

ANNEX I: SECTOR OPERATIONAL DELIVERY PLANS

CAMP COORDINATION AND CAMP MANAGEMENT (CCCM)



The Camp Coordination and Camp Management (CCCM) Sector seeks to ensure equitable access to services and protection for displaced persons living in communal settings, to improve their quality of life and dignity during displacement, and advocate for solutions while preparing them for life after displacement. Camps and camp-like settings are a measure of last resort, only to be undertaken when all other options have been explored¹. The CCCM sector in Tajikistan is cross-cutting and will work with other sectors to ensure the delivery of humanitarian services to displacement sites². It is the most recent sector to be established in Tajikistan³ 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 an earthquake⁴ occurring near Khorog, Tajikistan in January and considers displacement settings including; 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 living within a host community or displaced within an urban setting.

The CCCM sector will work to the following principles:

- International/national standards are met within displacement settings⁵
- Local capacity is supported and enhanced
- Resilience and recovery of IDPs is strengthened
- All displaced persons, including those in 'out of camp' settings are supported with CCCM services

Given the likelihood of evacuations to a variety of out of camp sites, and the potential involvement of district guidance on sites, in addition to CoES input, the focus will be on mobility of CCCM services to address camp settings, collective settings and out of camp settings.

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

Objective	Activities
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure that camp/ site coordination and management 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Surge support and technical capacity on CCCM from regional offices and/or headquarters of sector members; • Migration Service of the Ministry of Labour, Migration and

¹ 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.

² CCCM sector plan does not replace other sectoral response plans or assistance in relation to: WASH; education; health; protection; and shelter/NFI.

³ January 2017

⁴ 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.

⁵ Interventions will be aligned to the Minimum Standards for Camp Management: https://ccmcluster.org/sites/default/files/2021-07/CAMP-EN_0.pdf

structures are in place to facilitate the effective and targeted delivery and monitoring of humanitarian services;	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coordination of the registration of displaced populations in displacement settings • Coordination of displacement sites to ensure improvement in living conditions and the up-to-standard delivery of assistance and protection • Advocacy for early recovery, durable solutions and ensuring the voluntary nature of returns/relocation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Employment of Population (MLME); • Mol • CoES • Ministry of Health;
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure decent, safe living conditions and protective environments in displacement sites paying due attention to protection needs of the affected; 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improvement of living conditions and the delivery of assistance and protection to people in displacement sites • Ensure that information on at-risk populations is shared with relevant partners in accordance with confidentiality principles. • Continually monitor assistance provided in displacement sites to ensure the specific needs of at-risk populations are accounted for • Monitor security, and promote arrangements for monitoring, prevention and responding to security risks including crime, including floodlighting and community patrols to make sanitary facilities, collection points and child-friendly spaces safer • Establish simple, accessible, safe, confidential mechanisms (including legal aid and advisory services) to monitor and report incidents of violence, SGBV or SEA 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CoES • Mol • Ministry of Health; • Migration Service (MLME);
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Map the location, movements, structure and profile, intentions and cross-sectoral needs and priorities of the displaced populations. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Surge support and technical capacity on DTM from regional offices and/or headquarters of sector members • Roll-out of the Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM)⁶ including recruitment, training and deployment of data collectors • Collects, process and disseminate relevant information to responders in timely and reliable manner 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Migration Service (MLME); • Mol • CoES • Ministry of Health;
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support and/or Establish representative governance structure and communication processes with the displaced populations residing in all types of settlements, including host communities; 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support / Establishing representative participatory mechanisms and committees ensuring representativity of all groups populations in displacement settings and establish communication with communities, feedback mechanisms, and awareness raising • Establish Community Engagement Centres/ information provision for out of camp populations and awareness raising activities aimed at populations in displacement settings and out of camps • Take measures to reduce conflict with host communities through advocacy and mitigation efforts 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CoES • Mol • Migration Service (MLME); • Ministry of Health;
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strengthen capacities of national authorities, who bear primary responsibility for managing the displacement related crisis and local civil society for implementation of CCCM services. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Advocacy to ensure CCCM as a key sector with requisite funding for a response • Capacity building for camp managers and all staff working in CCCM 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CoES • Mol • Ministry of Health; • Migration Service (MLME);

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

⁶ Details attached as annex to the CCCM Cluster Response Strategy

host family, being homeless, occupying a building or land that they do not own, or living in makeshift shelters and slums.”⁷

This document plans for the delivery of CCCM assistance to 2,000 people in displacement settings (a school and open area) and 10,000 displaced people out of camps in urban and 8000 in rural areas.

2. Type of sector assistance package

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

1. Deployment of Camp Coordination and Camp management cluster coordinator
2. Deployment of site selection and planning team
3. Deployment of CCCM teams for 2 key IDP sites (a selected school and an open field site), 3 teams to support out of camp IDPs by Jamoat and 3-4 mobile teams to support affected populations out of Khorog. Additional teams would be deployed based on identified need and based on identification of additional displacement sites/ out of camp locations
4. Establishment of an information centre in Khorog and temporary reception/ information centres in Darvoz and Dushanbe.
5. Establishment of relevant Camp committees and representative governance structures in all sites
6. Establishment of a Communications with Communities Technical Workgroup to support awareness raising and feedback systems
7. Establishment of PSEA and complaints and feedback mechanisms
8. Establishment of returns working group to advocate for early recovery
9. Deployment of technical experts for capacity building of camp management staff and key government personnel.
10. Establishment of registration process for IDPs in conjunction with relevant government agencies
11. Deployment of a DTM and information management team⁸

3. Logistical 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 Khorog (where possible) and Dushanbe to the affected areas by road, although other means of transport (e.g. helicopter) will be considered depending on the location and level of access to displacement settings. Given the likelihood of evacuations to a variety of out of camp sites, and the potential involvement of district guidance on sites, in addition to CoES input, the focus will be on mobility of CCCM services to address camp settings, collective settings and out of camp settings. Heating has been identified as an issue, and the CCCM cluster will look at options for alternative fuel solutions, including LPG.

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 performed according to humanitarian principles.

The CCCM sector will establish participatory mechanisms, including committees and feedback mechanisms to monitor the delivery of humanitarian assistance and guide engagement with all groups of displaced and affected populations. This will include:

- Regular DTM reports – dynamic to be determined by scope of flows and information needs of relevant counterparts
- Ensure that PoCs (especially PWSNs) do not face discriminatory access to provisions and services (water, food, shelter and health services).
- A CwC working group to support two-way communication, ‘community voice’ and information needs assessments

⁷ Global CCCM Cluster: *Desk Review: Urban Displacement and Out of Camp* 2014

⁸ Dependent on developing scale of the emergency and available funding.

- Committees run by the displaced population who will focus on WASH; women's issues; youth issues; disabilities; camp maintenance; and other areas as required to ensure the concerns of all groups of displaced are represented and known by the camp managers and service providers.
- Facilitation of AAP and PSEA cross cutting structures.

Given the likelihood of distributed sites, attention will be given to identification of at-risk persons and linking to WASH and NFI clusters for access to heating and sanitation support.

5. Assistance delivery mode

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).

6. Funding requirements and mechanisms

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.

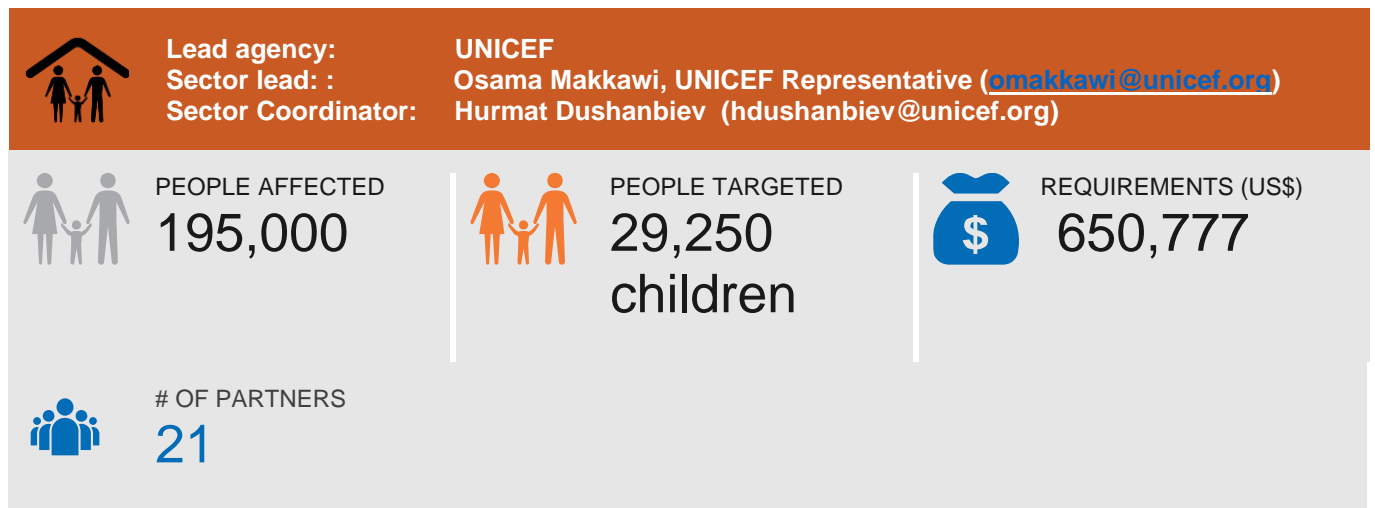
7. In- country stocks

CCCM expertise in Tajikistan requires further development, however several international rosters exist for the deployment of relevant skills sets. While the CCCM sector is not responsible for providing NFIs or other stocks, the sector 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.

