

# Workshop on National Platforms 23 - 29 August 2008, Davos Switzerland

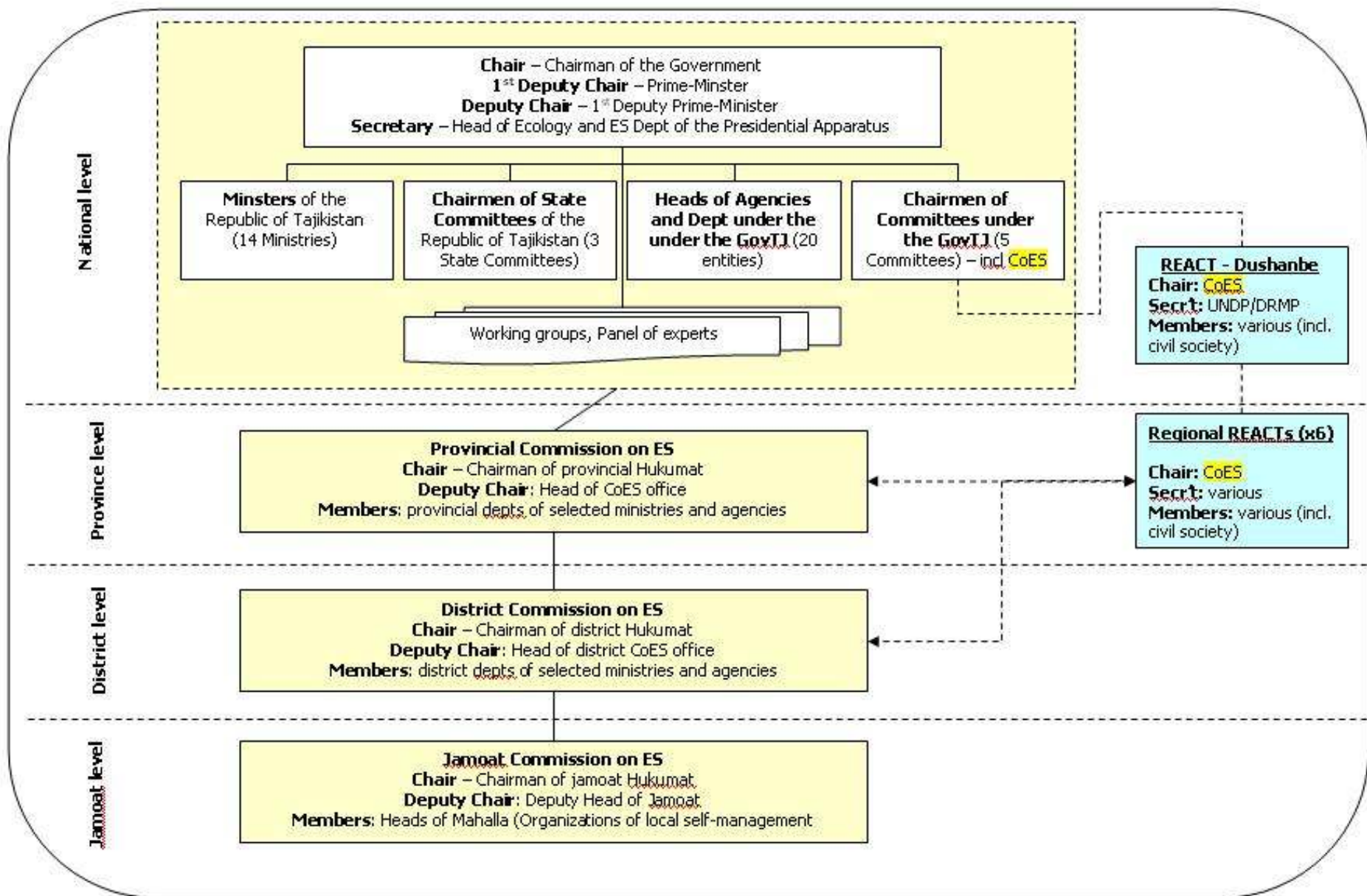
## Disaster Risk Reduction National Coordination Mechanisms in Tajikistan

