdf</a>
Rope	<a href="http://sheltercluster.org/sites/default/files/docs/technical_annex_rope_05.08.2015.pdf">http://sheltercluster.org/sites/default/files/docs/technical_annex_rope_05.08.2015.pdf</a>
Tie Wire	<a href="http://sheltercluster.org/sites/default/files/docs/technical_annex_tie_wire.pdf">http://sheltercluster.org/sites/default/files/docs/technical_annex_tie_wire.pdf</a>
Foam	<a href="http://sheltercluster.org/sites/default/files/docs/technical_annex_foam.pdf">http://sheltercluster.org/sites/default/files/docs/technical_annex_foam.pdf</a>
Improved Cook Stoves	<a href="http://www.sheltercluster.org/sites/default/files/docs/technical_annex_improved_cook_stoves.pdf">http://www.sheltercluster.org/sites/default/files/docs/technical_annex_improved_cook_stoves.pdf</a>
Solar Lamps	<a href="http://sheltercluster.org/sites/default/files/docs/technical_annex_solar_lamps.pdf">http://sheltercluster.org/sites/default/files/docs/technical_annex_solar_lamps.pdf</a>

### **3. Required logistics arrangements**

Implementing agencies will be responsible for distribution. The Sector will coordinate with the Government, implementing agencies, donors, and service providers (such as WFP) to advocate for effective and efficient logistics arrangements to support shelter relief, prioritising the most vulnerable people, households and communities.

### **4. Distribution criteria (e.g.: most vulnerable, girls, boys, elderly, etc).**

The Shelter Sector's strategic goal is to deliver a shelter response that supports appropriate, flexible, progressive solutions to affected, vulnerable populations that contributes to their own self recovery to provide a safer, more resilient and durable shelter.

This goal is underpinned by a number of principles, which are also usually included in the Shelter Sector Strategy. Of relevance to beneficiary targeting and prioritisation are the following:

- Families impacted by the flooding come from a wide variety of pre-existing socio and economic circumstances and geographic conditions. These differences may result in differing levels of vulnerability and may mean that underlying needs for assistance may not be homogenous and may require more informed and flexible approaches and a variety of considered solutions. Assistance solutions should involve affected people themselves through consultation in the planning, implementation, and monitoring and evaluation steps in delivering the assistance required.
- "Appropriateness" will be understood as shelter interventions which align with the needs of affected families/communities and with best practices as recommended by the Government of Tajikistan and IFRC co-led Shelter Sector.

### **5. Who will deliver the assistance (what partners, both international and government)?**

There are currently few shelter agencies operating in preparedness in Tajikistan, however, this is expected to increase in emergency response. Currently there are c. 5 agencies, including IFRC. The Shelter Sector would work with Government, donors, NGOs, INGOs, UN Agencies and private sector organisations at national and international levels to advocate for adequate shelter coverage.

### **6. What funding is available and what additional funding is required?**

The main international funding mechanisms would be activated including a Flash Appeal, CERF and DREF. The Sector may need to advocate with relevant donors around additional funding needs.

### **7. Are there any regional funding mechanisms at sector level that could be triggered?**

The Shelter Sector is not currently aware of specific regional funding mechanisms.

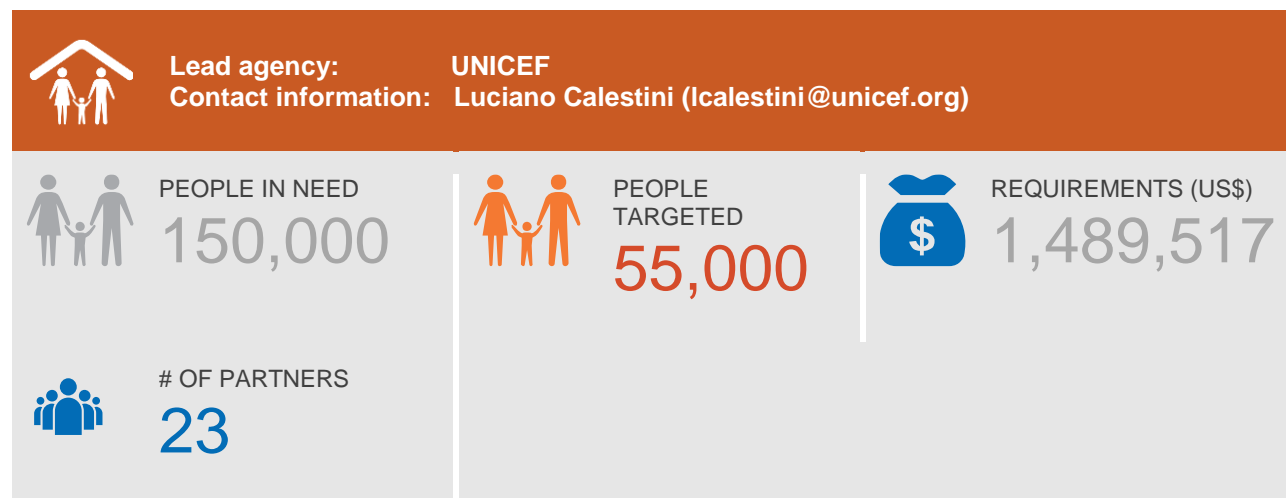
### **8. What stocks are available in country (if any) and mentioned even if there no stocks.**