8. Sector partners

Agency	Where	What
CoES Tajikistan	National	Cluster Co-chair, Camp Administration, Camp Management Services
MoI RT	National	Camp Administration, Camp Management Services
Ministry of Health	National	Camp Management Services
Migration Service of MLME	National	Camp Management Services
IOM	National	CCCM Cluster Coordination, CCCM Expertise
UNDP (DRMP)	National	Early Recovery Expertise, UNERT
ACTED	TBD	Camp Management Services
AKAH	TBD	Camp Management Services
UNHCR	National	CCCM Cluster Coordination Co-leadership, Protection Expertise

EDUCATION



1. Introduction

The purpose of Education Sector Response Plan (henceforth “Response Plan”) is to prepare the Education sector for a more effective response to the education needs during emergencies. The Response Plan is in line with the revised version (2020) of the Core Commitments for Children in Humanitarian Action (CCCs) and intends to support the REACT partners to deliver principled, timely, quality and child-centred humanitarian response and advocacy.

2. Education delivery plan technical justification

Education is not only a right, but in situations of emergency, chronic crisis and early reconstruction, it provides physical, psychosocial and cognitive protection that can be both lifesaving and life-sustaining. Education sustains life by offering safe spaces for learning and support for affected individuals, particularly younger children and adolescents. Education mitigates the psychosocial impact of conflict and disasters by giving a sense of normalcy, stability, structure and hope for the future during a time of crisis, and it provides essential building blocks for future economic stability. Education can also save lives by protecting against exploitation and harm, and by providing the knowledge and skills to survive a crisis through the dissemination of life-saving messages. Integrating disaster risk education into national curricula and building safe school facilities are two priorities that contribute to a country’s progress towards the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

3. Strategic result

Children and adolescents have access to inclusive, quality education and learning in safe and protective environments

4. Objectives

The overall objective of the Education Sector Response Plan is: “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 include:

- ✓ 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 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 conduct 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 Minimum Standards (INEE);
- ✓ To deliver gender- and age-appropriate mental health and psychosocial support for teachers, students and

other education personnel, and provide appropriate activities for them in temporary learning spaces, and for young children and adolescents in child-friendly spaces; and establish initial links to basic health and nutrition services;

- ✓ To improve risk reduction, preparedness, response and recovery mechanisms for Education in Emergencies (EiE) in Tajikistan;
- ✓ To advocate for and support the reopening of schools and establishment of non-formal education and recreational programmes; provide appropriate basic education, early learning and recreational materials; include special measures for children needing help to re-engage in education (e.g., girls, and vulnerable and socially excluded children); and integrate GBV risk mitigation in all education programmes.
- ✓ To ensure inclusive access to education opportunities in safe and secure learning environments for children and adolescents with a specific attention to girls, children with disabilities, refugees, displaced children and other marginalized or vulnerable children;
- ✓ To ensure timely access for children and caregivers to culturally appropriate, gender- and age-sensitive information on educational options and other social services, and are engaged in interventions creating a conducive learning environment
- ✓ To advocate for support to EiE as a critical element in humanitarian response;
- ✓ To establish and strengthen strategic partnerships and linkages with other partners/clusters in order to respond effectively to emergency situations;
- ✓ To strengthen the capacity of all stakeholders to achieve all of the above objectives.

5. Sector specific data and planning assumptions

Taking into account planning figures provided by IACP scenario estimated number of affected children (out of 58,500 affected people in Khorog city, Sughnan and Rashqala districts) are as follow:

0-6 years (ECD)	14,625 (25 %)
7-12 years (primary school)	8,775 (15%)
13-18 years (adolescent)	5,850 (10%)
Total:	29,250 (50%)

Boys: 14,625 (50%)

Girls: 14,625 (50%)

6. Standard procedures for education in emergencies

In implementing the cycle of emergency preparedness, response and recovery in the education sector, all partners are committed not only to meeting immediate humanitarian needs but to contributing to capacity building and strengthening the education system, which links into longer term sector development processes.

7. Education Sector Members, Management and Operations

Education Sector Leads: Ministry of Education and Science of the Republic of Tajikistan (MoES) and UNICEF

Other Members: Regional and District Education Departments;

Donors: EU, WB, ADB, USAID, SCO, GIZ, Aga Khan Agency for Habitat, DFID, OSCE

UN system: UNICEF, UNOCHA, UNDP, UNESCO, WHO

NGOs: ACTED, Mission East, Mercy Corps, IFRC/ RCST, Cesvi, Oxfam, Welthungerhilfe/WHH/German Agro Action

Permanent Sector/ Operations

The MoES, together with UNICEF, will coordinate and provide overall leadership and strategic direction of the emergency preparedness and response at the national level. They will ensure that education is prioritized in emergencies and advocate for more coordinated action in preparedness, response and early recovery in line with the Core Commitments for Children in Humanitarian Action (CCCs). At the regional and district levels, the Ministry of Education and Science will be represented by the Regional and District Education Departments (RED/DEDs). The Education Sector/ Working Group (WG) leads will ensure full participation of other sector members. The Education Sector should advocate to the other sectors/s and ensure inter-sectoral linkages are made between Education and other sectors. The Education Sector/WG leads bear the responsibility for the overall sector.

Education Sector/Operations

In the event of an emergency, at the national level, the Education Sector/WG leads should call for meetings as required to respond. The Sector/WG leads should also call for meetings at the district levels. The MoES/CoES will facilitate these meetings at the national level while the RED/DEDs will facilitate these meetings at the district levels. Both the MoES and RED/DEDs will call the meetings and invite Education Sector/WG members. UNICEF as co-sector leads should support the facilitation of all of these meetings.

UNICEF as Education Sector/WG lead will attend the REACT emergency meetings called by the CoES during an emergency, where all available information about the emergency (including location, damage and needs) will be distributed. MoES will attend these meetings if the emergency focal point is available. Following these meetings, Education Sector/WG meetings should be called, and members should be updated. At the district level, meetings will be held at the RED/DEDs weekly or daily, depending on the scale of the emergency. Education Sector/WG members at the district level should also attend meetings called by the RED/DED.

8. 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/WG 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) RCST shares initial media or REACT partners' feedback on the extent and impact of the emergency; 3) the UN Resident Coordinator/Humanitarian Coordinator assembles the sectors to be prepared to respond.
2. The GoT/CoES jointly with Red Crescent Society of Tajikistan (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. Gender- and age-appropriate mental health/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. A comprehensive set of activities will be implemented to ensure the development and implementation of context-relevant life skills programmes and learning content⁹ and involve the affected population, particularly adolescents and young people.

⁹ including basic health, nutrition and hygiene promotion, prevention, protection, inclusion and support regarding HIV/AIDS, GBV and conflict resolution

9. 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 no tension between host and displaced populations. In addition, schools in host communities will be supported, so they can be attended by displaced children as well. This support will include teaching and learning materials, additional teachers, and school furniture.
10. 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 RED/DEDs with support provided by development partners.¹⁰
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. RED and 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 RED/DEDs 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 (i.e. Child Protection and Gender Based Violence), WASH and Health.

9. Additional Personnel Requirements

1. In the event of a mid/ large-scale emergency affecting over 100,000 people, one or more international education emergency professions may be mobilized either through secondment or recruiting. National staff may need to be recruited to work in field or hub locations¹¹. UNICEF will coordinate human resource needs and recruitment with the MoES and RED/DEDs.
2. Volunteer teachers may have to be recruited to compensate for the loss or displacement of affected teachers. The MoES and RED/DEDs will take responsibility to lead in the recruitment process.

