

# REACT FLOOD APPEAL

## FOR EAST KHATLON, TAJIKISTAN



Dushanbe, 19 May 2010  
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REACT Tajikistan



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## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The spring of 2010 is characterized by unusual heavy precipitation, triggering floods, landslides and mudflows in many of the country's districts. Local communities and authorities, supported by the Committee of Emergency Situations and Civil Defense and one or two REACT partners, were so far able to respond to the small-scale disasters and support the victims with relief assistance.

When torrential rains hit East Khatlon on 7 May, a flash flood destroyed the houses and belongings of 4,500 people in Kulyab town, killing at least 40 people. In the surrounding rural areas 16,000 people were directly affected by the disaster: some had their houses destroyed, others lost their livelihoods when their crops and agricultural land were buried under mud and rocks or their livestock were killed. Some 70,000 people were affected in their access to safe drinking water. Social and other infrastructure was severely damaged.

Government responded rapidly to the emergency with search and rescue operations and evacuation of affected families. Within a week two tent camps were erected in Kulyab town to house 4,500 people displaced by the floods. Medical care was provided to 300 injured people. Heavy machinery has been made available to help cleaning of mud, rocks and rubble in the affected areas and to repair or reinforce river banks. The government has further allocated land for resettlement of the affected families and is in the process of finalizing a master plan for the new site. The private sector and individuals made generous donations. In addition, REACT partners distributed relief items and helped install safe drinking water and sanitation facilities in the camps.

On 12 May 2010 the government requested international assistance. This appeal is in response to this request and addresses the priority outstanding humanitarian needs. The objectives of the appeal include:

- To meet the basic survival and livelihood needs of 650 families, 4,500 people, residing in 2 tent camps in Kulyab town, with a focus on the most vulnerable among them
- To help 16,000 most vulnerable people in the surrounding rural areas restore their livelihoods, including the 418 families, 3,000 people, whose houses have been destroyed or damaged
- To ensure preparedness for further spring floods by guaranteeing a REACT immediate response capacity for 1,500 families or 10,000 people

The Government of Tajikistan takes the lead in the humanitarian response. The projects in this appeal are designed to complement the Government's efforts, not to duplicate them. Therefore, implementing agencies will continue to consult with key stakeholders and affected families to ensure that interventions meet the changing needs of families and are complimentary to government plans and strategies.

The projects in the Appeal correspond to the identified needs and are possible to implement within the 6 months time frame of the appeal if timely funding is secured. The appeal is designed to complement the Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (PRSP) and the Joint Country Support Strategy (JCSS), which are the main tools for longer-term donor support. It is anticipated that needs beyond six months, such as longer-term support to infrastructural restoration and recovery are covered under these strategies.

The appeal seeks to mobilize **US\$ 5,346,046** and includes **26** project proposals from REACT partner organizations to be implemented by November 2010.



# A. CONTEXT AND HUMANITARIAN CONSEQUENCES

## 1. CONTEXT

TABLE 1: TAJIKISTAN BASIC FACTS

| Indicator                        | Value               | Source of information         |
|----------------------------------|---------------------|-------------------------------|
| Population 2009                  | 7.4 million         | State Committee on Statistics |
| Life expectancy                  | 69.3 (f) – 63.7 (m) | UNDP HDR 2009                 |
| Infant mortality (per 1,000)     | 40 (f) – 54 (m)     | UNICEF 2007                   |
| Maternal mortality (per 100,000) | 97                  | UNICEF 2007                   |
| Children under 5 underweight     | 15 %                | UNICEF 2007                   |
| Food insecure people 2009        | 1.4 million         | WFP-WHO 2009                  |
| Access to safe drinking water    | 67 %                | UNICEF 2006                   |
| Human Development Rank           | 127 out of 182      | UNDP 2009                     |
| Gross National Income per capita | \$600               | World Bank 2009               |
| People living below poverty line | 53%                 | World Bank 2009               |
| Labour migrants                  | 800,000             | IOM 2009                      |

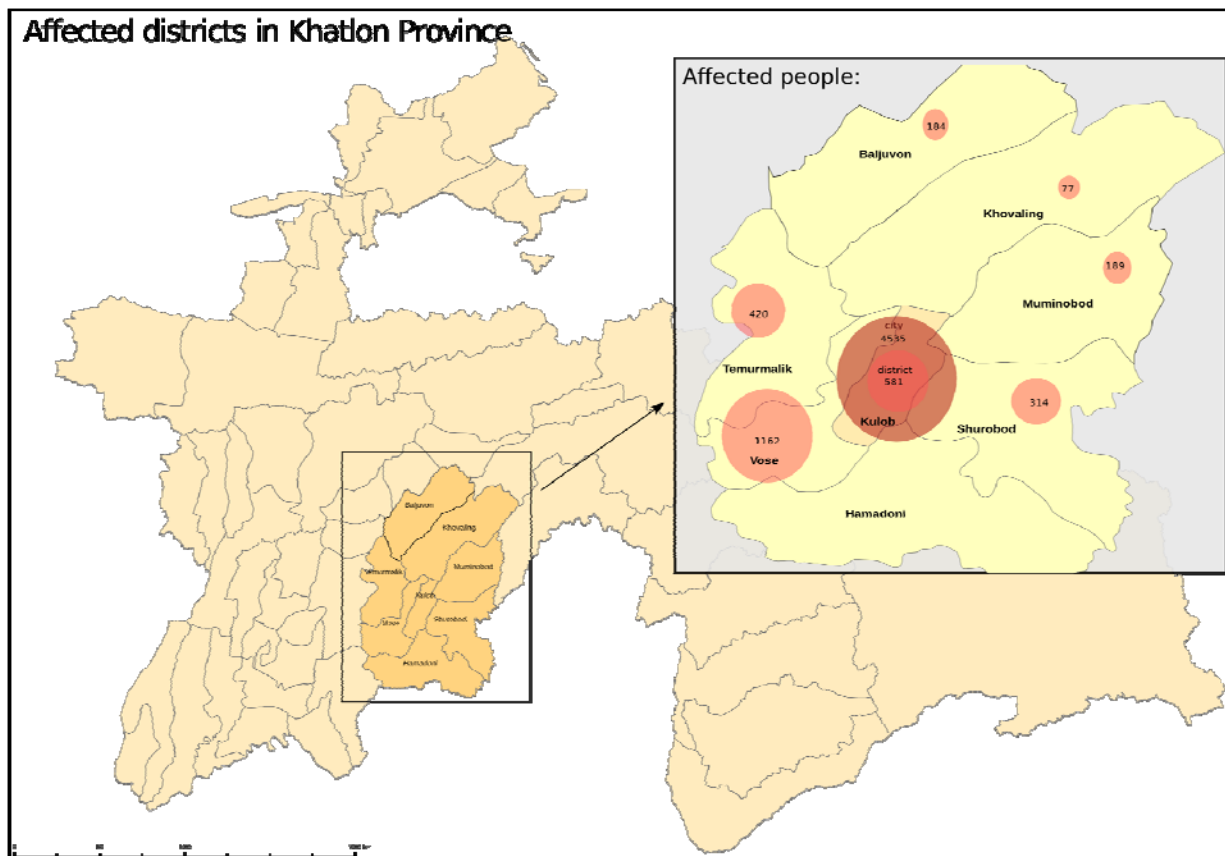
Tajikistan remains the poorest country of the 15 members of the Commonwealth of Independent States. Over half of the population lives below the absolute poverty line and the economy relies heavily on the remittances sent home by an estimated 800,000 labour migrants, mostly working in Russia. Only two thirds of the population has access to safe drinking water and 1.4 million people are food insecure; 15% of children under five are underweight. Maternal and infant mortality are also high, as the figures in table 1 indicate.

With 93% of its territory being mountainous, Tajikistan is a disaster-prone nation suffering from recurrent natural hazards like floods, mudflows and landslides. It is also situated in a seismic high-risk zone; an earthquake in Qumsangir in the south of the country destroyed 2,600

houses as recently as 2006. According to the Committee of Emergency Situations and Civil Defense (CoES), between 2000 and 2009, at least 2,000 people were affected by disasters each year, with a peak in 2008 when 2 million people were hit by the extremely cold winter. Damage caused by disasters was between \$22 and \$70 million per year.

The spring of 2010 is characterized by unusual heavy precipitation, triggering avalanches, floods, mud and rock flows, and landslides in many of the country's 66 districts. Localized hazards, sometimes with loss of life, were recorded in over 20 districts. These events destroyed and damaged houses and infrastructure and negatively impacted on livelihoods, amongst others by killing livestock, and damaging crops and agricultural land.

Local communities and authorities, supported by CoES and one or two REACT partners, were so far able to respond to the small-scale disasters and support the victims with relief assistance. When torrential rains hit Kulyab town and the surrounding districts of Baljuvon, Khovaling, Kulyab, Muminabad, Shurabad, Temurmalik and Vose on 7 May, the Tebalay mudflow channel in Kulyab town and the Surkhob and Yakhsu rivers burst their banks. The resulting flash floods, accompanied by flows of rock and debris, killed 40 people and another 33 remain missing. Over 300 people were injured, with at least 85 sustaining grave injuries and being hospitalized. This is the highest number of casualties caused by a single disaster in Tajikistan in over a decade. In fact, the expected death toll of this single event surpasses the total number of deaths caused by disasters in any one year since 2000.



Due to the flash floods, the houses and belongings of approximately 7,500 people in Kulyab town and seven surrounding districts were destroyed or severely damaged. Another 16,000 people were directly affected by the disaster: buildings adjacent to their house were destroyed, livestock and crops were lost, agricultural land and pastures were buried under mud and rocks. Some 70,000 people were affected in their access to safe drinking water. CoES reports that eight schools and pre-schools were damaged; one of these, hosting 365 pupils is totally destroyed. The buildings of four medical points were damaged. The roads and bridges in the area were seriously affected, as was other infrastructure including river banks, water supply systems, electricity lines, and agricultural land.

**TABLE 2: DAMAGE TO HOUSES IN KULYAB AND SURROUNDING DISTRICTS<sup>1</sup>**

| District/town                     | Destroyed houses | Damaged houses | Inhabitants  |
|-----------------------------------|------------------|----------------|--------------|
| <b><i>Kulyab town</i></b>         | <b>207</b>       | <b>166</b>     | <b>4,535</b> |
| Kulyab district                   | 34               | 49             | 581          |
| Baljuvon                          | 10               | 17             | 184          |
| Khovaling                         | 3                | 8              | 77           |
| Muminobod                         | 6                | 19             | 189          |
| Shurabad                          | 12               | 34             | 314          |
| Temurmalik                        | 11               | 49             | 420          |
| Vose                              | 32               | 134            | 1,162        |
| <b><i>Sub-total districts</i></b> | <b>108</b>       | <b>310</b>     | <b>2,927</b> |
| <b>TOTAL</b>                      | <b>315</b>       | <b>476</b>     | <b>7,462</b> |

Since the beginning of 2010, the Government reports that 4,104 houses were damaged, of which 683 were fully destroyed, by this and previous disasters caused by spring

<sup>1</sup> All numbers are as of 14<sup>th</sup> of May 2010



precipitation. Nineteen health centers and 78 schools and pre-schools were impacted. Damage was done to 424 km of road, 130 bridges, 59 km of dikes and river embankments, and 48 km of water supply lines and sewages pipes. About 3,100 livestock perished and tens of thousands hectares of agricultural land and pastures were covered with mud or stones or otherwise rendered unusable. The government estimates the total damage in Kulyab town and all districts affected by disasters in 2010 at \$600 million.

## 2. Response to date

In spite of the difficult access, effective evacuation and Search and Rescue activities were undertaken on the day of the disaster by local communities and authorities, supported by CoES. Particularly in Kulyab town, hundreds of people were moved from the flooded neighborhoods and zones at risk to safe havens, thereby preventing further loss of life.

Close to 500 people were provided with temporary lodging in the dormitories of the Pedagogical State College and a technical school of Kulyab town; tents for 250 families were erected on the grounds of the stadium. One week after the disaster, disaster victims staying in schools and with host families were also provided with tents on a second site next to the Kulyab stadium. In total, 650 families, approximately 4,500 people, are currently staying in the two tent camps.

Medical care was provided to the 300 injured people by the local hospitals and additional health staff deployed by REACT partners. The private sector and individuals made generous donations of food, bedding, clothing and households items for the displaced population in the camp. A total of 206 tons of wheat flour, rice, oil, sugar, potatoes and other staple foods were donated by concerned community members, companies and government institutions.

The Government, through the State Agency for Material Reserves, further released 247 tents, mattresses and bedding for about 1,000 people, soap, clothes and other basic survival items from its stocks. The Ministry of Health set up 2 medical points in the tent camps. In addition to the communities' and government contributions, REACT partners distributed relief items as per table 4

| Sector                      | Items                        | Number of items | Beneficiaries                |
|-----------------------------|------------------------------|-----------------|------------------------------|
| Food security & livelihoods | 2 month food rations         | 883 MT          | 16,000 people in rural areas |
| Shelter & NFI               | Tents                        | 940             | Kulyab camp and rural areas  |
| Shelter & NFI               | Mattresses and bedding       | 1,273           | Kulyab camp                  |
| Shelter & NFI               | Sleeping bags & folding beds | 742             | Kulyab camp                  |
| WASH                        | Water tanks                  | 4               | Kulyab camp                  |
| WASH                        | Hygiene kits                 | 440             | Kulyab camp                  |
| WASH                        | Water containers             | 1,898           | Kulyab camp                  |
| Health                      | Hospital beds                | 148             | Kulyab health centers        |

below. Through joint government and partners' efforts, safe drinking water and sanitation facilities are available in the camps. A kindergarten started operating on 15 May.

In the surrounding rural areas, CoES and REACT partners allocated fuel for machinery to local communities to help them in cleaning the mud, rocks and rubble in the villages and to

repair river banks and dikes. Heavy machinery and manpower has been deployed to clean the affected area of rubble and clear the roads. Works are also ongoing to repair the banks of the Surkhob and Yakhsu rivers and the Tebalay mudflow channel and build temporary reinforcements as more heavy rains are forecast for May and June. The Ministry of Transportation and Communication was instructed to reconstruct the damaged bridges and roads in the affected areas in the next three months.

The Government allocated 120 hectares of land where families affected by the disaster in Kulyab will be relocated. A geological assessment of the site is completed and a master plan for the new site is under development. Government plans to build houses on the site by November 2010.

