



Tajik Committee of Emergency Situations & Civil Defense and UNDP in Tajikistan
Disaster Risk Management Programme

Minutes of the REACT – Kurgan-Tube Meeting

29th October 2008

Chair: Mr. Abdusattor Khushvakhtov, Head of CoES of Khatlon Region

Participants: *REACT – KT partners* ([Annex 1- attached](#))

Mr Huseynov Firuz Head of Civil Defense Department of Khatlon CoES has welcomed all participants of REACT meeting on behalf of Head of CoES of Khatlon Region Mr. Khushvakhtov who could not participate due to the other urgent issues.

Mr. Huseynov has introduced the agenda of the meeting to REACT partners which were as below:

1. **Preliminary assessment results for winter preparations and dry weather impact;**
2. **Typhoid cases in Pyanj district;**
3. **Damaged schools in Qumsangir district as the results of 1st September 2008 earthquake in Tajikistan;**
4. **Any other business;**
 - **Preliminary assessment results for winter preparations and dry weather impact;**

The speech was given to Ms. Shahlo Rahimova Nationwide REACT Focal Point who has visited Kurgan-Tyube REACT and participated in its meeting to announce the results of the preliminary assessment which was conducted by all REACT partners countrywide including Khatlon REACT group.

Ms. Shahlo Rahimova has thanked all Kurgan-Tyube REACT partners for the active involvement in REACT Rapid Assessment – Winter Preparations and Dry Weather Impact.

Below are the highlights of the presentation:

- Information collected on preparations for winter conditions and impact of dry weather on Tajikistan;
- Rapid assessment (1st -10th of October 2008) and conducted by non- specialists;
- 5 questionnaire forms covering HH, healthcare facilities, schools, facilities for elderly or orphanages and water supply systems, including in average 25 questions;



Tajik Committee of Emergency Situations & Civil Defense and UNDP in Tajikistan
Disaster Risk Management Program

- Information collected both in rural and urban location;
- Focused on basic information and does not replace more in depth assessment for project development;
- Geographical coverage: Dushanbe and DRD, Sughd Oblast, Kurgan-Tube Oblast and GBAO.
- Total number of responders: **1695** (households and social facilities)

UN agencies Int. Organizations and local NGOs participated in the assessment:

- UNDP
- UNWFP
- ACTED
- Caritas Tajikistan
- OXFAM GB
- GAA
- FOCUS
- Save the Children
- YGPE
- Nau
- ASTI
- SCPR
- Bonuvoni Khatlon

Assessment statistics

REGIONS	Number of respondents				
	Households	Schools	Healthcare facilities	Boarding schools	water supply system
Dushanbe	204	22	28	14	9
Kulyab	15	14	17	3	1
GBAO	180	18	6		1
Rasht	55	15	7	1	0
Zarafshon	240	79	63		52
Kurgan Tube	254	40	28	14	9
Khujand	206	56	35	4	5
TOTAL	1154	244	184	36	77



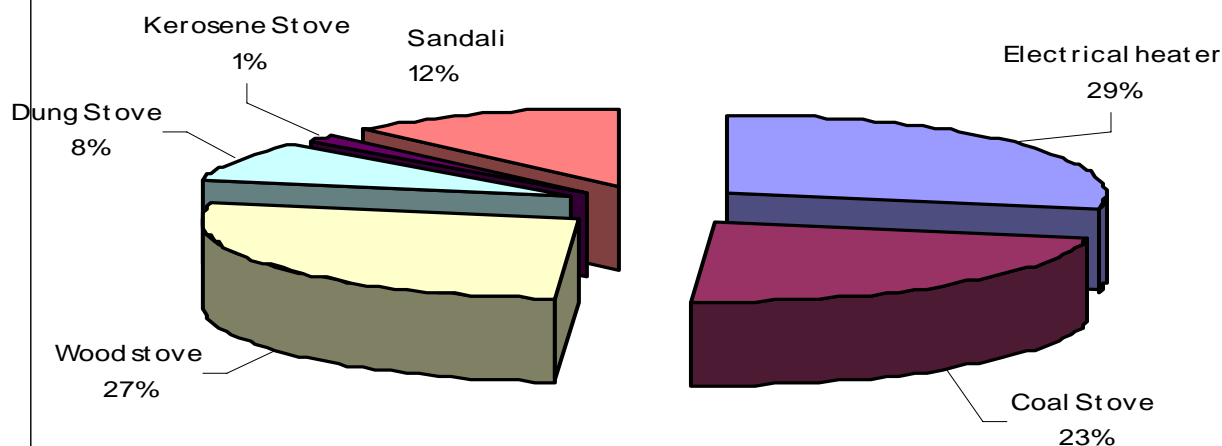
Tajik Committee of Emergency Situations & Civil Defense and UNDP in Tajikistan
Disaster Risk Management Program

1. Households:

Statistics on households surveyed:

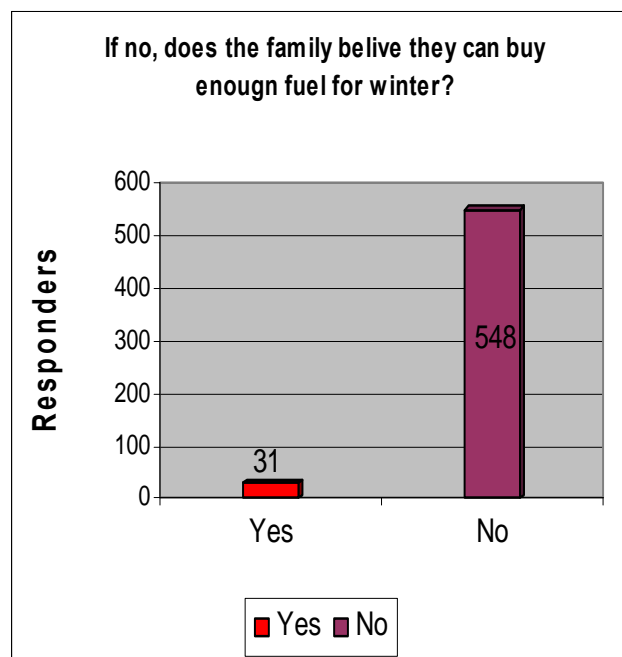
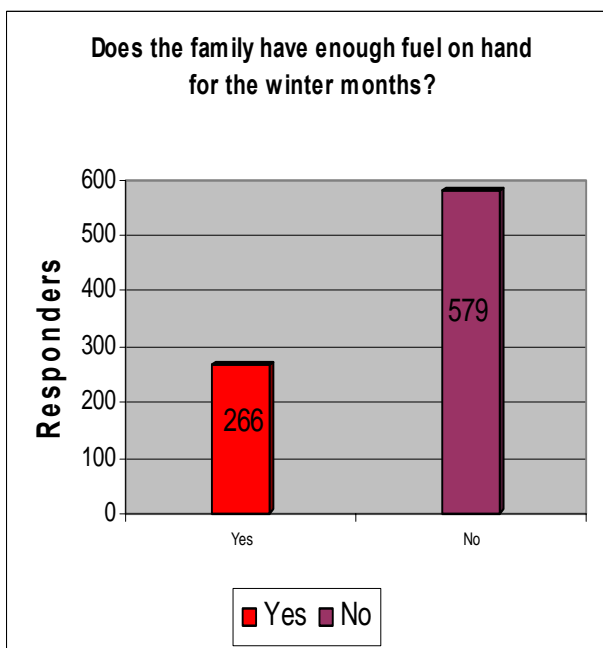
	Total # HH	# of females in HH	# of disabled in HH	# of children under 24 months
Dushanbe	204	367	27	107
Kulyab	15	45	2	5
GBAO	180	539	42	66
Rasht	55	149	4	11
Zarafshon	240	195	27	44
Kurgan Tube	254	690	73	96
Khujand	206			
TOTAL	1154	1985	175	329

