

# DREF Final report

## Tajikistan: Floods and avalanches

### DREF operation n° MDRTJ013 GLIDE n° FL-2012-000051-TJK 10 November 2012

The International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent (IFRC) Disaster Relief Emergency Fund (DREF) is a source of unearmarked money created by the Federation in 1985 to ensure that immediate financial support is available for Red Cross Red Crescent response to emergencies. The DREF is a vital part of the International Federation's disaster response system and increases the ability of National Societies to respond to disasters.

**Summary: CHF 92,711 was allocated from the IFRC's Disaster Relief Emergency Fund (DREF) to support the Red Crescent Society of Tajikistan in delivering immediate assistance to some 156 households (936 people) and to replenish the emergency stocks.**

Increased and intense precipitations with unusually high temperatures at the lower elevations of the country in February and throughout May 2012 triggered numerous mudflows, floods and avalanches in different districts of the country. According to the Committee of Emergency Situations and Civil Defence of Tajikistan (CoES), 155 natural disasters in form of floods, mudslides, earthquakes and avalanches were registered during the

first quarter of the year 2012. These small and medium scale disasters destroyed hundreds of houses totally or partially and left thousands of people homeless, destroying their properties and livestock. Roads, electricity lines, water pipes and other infrastructural objects were damaged. Frequent power cuts and water shortages throughout the country both in rural and urban areas, as well as the rise of fuel prices accompanied with the rise of food prices deeply impacted the life and living conditions of the population.

The Red Crescent Society of Tajikistan (RCST) mobilized its resources to respond to 16 medium scale disasters through deploying its National Disaster Response teams (NDRT) and Local Disaster Committees (LDC). RCST staff and volunteers actively participated in the joint assessments conducted together with the related governmental structures, rendered first aid and provided humanitarian assistance in the form of tents, mattresses, bed-linens, kitchen and hygiene sets to the most affected and vulnerable households. Some 156 highly affected households (936 people) throughout the country were covered by the non-food humanitarian aid of the Red Crescent Society of Tajikistan.

The Government of the Netherlands contributed CHF 48,071 through the Netherlands Red Cross to the DREF in replenishment of the allocation made for this operation, covering 52% of the total amount of the operation's costs. After completion of funds transfers, a final balance of CHF 2 remained, which will be returned to the DREF funds.

The major donors and partners of the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent (IFRC) Disaster Relief Emergency Fund (DREF) include the Australian, American and Belgian Governments, the Austrian Red Cross, the Canadian Red Cross and the Canadian Government, the Danish Red Cross and the Danish Government, the European Commission Humanitarian Aid and Civil Protection (ECHO), the Irish and



The staff and volunteers of the Red Crescent Society of Tajikistan (RCST) in a tent camp established for the families affected by floods and avalanches in Temurmalk district, March 2012. **Photo:** RCST

the Italian Governments, the Japanese Red Cross Society, the Luxembourg Government, the Monaco Red Cross and the Monaco Government, the Netherlands Red Cross and the Netherlands Government, the Norwegian Red Cross and the Norwegian Government, the Spanish Government, the Swedish Red Cross and the Swedish Government, the United Kingdom Department for International Development (DFID), the Medtronic and Z Zurich Foundations, and other corporate and private donors. Details of all donors can be found at

[http://www.ifrc.org/docs/appeals/Active/MAA00010\\_2012.pdf](http://www.ifrc.org/docs/appeals/Active/MAA00010_2012.pdf)

On behalf of the Red Crescent Society of Tajikistan, the IFRC would like to extend their thanks to all of them for their generous contributions.

[<click here for the final financial report, or here to view contact details>](#)

## The situation

The past unusually cold winter of 2011-2012 was the harshest one in the modern history of Tajikistan. The severe winter was followed by an unusually warm spring, and the rise of temperatures caused dozens of natural disasters, mostly floods, mudslides and avalanches. The database of the Committee of Emergency Situations and Civil Defense (CoES) of Tajikistan and the Rapid Emergency Assessment and Coordination Team (REACT) partners shows that only during the first half of 2012, more than 155 medium and small scale disasters in the form of mudflows, floods and avalanches occurred. The disasters caused a great number of casualties and major damages to private and social infrastructure and livelihoods of the population. The harsh weather

left behind terrible consequences - roads were blocked, electricity lines and water systems were destroyed, hundreds of people lost their homes fully or partially together with their assets and livestock. All those events, alongside with the rise of fuel prices, resulted in a hike of food prices, especially in the disaster-stricken regions<sup>1</sup>.