## Context of Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) in Tajikistan

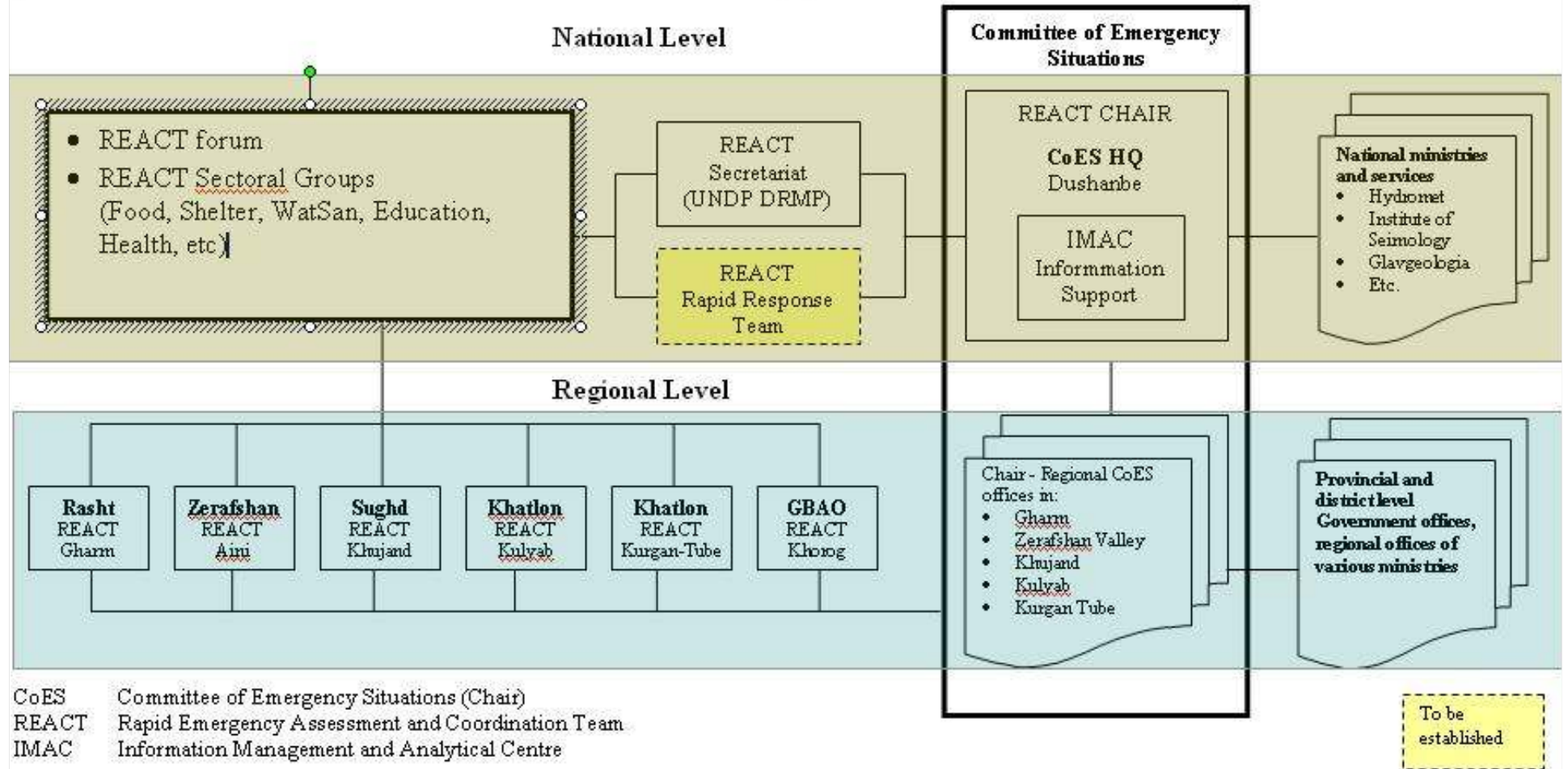
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- Multi-hazard prone country
- Basic DRM laws and regulations adopted
- Creation of specialized structures for research, preparedness, response, mitigation (National Commission, Committee of Emergency Situations-CoES, Seismological - Geological - Hydrological Monitoring Services, REACT, National Emergency Reserve, Civil Defence Services)
- Recognition and support of international documents, e.g. the Hyogo Framework for Action
- Bilateral and multilateral support from the International Community