How does the family heat the rooms where they normally live in winter?

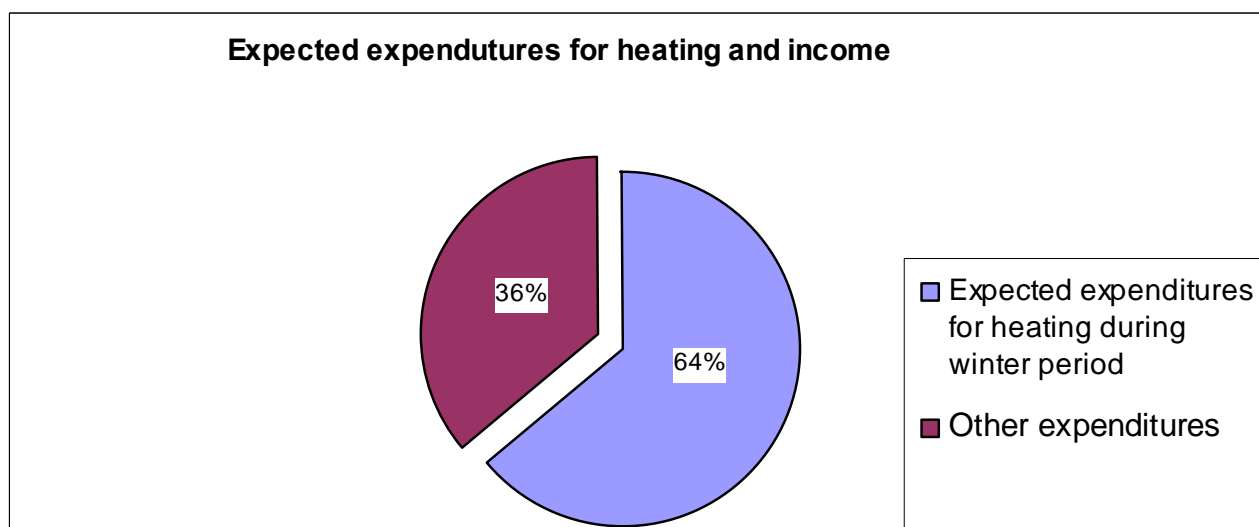




Tajik Committee of Emergency Situations & Civil Defense and UNDP in Tajikistan
Disaster Risk Management Program



Average monthly income, somoni	370
Average expected expenditures for heating this coming winter (assuming 3 months), somoni	719



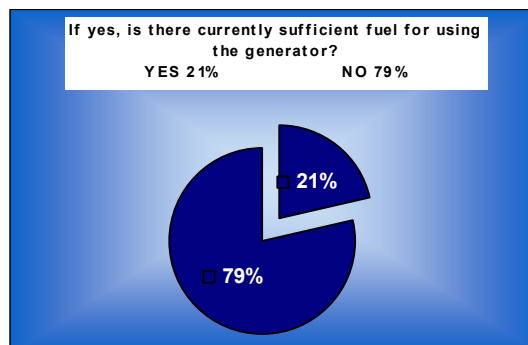
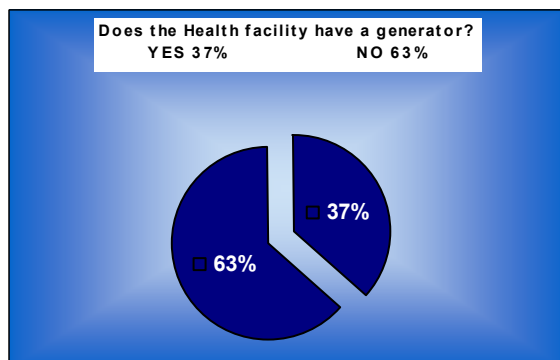
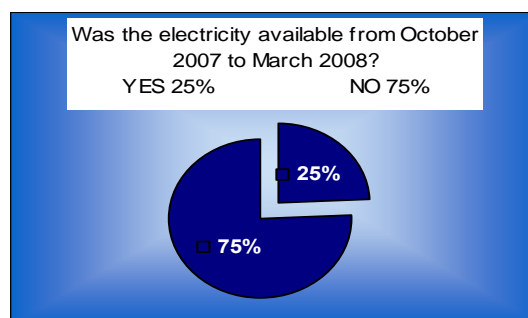
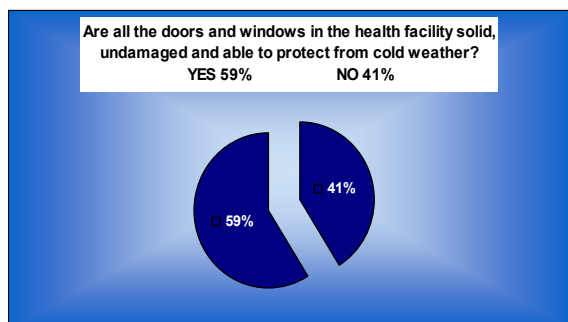