10. Additional Material and Financial Requirements

1. Long-term agreements (LTAs)¹² with suppliers for education-related supplies will be activated by Education Sector/WG members, and supplies will be procured based on the needs.
2. UNICEF's Contingency Programme Cooperation Agreements (PCAs) will be activated with RCST, Aga Khan Agency for Habitat and Mercy Corps to cater for humanitarian response in a timely manner, involving both supply and service delivery components.
3. In the event that textbooks are not available, emergency education materials in literacy, numeracy and life skills need to be translated into Tajik and electronic and hard copies safeguarded for printing and distribution. The MoES and RED/DEDs will lead this effort while UNICEF will support this effort.
4. Psychosocial classroom teaching and learning materials will be available on CDs and safeguarded, and printing arrangements made to make these materials available. MoES/UNICEF will provide and safeguard materials for printing and distribution.
5. Classroom materials in disaster risk reduction and life skills education will be incorporated into the curriculum and introduced in schools in vulnerable regions. The MoES Methodological Center will take a lead on this issue.
6. UNICEF will coordinate all Education Sector/WG members and conduct emergency appeals to raise funds to finance a portion of the emergency education response through their fundraising channels.

¹⁰ This Education in Emergencies (EiE) response plan does not include costs related to early recovery activities (rehabilitation and building of new schools, etc.)

¹¹ UNICEF has developed an emergency roster of experts and consultants who can be quickly mobilized in case of an emergency

¹² UNICEF has the signed LTA with suppliers for school furniture and school supplies.

11. Recovery and Reconstruction Activities

1. The GoT/MoES and RED/DEDs will be responsible for overall longer-term recovery and reconstruction of damaged or weakened education systems.
2. Education Sector/members will work closely with the GoT/MoES/RED/DEDs to ensure rehabilitation and reconstruction of schools by providing financial and technical support.
3. Temporary and volunteer teachers will be compensated by the GoT/MoES/RED/DEDs.
4. Policies will be established regarding future certification opportunities for temporary teachers trained during teacher mobilization phase.

12. Supplies and logistics

Preparedness for emergencies includes pre-positioning of essential relief supplies and equipment in Tajikistan and in regional logistical hubs. UNICEF CO also maintains contingency supplies (WASH, education, ECD, health and child protection) in the country for early response sufficient for 10,000 affected people, including 4,000 children. As part of Contingency PCA initiative, UNICEF pre-positioned some of its emergency supplies/stocks in disaster-prone areas across the country¹³ to be able to operationalize response in timely manner.

13. 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 will also activate its Contingency Partnership Cooperation Agreements (PCAs) with partners, which intend for responding to the medium and large-scale disasters.

14. Stockpile (needs vs the gaps)

Education Emergency Supplies¹⁴

Section	Description	Calculated qty	Loc. available /pipeline	Order Qty	Item cost (USD)	Cost (USD)	Volume (m3)	Weight (kg)	Freight cost (USD)	Total cost (USD)
Edu	Plastic Mat w/o logo, 1.8 x 0.9m/BALE-25	220	38	182	58.55	10,656.10	31.668	4,208	1,598	12,255
Edu	Bag, school, students, UNICEF, 400x270 x100mm	8,775	1500	7,275	1.66	12,076.50	14.55	2,474	1,811	13,888
Edu	Tarpaulin, reinforc., plastic sheet, 4x5m	390	99	291	12.1	3,521.10	2.925	1,153	528	4,049
Edu	Tent, light weight, rectangular, 72m ²	163	28	135	2,095.45	282,885.75	178.605	66,420	42,433	325,319
Edu	Recreation kit	163	32	131	121.13	15,568.03	18.09	2,919	2,453	18,021.03
Edu	Early Childhood Development (ECD) kit	293	53	240	172.91	41,498.4	32.562	8,491	6,303	47,801.4
Edu	School-in-a-box, 40 students	220	62	158	160.85	25,414.3	22.378	7,626	4,029	29,443.3

¹³ Emergency supplies are prepositioned with RCST in Sough Region (Aini), RRS (Rasht) and Dushanbe; and with AKAH in Khorog (GBO);

¹⁴All 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.

Health	Tent, light weight, rectangular,42m ²	12	17	0	1,420.04	0	0	0	0	0
Total cost						394,371.08			59,156	450,777
Total weight (metric ton)					93.288					
Total weight Air (metric ton)					93.288					
Total volume (m3)					300.778					
Total volume Air (m3)					300.778					
Required storage tents (24 x 10 m)					1					
Total item cost (USD)					394,371					
Freight estimate Air (USD)					59,156					
Total cost estimate (USD)					450,777					

Additional financial needs for immediate response:

#	Description	Cost (USD)
1	Education in Emergencies (EiE) training for teachers and education personnel EPR & DRR training for children	100,000
2	Gender- and age-appropriate mental health and psychosocial support for teachers, students and other education personnel	100,000
Total (USD):		200,000

FOOD SECURITY AND AGRICULTURE / NUTRITION



Lead agency: World Food Programme (WFP)
Contact information: Adham Musallam (adham.musallam@wfp.org)



PEOPLE IN NEED
195,000



PEOPLE TARGETED
58,500



REQUIREMENTS (US\$)
1,800,000



OF PARTNERS
10

1. Rationale and objectives

The Food Security, Agriculture and Nutrition Sector Group (FSNSG) objective 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. The Group helps ensure coherent, coordinated and integrated preparedness and response activities concerning food security and nutrition development challenges and crises. The **specific objectives** are to:

- Provide immediate life-saving food and nutrition assistance to the vulnerable population.
- Provide equitable access to quality life-saving curative nutrition services through systematic identification, referral and treatment of acutely malnourished cases for children under five years and Pregnant and Lactating Women (PLWs)
- Strengthen life-saving preventive food security and nutrition services for vulnerable population groups focusing on appropriate infant and young child feeding practices in emergency, micronutrient interventions and optimal maternal nutrition
- Establish coordinated and integrated food security and nutrition programs between and across relevant sectors through enhanced coordination and joint programming
- Support early recovery activities, protect and preserve livestock assets, restore food security and livelihoods.
- Ensure that distribution mechanisms: (1) respect local customs; (2) provide food ration as per SPHERE standard; and (3) facilitate direct delivery to people with limited mobility (such as older and disabled persons)
- Provision of agriculture inputs and technical advice on crop production, introduction of new technologies and new nutritious crops.
- To provide proper assessment of affected areas, identify damages in agriculture and mid-term and long-term recovery plans.

2. Response plan

REACT partners agreed to a scenario of a mid-scale earthquake that could occur in remote area, affecting both urban and rural areas. According to scenario, 7,2 M earthquake would happen in midnight, with epicentre close (54 km) to Khorog city, capital of GBAO. It will affect Khorog city and surrounding villages in Sughnan, Roshtqala, Ishkoshim and Rushon districts of GBAO, assumingly killing around 200 people, displacing around 20,000 people and roughly affecting around 195,000 people. Displaced people would be in need of food assistance. Impact on agriculture-based livelihoods and on food security would be extremely high and significant, with widespread loss of food stocks, damage to agricultural tools and severe disruptions to market functionality and access. In the longer-term, farmers would have to receive seeds and planting material before the next planting season to avoid further food insecurity and protect and rebuild their livelihoods. Timely agricultural interventions are essential to increase the resilience of affected farming families and greatly reduce the time and cost of recovery. . This Plan describes the steps that FSA (N) Sector will take to meet the humanitarian food security and nutrition needs of affected populations in a timely, effective and accountable manner.