The national response is organized by the State Commission

on the Kulyab Emergency, headed by the Deputy Prime Minister, composed of relevant government departments, and supported by CoES.

| Donor        | Funds contributed/pledged (\$) | REACT Implementing partner | Sector & activities   | Beneficiaries                    |
|--------------|--------------------------------|----------------------------|---|----------------------------------|
| USAID        | 50,000                         | Save the Children          | Shelter & NFI – Household kits                                    | Kulyab camp residents            |
| SDC          | 30,000                         | Oxfam                      | WASH  | Kulyab camp residents            |
| DFID         | 72,300                         | Oxfam                      | WASH – Sanitation and public health promotion                     | Affected people in Vose district |
| DREF/IFRC    | 167,613                        | RCST                       | Shelter & NFI – Distribution, replenishment of stocks, WASH items | 1,200 people in 10 districts     |
| <b>TOTAL</b> | <b>319,913</b>                 |                            |   |                                  |

### 3. Humanitarian consequences and needs analysis

Rapid assessments of the impact of the flashfloods on the affected populations were carried out by CoES and the REACT Rapid Response Team in Kulyab town and the surrounding districts between 7 and 12 May.

Approximately 4,500 permanently displaced people in Kulyab town lost their houses and belongings and are currently living in 2 tent camps. They are expected to need relief aid for the next 6 months, as they should be able to occupy their new dwellings in November. This includes sustained water and sanitation support, food and non-food items, nutritional support to children under five, health care, psycho-social care, child protection and education, and support with rebuilding livelihoods. Special attention is required for the needs of vulnerable groups, including children, infants, children with disabilities, pregnant and lactating women, the elderly and female-headed households.

A total of 16,000 people in the rural areas were directly impacted when floods swept away their houses or auxiliary buildings, such as latrines, barns and storage rooms, and destroyed their food reserves. From these, 3,000 people are currently living with host families or in their damaged houses. Agricultural land and pastures are covered with mud and rocks, and many livestock have been killed. Not much assistance has reached these rural areas yet. Food and non-food-items are therefore urgently needed, as well as water, sanitation and hygiene support. The main need in the rural areas is however quick restoration of people's livelihood through livestock replenishment, restoration of land-plots, seed and fertilizers to capitalize on the second cropping season.

Finally, some 70,000 people in the affected areas in Kulyab town and the surrounding areas have been affected in their access to safe drinking water. They require urgent restoration of water systems and sanitation facilities to safeguard their public health.

#### 4. Scenario's

Disaster statistics of the past 10 years demonstrate an annual average temporary displacement of 3,900 families or 27,300 people following emergencies. Considering government's response capacity, REACT partners determined in the 2010 contingency plan to prepare for a minimum of 1,500 families or 10,000 people through pre-positioning of relief items. At the onset of the Kulyab floods, partners had collectively pre-positioned items to support 900 families and were trying to mobilize resources to augment this capacity. In responding to earlier spring flooding and Kulyab floods, partners now have insufficient stocks for a robust response to further flooding.

##### Best case scenario

In the best case scenario there are no further major emergencies in Tajikistan before government and partners are able to replenish their financial resources and emergency stocks.

##### Most likely scenario

In the most likely scenario there will be further flooding in 2010, considering that the peak flood season is between May and July and precipitation has in a number of places been above average. With in-country stocks severely diminished, REACT partners will rely on outside help in case of additional flooding. Without replenishment of stocks this could lead to a delay in the response until outside help arrives. In case stocks are replenished in time REACT partners will be able to maintain their response capacity, though regular programme

#### Community support

It must have been at least 50 degrees in the cramped and improvised kitchen area where Abdurahim Nematov, Director of the National Bank in Kulyab,



and his team of volunteer staff from the Bank were cooking pilaf-rice for the affected population on big open fires. Others helped by putting the food, donated by the bank staff, on plates and distributing it to the people. This is but one example of how the community in Kulyab has come together to support the affected population. And not just the people in Kulyab; people from all over Tajikistan are mobilizing to provide support.



In Dushanbe residents are organizing themselves per street to fill up trucks and cars destined for the affected area. There are many stories like this from all over Tajikistan and in fact all over the world. It is common knowledge that communities are the first responders and take on the lion share of the needs. They however hardly get the credit they deserve.

capacity will have been affected as human, financial and other resources are being diverted to effectively respond to emergencies.

TABLE 5: DISASTER STATISTICS 2000 - 2009<sup>2</sup>

| Year | Deaths | People affected | Houses damaged |
|------|--------|-----------------|----------------|
| 2000 | 11     | 24,036          | 3,231          |
| 2001 | 18     | 12,910          | 1,889          |
| 2002 | 41     | 145,940         | 18,542         |
| 2003 | 20     | 10,116          | 8,041          |
| 2004 | 19     | 6,725           | 3,961          |
| 2005 | 47     | 9,686           | 4,789          |
| 2006 | 30     | 45,405          | 7,873          |
| 2007 | 57     | N/A             | 5,742          |
| 2008 | 20     | N/A             | 2,069          |
| 2009 | 45     | 21,301          | 3,043          |

### **Worst case scenario**

In the worst case scenario Tajikistan is affected by a major emergency on top of the series of small and medium scale emergencies that have affected the country until now. Short of the earthquake in an urban centre scenario, Tajikistan has twice in the past 10 years had to deal with emergencies displacing significantly larger numbers of people than the average (145,940 in 2002 and 45,405 in 2006). With government and REACT partners' capacity stretched, considerable additional human, financial and in-kind resources would be needed to respond to a larger scale emergency.

The following thresholds will determine a shift from the current situation to the second and/or third scenario:

1. Flooding displaces 200 or more families in one single incident (second scenario);
2. A single incident displaces a further 3,000 families (21,000 people) in 2010 (third scenario);

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<sup>2</sup> Source: Committee of Emergency Services and Civil Defense, 2009

## B. RESPONSE PLANS

### 1. Overall response strategy

The scope of this appeal is limited to the mitigation of the impact of the flash floods in Kulyab and surrounding districts in early May, in complement to local communities, private sector and government efforts, while rebuilding minimum preparedness for possible further flooding.

**Overall goal:** To support the Government of Tajikistan in providing relief and early recovery assistance to 20,500 people and their communities affected by the flashfloods in Kulyab and seven surrounding districts so as to reduce suffering and restore access to basic services in an effective and timely manner, while maintaining response capacity for further flooding.

The objectives of the appeal include:

- To meet the basic survival and livelihood needs of 650 families, 4,500 people, residing in 2 tent camps in Kulyab town, with a focus on the most vulnerable among them
- To help 16,000 most vulnerable people in the surrounding rural areas restore their livelihoods, including the 418 families, 3,000 people, whose houses have been destroyed or damaged
- To ensure preparedness for further spring floods by guaranteeing a REACT immediate response capacity for 1,500 families or 10,000 people

The emergency context in East Khatlon remains fluid; government plans to support affected families are not yet finalized; how affected families and communities will respond to the emergency situation and to government plans is uncertain. Therefore, the response strategy of this appeal can be adapted pending on the outcomes of consultations and coordination with key stakeholders and affected families. This will ensure that interventions meet the changing needs of families and are complementary to government plans and strategies

The sector response plans and projects are included for the five sectors covered by the appeal, (i) Shelter and Non-Food Items, (ii) Food security and livelihoods, (iii) Health, (iv) Water, Sanitation and Hygiene, and (v) Child protection and Education.

The REACT Flood Appeal was developed in partnership with the Government of Tajikistan, and is based on consolidated evidence collected through agency and joint field assessments, government reports, as well as pre-existing baseline data.

The appeal is coordinated with the activities of the Red Cross and Red Crescent for which funding was provided through their own appeal mechanism.

The appeal seeks to mobilize **US\$ 5,348,061** and includes **26** project proposals from REACT partner organizations.

### 2. Planning assumptions and response constraints

The key assumptions guiding and defining the nature, manner and scope of this appeal are as follows:

1. The response strategy underlying the proposed projects and actions in this appeal is in line with the National Disaster Risk Management Strategy and Action Plan 2010 – 2015;
2. The Government of Tajikistan takes the lead in humanitarian response. The projects in this appeal are designed to complement the Government's efforts, not to duplicate them;
3. The initiatives in this appeal, in particularly those of a recovery nature, are designed to complement the Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (PRSP) and the Joint Country Support Strategy (JCSS), which are the main tools for longer-term donor support;
4. The timeframe of this appeal is 6 months, from May until November 2010.

The projects in the Appeal correspond to the identified needs and are possible to implement within the 6 months time frame if timely funding is secured. They address both the immediate needs resulting from the floods of 7 May, as well as preparedness for anticipated further flooding (scenario 2 – most likely scenario). The projects in the appeal do not provide for deterioration beyond the most likely scenario (scenario 3 – worst case scenario). In this situation there would be a need to revise the appeal and/or change it into a formal Flash Appeal.

There are a few constraints that, if not openly recognized and addressed, could hamper an efficient humanitarian response. Firstly, there are only few international organizations working in Tajikistan that have a clear mandate and experience in humanitarian programming and their capacity is limited. Scaling up of programming to respond to scenario two (most likely) or three (worst case) will require technical, financial and human resource capacity support for the organizations to implement them. Secondly, the logistical capacity of humanitarian agencies for the distribution of supplies could be hindered by damaged roads and bridges or other unforeseen conditions. Finally, lack of reliable data at national and local level on specifically vulnerable households is making targeting more difficult. Where possible, this is being addressed in project development through working with local authorities, civil society and community based organizations (CBOs).

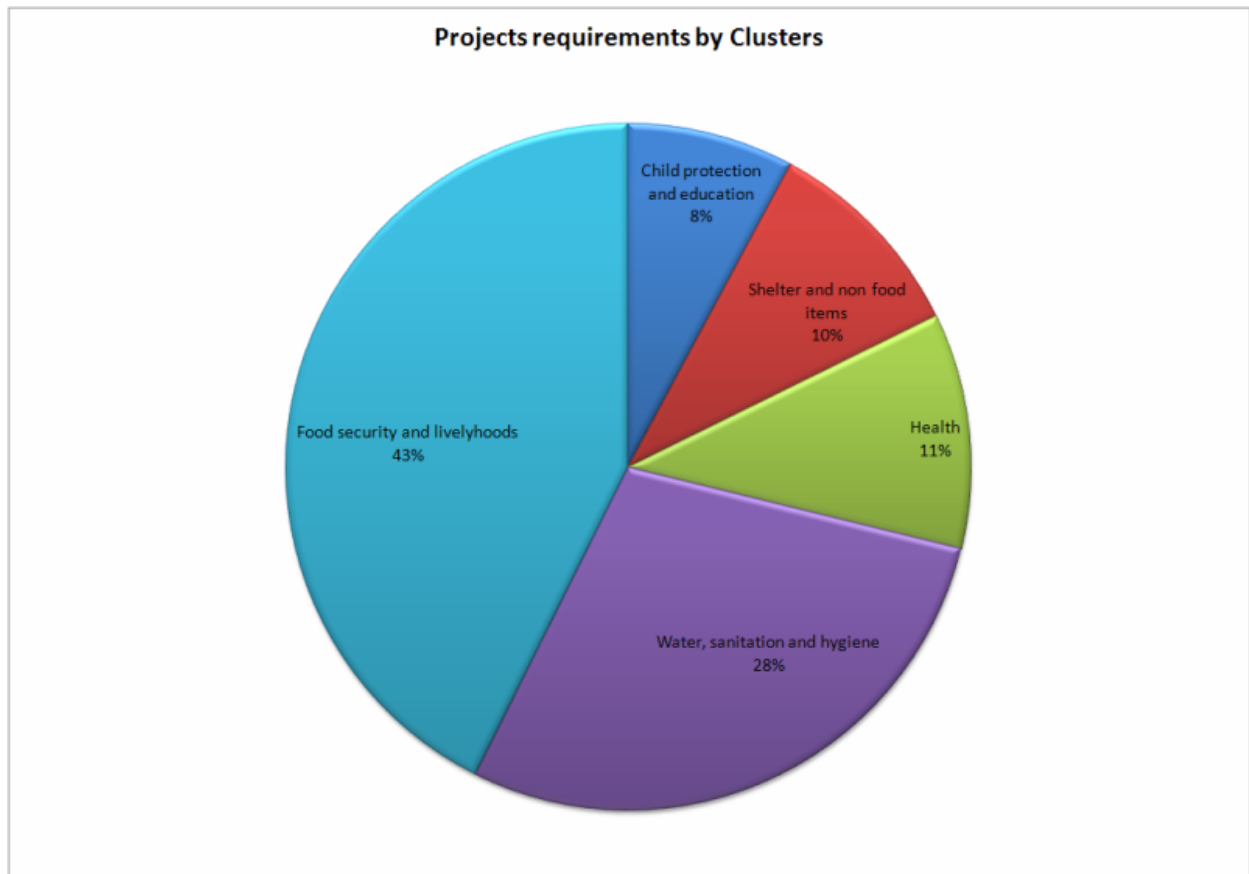
### **Summary of requirements by sector**

| <b>Sector</b>                 | <b>Requirements \$)</b> |
|-------------------------------|-------------------------|
| SHELTER AND NON-FOOD ITEMS    | <b>527,357</b>          |
| FOOD SECURITY & LIVELIHOODS   | <b>2,286,158</b>        |
| HEALTH                        | <b>593,309</b>          |
| WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE | <b>1,522,861</b>        |
| CHILD PROTECTION & EDUCATION  | <b>418,376</b>          |
| <b>Grand Total</b>            | <b>5,348,061</b>        |

All projects that are included in the appeal meet the criteria listed below:

1. The project is directly related to the emergency in Kulyab and surrounding districts.
2. The project is in line with the objectives of the appeal and the sector response plan.
3. The project addresses direct life or livelihood saving needs or the need for replenishment of stocks and is based on assessed and defined needs.
4. The project is not part of regular programming, but constitutes an extraordinary effort to address an extraordinary situation.

5. The appealing organization has a comparative advantage for implementing the project.
6. The project meets local and international technical standards, is cost-effective and geographically specific.
7. The timeframe is not longer than 6 months and the project targets the most vulnerable.
8. The project integrates a protection component, where relevant.
9. The project was vetted and approved by the appropriate cluster.