Existing stock mapping indicates that there are virtually no substantial stocks in-country with response agencies. Tajiksistan Red Crescent has emergency shelter supplies for roughly 200 families. Most stocks would need to be brought in quickly.

**9. Include a Sector capacity mapping (what sector partnes are operational where, in what capacity).**

There are roughly 5 active shelter partners currently in-country and 10-15 would be expected in the event of a response activation.

# WASH



## 1. Objectives of Emergency WASH Response

The overall objective of the implementing emergency WASH is to ensure access of WASH lifesaving humanitarian needs of the most vulnerable displaced communities thereby control and prevent of outbreak of water borne disease, such as cholera, measles and other diarrheal diseases caused by flooding and landslide

The specific objectives are:

- Access to safe water, hygiene education, ORS, Zinc, handwashing facilities with soap, temporary/semi-permanent sanitation facilities, bathing facility, solid and liquid waste facilities have been ensured for the affected population, particularly the vulnerable (women, children, disabled, with HIV/AIDS).
- Ensure that populations affected by disasters as listed above and outbreak of diseases (especially cholera) are properly equipped with knowledge and informed on improved hygiene behavior practices related to WASH in the context of the emergency.

## 2. Key definitions for Emergency WASH sector Response

**Safe and Adequate Water** - The basic amount of water required to meet the basic needs (drinking, cooking, personal and domestic hygienic requirements) that are sufficiently safe in terms of quantity accessibility, reliability and quality. The provision of safe water also takes into account the process around abstraction, treatment, storage, transmission and distribution, as well as storage in the households.

Water access in normal situation has been considered as 45 liter per person per day with walking distance 15 min (back and fore including collection period). In case of disaster, it is proposed to ensure 15 lit per person per day in a gradual basis, starting from 5 liter/person/day in the first week (Ref: SPHERE WASH minimum standards).

**Sanitation** - It is defined as the safe management of human excreta, which includes hardware (latrines etc.) and software (hygiene and public health promotion and information) needed to reduce faecal-oral disease transmission. Safe disposal of human excreta creates the first barrier to excreta-related disease, helping to reduce transmission through direct and indirect routes. For the purpose of humanitarian response following the major flooding, it is proposed to ensure 1 latrine for 50 people for the 15- 30 days and 1:20 following days.

**Hygiene promotion** - Hygiene promotion is defined as the mix between the population's knowledge, practice and resources and agency knowledge and resources, which together enable risky hygiene behaviours to be avoided. The three key factors are 1) a mutual sharing of information and knowledge, 2) the mobilisation of communities and 3) the provision of essential supplies/materials and facilities.

**Drainage** - Surface water in or near emergency settlements may come from household and water point wastewater, leaking toilets and sewers, rainwater or rising floodwater. The main health risks associated with surface water are contamination of water supplies and the living environment, damage to toilets and dwellings, vector breeding and drowning.

**Waste Management** - The proper disposal and management of organic solid waste so as to reduce major public health risks such as fly and rat breeding and surface water pollution. This would take into account of the entire system from household disposal to collection and disposal within a larger refuse system.