Tajik Committee of Emergency Situations & Civil Defense and UNDP in Tajikistan
Disaster Risk Management Program

2. Health facilities:

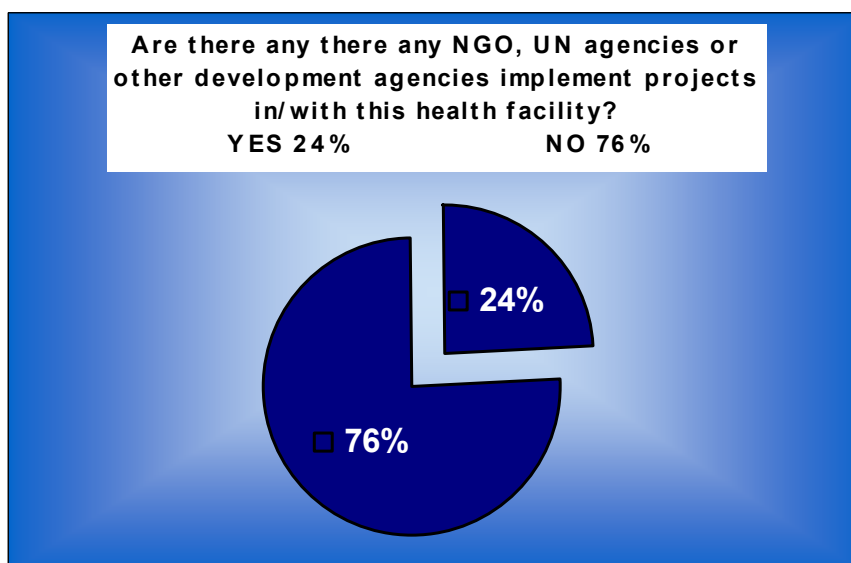
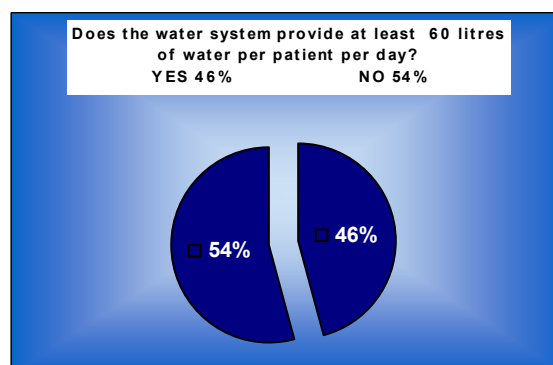
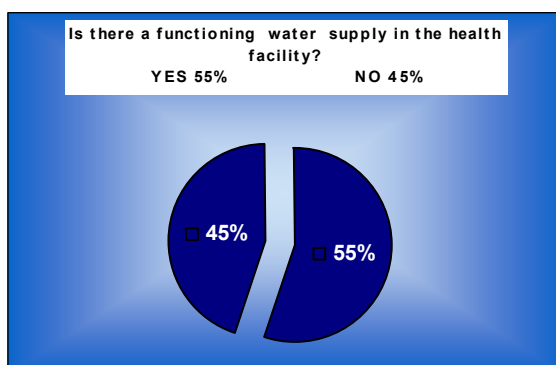
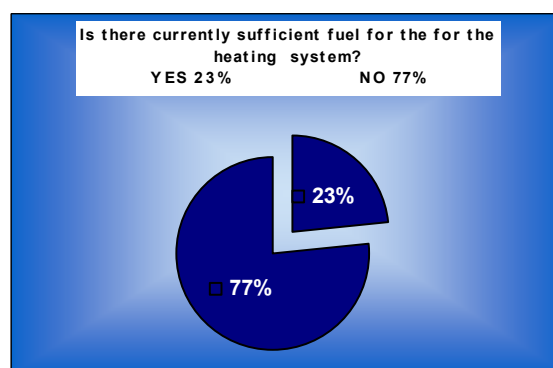
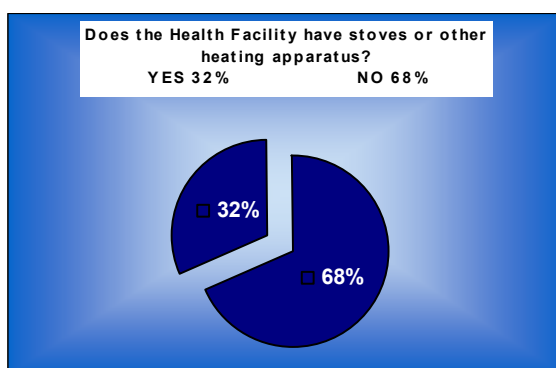
Statistics on Health care Facilities surveyed:

Regions	# of Health Care facilities	# of patients past month
Dushanbe	28	91,431
Kulyab	17	12,599
GBAO	6	1455
Rasht	7	526
Zarafshon	63	14,232
Kurgan	28	5,730
Khujand	35	
TOTAL	184	125,973





Tajik Committee of Emergency Situations & Civil Defense and UNDP in Tajikistan
Disaster Risk Management Program





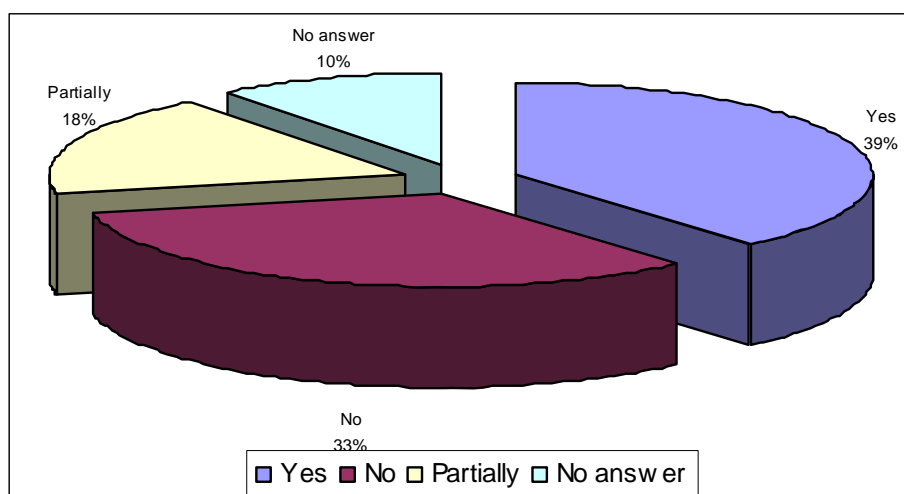
Tajik Committee of Emergency Situations & Civil Defense and UNDP in Tajikistan
Disaster Risk Management Program