## List of projects grouped by sector

| Appealing organization                 | Project title   | Requirements (US\$) |
|--|---|---------------------|
| <b>SHELTER AND NON-FOOD ITEMS</b>      |   |                     |
| ACTED                                  | Provision of emergency assistance through provision of NFI to the flood affected households in Shurabad and Temurmalik districts                            | 203,557             |
| FOCUS                                  | Supporting families relocated into temporary shelter in the Kulyab area from floods with non-food item relief aid   | 67,000              |
| UNDP                                   | Transitional shelter and basic survival items for disaster victims  | 133,750             |
| UNDP                                   | Supporting access to houses in flood-affected areas of Kulyab City and Kulyab district  | 123,050             |
| <b>Sub-total</b>                       |   | <b>527,357</b>      |
| <b>FOOD SECURITY &amp; LIVELIHOODS</b> |   |                     |
| ACTED                                  | Emergency support for agricultural cropping and replenishment of livestock for disaster affected vulnerable households in Shurabad and Temurmalik districts | 243,043             |
| Mission East                           | Reclaiming small holding crop land and restoring second cropping plots  | 118,635             |
| Mission East                           | Restoring animal stocks and health in flood-affected rural areas  | 398,856             |
| MSDSP                                  | Recovery of animal resources and health in areas affected by natural disaster: Shurabad, Muminabad, and Khovaling Districts                                 | 373,870             |
| Save the Children                      | Home and livelihoods recovery for flood affected families in Kulyab town and 7 districts  | 430,000             |
| UNDP                                   | Support to re-establish flood-damaged livelihoods and small businesses for flood-affected women   | 118,770             |
| WFP                                    | Emergency food assistance to people severely affected by flood in the Khatlon region  | 600,969             |
| <b>Sub-total</b>                       |   | <b>2,286,158</b>    |
| <b>HEALTH</b>                          |   |                     |
| WHO                                    | Emergency support to provide essential health care to the displaced population  | 237,754             |
| WHO                                    | Psychological support interventions for flood affected population   | 140,063             |
| WHO                                    | Identification of Acute Malnutrition among children under 5 and prevention of food borne diseases in the districts affected by the floods                   | 46,492              |



| <b>Appealing organization</b>           | <b>Project title</b>  | <b>Requirements (US\$)</b> |
|---|---|----------------------------|
| UNFPA                                   | Providing emergency reproductive health services to flood affected and vulnerable populations   | 169,000                    |
| <b>Sub-total</b>                        |   | <b>593,309</b>             |
| <b>WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE</b>    |   |                            |
| ACTED                                   | Support flood affected rural communities in Shurabad and Temurmali districts to safeguard their public health   | 358,033                    |
| CESVI                                   | Intervention for repairing and reconstructing water systems and sanitation facilities in the rural areas of the Khovaling and Baljuvan Districts affected by the May 2010 floods. | 130,397                    |
| Oxfam                                   | Securing the public health of IDPs following flooding in Khatlon  | 119,759                    |
| Oxfam                                   | Supporting flood affected rural communities in Vose and Kulyab districts to safeguard their public health   | 127,972                    |
| Save the Children                       | Restoring communities' access to sanitation facilities and providing hygiene and sanitation information in flood affected districts   | 375,000                    |
| UNDP                                    | Support to provision of clean drinking Water Supply System to flood affected families in Kulyab town  | 83,600                     |
| UNDP                                    | Support to rehabilitation of sewage pipeline network to improve hygiene and sanitation conditions in Kulyab town  | 78,100                     |
| UNICEF                                  | Emergency sanitation and hygiene promotion for children   | 250,000                    |
| <b>Sub-total</b>                        |   | <b>1,522,861</b>           |
| <b>CHILD PROTECTION &amp; EDUCATION</b> |   |                            |
| Mission East                            | Provision of Assistive Technologies and Psycho-Social Support to families with children with Disabilities (CWD) affected by the floods  | 63,376                     |
| Save the Children                       | Education and protection for flood affected children  | 175,000                    |
| UNICEF                                  | Ensure access to adequate education facilities and provision of school equipment to disaster affected village in Kulyab district  | 180,000                    |
| <b>Sub-total</b>                        |   | <b>418,376</b>             |
| <b>GRAND TOTAL</b>                      |   | <b>5,348,061</b>           |

## C. SECTOR RESPONSE PLANS

### *1. Shelter and Non-Food Items*

#### **Background**

Flooding during the first week of May 2010 resulted in considerable loss of life and damage to shelter and roads in Kulyab City as well as communities in the neighboring districts of Kulyab, Vose, Temurmalik, Muminabad, Khovaling, Shurabad, and Bajuvon. In the case of Kulyab town, flood damage was most specific to the Charmgarom neighborhood of the city.

The Government response to the flooding in Charmgarom was immediate and included rescue operations, the provision of immediate shelter, health, food and WASH support. Due to the level of damage in Charmgarom, a decision was made to relocate the flood-affected to a camp at the Kulyab sports stadium. This camp has grown to accommodate approximately 650 families (4,500 persons). An additional 100 families are being accommodated in schools in Kulyab.

Although conditions in the camps remain below standards in terms of shelter and some other areas, Government and NGO staff involved in the camp are making progressive efforts to meet international standards across the board. The Government plans are for the Kulyab sports stadium camps to remain in operation only as long as is needed to relocate the flood-affected to a newly established neighborhood in Kulyab. The Kulyab site is expected to be closed no later than November 2010.

Support related to shelter and non-food item for the rural affected populations appears to have been limited. Current information suggests that many rural-affected households do not need tents, but there is a need for plastic sheeting to protect possessions from further rain-damage, household kits to replace lost or damaged household possessions, and tools and cleaning supplies in facilitating clear-up operations.

#### **Needs analysis**

Given the Government's plans and efforts to date, REACT assistance to the shelter/NFI sector should address the immediate outstanding needs to:

1. Improve shelter and NFI-related conditions in the Kulyab sports stadium camps and displaced in schools to meet appropriate standards, and ensure that relocated populations have the same level of shelter/NFI support as provided in the camps when they are relocated to the new neighborhood<sup>3</sup>.
2. Increase shelter/NFI support to rural populations, particularly to meet NFI, tools and material needs so the affected can again use their existing homes and related facilities.
3. As the flood season runs from April to July and stocks are reduced, additional tents and NFI kits are needed to ensure that the shelter cluster maintains its response capacity.
4. Secondary and local roads and paths need to be cleared so that the disaster-affected population whose house is still habitable can safely access their homes in Kulyab.

The Cluster also recognizes the need to monitor changing conditions related to basic shelter needs, including the movement of people to and from communal shelter sites (camps and

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<sup>3</sup> Government plans call for families relocated to the new site in Kulyab to take their tents and other NFIs with them and camp in the family's newly allocated plot while building construction is underway.

schools) and the new resettlement site, and adjust needs analysis and sector objectives accordingly.

### **Sector objective**

Provide flood-affected populations in east Khatlon Province with temporary shelter and non-food items meeting minimum international standards and facilitate access to habitable houses in the damaged zone of Kulyab town.

*Note that sector support to families which are relocated to locations other than their place of residence before the flood will be contingent on assurances that this relocation is voluntary and that the relocation site is reasonably safe from hazards.*

### **Sector strategies and activities**

- Ensure the provision of temporary shelter and non-food items to flood-affected families in East Khatlon Province based on Sphere Standards
- Progressively improve the conditions for flood-affected rural and urban populations through the cleaning of roads and paths leading to the houses so that residents can safely reoccupy their homes
- Build up and maintain the shelter cluster immediate response capacity to provide shelter & NFI's for 1,500 families/10,000 people

Shelter Cluster efforts will focus broadly on the following range of activities under these strategies:

- Assess outstanding shelter/NFI needs of rural and urban populations and provide additional material and technical support
- Support sector-specific site management operations at the Kulyab sports stadium camps and schools housing displaced in cooperation with the Government and other sectors.
- Clean-up access paths and local roads through cash for work/food for work.
- Procure additional tents and NFI kits so as to replenish shelter & NFI stocks
- Monitor government and affected communities' plans concerning shelter and adapt strategies and activities when needed.

These strategies and activities are being coordinated through the Red Crescent Society of Tajikistan and members of the Federation of the Red Cross and Red Crescent.

### **Outcome indicators:**

- Gap between Sphere Standards for Shelter/NFI and actual Shelter/NFI resources available to the flood-displaced reduced.
- Number of roads leading to habitable houses in flood-affected areas in Kulyab cleaned and families returned to these houses.
- Number of resettled flood displaced who are satisfied with the sector-specific assistance provided.
- Status of Shelter & NFI contingency stocks

**Total funding requirements: US\$ 527,357**

## **II. Food security & livelihoods**

### **Background**

The heavy rains and floods that have affected the south eastern part of the Khatlon province in April and that continue to cause damage today are having a serious impact on households' food security. The Khatlon province is chronically food insecure and one of the poorest. Recent assessments<sup>4</sup> show that up-to one third of the households in this area are food insecure.

Most households rely on daily wage labor, remittances, livestock herding, crop cultivation and selling. Households also rely most of the year on coping strategies such as buying food on credit, relying on less expensive food or selling productive assets. Assessments from WFP<sup>4</sup> and MSDSP show that households in the affected districts are highly indebted.

The recent floods have worsened households' food security situation and pushed households that were living in borderline poverty into food insecurity. Assessments of the floods done by REACT and its partners show that households lost their food stocks, cooking equipment and access to water in urban areas. In rural areas, families lost the kitchen garden and livestock they heavily rely on for food consumption. Finally, in both areas, households have lost their income, and although some might rely on remittances, many are left without their main livelihood.

Numbers of affected households in need for food security assistance are changing every day as heavy rains continue to fall.

### **Needs analysis**

Preliminary assessments based on visits in the field, discussions with authorities and affected households show that the immediate needs are:

- Provision of food and/or cash to families having lost their home, kitchen garden, food stocks, livestock and living in tents
- Restoration of livelihood by provision and/or rehabilitation of agricultural land, farming equipment and fertilizers
- Restoration of livelihood by provision of livestock, veterinary services and medicines

Recovery needs are different for households in urban areas and those in rural part of the affected districts. For the moment, the Government has been handling the food provision to affected households in urban areas and the food security cluster members have agree that priority should be given to the rural households in need. The situation will be closely monitored in urban areas and, should there be food needs, cluster members stand ready to intervene and assist the Government and affected families.

### **Sector objective**

Replace and restore basic means for livelihoods subsistence for approximately 2,762 rural households (around 16,000 persons) by providing:

- food aid/cash assistance for a period of 2 to 4 months
- animal stock replacement
- crop land reclamation and support sowing and cultivation of land for the second planting season of 2010
- monitor closely the situation and review rural and urban households' needs
- provide a coordinated response in all affected districts enhancing the recovery of households' livelihoods

### **Sector strategies and activities**

- Use existing community-based mechanisms for food aid or cash distribution, with priority on especially vulnerable groups (FHH, families with PWD, elderly members) as per SPHERE standards.

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<sup>4</sup> WFP Food Security Monitoring System, April 2010

- Use existing community-based mobilization mechanisms for livestock restoration and relief actions which will immediately enable households to re-establish their assets base.
- Use existing community-based mobilization mechanisms for cleaning and restoring damaged crop areas which will immediately enable households to use land for the second planting season 2010.
- Use existing community-based mobilization mechanisms for monitoring and reviewing households' needs and capturing the impact all the projects implemented by the food security cluster members.

The following activities will be carried out:

*Activity Set 1 – Distribution of food and cash assistance*

- Refine/finalize initial needs assessments and adjust implementation as required
- Define targeting criteria and compile beneficiary lists in collaboration with local authorities, community leaders and area-specific NGO partners
- Confirmation and verification of beneficiary lists
- Establishment of cash assistance parameters and methodologies in coordination with food assistance
- Distribution of cash assistance
- Distribution of food assistance
- Monitoring and follow-up of the food security and nutrition situation of the assisted households

*Activity Set 2 – Restoration of livelihoods: livestock*

- Rapid assessment of livestock losses and mechanical injuries of surviving animals in the affected communities
- Establishment of beneficiary lists and criteria in collaboration with local authorities, community leaders and area-specific NGO partners
- Local purchase of replacement livestock
- Distribution of replacement livestock
- Mobile animal health clinics – vaccination, illness detection, animal first aid
- Fodder availability assessment
- Fodder purchase and provision

*Activity set 3 – Restoration of livelihoods: land and farming*

- Provision of set of field cleaning tools at HH level (wheelbarrow, shovel, hoe, rope, hammer, saw)
- Land reclamation planning (micro level) – clearing fields, detritus, debris, drainage, small scale stabilization of watershed areas, etc.
- Seeds and fertilizer for kitchen garden crops/HH plots – vegetables/alternative crops

Partners involved in activity set 3 will be looking into combining rehabilitation activities such as land cleaning and irrigation/canal reconstruction with Food-For-Work activities where appropriate. For rehabilitation activities, priority should be given to work for most affected and vulnerable households. These activities will also be closely linked to recovery activities.

**Coordination**

The Food Security cluster lead by WFP/FAO is overseeing the coordination of activities in this sector. Partners will focus on the area where they have the best comparative advantage, network, links with communities and capacity. So the coordination will be both in scale and scope. Members have agreed on the following:

- All members have agreed on geographical targeting and coverage
- All members will use the same methodology for assessments and monitoring

- All members will share their targeting criteria for the selection of beneficiaries
- All members are part of the REACT Kulyab and will coordinate and monitor the implementation of their activities.

Activities implemented under this appeal will be linked to ongoing development projects in the region and the Food Security program of the Government of Tajikistan. The Food Security Cluster will also liaise with the Agriculture working group of the Donor Coordination Council for coordination of recovery and development activities.

**Outcome indicators:**

- # (or %) of affected households that receive cash assistance
- # (or %) of affected households that receive food assistance
- % of beneficiary in the “especially vulnerable” category (FHH, PWD, elderly)
- # of animals distributed versus # of animals lost
- Number of animals treated by SVI mobile animal health clinics
- # tons of fodder distributed
- # of soteks of arable land cleaned
- # of soteks planted for 2010 Fall harvest

**Total funding requirements: US\$ 2,286,158**

### **III. Health**

#### **Background**

None of the central district hospitals (CDH)<sup>5</sup> suffered damage caused by the flooding. All four hospitals continue functioning as normal and the staff is working according to normal routine. Initially a large number of injured patients were admitted to the Kulyab hospital, but the flow of patients has returned back to normal. Additional minor injuries are expected during clean-up and rebuilding operations and proper wound-care will be required.