## Commissions for Emergency Situations at all levels



## Overview of the Disaster Risk Management Partnership in Tajikistan - REACT



## Legal Framework for DRR and DRR National Plan

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- 29 separate laws, including the 2004 Law on the protection of the population and territories against emergency situations;
- 37 resolutions of the Government and regulatory acts on DRM;
- The National Disaster Risk Management Strategy (2008-2015) & National Disaster Preparedness and Response Plan are being developed;
- 15 Civil Defence Services;
- The currently developed UNDAF identifies DRR as a cross-cutting issue;

## DRR in Sectoral Policies

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1. National Disaster Risk Management Strategy (2008-2015) identifies priority areas for DRR within each sector;

What is available now?

1. *Health sector:*

- Specific disaster preparedness plan for health sector developed;

2. *Water management sector:*

- Flood management strategy for a major flood prone area developed;

3. *Environment:*

- National Action Plan on Environment;
- National Action Plan on mitigating consequences of Climate Change developed (2003);

4. *Education sector:*

- DRM training programs for 5<sup>th</sup>, 6<sup>th</sup> and 11<sup>th</sup> grades

## National Preventive Disaster Risk Reduction Mechanisms

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- Commissions for Emergency Situations under the Government of Tajikistan at national, provincial, city, district, jamoat and object levels;
- Committee of Emergency Situations and Civil Defence and its regional branches at provincial, district and city levels;
- Other ministries and governmental structures with civil defence services;
- Rapid Emergency Assessment and Coordination Team- REACT.

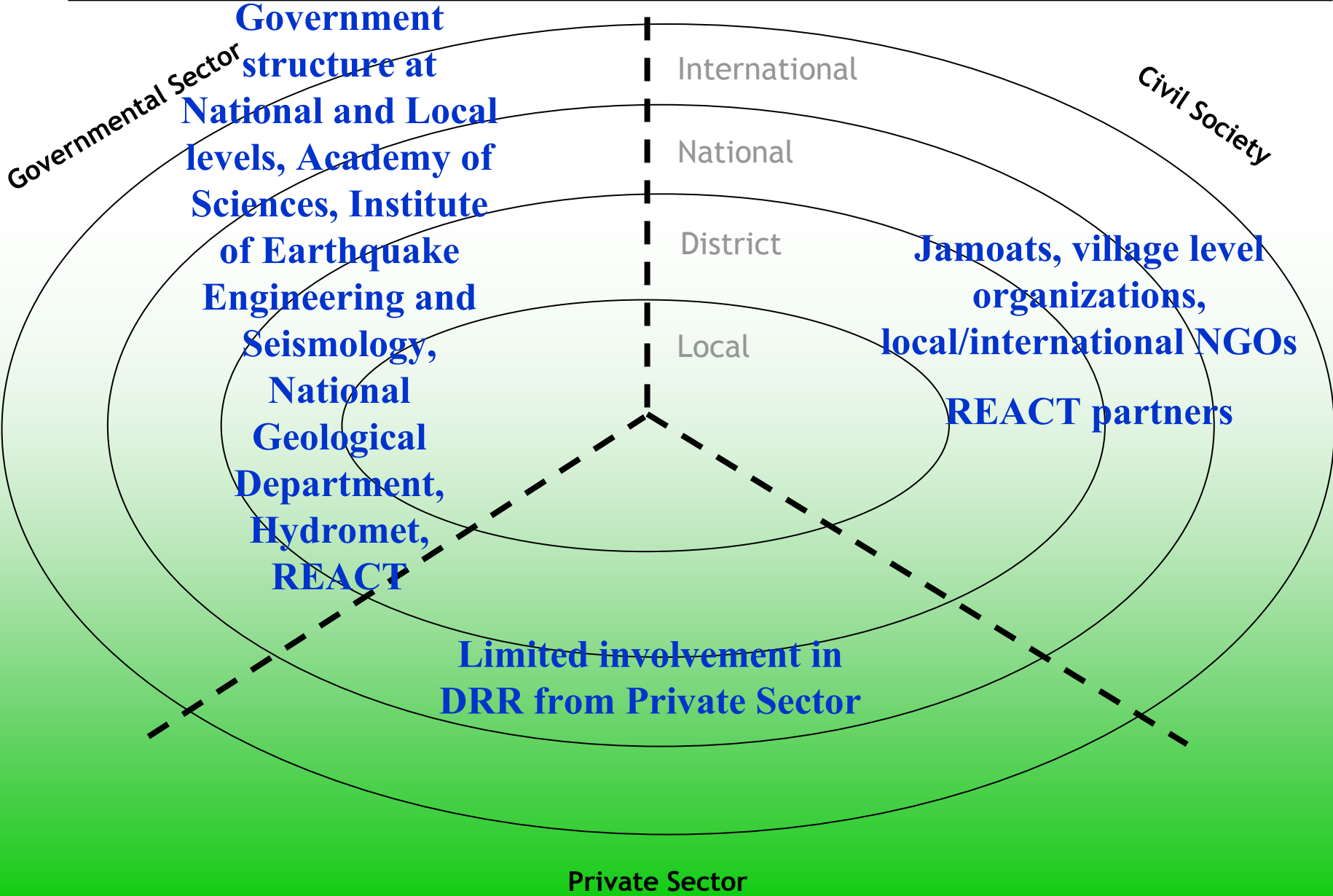
# National **Crisis Management** Mechanisms