Schools:

Statistics on schools surveyed:

Regions	# of Schools	# students	boys	girls
Dushanbe	22	39702	17373	22329
Kulyab	14	11700	6023	5677
GBAO	18	6062	2870	3192
Rasht	15	9062	4759	4303
Zarafshon	79	32542	11892	20650
Kurgan tube	40	41316	22171	19145
Khujand	56			
TOTAL	244	140384	65088	75296

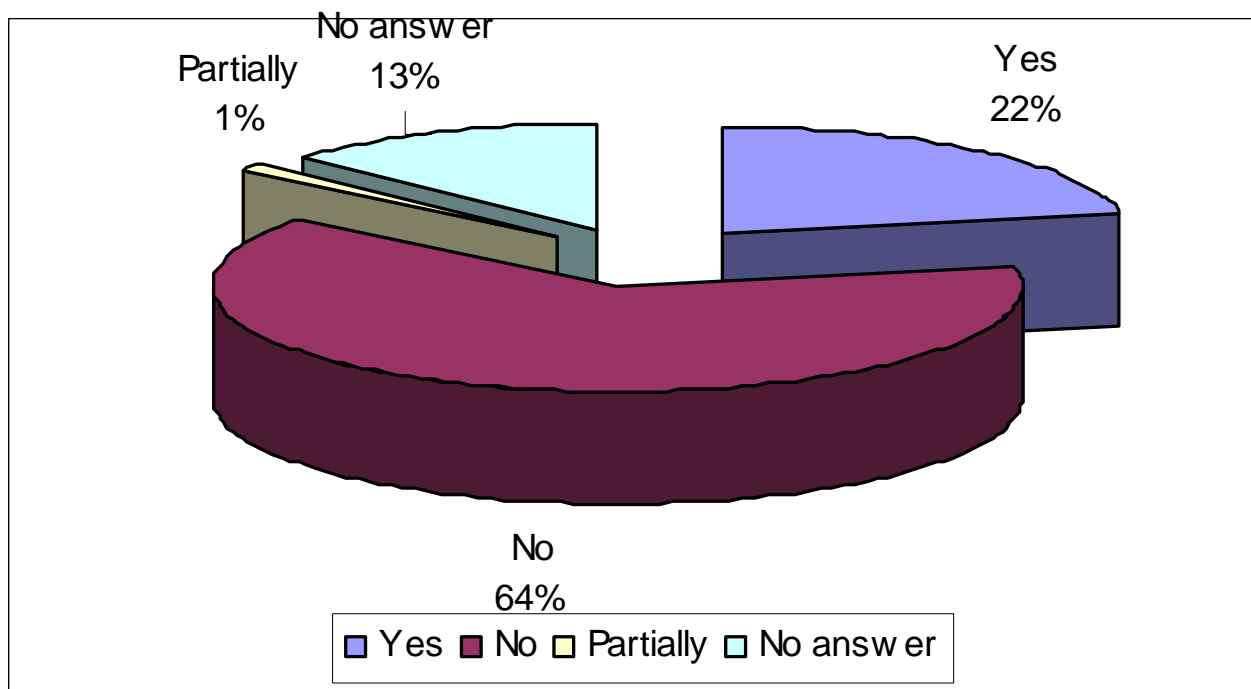
Are all the doors and windows in school solid, undamaged and able to protect from cold weather?



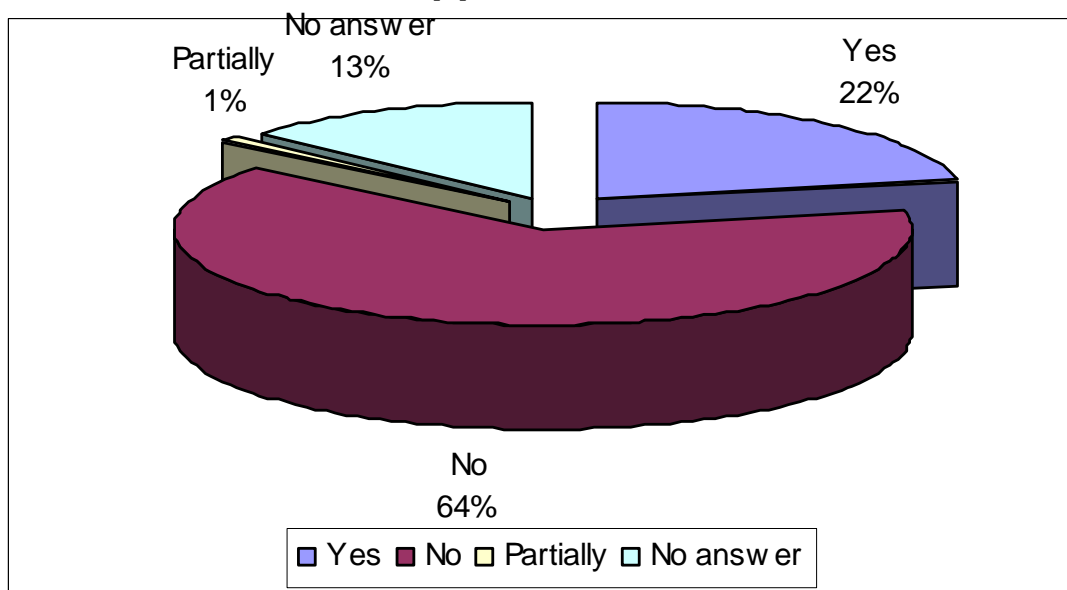


Tajik Committee of Emergency Situations & Civil Defense and UNDP in Tajikistan
Disaster Risk Management Program

Is electricity normally available from October to March?