The flood affected population, particularly those residing in the tented camp, is exposed to significant health risks and psychosocial stressors. Damage to water supply systems and hygiene increase the risk of a water-borne disease outbreak; and crowded conditions in the camp can lead to an outbreak of other communicable diseases as well as gender related protection concerns. The psychological impact of the disaster impacts adversely on the overall health of the people and their ability to recover. Though medical care stations have been set up at the two tented camps in Kulyab, they lack many of the basic supplies and medications.

#### **Needs analysis**

Preliminary assessments and visits to the disaster site and tented camp, discussions with local health authorities and affected households identify the following urgent support needs in the health sector:

- Support to the on-site medical services to provide basic and emergency services to the displaced population;
- Surveillance and monitoring for communicable and water-borne diseases;
- Psycho-social support to affected families and individuals;
- Protection needs, including against gender-based violence.

#### **Sector objectives**

Reduced mortality and morbidity in the disaster-affected population through:

1. Strengthened and improved delivery of emergency and primary medical care in the tented camps;
2. Disease prevention through adequate communicable disease monitoring and surveillance, including malaria control;
3. Reduction of psychological impact of the disaster on the health of the affected population and their ability to recover;
4. Integrated protection actions including those addressing gender-based violence (GBV);
5. Well coordinated health response activities complementing other sector interventions.

#### **Sector strategy and activities**

The health cluster partners will respond to the immediate needs of the displaced population in conjunction with local health systems to provide medical care and preventive health interventions to the affected population.

Support will be provided to the Ministry of Health (MoH) facilities to provide immediate life-saving health care, psychosocial support, protection support and prevent disease

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<sup>5</sup> CDHs are the primary providers of emergency and primary care for the districts, also providing referral services for the community level clinics.

transmission. The sector will provide complementary programs to WASH activities so as to reduce morbidity and mortality.

The following activities will be carried out:

- Provide technical assistance to the camp medical clinic to deliver emergency and primary care, reproductive health care support, psychosocial intervention and disease prevention.
- Provide essential supplies, equipment and medications for continuing functioning of the clinic.
- Support and improve water-borne disease prevention, through surveillance and community-based health actions, including early-warning
- Malaria control measures
- Provide capacity and support psycho-social and protection interventions
- Restore and strengthen the provision of essential medical services in the affected area (incl. Minimal Initial Service Package (MISP) and emergency care) meeting SPHERE standards and addressing specific gaps in the delivery system
- Coordinate the health response

Specific projects will work with the MoH, national and local Sanitation and Epidemiological Service (SES), the Healthy Lifestyle Center (within the MoH), and local medical providers and community leaders. The health cluster partners will coordinate activities with other cluster activities, the MoH, and CoES through REACT.

#### **Outcome indicators**

- Mortality  $\leq 0.30/10,000$  per day ( $\leq 0.60/10,000$  indicating a significant public emergency)
- Camp medical clinic operates full time for the duration of the camp with sufficient staff and supplies
- SES follow accepted guidelines while implementing surveillance programs in affected areas and links are established to facilitate Early Warning
- # of affected households or individuals that receive psychosocial support services
- 4,500 sheltered people have access to integrated protection actions, including those addressing gender based violence
- Regular Health Cluster meetings held, coordinated monitoring and assessment efforts in collaboration with MoH, SES, CoES and REACT

**Total Funding Requirements: US\$ 593,309**



## **IV. Water, Sanitation & Hygiene (WASH)**

### **Background**

The spring floods in Eastern Khatlon caused damages to water supply systems in seven districts of the Kulyab region, including Kulyab town. According to the Kulyab town Water Supply Enterprise "Vodokanal", the capacity of the Kulyab system to provide drinking water dropped to 30% of its usual capacity: 14,000 m<sup>3</sup> can now be supplied instead of the 42,000 m<sup>3</sup> of water which catered for the needs of 72,000 people. Drinking water supply systems are also damaged or partially functioning in the affected rural areas of Kulyab, Vose, Temurmalik, Shurabad, Muminabad, Khovaling and Baljuvan districts. Moreover the sanitation facilities of thousands of people in these districts and in Kulyab town were severely damaged and are no longer usable.

Around 4,500 persons are displaced and sheltered temporarily in tent camps in Kulyab town. The Government plans for relocation of people in the tent camps are evolving rapidly and camp residents may move to newly allocated land in the near future. However, the population affected by the disaster in the tent camp and in rural areas requires safe drinking water, appropriate sanitation and an improved hygiene environment.

### **Needs analysis**

Relevant government agencies and local authorities are making tremendous efforts to provide the affected population with temporary access to safe water in Kulyab. However, the scope of rehabilitation works is limited so far. Fourteen km of water pipes need to be rehabilitated in Kulyab town to provide safe drinking water to the disaster-affected population who are still occupying their houses. The sewage network also needs to be repaired in three places. Rural water supplies systems are also severely damaged and stopped supplying drinking water.

Water is presently provided to the 4,500 camp residents through a temporary water supply system involving tanks. This reliable safe water supply needs to be sustained as long as people are residing in the camps. Sanitation and hygiene conditions in the camps are inadequate and therefore create a high risk for water-borne infectious disease outbreaks. Similar conditions prevail in the rural areas affected by the floods.

Therefore, thousands of people in affected communities in rural and urban areas are in urgent need of safe water, and/or improved sanitation. However, as the consequences of a lack of sanitation and hygiene increase the susceptibility to diseases of the whole community, many thousands more need to be targeted with hygiene promotion interventions.

### **Sector objective**

The WASH cluster objective is to reduce the risk of water-borne infectious disease outbreaks among 4,500 children and adults in the tent camps in Kulyab, more than 14,000 people living in the disaster-affected area in the town, and 50,000 more in the rural communities affected by the floods in the surrounding districts by providing access to safe water and sanitation, and promote good hygiene practices, in close coordination with the Government of Tajikistan.

### **Sector strategies and activities**

The response strategies of the WASH cluster focus on the people residing in the camps in Kulyab town and in the most affected rural areas of Kulyab, Vose, Temurmalik, Shurabad, Muminabad, Khovaling and Baljuvan districts. The strategies are:

1. Provide and sustain access to safe water, improved sanitation and hygiene promotion information for 4,500 tent camp residents in Kulyab
2. Restore access to safe water and sanitation for more than 14,000 people in the damaged area of Kulyab town
3. Restore access to safe drinking water for over 21,000 flood-affected people in Baljuvan, Khovaling, Kulyab, Shurabad, Temurmalik and Vose districts
4. Restore access to sanitary facilities for 4,780 flood-affected people in the rural areas
5. Improve good hygiene knowledge and practices through hygiene promotion for about 50,000 people in flood-affected communities in the rural areas of Kulyab region.
6. Ensure continued coordination and monitoring and adapt the strategy depending on government shelter and housing strategies for the displaced people, especially the tent camp residents

**Activities:**

1. Install a water supply system, washing areas, showers and latrines in Kulyab tent camps
2. Conduct a hygiene promotion campaign in Kulyab tent camps
3. Provide hygiene kits in Kulyab tent camps and to vulnerable families in rural areas
4. Rehabilitate or reconstruct water supply systems in the damaged area and social facilities in Kulyab town and in rural villages in districts affected by floods
5. Rehabilitate or reconstruct improved latrines in the damaged area of Kulyab town and social facilities and in rural villages in districts affected by floods
6. Conduct hygiene promotion campaigns at the community and household level and in children's summer camps
7. Construct new sanitary facilities in 7 schools affected by the floods or hosting additional disaster-affected children

**Outcome indicators:**

1. Risk of water-borne infections diseases reduced in tent camps and rural areas
2. 4,500 tent camp residents have continuous access to safe water and sanitation
3. Access to safe drinking water and sanitation restored for 14,000 people in the damaged area of Kulyab town
4. Access to safe drinking water restored for 21,000 rural dwellers
5. Access to improved sanitation restored for 4,780 rural dwellers
6. 50,000 people possess the required knowledge to protect themselves from water-borne diseases

**Total funding requirements: US\$ 1,522,861**

## ***V. Child Protection and Education***

### **Background**

The impacts on children of the floods that struck Khatlon Region have been devastating. In the village of Yokhsuchiyon in Kulyab District one school was completely destroyed, leaving 370 children with no access to education. In Muminabad, Temurmalik and Khovaling at least 3 schools were forced to close while mud and debris is cleared from classrooms. In Kulyab City children were unable to resume classes as several schools were closed and used as temporary camps for displaced families.

In Kulyab City, an estimated 650 families moved into temporary camps. There are an estimated 871 children living in the camps (300 between the ages of 2-6 years). The camps, located close to the city sports stadium, have no provision for education, child protection or safe areas for younger children to play. In addition, initial assessments identified at least 22 families living in camps with disabled children and 20 to 30 families with disabled children in outlying flood affected districts.

### **Needs analysis**

The school located in the village of Yokhsuchiyon was completely destroyed. The local education authorities have allocated a plot of land in the village to construct a new school. However, they lack the financial resources to construct and equip a new school.

The tent camps in Kulyab City present a high level of risk in terms of child protection. Tents are situated very close together with multiple families living in one tent. The potential for abuse of children, particularly girls, is high. Therefore, there is a need to establish mechanisms and systems in the camps that will allow children to learn how to protect themselves, provide support to each other and report incidents of abuse. Mothers living in the camps need additional time to secure food and water for their families. As a result, their ability and time to care for young children is reduced. There is a need to provide supervised safe play areas (kindergartens) where children can play and learn safely together. The safe play areas not only free up mothers and carers time, but will also support children in coming to terms with trauma by providing routine in their daily lives. The floods also had an impact on children with disabilities. Disabled children in rural areas and living in camps in Kulyab City have suffered high degrees of stress and they require additional rehabilitative care to stabilize their needs and assist them in adapting to their new circumstances.

The emergency context in East Khatlon remains fluid. Government plans to support flood affected families are not yet finalised and how affected families will respond to government plans is uncertain. Therefore, the agencies implementing education and protection projects will continue to consult, liaise and coordinate with key stakeholders and affected families. This will ensure that interventions meet the changing needs of families and are complimentary to government plans and strategies.

### **Sector Objectives**

- 1) Ensure the return to school for children affected by flooding in Yokhsuchiyon village
- 2) Ensure that vulnerable children, including children with disabilities, living in temporary camps in Kulyab City, access temporary education and are protected from abuse

### **Sector strategy and activities**

- Provide access to education in adequate conditions for 370 children in Yokhsuchiyon village
- Provide Safe Play Areas (kindergartens) for 300 children aged 2-6 years old living in the temporary camp in Kulyab City

- Establish child protection mechanisms in camps to ensure that children, including children with disabilities, access their rights and are protected from abuse.

The following activities will be carried out:

- Reconstruction of one school in the village of Yokhsuchiyon, Jamoat Dahana, Kulyab district
- Provision of school furniture, recreation kits and other school items to Yokhsuchiyon village, Jamoat Dahana, Kulyab district
- Together with local MoE, establish and manage 2 Safe Play Areas (kindergartens) for children of 2-6 years old living in Kulyab City camps
- Establish 5 children's clubs in Kulyab City camps. Provide training on self protection and establish peer-to-peer support networks and incident reporting systems
- Provide rehabilitative care and support including assistive technology (wheelchair, crutches, hearing aid, glasses etc.) to children with disabilities in the Kulyab City camps and rural areas
- Provide support to primary care givers of children with disabilities to stabilize the special needs of children with disabilities.

**Outcome indicators:**

- 370 children access education in the school of Yokhsuchiyon village
- 300 children aged 2-6 years old living in the temporary camp in Kulyab City access Safe Play Areas
- 571 children aware of self protection and cases of abuse referred to the authorities
- 42 families with disabled children receiving regular support

**Total funding requirements: US\$ 418,376**

## D. ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

The support to the Flood Appeal will be managed, monitored and tracked by REACT, Tajikistan's disaster risk management partnership, which is chaired by the Committee of Emergency Situations of the Government of Tajikistan and co-chaired by the United Nations Resident Coordinator.

The overall responsibility for the coordination of the strategies and projects proposed in the appeal rests with the leadership of REACT. The REACT leaders will be supported in this task by the REACT Secretariat, the UNDP Disaster Risk Management Program. The REACT website, <http://www.untj.org/?c=7&id=149>, will be used as a tool for information exchange, communication and monitoring of the response.

The REACT structure is composed of over 40 members, including the Government of Tajikistan, donors, the United Nations and other international organizations, and local and international NGOs who are involved in disaster warning, mitigation, preparedness, response and recovery.

REACT operates through clusters and the cluster lead organizations (see list of contacts in annex) will be responsible for coordinating and monitoring implementation in their respective sectors:

- Child Protection and Education – UNICEF and Save the Children
- Food Security and Livelihoods – WFP and FAO
- Health – WHO
- Shelter/NFI – IFRC/RCST
- WASH –UNICEF

For the purposes of this appeal only the education cluster has been expanded to 'Child protection and education' and the food security cluster to 'Food Security and Livelihoods'.

The clusters will meet regularly and coordinate preparedness and response activities in their respective sectors. The REACT Steering Committee, established in early 2010, will provide guidance to the day-to-day work of REACT and serves as an inter-cluster coordination mechanism.