### **3. WASH Sector Strategies**

- Maintain a strong working relationship with sector, NGOs, ministry and local government service delivery institutions.
- Support government to provide safe and adequate supply of water, hygiene and sanitation facilities to disaster affected population during response and recovery phases of the emergencies.
- Local capacity building to support distribution of hygiene supplies and disseminate hygiene information, particularly hand washing and household water treatment.
- Use of local radio and other means of communication to disseminate WASH related information.
- Establish operational relationship with other sectors, government response institutions and civil society organizations to deliver lifesaving humanitarian services to the disaster affected and displaced population.
- Encourage and facilitate local and international agencies and humanitarian partners to maintain minimum WASH supplies in the disaster prone regions and maintain interface between government coordination system and other humanitarian agencies in the WASH sector and obtain latest update of prepositioned supplies.
- Long Term Agreement (LTA) with supply transport companies including airport transport and perhaps may require support from the Logistics Sector to transport some relief items.
- Surveillance and monitoring of identified needs and gaps.
- Initiate, strengthened and ensure mobilization of human resources (surge) at country level.

### **4. Emergency WASH Supplies and logistics**

Preparedness for emergencies includes pre-positioning of essential relief supplies and equipment in Tajikistan and in regional logistical hubs. WASH Sector members also have some WASH stockpiles in Tajikistan, which include hygiene-related items, as well as other water and sanitation equipment, which is shown below. However, before and during major emergencies, the WASH Sector members will work to mobilise additional WASH supplies to fill in the gap, in close coordination with the Logistics Sector.

Concerning supplies and logistics for WASH during an emergency, the responding governmental entities, international organizations and civil society agencies will:

- Prepare and stockpile necessary supplies and equipment for rapid resumption of WASH service deliveries.
- Create a common inventory of stockpiles including UN agency and NGO stores, share it with the Government and update it on a periodical basis;
- In a coordinated manner enter into framework agreements with Tajikistan-based suppliers for rapid delivery and distribution of WASH supplies and materials;
- In a coordinated manner enter into arrangements for rapid delivery and distribution of materials from outside Tajikistan, in case initial multi-sectoral rapid assessments would indicate the need;
- Ensure that each agency has established transparent and accountable supply and logistics procedures, covering all aspects of the supplies and logistics cycle:

## WASH emergency supplies availability and needs calculation

Description	Required	Locally available	Order	Item cost	Cost	Volume	Weight	Freight cost	Total cost
	quantity	quantity	quantity	(USD)	(USD)	(m3)	(kg)	(USD)	(USD)
Water purif.(NaDCC) 33mg tabs/PAC-50	198000	10400	187,600	0.45	84,420.00	46.525	7,504	12,663	97,083
Water tank, collapsible, 1500l, w/dist.kit	184	30	154	976.59	150,394.86	15.4	14,014	22,559	172,954
Water tank, collapsible, 10000l,w/dist.kit	28	5	23	2,230.55	51,302.65	13.272	2,564	7,695	58,998
Water tank, collapsible for trucking, 6m <sup>3</sup>	46	0	46	1,690.70	77,772.20	21.896	4,502	11,666	89,438
Water tank, onion, collaps, 30m3, w/taps	10	0	10	6,537.16	65,371.60	17.04	3,300	9,806	75,177
Family Hygiene and Dignity kit	11000	1580	9,420	32.33	304,548.60	346.32	76,962	45,682	350,231
Water-cont, LDPE, 10l,collapsibl.,w/o logo	22000	2000	20,000	2.01	40,200.00	72.46	5,800	6,030	46,230
Squatting plate, plastic, w/o pan,120x80cm	2750	150	2,600	51.71	134,446.00	161.2	30,966	20,167	154,613
Pan and "P" trap, for sq. plate	2750	0	2,750	7.07	19,442.50	33	2,860	2,916	22,359
Tarpaulin, plastic, roll, 4x50m	4	7	0	265.81	0	0	0	0	0
Immediate Response WASH & Dignity Kit	2200	0	2,200	166.97	367,334.00	352	48,400	55,100	422,434

Total weight (metric ton)	196,872
Total volume (m3)	1,087.82
Required storage tents (24 x 10 m)	1
Total item cost (USD)	1,295,232
Freight estimate Air (USD)	194,285
<b>Total cost estimate (USD)</b>	<b>1,489,517</b>

### 5. WASH Advocacy and communication

In emergencies, a coordinated advocacy and communication strategy is essential to ensure the passage of clear messages to various audiences in an efficient and effective way. Core advocacy objectives are for education to be seen as an essential component of an emergency response and its needs funded accordingly.

In planning for successful advocacy, the WASH Sector must:

- Determine its joint advocacy goals;

- Identify targets, messengers and opportunities;
- Decide on delivery methods;
- Craft the messages;
- Put the plan into action;
- Identify resources and gaps; and

The WASH Sector lead (UNICEF) will share this Contingency Plan with REACT and all concerned government ministries and humanitarian actors in Tajikistan.