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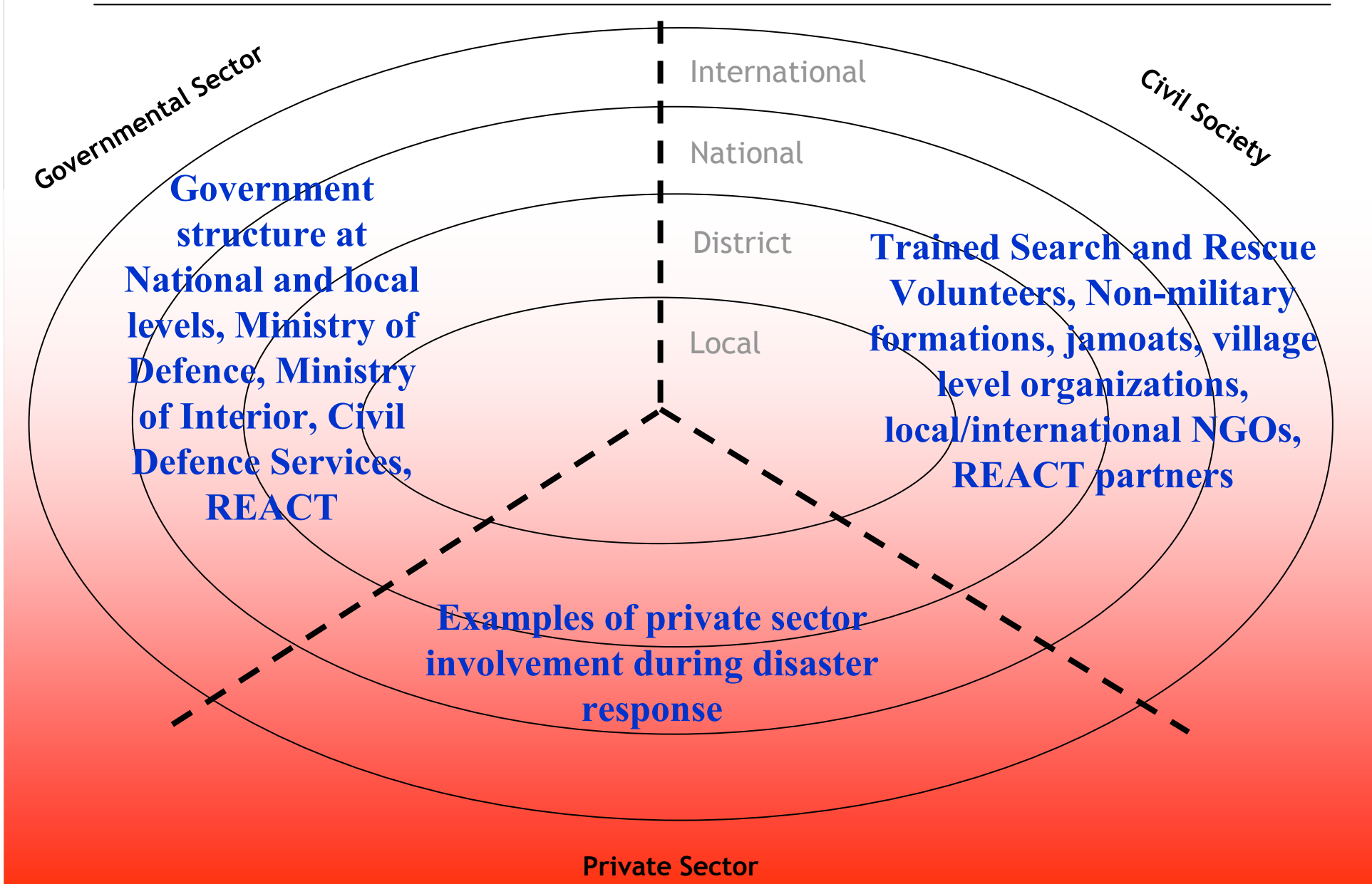
- Commissions for Emergency Situations;
- Committee of Emergency Situations and Civil Defence;
- Civil Defence Services;
- REACT;
- Evacuation Commission;
- National Red Crescent Society;