## E. PROJECT SHEETS

### I. Shelter and Non-Food Items

|   |   |
|---|---|
| <b>Appealing Agency(ies):</b>   | ACTED   |
| <b>Project Title:</b>   | Provision of emergency assistance through provision of NFI to the flood affected households in Shurabad and Temurmalik districts  |
| <b>Project Duration:</b>  | June - August 2010  |
| <b>Total Project Budget:</b>  | US\$ 203,557  |
| <b>Beneficiaries:</b>   | 210 flood affected households in Shurabad and Temurmalik districts  |
| <b>Needs:</b>   | Flooding during the first week of May 2010 resulted in considerable loss of life and damages throughout Eastern Khatlon. In Shurabad and Temurmalik districts, according to preliminary assessments and official sources, 210 houses were either fully destroyed or seriously damaged. The rapid assessment showed that all affected households have lost their household items, personal belongings and other household possessions. Therefore, the disaster-affected population needs urgent assistance in provision of basic non-food items. The household emergency relief kit (based on Sphere standards) will be provided to each affected household. |
| <b>Outcomes:</b>  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ All disaster affected households in Shurabad and Temurmalik districts have primary non-food items corresponding to Sphere Standards</li> </ul>   |
| <b>Intervention Objective:</b>  | The objective is to provide basic non-food items (NFIs) to households affected by the floods in Temurmalik and Shurabad districts   |
| <b>Project Activities:</b>  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Final confirmation of the beneficiaries by involving Mahalla Committees, Jamoats, and CoES</li> <li>○ Kit content selection and procurement</li> <li>○ Distribution of Household Emergency Relief kits to affected households</li> </ul>   |
| <b>Implementing Partner(s):</b>   | Mahalla Committees, local authorities and CoES  |
| <b>FINANCIAL SUMMARY</b>  |   |
| <b>Budget Items</b>   | <b>USD</b>  |
| Procurement of Household Emergency Relief kits to 210 affected households | 155,610   |
| Distribution and Transportation costs                                     | 10,920  |
| Project Management and administrative cost                                | 37,027  |
| <b>TOTAL</b>  | <b>203,557</b>  |

|  |  |
|--|--|
| <b>Appealing Agency:</b>                                       | Focus Humanitarian Assistance (FOCUS), an affiliate of the Aga Khan Development Network  |
| <b>Project Title:</b>  | Supporting families relocated into temporary shelter in the Kulyab area from floods with non-food item relief aid  |
| <b>Project Duration:</b>                                       | June - July 2010   |
| <b>Total Project Budget:</b>                                   | US\$ 67,000  |
| <b>Beneficiaries:</b>  | 2,000 displaced people   |
| <b>Needs:</b>  | Heavy rains, floods and winds have caused widespread damage to several towns in Khatlon. Homes, schools, health care facilities and infrastructure have been destroyed. 4,500 people are currently residing in tent camps in Kulyab city and more displaced people in Kulyab and the affected rural areas are residing in temporary shelter or with host families. The rapid assessment showed that all affected households have lost their household items, personal belongings and other household possessions. Presently there is an urgent need to provide non-food aid to families that have been relocated to temporary tent camp sites and other temporary shelter areas. |
| <b>Outcomes:</b>   | 400 families residing in temporary shelter in the Kulyab area are provided with basic non-food relief aid supplies.  |
| <b>Intervention Objective:</b>                                 | Provide flood-affected populations in the east Khatlon Province with non-food items meeting minimum international standards  |
| <b>Project Activities:</b>                                     | Procure and distribute non-food aid to the 400 families relocated into temporary shelter in Kulyab   |
| <b>Implementing Partner(s):</b>                                | REACT members and local authorities  |
| <b>FINANCIAL SUMMARY</b>                                       |  |
| <b>Budget Items</b>  | <b>USD</b>   |
| Non food aid (blankets, mattresses, kitchen sets, flashlights) | 62,000   |
| Administration cost  | 5,000  |
| <b>TOTAL</b>   | <b>67,000</b>  |

|                                 |   |                |
|---------------------------------|---|----------------|
| <b>Appealing Agency(ies):</b>   | UNDP  |                |
| <b>Project Title:</b>           | Transitional shelter and basic survival items for disaster victims  |                |
| <b>Project Duration:</b>        | May – October 2010  |                |
| <b>Total Project Budget:</b>    | US\$ 133,750  |                |
| <b>Beneficiaries:</b>           | 400 families (approx. 2, 800 people)  |                |
| <b>Needs:</b>                   | <p>As a result of floods and mudflows throughout the country and mainly in Kulyab town, hundreds of households have lost their houses and all their belongings. In order to ensure the timely provision of temporary shelter and household items, 400 tents and 100 sets of family kits were immediately released from UN Emergency Reserves. This allowed for homeless households who were temporary hosted by relatives and neighbors (putting an extra burden on their relatives) to be relocated to tent camps set up by government.</p> <p>Considering the fact that the flood season runs until July and more heavy rains are forecast, the UN Emergency Reserves needs to be replenished with 400 tents and 100 family kits to ensure that the UN maintains its capacity to provide immediate assistance to possible disaster victims between May and July and beyond.</p> |                |
| <b>Outcomes:</b>                | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- 400 families acquire transitional shelter in form of family tents;</li> <li>- 100 families acquire basic survival items, such as beddings, kitchen utensils, and hygiene kits.</li> </ul>  |                |
| <b>Intervention Objective:</b>  | Maintain the UN disaster response capacity to provide direct, life-saving assistance in the form of shelter and basic survival items to disaster affected populations   |                |
| <b>Project Activities:</b>      | Procurement of tents and family kits  |                |
| <b>Implementing Partner(s):</b> | UNDP, Committee of Emergency Situations and Civil Defense   |                |
| <b>FINANCIAL SUMMARY</b>        |   |                |
| <b>Budget Items</b>             |   | <b>USD</b>     |
| Procurement of 400 tents        |   | 110,000        |
| Procurement of 100 sets of NFIs |   | 15,000         |
| General Management Services, 7% |   | 8,750          |
| <b>TOTAL</b>                    |   | <b>133,750</b> |



|                                 |  |
|---------------------------------|--|
| <b>Appealing Agency(ies):</b>   | UNDP, Communities Programme  |
| <b>Project Title:</b>           | Supporting access to houses in flood-affected areas of Kulyab City and Kulyab district   |
| <b>Project Duration:</b>        | May-September 2010   |
| <b>Project Budget:</b>          | US\$ 123,050   |
| <b>Beneficiaries:</b>           | At least 200 households affected by flash floods   |
| <b>Needs:</b>                   | The flood affected population in Kulyab city and the surrounding district is facing major problems in returning back to their homes, as mud and heavy sediments are impeding access. Therefore, despite the fact that homes are still standing and people are not relocated to tent camps, this category of the affected population still do not have access to their homes. According to the information provided by the government officials, only the roads which are considered as strategically important (intercity, regional, republican) are being cleaned. The roads leading to the houses also need to be cleaned in order to ensure proper access and ease the movement of elderly, children and women within the villages and streets. Hence, the local population residing in affected areas in addition to cleaning their homes, also need to clean the streets which lead to their homes. In order to accelerate the cleaning process and support the return of the population to their homes, cash for work schemes will be introduced to mobilize men and women from most vulnerable households in the affected neighborhoods to engage in cleaning works. The cash for work initiative, combined with food for work (with WFP), will also allow the affected population to have initial income to support their livelihoods. |
| <b>Outcomes:</b>                | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Access to damaged houses improved for disaster-affected households</li> <li>- Flood and other debris cleared from streets, paths and houses</li> <li>- 200 short term jobs created (for affected women and men)</li> </ul>  |
| <b>Intervention Objective:</b>  | Ensure that flood-affected households in the following streets of Kulyab town: Sughdiyov, Kuhnashahr, Nonboi Poyon, Korvonguzar, Khati Roh, Lohuti, J. Aliev, 1 May, Sadikov, Kuybishev, Huvaydullov, and in the following Jamoats: Kulyab, Dahana and Ziraki of Kulyab district are able to access their houses and have support for clearing and cleaning activities.  |
| <b>Project Activities:</b>      | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Assess the condition of roads and paths within affected areas;</li> <li>• Identify areas where clearing of roads, paths is needed to improve access;</li> <li>• Use of labor intensive public works and construction equipment to collect and remove flood debris from access roads and paths and debris from inside houses in the flood-affected areas.</li> </ul>   |
| <b>Implementing Partner(s):</b> | UNDP Communities Programme   |

#### FINANCIAL SUMMARY

| Budget Items  | USD              |
|---|------------------|
| Assessment  | 4,000            |
| Cash for Work (5\$*60 days*100 beneficiaries)   | 30,000           |
| Procurement necessary equipment and tools for cleaning of houses, streets   | 30,000           |
| Renting of techniques/lorries (4) for loading, delivery and unloading of sediments and mudslides (50\$*60*4 beneficiaries); | 12,000           |
| Procurement of necessary uniform for 10 brigades  | 5,000            |
| Procurement of fuel diesel and petrol   | 11,000           |
| Monitoring and evaluation of work   | 3,000            |
| Cleaning of the water discharge channels  | 20,000           |
| GMS (7%)  | 8,050            |
| <b>TOTAL</b>  | <b>\$123,050</b> |

## II. Food security

|  |   |                |
|--|---|----------------|
| <b>Appealing Agency(ies):</b>  | Agency for technical cooperation and development – ACTED  |                |
| <b>Project Title:</b>  | Emergency support for agricultural cropping and replenishment of livestock for disaster affected vulnerable households in Shurabad and Temurmalik districts   |                |
| <b>Project Duration:</b>   | June – November 2010  |                |
| <b>Total Project Budget:</b>   | US\$ 243,043  |                |
| <b>Beneficiaries:</b>  | 620 disaster affected households in Shurabad and Temurmalik districts   |                |
| <b>Needs:</b>  | In Shurabad and Temumalik districts of Khatlon oblast, the people mostly make their earnings for livelihoods support from cattle breeding, and wheat and potato growing. The heavy rainfalls in April - May caused the floods and mudflows which affected 620 households in the above mentioned districts, including the physical, economical, infrastructure losses. Almost all of these affected households have lost their means for livelihoods support, notably food stocks, crop harvests, livestock, poultry etc. Therefore, these households are in urgent need of food items as an emergency response, as well as agricultural inputs (high quality seeds, fertilizer), small ruminants, and poultry to restore the agro production to support the livelihoods. Moreover, these people are in need of agro extension support to be able to maximize the agro production. |                |
| <b>Outcomes:</b>   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ All disaster affected households have means (agro inputs, livestock), knowledge and skills to restore income generating agro activities</li> <li>○ Increased harvest and production from agricultural activities and improved household food security</li> </ul>   |                |
| <b>Intervention Objective:</b>   | To increase the individual incomes and improve the livelihoods and food security of disaster affected households in Temurmalik and Shurabad districts   |                |
| <b>Project Activities:</b>   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Detailed needs assessment of each individual disaster affected household by involving Community Based Organizations (CBOs), jamoats, CoES in accordance with Food Security Cluster methodology</li> <li>○ Development of agro inputs provision plan, by arranging the beneficiary farmers into the groups based on cropping, animal breeding activity and geographical location</li> <li>○ Procurement of agro inputs (seeds, fertilizer) through the local agro inputs dealers (Seeds Breeding Farms, livestock from bazaars etc)</li> <li>○ Distribution of high quality agro inputs and replenishment of livestock for vulnerable disaster affected households</li> <li>○ Provision of agro extension support</li> <li>○ Coordination of project activities with REACT members at regional and national level</li> </ul>              |                |
| <b>Implementing Partner(s):</b>  | District, jamoat authorities and CoES, CBOs, District Vet services, AIN (Advisory Information Network), AgroDonish  |                |
| <b>FINANCIAL SUMMARY</b>   |   |                |
| <b>Budget Items</b>  |   | <b>USD</b>     |
| Procurement and distribution of agro inputs/replenishment of livestock |   | 155,000        |
| Provision of agro extension support                                    |   | 4,340          |
| Visual Information Materials on agro extension                         |   | 1,000          |
| Baseline and End line Survey   |   | 1,000          |
| Project Management and administrative cost                             |   | 81,703         |
| <b>TOTAL</b>   |   | <b>243,043</b> |

|                                 |  |
|---------------------------------|--|
| <b>Appealing Agency:</b>        | Mission East   |
| <b>Project Title:</b>           | Reclaiming small holding crop land and restoring second cropping plots.  |
| <b>Project Duration:</b>        | May - August 2010  |
| <b>Total Budget:</b>            | \$ 120,650   |
| <b>Beneficiaries:</b>           | 530 Rural households in Kulyab districts with 1 to 20 sotek of land used for kitchen gardens and subsistence farming, with priority to Female-Headed households and families with Children with Disabilities and the elderly   |
| <b>Needs:</b>                   | Crop and cropland destruction during the floods, landslides and mudflows of early May 2010 is estimated at over 500 hectares spread across 7 districts. For many rural households, the 'kitchen garden', or subsistence plot, is their main source of staple food for consumption and to generate small income streams. Most of these households also lost their home or suffered severe damage. Any available income will first go to stabilizing their shelter needs, leaving nothing to recuperate their livelihood losses. Reclamation of small lots to serviceable status is needed. Seeds and fertilizer for vegetables and alternative crops (maize, sunflowers) are also needed. |
| <b>Outcomes:</b>                | 1. Rural households that suffered damages to small holdings will reclaim their plots.<br>2. Rural household will plant vegetables and alternative crops for the second harvest 2010.   |
| <b>Intervention Objective:</b>  | Replace and restore basic means for livelihoods subsistence for approximately 530 rural households (approximately 3517 persons) in the form of crop land reclamation for second harvest season 2010.   |
| <b>Project Activities:</b>      | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• inventory and assessment of damaged land</li> <li>• provision of set of field cleaning tools at HH level (wheelbarrow, shovel, hoe, rope, hammer, saw)</li> <li>• land reclamation planning (micro level) – clearing fields, detritus, debris, drainage, small scale stabilization of watershed areas, etc.</li> <li>• seeds and fertilizer for kitchen garden crops/HH plots – vegetables/alternative crops</li> </ul>   |
| <b>Implementing Partner(s):</b> | Mission East<br>Community Organization Unions, Community organizations, Village Disaster Management Boards   |