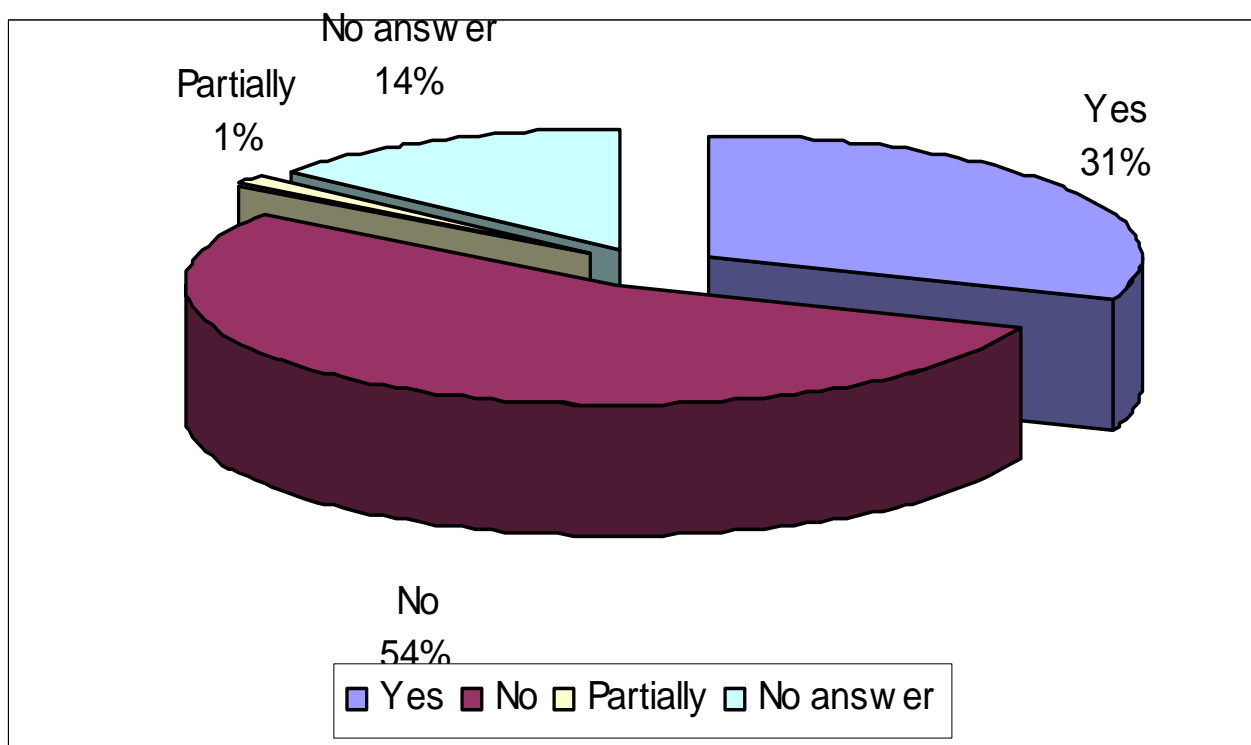
Does the school have a stove (s) or any other heating apparatus?



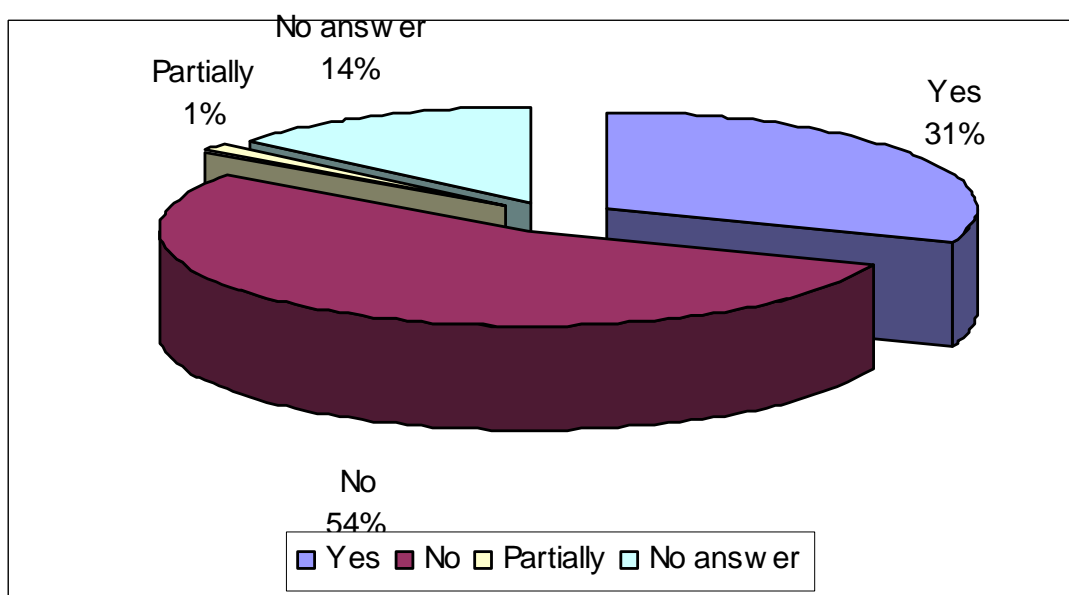


Tajik Committee of Emergency Situations & Civil Defense and UNDP in Tajikistan
Disaster Risk Management Program

Is there sufficient fuel for heating devices?



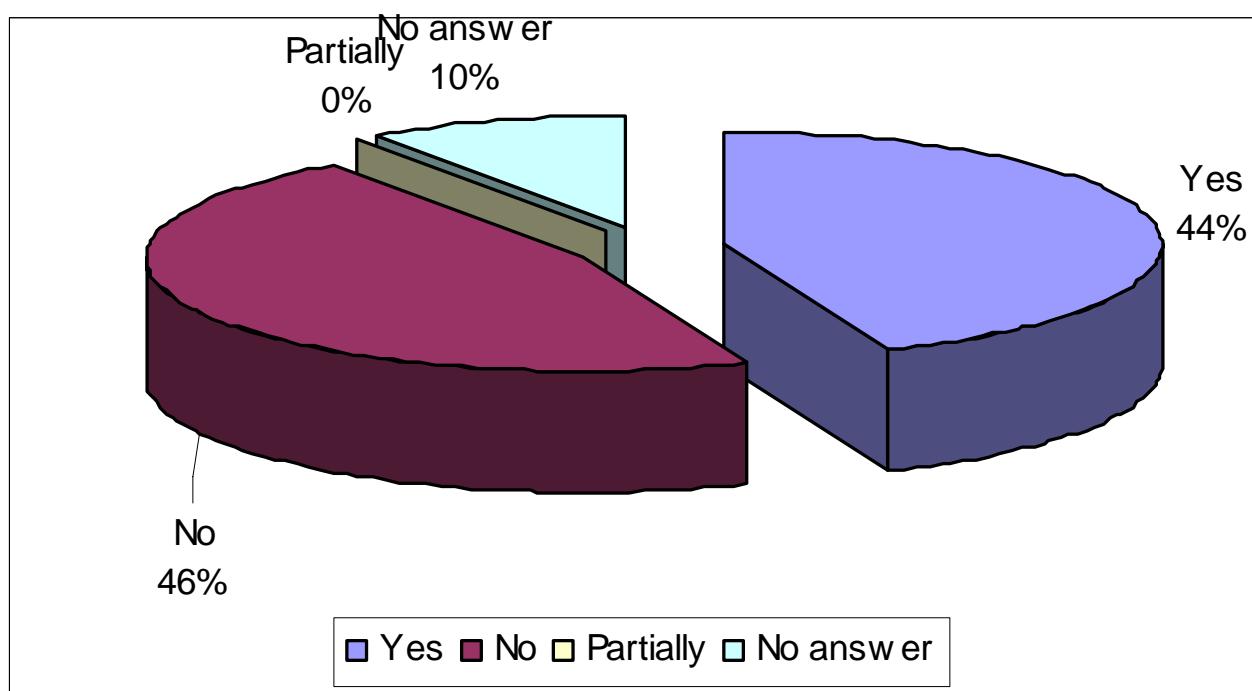
Is there functioning water supply system in the school?