A. First phase of the response

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

Timeframe	Action	Process	Lead	Comments
First 24-72 Hours	Coordination arrangements	Participate in all coordination meetings (REACT, government, etc.) and brief Sector members on arrangements such as (National) Emergency Operations Centre, overall coordination arrangements, etc. Coordinate with the focal point(s) in the government for food security and nutrition 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 and topics of discussions	i) assessment of the overall security situation on ground and liaison with relevant authorities for necessary supports, ii) revision of and mobilization of available in-country stocks of food items, both general and therapeutic food items of Sector members based on the initial information on affected population groups and their numbers, iii) mobilization of resources/funds from donors/partners/governments to provide immediate assistances to the affected population, iv) assessment of the HR needs (government & sector partners) and in-country HR capacity to address the needs, v) revision of the potential purchasing arrangements, both national and international purchases, vi) preparedness of a detail initial plans of sector members for assistance, vii) preparation of and update a 4Ws (who, what, where and when) matrix on regular basis, viii) deciding the level of vulnerability for prioritization of food distribution if feasible, ix) agreeing upon and assigning the roles to the FSA(N)SG members, x) agreeing who distributes what, where and to whom, xi) agreeing on a coordinated preliminary initial response plan for distribution (dry ration, wet ration, therapeutic food, micronutrient powers or fortified food items), including a monitoring and reporting system, xii) identifying the needs of partners to ask for specific support services (ICT, Logistics, etc.), xiii) providing regular updates about the on-going response to government, donor agencies and other stakeholders, xiv) establishment of monitoring cell as regular meeting is required at the initial stage etc.	WFP + Deputy Chair	
	Sector assessment	Dispatch a Sector assessment team or participate in the MIRA/TIANA or government multi-sectoral assessment teams by deploying technical experts. The Sector should agree on who will conduct a rapid assessment in different areas and who will participate in joint assessments using the pre-agreed MIRA checklist.	FSAN Assessment team	Depending on location of emergency, local teams can be deployed
	Collection and analyses of data on affected population	Collect, compile, analyse and verify the incoming data on the number of affected population groups such as people with disabilities, children under 5 years, pregnant and lactating women, elderly etc. and share with all relevant stakeholders.		
	Review and update available stocks	Review and update available stocks of general and therapeutic food resources and suppliers on regular basis.	FSA(N)S	
	Revision of the initial Sector response and distribution plans	Based on situation update/report, revise the initial Sector response plan and distribution plan (who does what, where are the distribution points, what are the rations, etc.).	FSA(N)S	
	Providing adequate staffing for the Sector Secretariat	Agreeing upon staff secondment or task allocation from member agencies for respective roles. Approach the Global Cluster Lead/WFP and ask for surge capacity in regard to Sector coordination and secretariat, if required.	FSA(N)S	Secretariat to be identified
	Partners' needs identification	Identify the needs of partners to ask for specific support services (ICT, Logistics, etc.).	FSA(N)S	
Within First Week	Security situation assessment	Assess the security situation and identify a safe location to serve as a distribution point to ensure beneficiaries' protection. Liaise with military and security forces, if necessary.	UNDSS	
	Proposals' development	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	
	Distribution modality coordination	Coordinate with UN agencies, sector partners and government on distribution modality for institutional feeding (prisons, hospitals, shelter places etc.).		
	Updating the situation reports	Produce updated situation reports and feed information through appropriate channels as required.	Crisis Communication Group	This is an Inter-Agency group facilitating the coordination of public information activities by Humanitarian Country team during emergencies

	Information management system implementation	Implement an information management system – including 4Ws (who does what where and when), update and share with respective partners on regular basis.	OCHA	
	Development of early recovery projects	Based on the initial emergency food security assessment in affected areas, develop early recovery projects in order to protect and rebuild livelihoods of affected people.	FAO, WFP	The focus is mainly on agricultural interventions

B. Second phase of the response

Timeframe	Action	Process	Lead	Comments
(Week 2 – 4)	General food assistance for affected families	Relief food assistance for affected families (especially female-headed families) through distribution of monthly food rations, and whenever possible, provision of cash or vouchers to purchase food items.	WFP	
	Supplementary food distribution	Blanket supplementary food distribution for children 6-59 months and PLWs	FSA(N)S,	
	Micronutrient supplementations	Provide micronutrient supplementations for women and children	UNICEF	
	Breastfeeding corners/baby friendly spaces	Establish breastfeeding corners/baby friendly spaces for lactating mothers	UNICEF	
	community-based counselling on IYCF-E	Support facility and community-based counselling on Infant and Young Child Feeding in Emergency (IYCF-E).	UNICEF	
	Implementation of the SOPs	Implement the Standard Operating Procedures for targeted breast milk Substitutes to prevent inappropriate distribution	UNICEF, WHO	
(Months 2 – 6)	General food assistance for affected families	Provide food assistance for affected families through distribution of monthly food rations, provision of cash or vouchers to purchase food items.	WFP	
	Agricultural activities' resumption promotion	Promote resumption of agricultural activities (through provision of agriculture seeds, fertilizer, tools), particularly in cases of flash flooding and earthquake.	FAO	
	Rehabilitation of damaged agricultural infrastructure	Rehabilitate the damaged agricultural infrastructure (Food for Assets), through recovery activities	WFP FAO	
	Assistance to famers and families	Provide assistance to farmers for resumption of agricultural activities and for families with livestock.	FAO, WFP	
	Awareness raising sessions	Conduct awareness sessions for both male and female farmers on nutrition promotion, crop management, and animal husbandry.	FSA(N)S, FAO	
	Conducting t nutrition assessment/survey	Conduct nutrition assessment/survey to understand the nutritional situation of children 6-59 months and PLWs.	FSA(N)S,	
	Treatment and management of acute malnutrition.	Support treatment and management of severe acute malnutrition for children and PLWs at the community and facility levels	UNICEF, WFP	
	Supporting additional therapeutic feeding centres	Initiate/support additional therapeutic feeding centres as required to reach the estimated population in need.	UNICEF. WFP	
	Facility and community-based screening and referral support	Support facility- and community-based screening and referral for acute malnutrition.	UNICEF, WFP	
	Prevention of acute malnutrition	Ensure the prevention of acute malnutrition (SAM and MAM) through the provision of specialized nutritious food to children 6-59 and PLWs.	FSA(N)S,	
	Support facility and community-based counselling and awareness raising	Support facility and community-based counselling and awareness raising on Infant and Young Child Feeding in Emergency (IYCF-E) and optimal maternal nutrition.	FSA(N)S, UNICEF	
	Supporting the facility and community-based counselling	Support facility and community-based counselling on Infant and Young Child Feeding in Emergency (IYCF-E).	FSA(N)S, UNICEF	
	Implementation of the SOPs for targeted breast milk substitute	Implement the Standard Operating Procedures for targeted breast milk Substitutes to prevent inappropriate distribution	UNICEF, WFP	

3. Immediate resource requirements

4.1 Food assistance

WFP and other partners, which comprise the Food Security, Agriculture and Nutrition Sector Group, will assess the situation at the onset of an earthquake emergency and determine the transfer modality that is the most appropriate to the situation and meets expectations in terms of effectiveness and efficiency. With this consideration and subject to availability of resources, assistance can be provided within a week in the form of in-kind food, cash, or a combination of both. For example, WFP sets the transfer value per household in emergencies as TJS 630.00/month (equivalent of USD 50.00). The amount has been determined by considering the market value of WFP in-kind food basket with the addition of vegetables available in local markets, which provide an 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 vegetable oil, 1.2 kg of pulses, and 0.15 kg of iodized salt. This amount is sufficient to cover the 1,725 kcal/day per person.

Emergency Food Relief Items required for 30 feeding days:

POPULATION	Wheat flour MT	Pulses MT	Iodized Salt MT	Veg. Oil MT	Total	Total Cost (USD)
20,000 (displaced)	240	24	3	9	276	\$152,751.00
58,500 (30 % of total affected)	702	70.2	8.76	26.33	807	\$446,809.90

WFP Tajikistan's current annual plan for emergency response is about 248,300 metric tons (MT) of food commodities to assist 15,000 beneficiaries for 30 days. However, WFP Tajikistan can increase its emergency stock of food commodities such as fortified wheat flour, vegetable oil, and pulses according to the scope of the disaster impact and number of affected population and per the availability of resources. WFP will preposition some of its emergency stock in warehouses in Khorugh, GBAO, which can store 300MT of commodities. Besides, WFP keeps a 10x24m Mobile Storage Units (MSUs) in the warehouses to store additional 400MT of food commodities. Moreover, WFP Kyrgyzstan has a warehouse in Osh with food commodities such as wheat flour and vegetable oil. Upon request, these commodities can be delivered via the Osh-Khorog route and distributed to the affected population in case of emergency. This warehouse's current capacity is 2,000 MT. As for distribution of the commodities, WFP Tajikistan uses 6 distribution points in Shughnon and Roshtqala districts from where food commodities are sent to schools which are targeted by WFP SMP in these districts.

WFP doesn't keep any iodized salt in its stock; however, depending on availability of resources, it can purchase through an emergency procurement mechanism at the onset of emergencies.

4. Nutrition

Alongside distribution of the general family food basket, fortified complementary food and ready to use supplementary food will be distributed on a blanket basis to prevent the deterioration of nutrition status of the vulnerable groups (such as children under five years, children with disabilities, pregnant and lactating women, HIV/AIDS affected families and the elderly).