#### FINANCIAL SUMMARY

| Budget Items  | USD            |
|---|----------------|
| Mission East Personnel (national staff, CD %, DRR Coordinator %)  | 17,220         |
| Stipends for COU, CO and VDMB volunteers (50 usd per vol)   | 2,500          |
| Set of cleaning tools (75 usd per set)  | 39,750         |
| Rental of small mechanization – mini tractors, graters, cotton wagons, etc. –fuel, maintenance, driver costs. 14 units x 350/unit | 4,900          |
| Seeds and fertilizer – 80usd/household  | 42,400         |
| Operational costs (13%)   | 11,865         |
| <b>TOTAL</b>  | <b>120,650</b> |

|                                 |  |
|---------------------------------|--|
| <b>Appealing Agency:</b>        | Mission East   |
| <b>Project Title:</b>           | Restoring animal stocks and health in flood-affected rural areas   |
| <b>Project Duration:</b>        | May-August 2010  |
| <b>Total Budget:</b>            | US\$ 398,856   |
| <b>Beneficiaries:</b>           | 530 Rural household owners of 1 to 5 livestock, with priority to Female-Headed households and families with children with disabilities, and elderly in 7 districts.  |
| <b>Needs:</b>                   | Animal losses during the floods, landslides and mudflows of early May 2010 resulted in heavy livestock loss, at a minimum 1,500 head of sheep and cattle. For a rural household this represents a catastrophic financial loss both of the initial cash investment and the productive elements – meat, milk, offspring. Most of these households also lost their home or suffered severe damage. Any available income will first go to stabilizing their shelter needs, leaving nothing to recuperate their livelihood losses. Replacement stock is needed. Other household animal stocks suffered various forms of trauma from mechanical injuries, and are at high risk of infection and disease such as hoof and mouth disease. Vaccinations and basic first aid services are needed. Finally, the devastated areas around the rural household compound have taken away the food source for the remaining animals, and emergency fodder (cottonseed cake, hay boxes, etc) is needed to feed the livestock and build back mass. |
| <b>Outcomes:</b>                | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Rural households that suffered livestock loss will receive at least one animal to re-establish stocks.</li> <li>2. Livestock that were injured and/or weakened due to flood trauma will be restored to basic health status.</li> <li>3. The nutritional base of homestead animals will be restored.</li> </ol>   |
| <b>Intervention Objective:</b>  | Replace and restore flood-affected livestock base for approximately 530 rural households to enable rapid recovery of livelihoods post disaster.  |
| <b>Project Activities:</b>      | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Rapid assessment of livestock losses and mechanical injuries of surviving animals</li> <li>• Beneficiary listing and provision of parameters/criteria</li> <li>• Purchase of replacement livestock</li> <li>• Distribution of replacement livestock</li> <li>• Mobile animal health clinics – vaccination, illness detection, animal first aid</li> <li>• Fodder availability assessment, purchase and distribution</li> </ul>  |
| <b>Implementing Partner(s):</b> | Mission East – Kulyab offices<br>State Veterinary Inspection services – +/- 150 village-based veterinarians in East Khatlon  |

#### FINANCIAL SUMMARY

| Budget Items  | USD            |
|---|----------------|
| Mission East Personnel (national staff, CD %, DRR Coordinator %)                  | 17,220         |
| Stipends for SVI field veterinarians (lump sum 70 usd per vet)                    | 10,500         |
| Yearling sheep (male or female) @110 usd/head x 530 HH                            | 58,300         |
| Heifers (male or female) @450 usd/head x 530 HH                                   | 202,500        |
| Animal Transport (15 ton truck/20 sheep, city center to districts) 150 usd/trip   | 4,000          |
| Animal Transport (15 ton truck/12 heifers, city center to districts) 150 usd/trip | 6,700          |
| Mobile health unit equipment, vaccinations and materials 1250 usd/district        | 8,750          |
| Fodder –lump sum  | 45,000         |
| Operational costs (13%)   | 45,886         |
| <b>TOTAL</b>  | <b>398,856</b> |

|  |   |
|--|---|
| <b>Appealing Agency:</b>                                   | Mountain Societies Development Support Programme (MSDSP)  |
| <b>Project Title:</b>                                      | Recovery of animal resources and health in areas affected by natural disaster: Shurabad, Muminabad, and Khovaling Districts   |
| <b>Project Duration:</b>                                   | May-November 2010   |
| <b>Total Budget:</b>                                       | US\$ 373,870  |
| <b>Beneficiaries:</b>                                      | 400 rural households will receive 1 head of milk cow, 80 households 5 small animals (sheep), 30 households each 5 bee families. Priority households are the poorest families and FH households, which have been effected by the flood.  |
| <b>Needs:</b>  | Animal losses during the floods, landslides and mudflows of early May 2010 resulted in heavy livestock loss, at a minimum 1,500 head of sheep and cattle. This has caused catastrophic financial loss both of the initial cash investment and the production sources – meat, milk, offspring. Most of these households also lost their houses or suffered severely. Any available income will first go to stabilizing their shelter needs, leaving nothing to recuperate their livelihood losses. Replacement materials/resources are vital. Other animals which have suffered from trauma and injuries have to be kept in good health and should be treated against harmful infections, such as foot and mouth disease. Mobile health units will be supported to respond to this need. The destruction of fodder sources and reserves will be compensated through the purchase and distribution of emergency fodder for the next three months after distribution of the animals. |
| <b>Outcomes:</b>   | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Some of the rural households that suffered in livestock losses will receive at least one animal to re-establish stocks.</li> <li>2. Livestock that were injured and/or weakened due to flood trauma will be restored to basic health status.</li> <li>3. The nutritional base of homestead animals will be restored.</li> </ol>   |
| <b>Intervention Objective:</b>                             | Replace and restore flood-affected livestock base for approximately 510 rural households to enable rapid recovery of livelihoods post disaster.   |
| <b>Project Activities:</b>                                 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• rapid assessment of livestock losses and injuries of surviving animals</li> <li>• beneficiary listing and provision of parameters/criteria through Village Organizations (VO)</li> <li>• purchase and distribution of replacement livestock</li> <li>• mobile animal health clinics – vaccination, illness detection, animal first aid</li> <li>• fodder availability assessment, purchase and provision</li> </ul>  |
| <b>Implementing Partner(s):</b>                            | MSDSP– Khatlon offices, State Veterinary Inspection services – 250 village-based veterinarians in Khatlon   |
| <b>FINANCIAL SUMMARY</b>                                   |   |
| <b>Budget Items</b>  | <b>USD</b>  |
| MSDSP Personnel (national staff, CD %, DRR Coordinator %)  | 40,000  |
| Sheep ,5 male/female @110 USD/head x 80 HH                 | 44,000  |
| Cattle female (milk cattle) @ 460 USD/head x 400 HH        | 184,000   |
| Bee families, 5 families @ 100 USD/head x 30 HH            | 15,000  |
| Animal and material Transport (50 trip truck) 150 USD/trip | 7,500   |
| Mobile health unit equipment, vaccinations and materials   | 7,500   |
| Fodder –lump sum   | 45,000  |
| Operational costs (9%)                                     | 30,870  |
| <b>TOTAL</b>   | <b>373,870</b>  |

|                                 |  |
|---------------------------------|--|
| <b>Appealing Agency(ies):</b>   | Save the Children  |
| <b>Project Title:</b>           | Home and livelihoods recovery for flood affected families in Kulyab town and 7 districts   |
| <b>Project Duration:</b>        | May-November 2010  |
| <b>Project Budget:</b>          | US\$ 430,000   |
| <b>Beneficiaries:</b>           | 1,700 flood affected families in Kulyab town and 7 districts   |
| <b>Needs:</b>                   | The floods in Kulyab Zone have had a devastating impact on an estimated 1,700 families. Many of these families' houses have been destroyed or damaged. Families' personal effects, household equipment and cash savings have been washed away by flood waters. The floods have also destroyed families' livelihoods. In rural areas, agricultural land, equipment and livestock have all been lost to the floods. City dwellers have had their business premises destroyed and small scale vendors stock and equipment has been washed away. The impact of the floods on families living in towns and rural villages has been devastating. Without assistance, the affected families, whose resilience is already diminished as a result of poverty, will face enormous challenges in re-establishing their homes and recovering their livelihoods. The additional resources that they need to recover from the disaster will force many to borrow money or rely on the support of friends and family, driving them further into poverty and reducing their access to services such as healthcare and education.   |
| <b>Outcomes:</b>                | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ US\$ 150 distributed to 1,700 households</li> <li>▪ families able to repair their homes or invest in livelihood recovery</li> </ul>   |
| <b>Intervention Objective:</b>  | Strengthen the ability of flood affected families in Kulyab town and seven districts of Kulyab Zone to re-establish their homes and livelihoods  |
| <b>Project Activities:</b>      | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Develop beneficiary selection criteria</li> <li>▪ Conduct community meetings to socialise the project and beneficiary selection criteria</li> <li>▪ Identify safe locations within communities for cash distributions</li> <li>▪ Distribute US\$ 150 to 1,700 flood affected families</li> <li>▪ Conduct post cash distribution monitoring</li> </ul> <p>Save the Children will implement an unconditional cash transfer. Each family will be able to utilise funds to purchase combinations of items to support their recovery. For example, a portion of funds could be used for immediate food needs with the remaining funds spent on house repair, the purchase of agricultural inputs, stock for a small shop or equipment and tools.</p> <p>To ensure appropriate targeting and transparency, Save the Children, community leaders, Jamoats and District Hukumats, will develop and socialise beneficiary selection criteria. Following socialisation of the project and the final verification of beneficiaries, Save the Children staff will liaise with the local authorities and community leaders to identify appropriate cash distribution points in the target communities. The distribution of cash will be conducted on specified days with communities being informed of the process and date of the distribution one day in advance. To ensure that the correct beneficiaries receive payments, beneficiaries will be required to produce identification, such as a passport, at the point of distribution. Community leaders will also participate in the cash distributions and in cases where beneficiaries do not have or have lost official identification, will verify the identity of the beneficiary.</p> |
| <b>Implementing Partner(s):</b> | Local authorities and community leaders  |
| <b>FINANCIAL SUMMARY</b>        |  |
| Estimated budget                | US\$ 430,000   |

|                                 |   |
|---------------------------------|---|
| <b>Appealing Agency(ies):</b>   | UNDP, Communities Programme   |
| <b>Project Title:</b>           | Support to re-establish flood-damaged livelihoods and small businesses for flood-affected women   |
| <b>Project Duration:</b>        | May - June 2010   |
| <b>Total Project Budget:</b>    | US\$ 118,770  |
| <b>Beneficiaries:</b>           | Women affected by flash flood (residents of Nonboi Poyon and Sughdiyong Streets of Kulyab city, Dahana Jamoat of Kulyab District, other disaster affected districts)  |
| <b>Needs:</b>                   | <p>Given that Kulyab area is agricultural, and so is the affected area, damage caused to the agriculture sector is significant. As a result of flash floods, 3,800ha of agricultural land was affected, with an approximate loss of no less than 1,500 livestock. Nonboi Poyon and Sughdiyong Streets of Kulyab town, also affected areas which are located in proximity to the central city market. The local population was mainly engaged in agricultural production and served as main suppliers of vegetables and greens. The women were also engaged in bakery and catering services, the ingredients for which were obtained from their family land plots. For most of the families, these types of activities served as main source of family income. Now that families have lost their livelihoods, their access to income, to a large extent will depend on external support.</p> <p>As part of efforts to help the affected population in establishing income generation activities, external support will be required to restore their small business ventures. Special support will be required for the female headed households and women who are breadwinners for their families. This requires supporting families with cash for work (for an initial phase of 2 months), while WFP would provide basic food commodities (flour, oil, salt) to enable these women to re-establish former links with salespeople at the local market and thereby to restore the family income.</p> |
| <b>Outcomes:</b>                | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Food security of flood-affected women and their families restored to pre-flood levels;</li> <li>- At least 25 jobs and at least 25 women-run business ventures restored;</li> </ul>  |
| <b>Intervention Objective:</b>  | Support urban disaster-affected women to restore their family income and ensure family food security by restoring business ventures;  |
| <b>Project Activities:</b>      | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Assess damage to small businesses run by women in Kulyab city, Dahana Jamoat, and other disaster affected districts;</li> <li>• Identify needs for repairs or new basic inputs due to flood damage;</li> <li>• Develop a plan for each woman/business selected to recover from the flood;</li> <li>• Provide, or assist project participants to secure financing (grants or loans) or material assistance needed for implement the plan</li> <li>• Monitor implementation of the project and report on results and outcomes</li> </ul>   |
| <b>Implementing Partner(s):</b> | UNDP Communities Programme<br>UN WFP  |

#### FINANCIAL SUMMARY

| Budget Items  | USD            |
|---|----------------|
| Assessment related costs  | 5,000          |
| Cash for Work (4\$*60 days*25 beneficiaries)                      | 6,000          |
| Provision of private tandoors (for baking)                        | 20,000         |
| Provision of necessary equipment and inputs to restore businesses | 70,000         |
| Transportation costs  | 5,000          |
| Monitoring and evaluation   | 5,000          |
| GMS   | 7,770          |
| <b>TOTAL</b>  | <b>118,770</b> |

|                                 |   |
|---------------------------------|---|
| <b>Appealing Agency:</b>        | World Food Programme  |
| <b>Project Title:</b>           | Emergency food assistance to people severely affected by flood in the Khatlon region  |
| <b>Project Duration:</b>        | May – November 2010   |
| <b>Total Budget:</b>            | US \$600,969  |
| <b>Beneficiaries:</b>           | Estimated 16,000 disaster affected people who lost their food stocks, expected harvest, farming land and main livelihood  |
| <b>Needs:</b>                   | To address the immediate food needs of the flood affected people, an emergency food assistance programme will be conducted twice, providing an estimated 16,000 people in rural areas with a two-month ration, amounting to a total of 883.200 MT of wheat flour, peas, vegetable oil and salt. This assistance will complement the food and cash based projects planned or implemented by other partners in the Food Security Cluster. The first food distribution should take place in May-June. It will be followed by an evaluation of the situation that will decide on time and priority areas for a second distribution.<br>WFP has emergency food stocks available that can be used to start implementation, to be replenished with the funding received from the appeal. |
| <b>Outcomes:</b>                | Ensured adequate food consumption and nutrition of affected households  |
| <b>Intervention Objective:</b>  | Save lives, protect livelihoods, enhance resilience to shocks through rebuilding of stocks and assets of food insecure people in rural areas  |
| <b>Project Activities:</b>      | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Procurement, transport and handling of food commodities</li> <li>• Identification and selection of severely food insecure people in the flood affected rural areas of Khatlon</li> <li>• Distribution of food commodities to identified beneficiaries.</li> <li>• Monitoring and evaluation of distribution and analysis of the changes in the food security situation of beneficiaries.</li> </ul>  |
| <b>Implementing Partner(s):</b> | Regional Governments (Hukumats, Jamoats), international and national NGOs   |

#### FINANCIAL SUMMARY

| Budget Items                                      | USD            |
|---|----------------|
| Food commodities                                  | 373,099        |
| Shipping, transport, storage and handling         | 122,968        |
| Direct support and other direct operational costs | 65,586         |
| Support cost (7%)                                 | 39,316         |
| <b>TOTAL</b>                                      | <b>600,969</b> |