Tajik Committee of Emergency Situations & Civil Defense and UNDP in Tajikistan
Disaster Risk Management Program

Are there any NGO's/UN agencies implementing projects within the school?



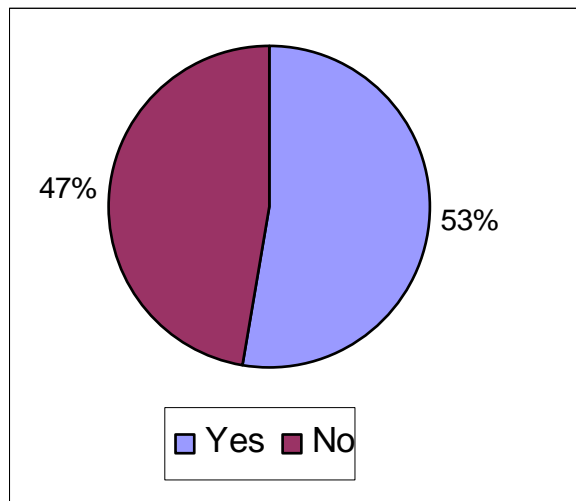
4. Facilities for elderly disabled and orphans:

Regions	Quantity	Total inmates
Dushanbe	14	2232
Kulyab	3	686
GBAO		
Rasht	1	
Zarafshon		
Khujand	14	
Kurgan tube	4	409
TOTAL	36	3327

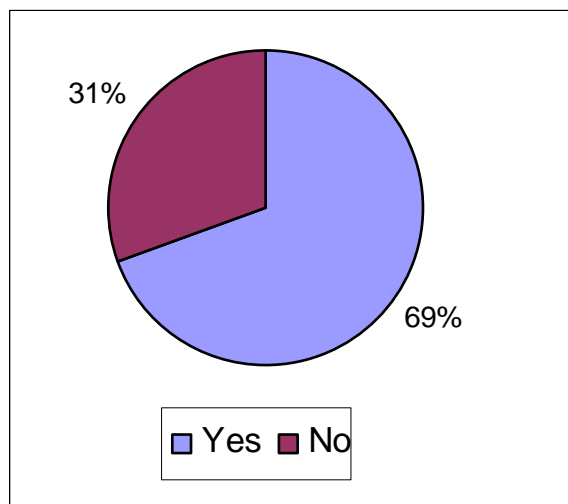


Tajik Committee of Emergency Situations & Civil Defense and UNDP in Tajikistan
Disaster Risk Management Programme

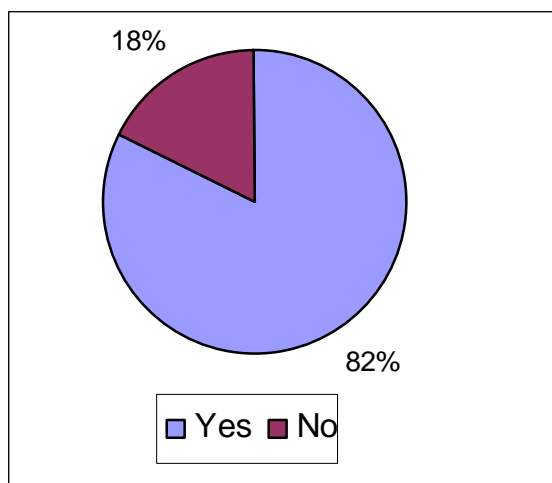
Are all the doors and windows in the facility solid, undamaged and able to protect from cold?



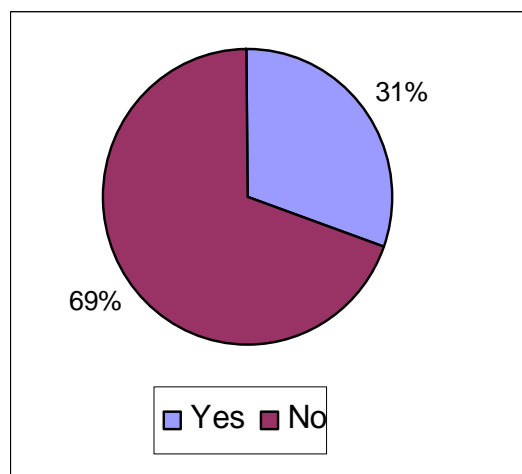
Is electricity normally available from October to March?



Does the facility have the stove(s) or other heating apparatus?



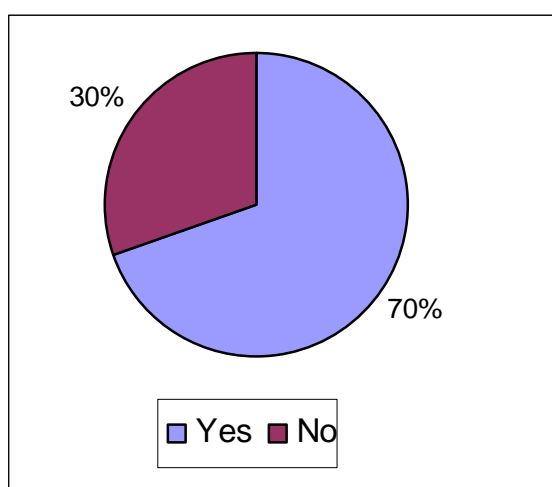
Is there currently sufficient fuel in stock for the heating system for the coming winter?