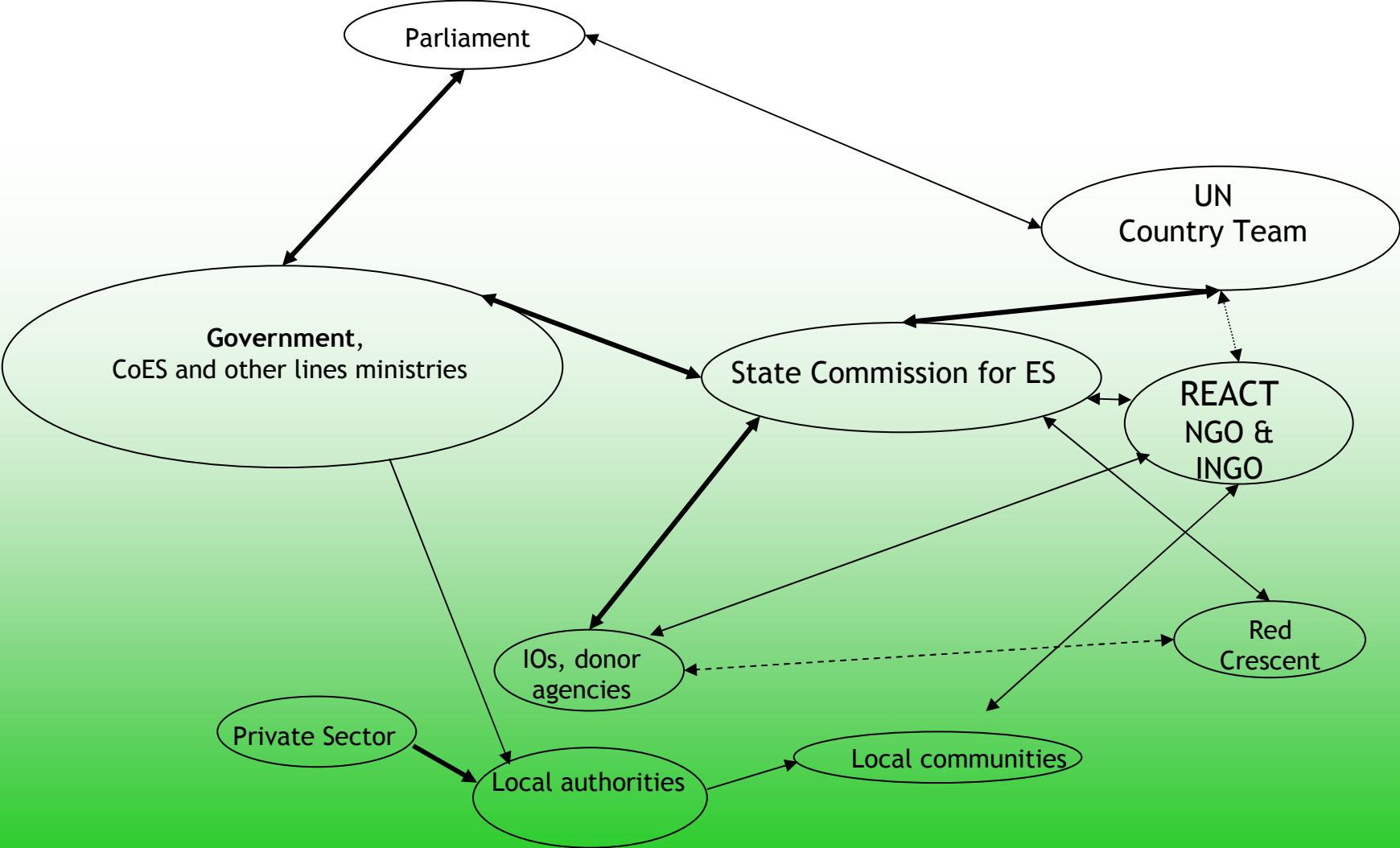
# Institutional Actors and Stakeholders in Normal Times