The capacity of the government's health facility staffs and sector partners will be developed and strengthened on treatment and management of acute malnutrition, both severe and moderate acute malnutrition, to facilitate IYCF-E counselling sessions and awareness raising in facilities and communities. Violations of the International Code of Marketing of the Breast Milk Substitutes (BMS), donation and uncontrolled distributions of BMS will be monitored strictly. Critical windows of child growth and development in the first 1000 days will be safeguarded and promoted through maternal nutritional support during pregnancy and lactation. Micronutrient deficiencies prevention and control initiatives will be ensured through micronutrients supplementation at the health facilities. Infant and Young Child Feeding in Emergency interventions will ensure protection, promotion and support of breastfeeding to lactating women at community and facility levels. Nutritional status at the population level is estimated based on the prevalence of global acute malnutrition (GAM)¹⁵ in children 6-59 months in the population: 1) Estimated number

¹⁵ According to 2017 Tajikistan Demographic and Health Survey, wasting rate is 5.6 percent, (3.8 % is moderate and 1.8% severe acute malnutrition).

of affected children in a population of **58,500**; 2) Number of children aged less than five years (13%): **7,605**; 3) Number of moderately malnourished children (3.8%): **289**; 4) Number of severely malnourished children (1.8%): **137**; 5) Number of pregnant and lactating women: **4,000**.

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. UNICEF with close coordination with WFP and other partners will ensure availability of safe, adequate and acceptable complementary food. The target group will be children 6-59 months of age and PLW. BSFP will provide a specialized nutritious food to all individuals in the selected targeted group. This blanket distribution will be implemented along with the general food distribution programme with following ration:

Items	Unit	Daily ration per child	Daily ration (kg) for 7,605 children	Monthly ration (kg) for 7,605 children	Total Cost (USD)
Super Cereal Plus	kg	0.2	1,521	45,630	448,087
Items	Unit	Daily ration per PLW	Daily ration (kg) for 4,000 PLW	Monthly ration (kg) for 4,000 PLW	Total Cost (USD)
Super Cereal Plus	kg	0.2	800	24,000	235,680

The support will be provided to existing capacity for management of severe and moderate acute malnutrition for children at the community and facility levels, initiate and support additional therapeutic and supplementary feeding as required to reach the estimated population in need. 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 will stay the same as per in the National Integrated Management of Acute Malnutrition protocol. Furthermore, the support will be provided to establish systems for community mobilization as well as for the identifications and referral of acute malnutrition.

UNICEF will ensure provision of multiple micronutrient preparations for children 6-59 months old-unless fortified complementary foods are provided-and iron and folic acid supplements for pregnant or lactating women. Consultation will be conducted with the communities for development and implementation of programme communication, and inclusion of relevant and evidence-based nutrition messages in all programme communication activities. Summary table - the emergency stock needed for nutrition interventions:

Description	Quantity	Cost	Freight cost	Total cost
ReSoMal, 84g sachet/2L /CAR-130	1	46.26	8.65	51.91
F75 Therapeutic diet, sachet 448g /KG	37	134.68	26.93	161.62
F100 Therapeutic diet, sachet 456g /KG	14	58.7	11.71	70.41
Folic acid 5mg tabs/PAC-1000	1	4.57	0.91	5.48
Therapeutic spread, sachet 92g /CAR-150	261	14,244.14	2,848.83	17,092.97
Retinol 100,000IU soft gel.caps/PAC-500	1.00	5.7	1	5.7
Retinol 200,000IU soft gel.caps/PAC-500	1.00	9	1.5	13.5
Iron (60mg) and folic acid (400mcg) tab/PAC100	4,000	3,160	632	3,792
Multiple micronutrient pdr, sach/PAC30	22,815	13,689	2,737	16,427
Total				37,620.6

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

Items	Unit	Daily ration per child	Daily ration (kg) for 722 children	Monthly ration (kg) for 722 children	Total Cost (USD)
Super Cereal Plus	kg	0.2	144.4	4,332	52,000
Items	Unit	Daily ration per PLW	Daily ration (kg) for 320 PLW	Monthly ration (kg) for 320 PLW	Total Cost (USD)
Super Cereal Plus	kg	0.25	80	2,400	29,000

5. Funding Mechanism

WFP's Immediate Response Account of the International Emergency Food Reserve (IRA) is a flexible, replenishable, revolving multilateral funding mechanism that enables WFP to respond quickly to emergency situations. Funds allocated from the IRA to an operation may subsequently be reimbursed with donor contributions

received for that operation. Allocation for IRA are intended to address immediate life-saving assistance in the form of food or cash-based interventions in unforeseen emergency situations. Under Immediate Response Emergency Operations (IR-EMOP) funds can be allocated maximum up to USD 1,500,000.

6. Counterparts, Partnerships

WFP and CoES signed MOU (2019-2024) for Cooperation in Emergency Preparedness and Response, Disaster Risk Reduction, and Climate Change Adaptation. In the framework of this MOU, upon request CoES can mobilize their National and Regional human and material resources to support WFP in i) food transportation, handling, make available storage facilities at the local level in the event of small and medium-size emergencies; ii) preparation of food allocation plan jointly with WFP; iii) distribution of food commodities and monitoring.

WFP has a roster of cooperating partners comprising local and international NGOs, which can also be mobilized to respond to an emergency through an emergency field level agreement.

Welthungerhilfe (WHH) has an ongoing partnership with local and international NGOs that could be potentially mobilized for emergency response. WHH partners are active in GBAO, Zarafshon, and Rasht Valleys.

HEALTH



Lead agency: World Health Organization, Country Office in Tajikistan, WHO CO
Contact information: Dr OLSAVSZKY, Victor Stefan (olsavszkyv@who.int)



PEOPLE AFFECTED

195,000



PEOPLE TARGETED

58,500



REQUIREMENTS (US\$)

938,444



OF PARTNERS

15

1. Introduction

The purpose of the Health Sector is to have all participating organizations working together in partnership to harmonize efforts and use available resources efficiently within the framework of agreed objectives, priorities and strategies, for the benefit of the affected population and towards collective outcomes. The Response Plan contains a list of specific measures for emergency preparedness, response and recovery in the health sector in the Republic of Tajikistan. The Response Plan is intended to serve a model for both governmental and non-governmental structures to ensure access to quality health in a scenario of a mid-scale earthquake that could occur in remote area (close to Khorog city, capital of GBAO), affecting both urban and rural areas.

The focus for Health 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 (MoHSP), national and local Sanitation and Epidemiological Service (SES), MOHSP Public Health Emergency Operation Centre (PHEOC) the Healthy Lifestyle Center (within the MoHSP), and local medical providers and community leaders. The Health Sector partners led by WHO will coordinate activities with other sector activities, the MoHSP, and CoES through REACT.

Health Sector Leads: WHO and Ministry of Health and Social Protection of the Population of the Republic of Tajikistan

Other members: Local Health Authorities and the MoHSP local health centres

Donors: EU, WB, ADB, USAID, SCO, GIZ, Aga Khan Agency, DFID

UN System: WHO, UNICEF, UNFPA, UNDP, OIM

NGOs: MSF, IFRC/RCST

2. Emergency health coordination options

Ministry of health-managed emergency health coordination: Ideally, an emergency health coordination mechanism is established within and managed by the MoHSP, with technical, operational and coordination support from WHO. Where emergency health coordination is established within and managed by the MoHSP, WHO has a responsibility to support emergency coordination functions in line with the principles of the cluster approach.

Public health emergency operations centre: A PHEOC integrates traditional public health services and other functions into an emergency management model, recognizing that public health threats and consequences require coordinated responses. The PHEOC is a component of the network of emergency operations centres under existing national or subnational disaster management authorities or entities.

An emergency operations centre is a place within which, in the context of an emergency, personnel responsible for planning, coordinating, organizing, acquiring and allocating resources and providing direction and control can focus these activities on responding to the emergency. An emergency operations centre is a generic concept, embracing a range of emergency management facilities from an on-scene incident command post at an emergency site to a national emergency coordination centre providing strategic direction and resources to multiple jurisdictions and agencies in a wide-area disaster. An emergency operations centre provides strategic policy, logistical and operational support to site-level responders and response agencies.