Registered Disasters February – April 2012	
Earthquakes	6
Landslides	5
Floods/Mudflows	4
Avalanches	106
Snowfalls/Heavy precipitations	23
Strong winds	5
Rock-falls	6

The agriculture sector of the Republic of Tajikistan was also hardly hit by the natural disasters and the preceding unusually cold winter. According to the information from the Ministry of Agriculture, the crop production on 670 hectares was damaged. The loss of animal husbandry amounted to 3,700,000 Tajik Somonies (more than 760,000 USD).

## Coordination and partnerships

The Red Crescent Society of Tajikistan (RCST) worked closely with the Committee of Emergency Situations and Civil Defense (CoES), as well as with the Rapid Emergency Assessment and Coordination Team (REACT) partners in the implementation of rapid and detailed assessment and provision relief assistance to the most affected and vulnerable population. In total, eight coordination meetings at the national level involving REACT partners and governmental bodies were conducted during the period. The main topic of all meetings were the coordination of overall activities, including situation assessments and response activities by different agencies and assistance to the most affected population. The RCST coordinated all activities with the IFRC Country Representation in Tajikistan, which provided technical and financial support for carrying out the planned operation<sup>2</sup>.

## Red Cross and Red Crescent action

Some 32 members of RCST National Disaster Response Teams from eight Emergency Response Centres (ERC) and more than 140 members of Local Disaster Committees (LDC) were deployed to respond to the disasters. On the one hand, the affected populations were provided with immediate relief and on the other, the deployed teams conducted a detailed assessment, rendered first aid, identified the needs and registered the number of families and individuals in need of assistance. The situation assessment results, conducted jointly by

<sup>1</sup> <http://www.untj.org/coordination-mechanisms/disaster-management/disaster-situation-reports>

<sup>2</sup> <http://www.untj.org/country-context/coordination-mechanisms/disaster-management/react-meeting-minutes/51-react-meeting-minutes/242-react-dushanbe-meeting-minutes>

the Committee of Emergency Situations and Civil Defense (CoES) of Tajikistan, local authorities and the Red Crescent Society of Tajikistan, revealed that 926 households (5,556 people) were heavily affected by the disasters and were in need of urgently assistance.<sup>3</sup>

The operation was successfully completed by 10th August 2012 as it was scheduled. All planned actions under the DREF operation and the implemented activities including rapid and detailed assessment, pre- and post-monitoring, beneficiary selection criteria and registration, transportation and distributions were coordinated and agreed with the local authorities and the responding agencies.

## Achievements against outcomes

Relief distributions (food and basic non-food items)
<b>Outcome: The most affected population (156 households / 936 people) are provided with basic non-food items to help them manage with the consequences of floods</b>
<b>Output 1: Some 51 families (306 people) will receive non- food items</b>
<b>Output 2: The disaster preparedness stock for 105 households (630 people) already distributed will be replenished at the RCST Emergency Response Centres</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ Conduct detailed emergency needs assessments;</li> <li>✓ Prepare lists of beneficiaries together with local authorities;</li> <li>✓ Conduct monitoring of beneficiary lists;</li> <li>✓ Procure selected items and store in the RCST central warehouse;</li> <li>✓ Transport and distribute items to beneficiaries;</li> <li>✓ Transport and pre-position stocks in ERC;</li> <li>✓ Support the National Society technically and financially in logistics, warehousing, distribution and control supply movements from point of dispatch to end user;</li> <li>✓ Monitor the relief activities and provide reporting on relief distributions;</li> <li>✓ As part of the monitoring and evaluation activities, conduct a survey among the people reached in order to find out about the goods and services they received.</li> </ul>

Impact: With DREF support, the Red Crescent Society of Tajikistan was able to meet the needs of 156 most affected households throughout the country by the immediate provision of non-food items (gas stoves, hygiene kits, water cans, cooking sets, shovels/hoes, construction tools, mattresses, bed-linen sets, pillows, quilts, thermos flask).

The operation was divided into two phases. In the first phase, the Red Crescent Society of Tajikistan provided non-food items to 105 most affected and vulnerable households (630 people) from the RCST's prepositioned stocks, and the distributed aid was replenished later with the support from the DREF. In the second phase, an additional 51 households (306 people) received humanitarian aid in Temurmalik District of Khatlon Province and Roshtqal'a District of Badakhshon Province. During both phases the items distributed to families were the same.