### III. Health

|                                 |  |
|---------------------------------|--|
| <b>Appealing Agency(ies):</b>   | World Health Organization (WHO)  |
| <b>Project Title:</b>           | Emergency support to provide essential health care to the displaced population   |
| <b>Project Duration:</b>        | May – November 2010  |
| <b>Total Project Budget:</b>    | US\$ 237,754   |
| <b>Beneficiaries:</b>           | 4,500 displaced people in Kulyab tent camp   |
| <b>Needs:</b>                   | The 4,500 people residing in the tented camp, are exposed to significant health risks and psychosocial stressors. Issues with water supply systems and hygiene conditions may increase the risk of a water-borne disease outbreak; and the crowded conditions in the camp can lead to an outbreak of other communicable diseases. Immediate support to emergency and primary health care services is required to address the camp's developing health needs.   |
| <b>Outcomes:</b>                | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 4,500 people in the camp access primary health services meeting SPHERE standards</li> <li>• Emergency medical care provided following standards of care</li> <li>• Low prevalence of communicable disease, water-borne disease and malaria</li> </ul>   |
| <b>Intervention Objective:</b>  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Reduce mortality and morbidity among the 4,500 residents of the camp</li> <li>• Improve delivery of emergency and primary medical care</li> <li>• Coordinate the emergency health response and activities with other sectors, especially WASH</li> </ul>  |
| <b>Project Activities:</b>      | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Procurement and delivery of essential medical supplies</li> <li>• Establishment of mass-casualty and disaster management system in Kulab CDH and Camp medical clinic with referral system in place</li> <li>• Training in emergency medical care, SPHERE standards, mass-casualty management and public health in emergencies</li> <li>• Implementation and monitoring of health standards in this emergency</li> <li>• Surveillance and monitoring for communicable and water-borne disease, including malaria</li> <li>• Regular Health Cluster meetings, coordinated monitoring and assessment efforts in collaboration with MoH, SES, CoES and REACT</li> </ul> |
| <b>Implementing Partner(s):</b> | Ministry of Health; District Health Authority; CoES  |

#### FINANCIAL SUMMARY

| Budget Items  | USD            |
|---|----------------|
| Procurement and delivery of 2 IEHK Complete Kits                              | 52,800         |
| Procurement and delivery of Interagency Diarrhoeal Disease kit Complete (1)   | 7,200          |
| Procurement and delivery Trauma Kit (1)                                       | 12,000         |
| On-site training in SPHERE standards and public health in emergencies         | 10,000         |
| On-site training in emergency medical care, mass-casualty management, ICS     | 10,000         |
| Technical support on (emergency) health care in disasters for local providers | 15,000         |
| Communicable disease surveillance and prevention                              | 50,000         |
| Malaria intervention (bed-nets, supplies, awareness training)                 | 25,000         |
| Health coordination   | 15,000         |
| Materials translation and printing  | 5,000          |
| Project management, monitoring and reporting costs (10%)                      | 20,200         |
| Project support costs (7%)  | 15,554         |
| <b>TOTAL</b>  | <b>237,754</b> |

|  |  |
|--|--|
| <b>Appealing Agency(ies):</b>  | World Health Organization (WHO)  |
| <b>Project Title:</b>  | Psychological support interventions for flood affected population  |
| <b>Project Duration:</b>   | May – November 2010  |
| <b>Project Budget:</b>   | US\$ 140,063   |
| <b>Beneficiaries:</b>  | 4,500 displaced people in Kulyab tent camp   |
| <b>Needs:</b>  | The displaced people affected by the flood are at increased risk to suffer from a variety of mental health problems (e.g. grief, non-pathological distress; depression and anxiety disorders, including post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD). The experienced traumatic events, including death of family or friends, and the harsh living conditions in the tent camps create vulnerabilities for the development of mental health problems and disruption of development gains. The affected people need support to deal with their loss, grief and lack of activity especially for youth. Local authorities are developing the technical capacity to intervene, but this needs to be expanded.                         |
| <b>Outcomes:</b>   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Joint participative assessment using standardized tool(s)</li> <li>• Community level intervention and planning</li> <li>• Camp residents in need of mental health support receive services</li> <li>• Capacity of health staff for mental health services in emergencies built</li> </ul>   |
| <b>Intervention Objective:</b>   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Prevent and manage problems in mental health and psychosocial well-being among the camp residents</li> <li>• Build capacity of health providers in mental health support</li> <li>• Integrate mental health services in the provision of general health care</li> <li>• Joint participative assessment using standardized tool(s)</li> <li>• Community level intervention and planning</li> </ul>   |
| <b>Project Activities:</b>   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Joint participative assessment of mental health and psychosocial issues using standardized tool(s)</li> <li>• Provide update training for health emergency team and primary health care providers to offer psychosocial support;</li> <li>• Provision of post-crisis mental health care by local providers under standard guidelines, including support to positive coping mechanisms and the facilitation of community self-help and social support.</li> <li>• Establish Regional psychosocial support team; National input and support</li> <li>• Intersectoral coordination of psychosocial activities between involved agencies, MoH and educational institutions</li> </ul> |
| <b>Implementing Partner(s):</b>  | Ministry of Health. Collaboration with RCST, State Peadeological Institute, UNICEF, UNFPA  |
| <b>FINANCIAL SUMMARY</b>   |  |
| <b>Budget Items</b>  | <b>USD</b>   |
| Support for psychological support team field interventions                   | 25,000   |
| Intersectoral assessment support   | 9,000  |
| Support to field medical clinic & psychological interventions                | 18,000   |
| Update training in mental health interventions in emergencies for providers  | 10,000   |
| Provision of basic youth activity materials                                  | 15,000   |
| Consultant for intersectoral psychosocial team and local provider activities | 20,000   |
| Technical guidance on mental health in disasters for local providers & MoH   | 15,000   |
| Translation and printing of promotion materials                              | 7,000  |
| Project management, monitoring and reporting costs (10%)                     | 11,900   |
| Project support costs (7%)   | 9,163  |
| <b>TOTAL</b>   | <b>140,063</b>   |

|  |  |               |
|--|--|---------------|
| <b>Appealing Agency(ies):</b>  | World Health Organization (WHO)  |               |
| <b>Project Title:</b>  | Identification of Acute Malnutrition among children under 5 and prevention of food borne diseases in the districts affected by the floods  |               |
| <b>Project Duration:</b>   | May - November 2010  |               |
| <b>Project Budget:</b>   | US\$ 46,492  |               |
| <b>Beneficiaries:</b>  | Children under 5 years old and other family members/women of approximately 656 displaced households in Kulyab, Vose, Muminabad and Shurabod districts of Khatlon   |               |
| <b>Needs:</b>  | Health assessment and morbidity data from affected families showed the high prevalence of diarrhea, anaemia and malnutrition among affected population; 16 children are hospitalized with intestinal disorders in Kulyab. The population in the affected districts and living in the temporary shelters lack good knowledge and information on the principles of food hygiene and prevention of food borne diseases. The nutritional status of children under 5 living with the displaced families must be assessed and caretakers counseled to prevent acute malnutrition. Children with severe malnutrition require referral to TFC (located in Pediatric wards of Kulyab, Shahrituz and Dushanbe hospitals) to receive treatment according to standard protocol on the management of severe malnutrition.   |               |
| <b>Outcomes:</b>   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Reduced burden of malnutrition and food borne diseases</li> <li>• Decrease in the number of diarrhea, anemia and malnutrition cases in Kulyab and the affected districts of Khatlon.</li> </ul>   |               |
| <b>Intervention Objectives:</b>  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Prevent and reduce the prevalence of acute malnutrition in children 6-59 months in the target area</li> <li>• Reduce the morbidity and mortality associated with malnutrition in children 6-59 months in the target area</li> <li>• Prevention of food borne diseases among population in the target area</li> </ul>  |               |
| <b>Project Activities:</b>   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Assessment of nutritional status of children from 0 to 59 months age in order to identify acute malnourished children and other nutritional problems</li> <li>• Transferring of acute severe malnourished children to existing Therapeutic Feeding Centers (TFC)</li> <li>• Update training of health care providers/mobile team on identification and prevention of acute malnutrition and food hygiene and prevention of food born diseases</li> <li>• Support mobile teams to visits displaced families and counsel caretakers on prevention of malnutrition and food borne diseases</li> <li>• Distribution of WHO 'Safer food' information materials (leaflets, poster and manual) among caregivers preparing food for family in the temporary shelters and partly destroyed houses.</li> <li>• Printing and distribution of "WHO 5 keys to safer food" information materials (leaflets, poster, manual) in Tajik</li> </ul> |               |
| <b>Implementing Partner(s):</b>  | WHO, Ministry of Health  |               |
| <b>FINANCIAL SUMMARY</b>   |  |               |
| <b>Budget Items</b>  |  | <b>USD</b>    |
| Pre and post intervention evaluation of children living in the selected districts and tents  |  | 12,000        |
| Printing of information materials and evaluation of its impact   |  | 15,000        |
| Training of 4 (2person per team) mobile teams and evaluating the impact of their intervention; Support of mobile team and transportation costs |  | 7,500         |
| Overall coordination and supervision   |  | 5,000         |
| Project management, monitoring and reporting costs (10%)   |  | 3,950         |
| Project support costs (7%)   |  | 3,042         |
| <b>TOTAL</b>   |  | <b>46,492</b> |

|   |   |
|---|---|
| <b>Appealing Agency(ies):</b>                                       | UNFPA   |
| <b>Project Title:</b>   | Providing emergency reproductive health services to flood affected and vulnerable populations   |
| <b>Project Duration:</b>  | May - November 2010   |
| <b>Project Budget:</b>  | US\$ 169,000  |
| <b>Beneficiaries:</b>   | women of reproductive age in camp and other displaced women   |
| <b>Needs:</b>   | 4,500 people living in temporary camps are not able to access basic health care, and particularly women of reproductive age do not have adequate access to essential RH services. RH kits, medical equipment and emergency ambulances are needed to meet the specific needs of the women and girls. The central district hospital which is facing an increased case load also needs additional RH medicines, equipment and services.<br>Gender and GBV issues are often neglected in times of emergencies. Especially in a crowded camp setting, women and girls are more vulnerable to abuse and they need special protection measures.  |
| <b>Outcome:</b>   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Maternal deaths and related morbidities are averted and women are easily maintaining their human dignity with minimized risks to communicable diseases.</li> <li>• RH needs of the flood affected populations were met and potential survivors of sexual violence have access to services needed.</li> <li>• Gender issues are addressed in the minimum service package in emergencies.</li> </ul>   |
| <b>Intervention Objective:</b>                                      | <p>a) to provide emergency reproductive health services to displaced population living in temporary settings, women and girls, especially to pregnant women to ensure safe deliveries and timely management of obstetric complications within the MISP standards;</p> <p>b) to support women to maintain basic personal hygiene;</p> <p>c) to prevent sexual and gender based violence and provide assistance to survivors</p>  |
| <b>Project Activities:</b>  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Procurement of reproductive health kit, medical supplies and emergency ambulances for utilization in the affected regions;</li> <li>• Training and support community health workers and staff on primary health care, health promotion, and maternal and child health activities;</li> <li>• Examining, diagnosing, and treating patients in temporary/outpatient clinics;</li> <li>• Rapid RH needs assessment;</li> <li>• Advocacy, information and counseling initiatives;</li> <li>• Psychosocial support;</li> <li>• GBV sessions and a door-to-door awareness campaign</li> <li>• M&amp;E of health status and service delivery</li> </ul> |
| <b>Implementing Partner(s):</b>                                     | Ministry of Health, WHO, Local Health Departments.  |
| <b>FINANCIAL SUMMARY</b>  |   |
| <b>Budget Items</b>   | <b>USD</b>  |
| Procurement of reproductive health kits                             | 7,000   |
| Procurement of emergency medical equipment and transportation means | 120,000   |
| Rapid RH needs assessment and provision of on-place RH services     | 2,000   |
| Advocacy, information and counseling initiatives                    | 4,000   |
| Psychosocial support  | 2,000   |
| GBV sessions and a door-to-door awareness campaign                  | 2,000   |
| Airfreight and pre-shipment inspection (20%)                        | 30,000  |
| Project management, monitoring and reporting costs (10%)            | 2,000   |
| <b>TOTAL</b>  | <b>169,000</b>  |

## IV. Water, Sanitation and Hygiene

|  |   |                |
|--|---|----------------|
| <b>Appealing Agency(ies):</b>          | Agency for technical cooperation and development – ACTED  |                |
| <b>Project Title:</b>                  | Support flood affected rural communities in Shurabad and Temurmalik districts to safeguard their public health  |                |
| <b>Project Duration:</b>               | May – November 2010   |                |
| <b>Project Budget:</b>                 | US\$ 358,033  |                |
| <b>Beneficiaries:</b>                  | 4,758 population in Shurobad district (Bodomty village – 1,042 population, Nazarboy village – 1,136 population and Sarjashma – 2,580 population)<br>11, 405 population in Temurmalik district (village Sovet)   |                |
| <b>Needs:</b>                          | In Shurabad and Temurmalik districts of Khatlon oblast, 16,163 people are affected by lack of drinking water due to the recent floods. A rapid assessment showed that the affected population needs to get urgent access to water for drinking and hygiene purposes; in total four water supply systems are damaged. Besides this, sanitation and hygiene conditions in the affected villages are inadequate and may create a risk for infectious disease outbreaks. Therefore, these households are in need of urgent rehabilitation of damaged water supply systems, the rehabilitation/ construction of appropriately designed household latrine facilities, and public health promotion (including distribution of hygiene kits). |                |
| <b>Outcomes:</b>                       | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Access to safe drinking water restored for 16,163 people</li> <li>• Reduced risk of water borne diseases for the community</li> </ul>  |                |
| <b>Intervention Objective:</b>         | To prevent the risk of outbreak of infectious diseases among affected population, though <b>(a)</b> provision access to the drinking water supply, <b>(b)</b> sanitation facilities and <b>(c)</b> health education campaign  |                |
| <b>Project Activities:</b>             | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Test water supply quality and flow and rehabilitation of damaged water supply systems</li> <li>2. Quality check of design of systems in coordination with government bodies that will own it, including agreement on future maintenance and financing</li> <li>3. Rehabilitation/ construction of appropriately designed household latrine facilities</li> <li>4. Public health promotion for all sectors of population, including children</li> <li>5. Distribution of hygiene kits and purification tablets</li> </ol>  |                |
| <b>Implementing Partner(s):</b>        | District authorities and HLSC, VODOCANAL  |                |
| <b>FINANCIAL SUMMARY</b>               |   |                |
| <b>Budget Items</b>                    |   | <b>USD</b>     |
| Rehabilitation of water supply systems |   | 198,210        |
| Construction of sanitarian facilities  |   | 69,000         |
| Health Promotion & Education           |   | 35,050         |
| Management / Administrative cost       |   | 55,773         |
| <b>Total cost</b>                      |   | <b>358,033</b> |