3. Core functions of the Health Sector

Sector Specific Objectives	<p>In close collaboration with the national and decentralized departments and services of the MoHSP:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Ensure access to primary (immunization, mother and childcare) and emergency health care (including trauma and injury care) services through fixed, mobile and/or outreach health facilities, as well as, adequate referral to secondary health care – Ensure that affected families and individuals have access to psycho-social support [or Ensure that mechanisms are in place to control non-communicable diseases (Injury, Reproductive Health, Psychosocial, GBV); – Support the prevention of infectious disease outbreaks through enhanced surveillance and monitoring of communicable, water-borne or vector-borne diseases
Sector strategy and activities	<p>The health sector partners will support the response to immediate life-saving emergency needs of the displaced population in conjunction with the MoHSPP and the local health systems. Health sector will support the implementation of joint Health, Nutrition and WASH activities aiming at reducing the mortality and morbidity</p>
Priority Functions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Support the national and local health systems in providing access and utilization of health services, when needed – Support the MoHSPP in their coordination functions and health service delivery at the local level – Support the MoHSPP and SES in epidemiological data management at the local level, when needed – Support adequate health information management for decision-making processes
Outcome indicators	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – # of consultations per clinician per day, by administrative unit: Less than 50/ day per clinician – Coverage of measles vaccination (6 months-15 years): > 95% in camps or urban areas or > 90% in rural areas – Under 5 years mortality rate: $\geq 2x$ base rate OR $> 2/10\ 000$ per day – % births assisted by skilled attendant: > 90% – % expected deliveries by Caesarean section, by administrative unit: $\geq 5\%$ and $\leq 15\%$ – # of cases or incidence rates for selected diseases relevant to the local context (cholera, measles, acute meningitis, others): Measure trends – Proportion of people with <15L of water/day: Measure trends – % of HF without stock out of a selected essential drug in 4 group of drugs, by administrative unit: 100 % – # of affected households or individuals that receive psychosocial support services: 100 %
Gaps in current capacities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Lack of resources (human capacity, infrastructures, insufficient stocks, etc.) – Lack of disaster preparedness plans in place – Funding gap


Health Sector resources/stockpile

#	Indicators		Organization	
1	Total population living in affected area: 195,000 Death: >200 people Injured: > 1000 people Displaced: 20,000 Destroyed houses: 3,000	93,775 affected people	10,000 affected people	WHO
			55,000 affected people	UNDP DRMP
			10,000 affected people, including 4,000 children	UNICEF
			10,000 affected people	UNFPA
			8775 affected people	RCS Tajikistan
2	Type of organization assistance package	Support to MoHSPP in accessing health services for displaced and affected population, including Psychological support Support the MoHSPP in procurement of emergency medical supplies: IEHK Basic box without malaria; Italian Emergency Kit Type A; Italian Emergency Kit Type B; IEHK 2016 Supplementary Pharmaceutical module; IEHK 2015 Supplementary Equipment module; IEHK 2016 Supplementary Renewables module; Oxytocin; Salbutamol.	WHO	
			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)	UNDP DRMP
			Minimum initiation Service Package for Reproductive Health in Crisis	UNFPA
			First aid - by request, hygiene promotion - 100% affected people, water sanitation - 100% affected people, psychological support - by request, food-non foods items - 100% affected people	RCST Tajikistan
			First Aid and Emergency Care, Support of families of missing persons	ICRC
3	Required logistics arrangements (how will assistance reach from A (e.g.: Dushanbe warehouse) to B (e.g.: Khorog city))	Joint logistics arrangements (WHO and MoHSP)	WHO	
		All the logistical arrangement are made by UNDP through close cooperation with CoES	UNDP DRMP	
		UNICEF has signed the Contingency Partnership Cooperation Agreements (PCAs) and Long-term Agreements (LTAs) with key partners (RCST, Focus, Mercy Corps, Save the Children, RMPS (for transportation services), etc.	UNICEF	
		Service contract for storage, customs clearance and transportation services with Republican Medical Procurement Center	UNFPA	
		RCST has a central warehouse in Dushanbe and 10 regional-level warehouses (Bokhtar, Kulob, Khujand, Aini, Panjakent, Isfara, Khorog, Vanj, Ishkashim and Rasht). The total stock of non-food items that the organization has for providing emergency assistance is 500 sets, of which 100 are located in the central warehouse and 400 at the level of regional warehouses (40 sets in each warehouse). Given that the total number of assistances provided is 8,775 people, reserves will be used from the central warehouse in Dushanbe, as well as from the warehouses of Khorog, Ishkashim, Vanj and Kulyab. In this way, non-food items and hygiene kits will be provided for 260 families (1,300 people, at the rate of 1 family x 5 people. Missing materials will be acquired in accordance with the procurement procedures in emergency situations.	RCS Tajikistan	
By car	ICRC			
4		Affected population	WHO	


Distribution criteria (e.g.: most vulnerable, girls, boys, elderly, etc).	Most affected households and population (women, disable, elder, childered, etc)	UNDP DRMP
	Included in the Contingency PCAs	UNICEF
	Priority for pregnant women, adolescents' girls & boys (general population: affected families)	UNFPA
	The main criteria for assistance will be the number of Lonely and elderly, large families, pregnant women and people with special needs (patients with chronic diseases, TB and HIV positive etc).	RCS Tajikistan
	Most vulnerable, wounded and sick	ICRC
	Most vulnerable	OIM
5 Deliver the assistance (partners, both international and government)	WHO and MoHSP	WHO
	UNDP jointly with the representatives of CoES and local authorities on the ground	UNDP DRMP
	CoES, RCST and other PCA partners	UNICEF
	Government: National RH Center under MoHSP; local NGO: Tajik Family Planning Alliance	UNFPA
	The staff and volunteers of the RCST branches from Khorog, Ishkashim, Vanj (more than 50 persons), as well as the personnel of the RCST health department of the Central Committee. And also representatives of NDRT team (40 persons). The IFRC country office also provides technical support.	RCS Tajikistan
6 Funds availability and additional funds required	No separate funding. Funding is required.	WHO
	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.	UNDP DRMP
	Reflected in Education and WASH response plan	UNICEF
	US\$ 20,000 is allocated annually; Additional funding estimated at US\$ 100,000	UNFPA
	Funds required for replenishing warehouses with necessary materials	RCS Tajikistan
	For the time being IOM Tajikistan does not have funds	OIM
7 Regional funding mechanisms at organization level that could be triggered	WHO/Europe	WHO
	During the disaster UNDP can use NFIs from UNERT warehouse for immediate response.	UNDP DRMP
	In case of medium and large- scale emergencies, UNICEF Country Office 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.	UNICEF
	Only HQ funding available immediately	UNFPA
	RCST can request funding from International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) Disaster Responsible Emergency Fund (DREF) to helping in this emergency situation (max. 500.000 CHF)	RCS Tajikistan
	Yes	OIM
8 Stocks availability in country (if any) and mentioned even if there no stocks.	Central Warehouse of the MoHSP	WHO
	UNERT Warehouse	UNDP DRMP

		UNICEF has emergency stocks in TJK (Education, WASH, Nutrition, Health) to cover the needs of 10,000 people, including 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.	UNICEF
		Dignity (hygiene kits): 300 kits;	UNFPA
		11 warehouses have non-food items and hygiene kits for 500 families (2500 people), of which 100 are stored in a warehouse in Dushanbe, and 40 each in regional warehouses.	RCS Tajikistan
		Medical stock for 50 weapon wounded patients in Khorog.	ICRC
9	Include a sector capacity mapping	WHO will support the health sector coordination, when needed	WHO
		Included in the Contingency PCAs	UNICEF
		Trained RH specialists	UNFPA
		RCST has strong capacity, trained staff and volunteers on First aid, hygiene promotion, water sanitation, psychological support at community level food and nonfoods support.	RCS Tajikistan
		Red Crescent Society of Tajikistan in 69 districts of Tajikistan	ICRC


LOGISTICS




Lead agency: World Food Programme (WFP)
Sector Lead: Adham Musallam, WFP Representative & Country Director
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PEOPLE AFFECTED
195, 000



PEOPLE TARGETED
58,500



REQUIREMENTS (US\$)
TBD



OF PARTNERS
20

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 Sector will be to ensure an initial emergency response in terms of stock, transport and delivery of food aid.

WFP office in Tajikistan has three contracted hard wall warehouses with the total space of 3880m² (27160m³) and four (4) mobile storage units with total space of 1120m².

Warehouse (hard wall)	Storage space, M2	Storage Capacity, MT	Address	Contact valid
Dushanbe	2,280	3000	24A, Aini street, Navobod township, Rudaki district	1-Feb-24
Dushanbe (extended warehouse)	2420	4000	24A, Aini street, Navobod township, Rudaki district	1-Feb-24
Khujand	1,303.42	2000	54 Pervomaiskaya street, Gafurov district	1-Apr-24
Khorog ^[1]	297	300	50 Let Khorog street, Khorog city	30-June-21
Warehouse (mobile storage unit)				
Dushanbe	1600	3000	24A, Aini street, Navobod township, Rudaki district	WFPs
Khujand	240	400	54 Pervomaiskaya street, Gafurov district	WFPs
Khorog	320	600	50 Let Khorog street, Khorog city	WFPs
Rasht	240	400	CoES RASHT warehouse	WFPs
Total	5000	7300		

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

^[1] 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.

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 deploy Mobile Storage Units 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.

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:

- “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).
- “Nov” crossing point: this crossing point connects Spitamen district, Sughd, Tajikistan with Bekabad District, Tashkent oblast, 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.