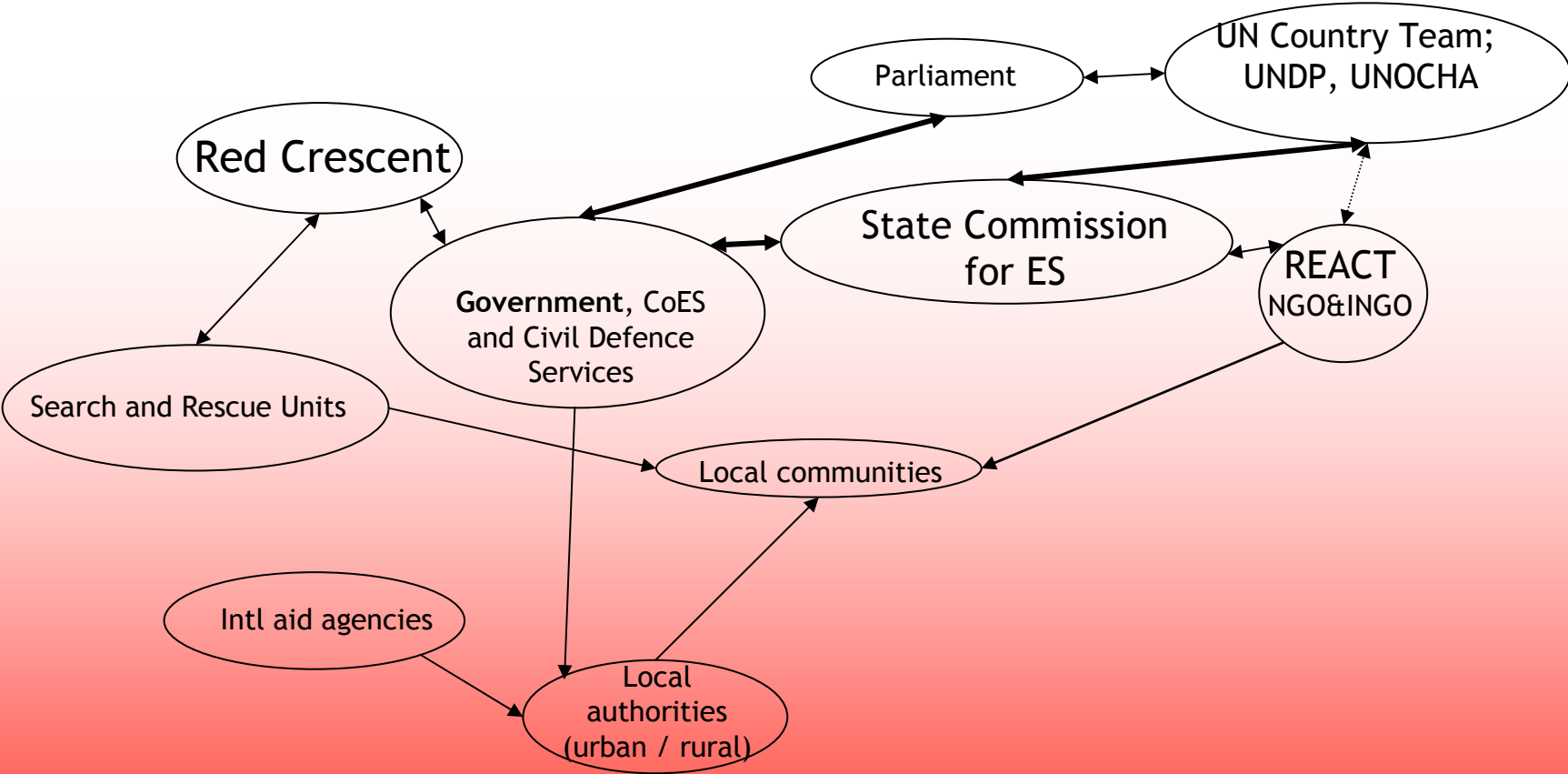
# Institutional Actors and Stakeholders in Crisis Situations