Disasters and RCST response breakdown by location, time and type of disaster				
District/City	# of affected households	# of people supported by RCST	Dates	Type of disaster
Varzob	11	66	March, 2012	Avalanche\Landslide
Vahdat	7	42	March, 2012	Avalanche
Tojikobod	6	36	March, 2012	Avalanche
Jirgatal	3	18	March, 2012	Avalanche
Rasht	5	30	February-March, 2012	Avalanche/Landslide
Panjakent	8	48	April 01, 2012	Landslide
K.Mastchoh	4	24	April 04, 2012	Avalanche
Qurghontepa	18	108	January 04,2012	Floods
Vose	14	84	March 06, 2012	Landslide \floods
Khorugh	2	12	February 20, 2012	Avalanche\rock falls
Ishkoshim	27	162	March-April, 2012	Mudflow\floods
Roshtqal'a	9	54	April, 2012	Floods
Temurmalik	42	252	April, 2012	Floods/mudflow
<b>Total</b>	<b>156</b>	<b>936</b>		

<sup>3</sup> <http://www.untj.org/country-context/coordination-mechanisms/disaster-management/react-meeting-minutes/51-react-meeting-minutes/242-react-dushanbe-meeting-minutes>

The operation focused on those families, whose houses were heavily damaged and who lost their properties; including also most vulnerable families with many children and families headed by women. Some 10 family tents, suitable for all type of weather conditions, were also provided to the families (for approximately 60 people), whose houses were fully destroyed by disasters.

The Red Crescent staff and volunteers helped to remove the mud from the houses and set up tents for the families whose houses were totally destroyed. The distributions were implemented on the basis of situation assessment and agreed beneficiary criteria with local authorities, beneficiary representatives, CoES and other responding agencies. As it was agreed with authorities and stakeholders, the following criteria were used to identify the beneficiaries: the level of the damage to the household; multi-children families; women-headed families; families with elderly and disabled members.

All items were procured locally adhering to IFRC logistics procurement procedures and requirements. The transportation of the stocks to the distribution points was implemented by the RCST according to the plan and schedule and controlled from the point of dispatch to the end user. The distributions were conducted by the Red Crescent Society's national disaster response team members and other responsible staff jointly with the local authorities and CoES representatives.

The turnover of the volunteers trained on emergency response was one of the main challenges. Some trained volunteers left the country seeking jobs in Russia and they were replaced by new volunteers, who had to be trained on immediate response, as well as on establishing communication lines inside the group. The members of RCST Emergency Response Centres (ERC) were actively involved in the operation to support the Local Disaster Committee and the local volunteers. In addition, the trained staff and volunteers from ERC and RCST regional branch trained the local LDC new members on efficient response during the operation.

## Monitoring and evaluation

By the time of the subject report submission, in 2012 the Red Crescent Society of Tajikistan implemented total of four DREF operations in the Republic including one in question. In order to provide assurance that the funds claimed for the implementation of these operations have been used in accordance with the initial plan of action and in compliance with DREF procedures, as well as to assess the results of response to the disasters that the National Society has carried out, IFRC Secretariat Europe Zone office DM Team has agreed with the RCST on an evaluation mission to take place. It was expected that special emphasis will be placed on the overall management and performance of the response and related preparedness actions, and how effective they were in delivering services throughout the operation.

The evaluation took place in the period between August and September, 2012 and included: a desk review of the operations qualitative interviews field visit; beneficiary satisfaction survey .

### Key conclusions made upon completion of the evaluation:

- According to all interviewed stakeholders, including local government authorities and REACT Secretariat (UN DRMP) representative, without DREF support during operations to address consequences of floods in Kulyab and earthquake in Nurobad, Rasht and Tavildara regions, these disasters would not have received adequate response.
- The information flow was effective to ensure timeliness and adequateness of the response: With the National Society being very experienced in implementing this particular kind of operations (nine DREF operations implemented in the past two years), Red Crescent Society of Tajikistan has outlined no issues that could be considered as those of concern in terms of process of implementation. The procedure of application for funds, budget and reporting requirements are considered clear, though strict. The National Society jointly with the local IFRC Representation has developed a solid mechanism of the operation monitoring (financial and operational), which has been functioning well,
- The NS's activities have effectively coordinated and complemented the work done by the other stakeholders; the relief was timely and very much needed.
- Beneficiary selection process was done in close cooperation with the local authorities, yet the NS focused on targeting the most vulnerable families in the affected areas.
- In certain cases (e.g. Tavildara), the NS has become the sole organization, which has provided immediate relief to the affected population and was the first one to assess the situation on the disaster sites.

- According to the beneficiaries' feedback, the relief provided by the NS (non-food items, psycho-social support) was adequate and according to the needs of the affected communities and has significantly contributed to the reduction of their vulnerability straight after the disaster.