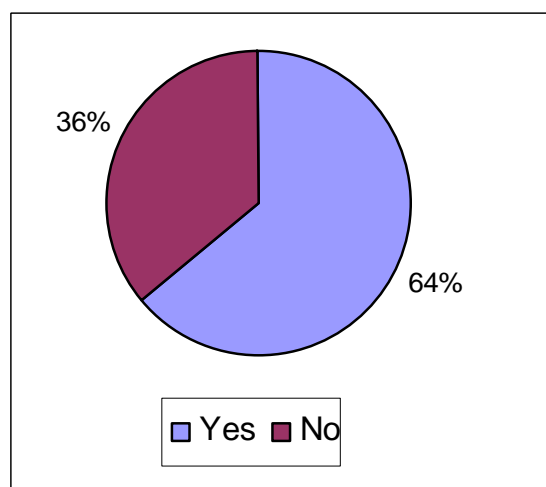


Tajik Committee of Emergency Situations & Civil Defense and UNDP in Tajikistan
Disaster Risk Management Program

Is there functioning water supply system in the facility?



Does the water system provide 60 liters of water per inmate per day?

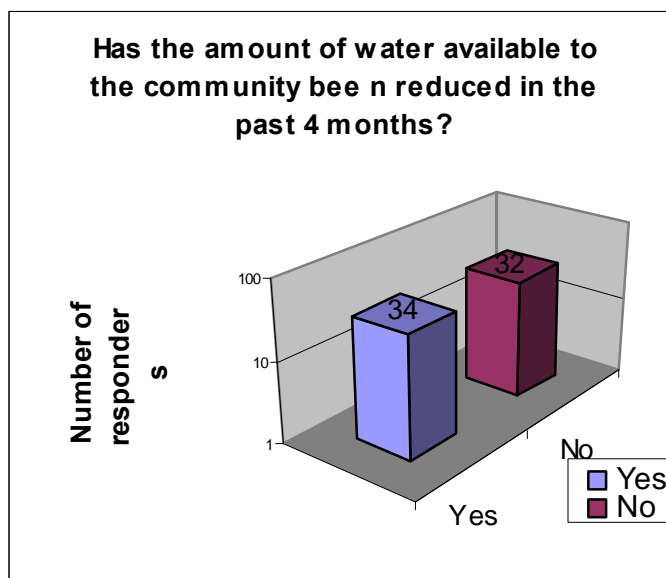
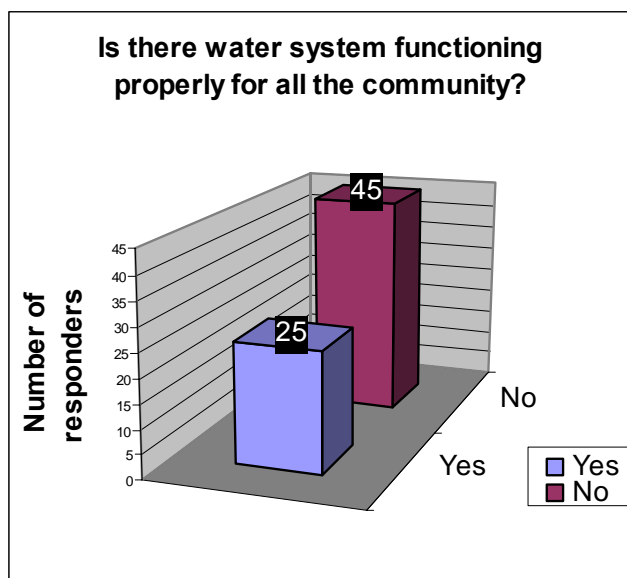


Statistics on water supply systems surveyed:

Regions	# of water supply systems	population
Dushanbe	9	
Kulyab	1	
GBAO	1	
Rasht	0	
Zarafshon	52	78613
Kurgan tube	9	43210
Khujand	5	
TOTAL	77	121823



Tajik Committee of Emergency Situations & Civil Defense and UNDP in Tajikistan
Disaster Risk Management Program

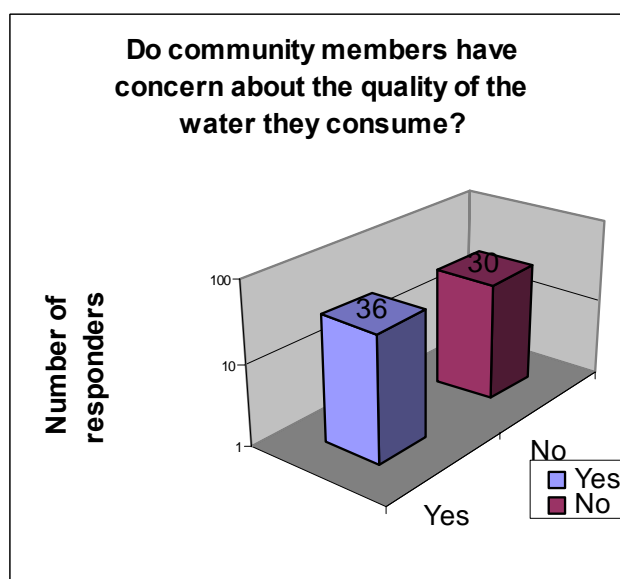


Comments:

To improve water, gas and electricity supply

Needs

- Lack of medicine, heaters, stoves, water
- Power generators
- Coal, diesel, wood
- Doors, windows, glasses
- Toilets and bathrooms
- Food, cash, warm clothes, blankets
- Water pipes
- Drinking water
- Lack of furniture (Hospitals and Schools)





Tajik Committee of Emergency Situations & Civil Defense and UNDP in Tajikistan
Disaster Risk Management Program

- **Typhoid cases in Pyanj district;**

On Monday, October 20th a joint assessment visit was made to Pyanj district, including CoES, Regional Khatlon CoES, RCSSES and Local SES, Regional REACT and WHO it was identified that total of 31 persons have been hospitalized with typhoid, 17 children and 14 adults.