2. Main routes and modes of transportation

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

- Baltic - Russia – Kazakhstan - Uzbekistan – Tajikistan
- or Black Sea ports – Turkey, Azerbaijan – via Caspian Sea- Kazakhstan-Uzbekistan-Tajikistan

This route involves multi-modal (rail, trucks) movement from Baltic or Black Sea Ports via several countries to Sughd province in northern Tajikistan or Dushanbe. At Khujand and Dushanbe railway stations food commodities are unloaded from wagons either for storage or transloaded into trucks for movement to other provinces of Tajikistan (Khatlon and Badakhshan provinces). The trucks can proceed directly up to the final destination points.

Note: Due to the regional and international supply disruptions, this corridor needs to be assessed before arranging any shipments.

c) 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.

d) 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 GBAO, Murgab and Tang terminals, commodities are transloaded to 25-40 tons trucks for movement further to the South and West of Tajikistan.

e) Bishkek - Osh, Kyrgyzstan – Tajikistan

From Russia or Kazakhstan commodities are transported to Bishkek, Kyrgyzstan. WFP Kirgizstan has WFP Office in Bishkek (WH capacity 852 M2 and one WFP SO in Osh region with available warehouse space 1,944 M2. From Bishkek across Osh province commodities can be transported by truck to Tajikistan through Murgab GBAO to center of Khorog, from where will be delved to Roshtkala, Rushon, Ishkoshim and Shugnan districts. This route bypasses Uzbekistan.

Note: This corridor needs to be assessed before arranging any cargo delivery due to the border closure after May 2021.

f) Afghanistan-Tajikistan

In response to WFP Afghanistan operations, WFP Tajikistan is provisioning storage and transport services for the food commodities transiting Tajikistan. There are several major border crossing points (BSP) used to perform this operation, which are _Panji Poyon, Sh.Shohin, Darvaz and Tem. In case of need, other BSPs can be also used.

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

3. Possible bottlenecks in the transport chain

There is a shortage on organized storage facilities and material-handling equipment. Typical warehouses offer just basic storage services and use manual labour 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.

4. Transport capacities available

Due to increasing trade volume within the country and especially with neighbouring 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 mainly in mountain area due to road condition. 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 neighbouring countries as well. In places where there is no appropriate facilities for keeping commodities, Mobile Storage Units can be used as a storages and distribution point.

WFP Tajikistan have contacted commercial transport to deliver relief items to all regions of Tajikistan and North-East regions of Afghanistan, the contracts are valid during the course of 2022 year.

LLC “Dilshod Trans” – Dushanbe, Khatlon, DRD and GBAO

LLC “Tajiktranscontinental” – Soughd Region

LLC “Militzer&Munch” – North-East provinces of Afghanistan

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.

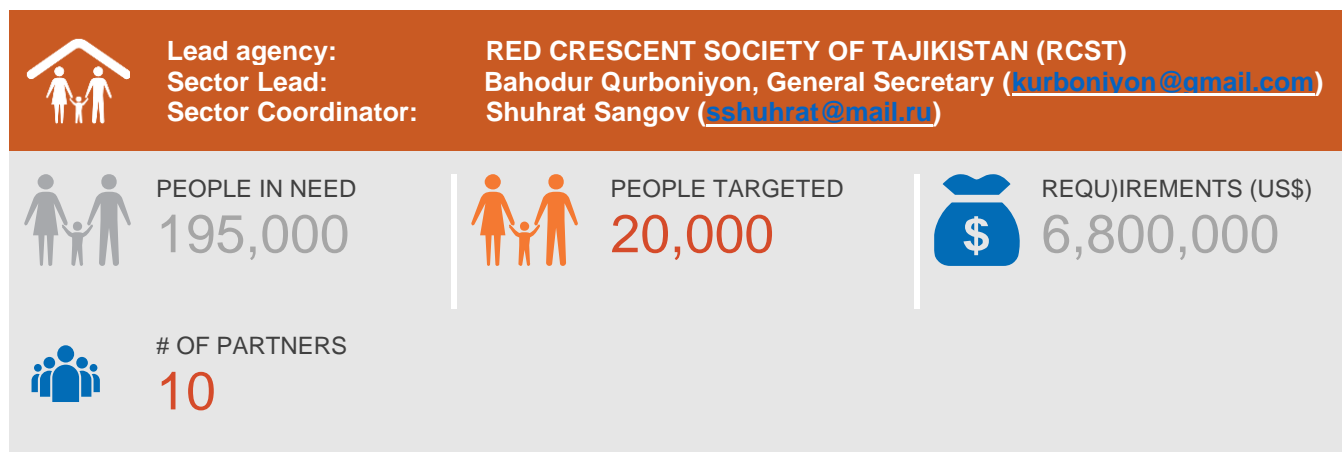
6. Market availability of food locally and regionally

Local market of food commodities mainly depends on import from the Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS) and neighbouring regional countries like Afghanistan, Pakistan and China.

Food commodities (wheat, 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 Sughd province or Dushanbe, Tajikistan, however the whole process might take up to two-three months.

Agency for Material State Reserve under the Government of Tajikistan - the Agency have one big storage facility in Dushanbe to reserve food commodities, and regularly refreshing the stock. State reserve Stare reserve don't have additional storage and in case of emergency need support from WFP on providing storage facility. State reserve have agreement with the milling company located in Shugnan district (20 km from centre of Khorog) and in case of need will request for providing wheat four to population (max 60 MT per day). This milling company is regularly refreshing the storage with wheat from Soughd region transported through Dushanbe to GBAO (Kazakhstan or Russian Federation Wheat).

SHELTER AND NON-FOOD ITEMS



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

The **strategic goal of the Shelter and NFI 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.

Objectives of Shelter and NFI Sector

Objective 1: Emergency Shelter

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

Objective 2: Support to self-recovery

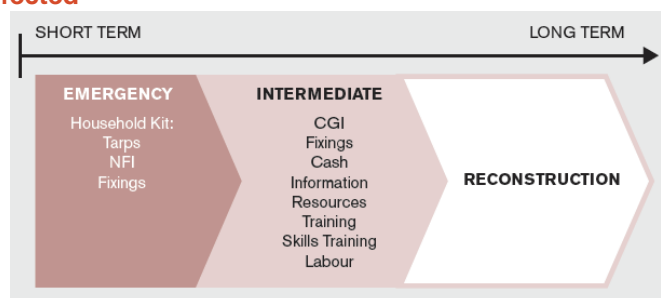
- Support the most vulnerable households through the early stage of owner-driven recovery with items such as CGI, fixing kits, toolkits, core shelter or their cash/voucher equivalent, along with appropriate training and IEC material.

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 during all phases of the response.

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

20,000 (or approximately 3,000¹⁶ households) people have been affected by the earthquake 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 Cluster agencies will focus on assisting the most vulnerable in the least accessible areas. Pending a fuller assessment, the Cluster working assumption is that 80% of the total number of people affected by the earthquake will need assistance, or approximately **16,000¹⁷ people (or 2424 households)**.



2. Type of Sector assistance package

¹⁶ Based on the contingency plan an average family size is take and 6.6 person

¹⁷ The planning under the contingency plan is for 100% coverage assuming the worst case scenario

Emergency Shelter

Emergency shelter will primarily be provided through distribution of key In-Kind Shelter and NFI Material or/and through Cash Transfer Programmes (CTP) (voucher arrangements, or other market based interventions) suitable to address life-saving shelter needs for affected and vulnerable populations.

Emergency shelter support prioritises 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	https://www.sheltercluster.org/sites/default/files/docs/technical_annex_tarpaulins_05.08.2015.pdf
Tents	https://www.sheltercluster.org/sites/default/files/docs/technical_annex_tents_05.08.2015.pdf
Blankets	https://www.sheltercluster.org/sites/default/files/docs/technical_annex_blankets_05.08.2015.pdf

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.