## Contact information

**For further information specifically related to this operation please contact:**

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## DREF history:

- This DREF was initially allocated on 10 April 2012 for CHF 92,711 to assist 156 households (936 beneficiaries).



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1. [Click here](#) for the final financial report
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## How we work

All IFRC assistance seeks to adhere to the Code of Conduct for the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement and Non-Governmental Organizations (NGO's) in Disaster Relief and the Humanitarian Charter and Minimum Standards in Disaster Response (Sphere) in delivering assistance to the most vulnerable.

The IFRC's vision is to inspire, encourage, facilitate and promote at all times all forms of humanitarian activities by National Societies, with a view to preventing and alleviating human suffering, and thereby contributing to the maintenance and promotion of human dignity and peace in the world.

[www.ifrc.org](http://www.ifrc.org)

Saving lives, changing minds.



The IFRC's work is guided by Strategy 2020 which puts forward three strategic aims:

1. Save lives, protect livelihoods, and strengthen recovery from disaster and crises.
  2. Enable healthy and safe living.
  3. Promote social inclusion and a culture of non-violence and peace.
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MDRTJ013 - Tajikistan - Floods

Appeal Launch Date: 10 apr 12

Appeal Timeframe: 10 apr 12 to 10 aug 12

Final Report

Selected Parameters	
Reporting Timeframe	2012/04-2012/10
Budget Timeframe	2012/04-2012/08
Appeal	MDRTJ013
Budget	APPROVED

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

## I. Funding

	Disaster Management	Health and Social Services	National Society Development	Principles and Values	Coordination	TOTAL	Deferred Income
<b>A. Budget</b>	92,711					92,711	
<b>B. Opening Balance</b>	0					0	
<b>Income</b>							
<u>Other Income</u>							
<i>DREF Allocations</i>	92,711					92,711	
<b>C4. Other Income</b>	92,711					92,711	
<b>C. Total Income = SUM(C1..C4)</b>	92,711					92,711	
<b>D. Total Funding = B + C</b>	92,711					92,711	
<b>Coverage = D/A</b>	100%					100%	

## II. Movement of Funds

	Disaster Management	Health and Social Services	National Society Development	Principles and Values	Coordination	TOTAL	Deferred Income
<b>B. Opening Balance</b>	0					0	
<b>C. Income</b>	92,711					92,711	
<b>E. Expenditure</b>	-92,709					-92,709	
<b>F. Closing Balance = (B + C + E)</b>	2					2	

## III. Expenditure

Account Groups	Budget	Expenditure					TOTAL	Variance
		Disaster Management	Health and Social Services	National Society Development	Principles and Values	Coordination		
	A					B	A - B	
<b>BUDGET (C)</b>		92,711				92,711		
<b>Relief items, Construction, Supplies</b>								
Clothing & Textiles	57,921	57,280				57,280	641	
Water, Sanitation & Hygiene	4,827	4,706				4,706	121	
Utensils & Tools	12,437	13,100				13,100	-663	
Other Supplies & Services	1,333						1,333	
<b>Total Relief items, Construction, Suj</b>	<b>76,517</b>	<b>75,085</b>				<b>75,085</b>	<b>1,432</b>	
<b>Logistics, Transport &amp; Storage</b>								
Distribution & Monitoring	2,000	2,817				2,817	-817	
Transport & Vehicles Costs	7,320	7,157				7,157	163	
<b>Total Logistics, Transport &amp; Storage</b>	<b>9,320</b>	<b>9,973</b>				<b>9,973</b>	<b>-653</b>	
<b>Personnel</b>								
National Society Staff	230						230	
Volunteers	986	735				735	251	
<b>Total Personnel</b>	<b>1,216</b>	<b>735</b>				<b>735</b>	<b>481</b>	
<b>General Expenditure</b>								
Financial Charges		1,258				1,258	-1,258	
<b>Total General Expenditure</b>		<b>1,258</b>				<b>1,258</b>	<b>-1,258</b>	
<b>Indirect Costs</b>								
Programme & Services Support Recov	5,658	5,658				5,658	0	
<b>Total Indirect Costs</b>	<b>5,658</b>	<b>5,658</b>				<b>5,658</b>	<b>0</b>	
<b>TOTAL EXPENDITURE (D)</b>	<b>92,711</b>	<b>92,709</b>				<b>92,709</b>	<b>2</b>	
<b>VARIANCE (C - D)</b>		<b>2</b>				<b>2</b>		