Mr. Khudoiberdiev, Head of Regional SES has confirmed cases of typhoid in Pyanj district and has mentioned that we have to be very careful while identifying number of patients infected by typhoid, as the patients should undertake laboratory test before they will be confirmed as infected. He has also mentioned that Pyanj and Kumsangir districts are well known with the typhoid outbreaks even from the Soviet Union time. There were hundreds of cases in 1985. The reason for the current outbreak is open water sources, and most likely source followed by secondary-born transmission. Local health authorities and SES have taken active measures to address the current outbreak including twenty teams doing home visits, distribution of purification tablets, sanitation of 11 toilet sides and 81 public sites identified as high risk locations.

It was noted that typhoid outbreak initially was wrongly reported as jaundice. Later the mistake was discovered and correct letter was sent to concerned organizations.

- **Damaged schools in Qumsangir district as the results of September 2008 earthquake in Tajikistan;**

As the result of earthquakes occurred in September 2008 some schools of Kumsangir district have been damaged. Accordingly two separate assessment teams have visited schools and made their assessments available to REACT partners. First assessment was done by UNICEF together with CoES of Khatlon. The second assessment was conducted by WFP representative. It was mentioned that UNDP DRMP is ready to provide to schools some schools tents as soon as the cluster lead of Education Sector (UNICEF) will approach and discuss further steps of the intervention.

Below is the part of the report by WFP:

I. Damage information

Department of education: standard one-storeyed building made of red bricks and cement mortar. The walls in each room have formed cracks. There are 3 rooms that have mostly experienced damages in the whole building. The cracks on the walls and ceilings are big; the wall between the 1st and the 2nd rooms has moved that can collapse and fall inside. The major cracks are visible both inside and outside. The work in the 2 deteriorated rooms is prohibited.

School # 38: school consists of 2 one-storeyed buildings placed opposite to each other. The main school building made of concrete has two concrete rooms. There are two more rooms within the concrete building made of clay. The concrete-made rooms almost have no damages. The walls in the clay-made rooms have cracked and displaced.



**Tajik Committee of Emergency Situations & Civil Defense and UNDP in Tajikistan
Disaster Risk Management Program**

The secondary building has 8 rooms totally made of clay and old used materials following no standards. The building has no foundation under the walls which is fragile and vulnerable to earthquakes. The recent earthquakes, mostly affected the corners of the rooms.

School # 33: one-storeyed building made of clay placed in a dusty area. The building is very old (built in 1976) and in very bad condition. School building has no foundation; the carcass of the building and its bearer walls has been displaced. The walls are cracked.

School # 2: school has 3 buildings which are in satisfactory condition. The buildings constructed following construction norms. There is only one building with 2 rooms which experienced serious damages. Ceilings fell down and the old walls cracked. It is the building allocated for the classes of practical labor which should be rebuilt.

II. Response provided

No support/assistance provided so far. According to the Chairperson of the DoE, the Department for Emergency Situations of the district promised to support school # 33 with 6 winterized tents. But no tent received so far.

III. Needs

The buildings of schools # 38 and 33 do not meet the basic requirements of safety school. The territories of schools are dusty and there are no water sources for the regular cleaning of the class rooms. Collapsing of walls and ceiling is possible if further quakes follow. Cheap construction, no earthquake-resistant infrastructure, building materials reused from old houses (school # 38), walls made of clay with no foundation and very old building (school # 33, 1976) that was not repaired for a long time make the buildings vulnerable to earthquakes. School administrations are not able to reinforce or even maintain school buildings due to lack of financial resources. Local government has the plan of undertaking construction of new schools but has no resources to realize its plan. For the construction of new school buildings of the same size approximately \$65.000 is needed. As it was mentioned above some houses were also affected by earthquakes. Deeper survey revealed that the lack of knowledge on the construction of earthquake resistant houses cause large scale destruction of houses. The targeted community should be provided with trainings on earthquake resistant infrastructure, reinforcement methods of existing buildings and construction practices. WFP can launch Food for Work project if an organization or government (local or regional) will provide needed building materials or allocate financial resources for the purchase of building materials. WFP could also launch Food for Training project focused on safer construction practices in which participants will learn vital skills of safe house construction that will save many lives and households in case of future tremors.

- **Any other business;**

- Shuhrat Khodjaev, OIC of WFP Khatlon has announced to REACT partners that the results of food security assessments conducted in Rural and Urban location of Tajikistan in April and June 2008 have been published. Few brochures have been distributed to REACT partners. Some others have requested for additional copies to be made available during the next REACT meeting. Shuhrat has also asked REACT



Tajik Committee of Emergency Situations & Civil Defense and UNDP in Tajikistan
Disaster Risk Management Program

partners to update activity table regularly as it helps all organizations not to duplicate activities in the same locations and the same beneficiaries.

- It was proposed to conduct next REACT meeting on 26th of November 2008. All participants agreed on the proposal.

Attendance sheet / Регистрационный лист

#	Name Имя	Organization Организация	E-mail Электронная почта	Phone # № Телефона
1	Firuz Jalilov	DRMP UNDP	Firuz.jalilov@undp.org	918385829
2	Huseynov Firuz	CoES Khatlon	Huseynov2007@mail.ru	918623628
3	Fazliddin Samandarov	UNDP Shaartuz AO	Fazliddin.samandarov@undp.org	918799279
4	Hamid Rustamov	Save the Children	Hamid@savethechildren.tj	935035350
5	Tojiddin Ismonkulov	ACTED	Kt.administration@acted.org	918116640
6	Maksudkhojaeva Gulbahor	NGO "Bonuvoni Khatlon"	Gul19@mail.ru , bkhatlon@mail.ru	918738267, 4470212
7	Rajabova Obida	RCST Khatlon	ramzona@mail.ru	935060465, 23308
8	Kudratova Fatima	RCST Kurgan-Tyube	Elena.lisogor@mail.ru	24102, 24387, 919471227
9	Patrick Tucker	Star	partnerskt@star-dev.org	34689
10	Khudoiberdiev Hoshim	Health Dep.	Fax: 22273	22273
11	Silautenko Elena	NGO "Bonuvoni Khatlon"	Gul19@mail.ru	4470212
12	Firuz Sultonova	OSCE	Firuz.sultonova@osce.org , stoyan.davidov@osce.org	25457, 27873
13	Shuhrat Khodjaev	WFP	Shuhrat.Khodjaev@wfp.org	90703845
14	Hodiev Sherali	Health Dep.	Fax: 22242	24478
15	Shahlo Rahimova	DRMP UNDP	react.dushanbe@undp.org	918790113