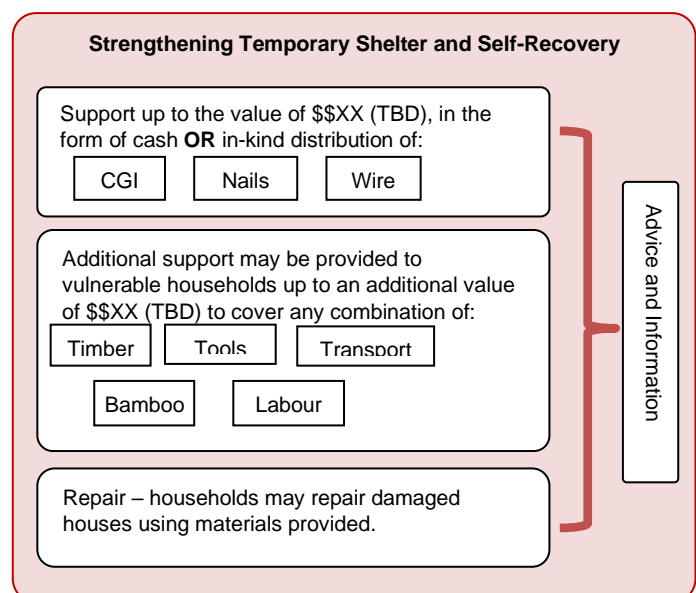
Item	Link to detailed specifications
Household kit ¹⁸	https://www.sheltercluster.org/sites/default/files/docs/technical_annex_household_kits_05.08.2015.pdf
Rope	https://www.sheltercluster.org/sites/default/files/docs/technical_annex_rope_05.08.2015.pdf
Blankets	https://www.sheltercluster.org/sites/default/files/docs/technical_annex_blankets_05.08.2015.pdf
Kitchen utensils	https://www.sheltercluster.org/sites/default/files/docs/technical_annex_kitchen_utensils_05.08.2015.pdf
Tool kits	https://www.sheltercluster.org/sites/default/files/docs/technical_annex_tool_kits_05.08.2015.pdf

Temporary Shelter and Self-Recovery

Approach

The Shelter and NFI 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 and NFI 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 and NFI 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 cluster 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 Cluster, and refer to their guidelines when designing any assistance in displacement sites.

For shelter response in displacement sites, the Shelter and NFI Sector recommends working in close coordination with site management agency and/or site committees, as well as identifying and discussing possible assistance with landowner, 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.

Winterization

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	https://www.sheltercluster.org/working-group/winterisation
Winterisation Maps	http://sheltercluster.org/library/winterization-maps
Blankets	http://sheltercluster.org/sites/default/files/docs/technical_annex_blankets_05.08.2015.pdf
Tarpaulin	http://sheltercluster.org/sites/default/files/docs/technical_annex_tarpaulins_05.08.2015.pdf
Rope	http://sheltercluster.org/sites/default/files/docs/technical_annex_rope_05.08.2015.pdf
Tie Wire	http://sheltercluster.org/sites/default/files/docs/technical_annex_tie_wire.pdf
Foam	http://sheltercluster.org/sites/default/files/docs/technical_annex_foam.pdf
Improved Cook Stoves	http://www.sheltercluster.org/sites/default/files/docs/technical_annex_improved_cook_stoves.pdf
Solar Lamps	http://sheltercluster.org/sites/default/files/docs/technical_annex_solar_lamps.pdf

3. Logistical arrangements:

Implementing agencies will be responsible for distribution. The Cluster 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:

The Shelter and NFI Sector 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 Cluster Strategy. Of relevance to beneficiary targeting and prioritisation are the following:

- Families impacted by the earthquake 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 Cluster.

5. Operational partners

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 Cluster would work with Government, donors, NGOs, INGOs, UN Agencies and private sector organisations at national and international levels to advocate for adequate shelter coverage.

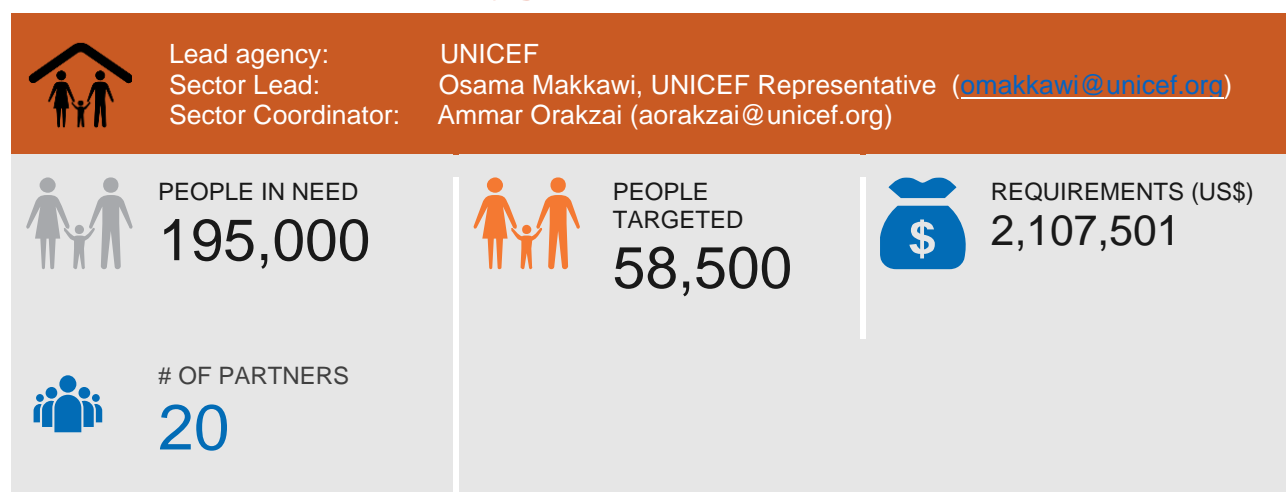
6. In-country stocks

Existing stock mapping indicates that there are virtually no substantial stocks in-country with response agencies. Tajikistan Red Crescent has emergency shelter supplies for roughly **1000 families**. Most stocks would need to be brought in quickly.

7. Sector Partners

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

Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)



1. Objectives of Emergency WASH Response

People affected by crises are more susceptible to illness and death from disease, particularly diarrhea and infection diseases.

The overall objective of the implementing emergency WASH is to ensure access of WASH lifesaving humanitarian needs of the most vulnerable affected communities thereby control and prevent of outbreak of water borne disease, such as cholera, measles and other diarrheal diseases caused by earthquake 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 minimum 15 lit per person per day in a gradual basis, starting from 7,5 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 disaster (earthquake), it is proposed to ensure 1 latrine for 50 people for the 15- 30 days and 1 for 20 following days.

Hygiene promotion – Diseases related to water, sanitation and hygiene causes significant preventable sickness and death in crises. Hygiene promotion that supports behaviours, community engagement and actions to reduce the risk of diseases is fundamental to a successful WASH response. 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 quantity	Locally available/ quantity	Order quantity	Item cost (USD)	Cost (USD)	Volume (m3)	Weight (kg)	Freight cost (USD)	Total cost (USD)
Water purif.(NaDCC) 33mg tabs/PAC-50	210 600	14 994	195 606	0,45	88 022,7	52,229	8 424	13 285	101,308
Water tank, collapsible, 1500l, w/dist.kit	195	30	165	976,59	161 137,35	19,5	17 745	24 757	185,894

Water tank, collapsible, 10000l,w/dist.kit	30	5	25	2 230,55	55 763,75	14,22	2 748	8 365	64,129
Water tank, collapsible for trucking, 6m ³	49	0	49	1 690,70	82 844,30	23,324	4 796	12 427	95,271
Water tank, onion, collaps, 30m3, w/taps	10	0	10	6 537,16	65 371,49	17,04	3 300	9 806	75,177
Family Hygiene and Dignity kit	11 700	1 847	9 853	32,33	318 547,83	430,13 9	95 589	52 137	370,685
Water-cont, LDPE, 10l, collapsible.,w/o logo	23 400	2 688	20 712	2,01	41 631,12	84,778	6 786	6 687	48,318
Squatting plate, plastic, w/o pan,120x80cm	2 925	300	2 625	39,19	135 738,75	181,35	34 837	20 361	156,100
Squatting plate, plastic, 80x60cm	1 500	150	1 350	22,88	30 888			8 500	39,388
Pan and "P" trap, for sq. plate	2 925	0	2 925	7,07	20 679,75	35,1	3 042	3 102	23,782
Raise awareness campaigns on hygiene promotion	200	0	200	100	20 000,00				20,000
Construction of latrine for 20,000 displaced people	2 858	0	2 858	150	428 700,00			42 870	471,570
Tarpaulin, plastic, roll, 4x50m	7	7	0	265,81	0,00	0,393	155	0	
Chlorine/pH, Pool Tester Kit for 250 tst	100	20	80	15.32	1 225,00				1,225
Port.Water Field tst kit 1, Basic, Bacteri	5	1	4	1334.55	5 338.2				5,338
Immediate Response WASH & Dignity Kit	2 340	0	2 340	166,97	390 709,80	374,4	51 480	58 606	449,316

Total weight (metric ton)	228 902
Total volume (m3)	1 232,473
Required storage tents (24 x 10 m)	2
Total item cost (USD)	1,846,598
Freight estimate Air (USD)	260,903
Total cost estimate (USD)	2,107,501

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 other important processes, which are means of identifying and prioritising humanitarian needs, including Flash Appeals/CERF applications, CAPs, HRP and etc.