Concerning communication about WASH during emergencies, responding governmental entities, international organizations and civil society agencies will:

- Decide upon communication policies together;
- Update authorities and communities on relevant findings;
- Use plain and direct language to ensure that the key messages are clear;
- Always determine if a publication, article or press release is in the best interest of children;
- Ensure that in case of publication of photos or personal stories, the parents or primary caretakers have signed a release form in a language they understand;
- Make sure that all publications take into account local sensitivities;
- Not publish stories that might contribute to the stigmatization or exclusion of children; and
- Not offer money or aid to families for published photos and stories.

UNICEF also has templates of C4D materials related to WASH in emergencies (e.g. leaflets about the usage of water purification tablets), that can be printed out within a few days as per established printing LTAs.

## 6. WASH Financial resource mobilization

As it has the authority to lead the response to an emergency situation, the Government of Tajikistan will contribute funds and material to any emergency response. It is expected that the Government will use resources from the State Budget as part of any such response and will make use of stockpiled items held by CoES and other governmental entities.

International organizations and civil society will support the Government's emergency response. Agencies working will be responsible for generating their own financial resources to initiate WASH activities in response to an emergency in Tajikistan. In case of medium and large-scale emergencies, UNICEF may reprogram regular resources within the country program budget (up to US\$ 20,000) to provide immediate response to fulfill basic needs of women and children and request HQ for emergency program funds (EPF) and advisory support to scale-up relief and recovery operations in Tajikistan. UNICEF may also activate its Contingency Partnership Cooperation Agreement (PCA) with partners, which intends for responding to the medium and large-scale disasters. In such cases, UNICEF (in cooperation with relevant GoT's institutions/REACT) triggers emergency response mechanism, which includes procurement and delivery of the emergency supplies, and initiates Direct Cash Transfers (DCTs) to the Implementing Partners for handling the response activities in the affected areas.

The WASH Sector must participate in and ensure that WASH needs are reflected in two important processes, which are means of identifying and prioritising humanitarian needs:

1. **Flash Appeals** are a tool for structuring a coordinated humanitarian response during the *first three to six months* of an emergency. They are usually issued within the first one or two weeks of an emergency and undergo a revision process after approximately one month. They are based on initial rapid assessments and focus on urgent humanitarian needs and are used most often but not exclusively in sudden-onset emergencies.
2. A **Consolidated Appeals Process (CAP)** is a tool used by aid organisations to plan, coordinate, fund, implement and monitor large-scale, sustained humanitarian action in a given country or region. It responds to the needs identified in the annual **Common Humanitarian Action Plan** and has a 12-



month time span. It is used most often but not exclusively for conflict-related emergencies. OCHA's Financial Tracking System (FTS) tracks many contributions of donors to the fulfilment of the Flash Appeals and CAPs.<sup>12</sup>

3. In major emergencies, the main humanitarian funding mechanisms are the **Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF)**, **Common Humanitarian Funds (CHF)**, and **Emergency Response Funds (ERF)**. These are typically allocated by the RC/HC based on advice from the HCT, or by in-country committees. It is important for WASH sector partner agencies to understand the criteria (and often the in-country priorities) so that proposed projects can aim to incorporate aspects that will be supported. Although given the limited nature of funding available through these mechanisms, only a fraction of projects that meet the criteria will receive funding, it is certain that projects that do not meet the criteria will not be funded.

The CERF covers initial funding for most urgent life-saving projects in the appeals but also for under-funded emergencies. Life-saving criteria and time-critical response are crucial in order to trigger CERF funding by the RC/HC.<sup>13</sup> The ERF addresses gaps in the CAP and enables scale-up of response and recovery interventions. Through the CHF multiple donors provide early, strategic and predictable funding to priority needs identified in the CAP.<sup>14</sup>

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<sup>12</sup> See <http://fts.unocha.org/pageloader.aspx?page=home>.

<sup>13</sup> CERF's revised life-saving guidelines, including guidance on what type education interventions can be funded by CERF, can be found at <http://ochaonline.un.org/default.aspx?alias=ochaonline.un.org/cerf>.

<sup>14</sup> For further details see the *Education Cluster Coordinator Handbook*, pp. 257-269

<http://education.humanitarianresponse.info/document/education-cluster-coordinator-handbook> and the *INEE Reference Guide on External Education Financing*, pp. 52-57 <http://toolkit.ineesite.org/toolkit/Toolkit.php?PostID=1003>.