# Institutional Actors and Stakeholders (Network in Normal Times)



# Institutional Actors and Stakeholders (Network in Crisis Situations)



## **DRR Institutional Relation to Climate Change**

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- **Republic of Tajikistan ratified the UNCCC in 1998**
- **The National Action Plan on CC was approved in 2003**
- **Agreement signed between the Hydro-meteorological Service and the Committee of Emergency Situation.**

## Regional Coordination of DRR and South-South Collaboration

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- **Initiatives in the regional DRR coordination are currently being pursued;**
- **International Conference on Water Related Disaster Reduction (Dushanbe, June 2008);**
- **International Fund for Saving the Aral Sea (ASBP II);**
- **SDC Disaster Reduction Program for Central Asia;**
- **DIPECHO Central Asia;**

## **Activities + Results**

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- **National Disaster Risk Management Strategy;**
- **International Fund for Saving the Aral Sea – recovering of Small Aral Sea;**
- **Lake Sarez Early Warning and Monitoring System;**
- **Establishment of Digital Seismic Monitoring Network and State Geophysical Survey;**
- **Earthquake risk assessment of the city of Dushanbe;**
- **Establishment of Information Management and Analytical Center within CoES;**

## Identified Strengths

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### Strengths

- The existing legislative framework allows for coordination, decision-making and allocation of resources before, during and after disasters;
- Existence of Commissions at all levels;
- Existence of basic services e.g. Civil Defence, Geological, Hydro-meteorological and Geophysical Service, Sarez EWS, seismic monitoring network;
- REACT – effective coordination mechanism.



## Identified Weaknesses

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### **Weaknesses**

- Weak implementation of DRR legislation;
- Lack of specific sub-laws and regulations for the implementation of DRR laws;
- Tajikistan has not signed the Kyoto Protocol;
- Tajikistan is not currently a priority country in South-South initiative for DRR;
- Limited insurance mechanisms for emergency situations;
- The National Development Strategy and the PRS pay insufficient attention to the DRR issues
- Limited coordination of DRR and Climate Change initiatives;