|   |  |                |
|---|--|----------------|
| <b>Appealing Agency(ies):</b>   | CESVI  |                |
| <b>Project Title:</b>   | Intervention for repairing and reconstructing water systems and sanitation facilities in the rural areas of the Khovaling and Baljuvan Districts affected by the May 2010 floods.  |                |
| <b>Project Duration:</b>  | May-November 2010  |                |
| <b>Project Budget:</b>  | US\$ 130,397   |                |
| <b>Beneficiaries:</b>   | Disaster-affected population of Khovaling and Baljuvan Districts   |                |
| <b>Needs:</b>   | Over 1,000 people in rural areas affected by the recent flood disasters in early May are without drinking water because of damages to water systems. Inappropriate water, sanitation and hygiene conditions may create a risk for infectious disease outbreaks. Current needs are in water system repair, chlorination and the rehabilitation of sanitation.   |                |
| <b>Outcomes:</b>  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- 1,000 people have access to safe drinking water</li> <li>- 1,000 people have access to improved sanitary facilities</li> <li>- 5,000 people are informed on improved public health practices</li> </ul>   |                |
| <b>Intervention Objective:</b>  | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Ensure sustainable drinking water supply for around 1,000 people in rural areas affected by the emergency, including schools and health centers</li> <li>2. Provide access to improved sanitary facilities for 1,000 affected people in these rural areas</li> <li>3. Decrease the risk of infectious disease outbreaks through improving the knowledge of good hygiene practices for 5,000 people in these rural areas</li> <li>4. Ensure continued coordination and monitoring of the situation</li> </ol> |                |
| <b>Project Activities:</b>  | Rehabilitation of damaged water supply systems<br><br>Rehabilitation of spring box catchment systems<br><br>Rehabilitation and/or construction of appropriately designed household latrine facilities<br><br>Rehabilitation of water supply and sanitation in affected schools and clinics<br><br>Public health promotion for all sectors of the population, especially school children  |                |
| <b>Implementing Partner(s):</b>   | Khovaling and Baljuvan Hukumat   |                |
| <b>FINANCIAL SUMMARY</b>  |  |                |
| <b>Budget Items</b>   |  | <b>USD</b>     |
| Reparation/substitution of 8,000m of plastic pipes of drinking water systems  |  | 69,249         |
| Reparation/substituting of 1,200m of metallic pipes of drinking water systems |  | 18,523         |
| Reparation of 150 taps / fountains  |  | 9,750          |
| Reparation of two spring box catchments                                       |  | 4,160          |
| Construction of 150 double vault latrines                                     |  | 22,715         |
| Hygiene campaign for children and adults                                      |  | 6,000          |
| <b>TOTAL</b>  |  | <b>130,397</b> |

|                                 |  |
|---------------------------------|--|
| <b>Appealing Agency</b>         | Oxfam GB   |
| <b>Project Title:</b>           | Securing the public health of IDPs following flooding in Khatlon   |
| <b>Project Duration:</b>        | May-June 2010  |
| <b>Total Budget:</b>            | US\$ 119,759 - extendable at a cost of \$25,000 per month if the camp persists   |
| <b>Beneficiaries:</b>           | Approx. 4,500 IDPs in the campsite in and around Kulyab stadium  |
| <b>Outcomes:</b>                | Reduced risks of water borne disease outbreaks among 4,500 camp population through provision of access to potable water, latrines, washing facilities, and health promotion  |
| <b>Intervention Objective:</b>  | To reduce the risk of disease for the IDP population of the Kulyab stadium camp  |
| <b>Project Activities:</b>      | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Design and installation of a potable water supply system of sufficient capacity (120m3 daily estimated need) to supply the drinking, washing and toilet flushing needs for the camp population; chlorinated by SES.</li> <li>• Construction of a washing area for people, clothing and kitchen utensils; including adequate drainage to the city system.</li> <li>• Rehabilitation of 10 stadium showers and arrangements for more facilities.</li> <li>• Rehabilitation of the existing 20 stadium latrines and construction of an additional 60 pit latrines.</li> <li>• Public health promotion with the camp population and those who serve them, through an Oxfam team and with volunteers from amongst the camp population, including appropriate learning materials and publicity events to spread hygiene messages.</li> <li>• Procurement and placing of waste bins across the site in coordination with city waste disposal authorities.</li> <li>• Procurement and placing of firefighting equipment across the site in coordination with city fire authorities.</li> <li>• Procurement and distribution of 650 family hygiene kits each month appropriate for the needs of women, men and children, for a period of 1 month.</li> </ul> |
| <b>Implementing Partner(s):</b> | Kulyab waste disposal agency/ Kulyab fire department/ Kulyab SES/ Kulyab Vadacanal/ Kulyab health department/ CoES   |

#### FINANCIAL SUMMARY

| Budget Items  | USD            |
|---|----------------|
| Bladder tanks and taps for potable water  | 3,825          |
| Pump, tank, piping, sinks, taps and drainage for toilet flushing and washing water supply, construction of 2 washing areas and rehab of existing latrines | 20,000         |
| Construction of 60 pit latrines   | 9,000          |
| Shower stadium rehabilitation and Contracting shower provider   | 17,000         |
| Public health engineers and promoters salaries  | 5,000          |
| Public health promotion materials and events  | 9,000          |
| Fire stands equipment   | 1,500          |
| Waste bins  | 2,250          |
| 2 months of 650 Family Hygiene Kits   | 41,600         |
| Maintenance of water supply systems, latrines (including emptying of pits)  | 3,000          |
| Overhead at 7%  | 7,584          |
| <b>TOTAL</b>  | <b>119,759</b> |

|                          |   |
|--------------------------|---|
| Appealing Agency         | Oxfam GB  |
| Project Title:           | Supporting flood affected rural communities in Vose and Kulyab districts to safeguard their public health   |
| Project Duration:        | May – August 2010   |
| Total Budget:            | US\$ 127,972  |
| Beneficiaries:           | Populations of targeted villages: flood and landslide affected communities in Vose and Kulyab districts.<br>All 14,346 inhabitants will be beneficiaries of public health promotion and 250 most vulnerable households (approximately 1,750 people) will benefit from new household latrines.<br>Repaired water supply systems will benefit the populations of two villages – approximately 4,500 people  |
| Outcomes:                | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Appropriate household latrines in houses where they have been destroyed</li> <li>• Rebuilt village water supply systems</li> <li>• Populations better able to manage their health through improved knowledge and practice of hygiene.</li> </ul>   |
| Intervention Objective:  | Reduced outbreaks of water borne disease to safeguard the health of the population through provision of household latrines, piped water supply and attendant public health promotion..  |
| Project Activities:      | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Community consultation about needs and targeting of activities, to include participation of women, elderly, children and those with disabilities.</li> <li>• Technical / geological assessment of selected sites, to identify underground water table level, as well as locations near houses that are acceptable to all members of the household.</li> <li>• Design of latrine pit from reinforced concrete and sub structure from wooden frame and iron sheets, in order to avoid polluting the aquifer and to have a flood resistant structure for the future.</li> <li>• Construction of latrines through subcontractors to established designs with regular quality assessments by Oxfam Engineer.</li> <li>• Reconstruction and rehabilitation of village water supply systems in Zeraki and Ghofilobod, including assessment, design and installation.</li> <li>• Public health promotion at community and household level targeting children, women and men.</li> <li>• Handover of latrines and repaired water systems</li> </ul> |
| Implementing Partner(s): | OGB will work with SES, Vada canal and the District authorities in implementing the project, including gaining technical design sign off from the relevant licensing bodies.  |

#### FINANCIAL SUMMARY

| Budget Items  | USD            |
|---|----------------|
| Construction of 250 household latrines, appropriate for high water table areas, including materials and contractors | 97,500         |
| PHP education materials and publicity events  | 6,500          |
| Zeraki water system repair: assessment, design, installation  | 6,000          |
| Ghofilobod water system repair: assessment, design, installation  | 1,500          |
| Staff – 2 PH engineers, 2 PH promoters, 1 driver – three months   | 6,900          |
| Transport costs – 3 months  | 1,200          |
| Overhead at 7%  | 8,372          |
| <b>TOTAL</b>  | <b>127,972</b> |



|                                 |   |
|---------------------------------|---|
| <b>Appealing Agency(ies):</b>   | Save the Children   |
| <b>Project Title:</b>           | Restoring communities' access to sanitation facilities and providing hygiene and sanitation information in flood affected districts   |
| <b>Project Duration:</b>        | June-November   |
| <b>Project Budget:</b>          | US\$375,000   |
| <b>Beneficiaries:</b>           | 290 families affected by flooding in Muminabad and Kulyab Districts   |
| <b>Needs:</b>                   | 290 families in the target district have been affected by floods. While many of the affected families houses remain intact, out buildings and latrines have been destroyed. The families living in the target district also have a poor understanding of hygiene best practice and lack knowledge relating to the prevention of diseases such as diarrhoea.   |
| <b>Outcomes:</b>                | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ 290 household latrines rehabilitated/constructed</li> <li>▪ 9 hygiene and sanitation committees established</li> <li>▪ 12,600 people with an improved understanding of hygiene and sanitation best practice</li> </ul>   |
| <b>Intervention Objective:</b>  | Families access hygienic and safe latrines and possess the knowledge they need to protect themselves from disease   |
| <b>Project Activities:</b>      | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Establish hygiene and sanitation committees in 9 targeted villages</li> <li>▪ Establish through local schools 9 children's clubs</li> <li>▪ Train the committees in improved hygiene and sanitation and support them in conducting community awareness raising events</li> <li>▪ Train the children in improved hygiene and sanitation and support them in conducting community awareness raising and peer to peer training events</li> <li>▪ Rehabilitate/construct 290 household latrines</li> <li>▪ Manufacture and installation of 290 household hand washing stands</li> </ul> <p>The project will provide 290 families affected by floods in Navobod, Sangpar, Sariozi Dasht, villages in Kulyab District and Jarchep, Jarchep 1, Sangpar, Tebalai, Bogi Habib and Tu-To villages in Muminabad district, with safe and hygienic latrines and hand washing facilities. The project will also conduct health and hygiene promotion activities in flood affected communities to ensure that families possess the knowledge and skills they require to protect themselves from disease. The project will ensure that parents, carers and children are aware of the threats posed by poor hygiene and sanitation practice and provide them with health, hygiene and sanitation information, building their capacity to prevent the spread of water born and hygiene related diseases. Children's participation will be a key aspect of the project with children participating in community planning and leading in developing and implementing behavioural change activities at community level.</p> |
| <b>Implementing Partner(s):</b> | Local authorities and community leaders.  |
| <b>FINANCIAL SUMMARY</b>        |   |
| <b>Budget Items</b>             | <b>USD</b>  |
| Estimated budget                | 375,000   |

|                                 |   |
|---------------------------------|---|
| <b>Appealing Agency(ies):</b>   | UNDP, Communities Programme   |
| <b>Project Title:</b>           | Support to provision of clean drinking Water Supply System to flood affected families in Kulyab town  |
| <b>Project Duration:</b>        | May-October 2010  |
| <b>Project Budget:</b>          | US\$ 83,600   |
| <b>Beneficiaries:</b>           | Kulyab population affected by flash flood and damage to social infrastructure (residents of Charmgaron, Non Boi Poyon, Sugdiyon, 1 May Streets, Maternaty hospital, Children hospital, secondary school #5 and #42,)  |
| <b>Needs:</b>                   | Kulyab city suffered most from the flash floods which occurred on May 7, 2010. Prior to the disaster, the town's population of 94,206 received water from two main sources. One of the sources is located 5 km out of town near the mudflow channel that burst its banks. The disaster caused damage to this source and to 48km of water supply lines. Currently 2,000 households and some social infrastructure do not longer have access to drinking water. This situation may cause outbreaks of infectious diseases like typhoid and dysentery within the town. The affected people also need income and employment opportunities to help them recover from the disaster. |
| <b>Outcomes:</b>                | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- At least 2000 households, and users of 2 hospitals and 2 schools have access to clean drinking water</li> <li>- At least 20 jobs (temporary and permanent) created</li> <li>- At least 14 km of water pipeline rehabilitated</li> </ul>  |
| <b>Intervention Objective:</b>  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Reduce the risk of water borne diseases in Kulyab town</li> <li>- Rehabilitate the Water Supply System for the flood-affected population in the damaged zone of Kulyab</li> </ul>  |
| <b>Project Activities:</b>      | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Project design and survey works for rehabilitation of Water Supply System</li> <li>• Tender procedure</li> <li>• Identification of potential contractor and project implementation</li> <li>• Monitoring and evaluation of the implementation of rehabilitation activities Water Supply System</li> <li>• Impact analysis</li> </ul>   |
| <b>Implementing Partner(s):</b> | UNDP Communities Programme  |

#### FINANCIAL SUMMARY

| Budget Items  | USD           |
|---|---------------|
| Analyses of Water Supply System source                | 500           |
| Rehabilitation of 5 captation water source of Tebalay | 25,000        |
| Partially replacement of mine pipeline water network  | 45,000        |
| Monitoring and evaluation                             | 5,500         |
| Administration expenses                               | 7,600         |
| <b>TOTAL:</b>   | <b>83,600</b> |

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|--|--|
| <b>Appealing Agency(ies):</b>  | UNDP, Communities Programme  |
| <b>Project Title:</b>  | Support to rehabilitation of sewage pipeline network to improve hygiene and sanitation conditions in Kulyab town   |
| <b>Project Duration:</b>   | May-October 2010   |
| <b>Total Project Budget:</b>   | US\$ 78,100  |
| <b>Beneficiaries:</b>  | Kulyab population affected by flash floods and users of social infrastructure  |
| <b>Needs:</b>  | Kulyab city suffered most from the flash floods which occurred on May 7, 2010. The main pipeline of the sewage system is going under Charmgaron street, the area most affected by flood. As a consequence of the disaster, the sewage pipeline network broke in three places. Currently, the sewage and canalization system is not working and waste water is flowing over into the streets. This may cause outbreaks of infectious diseases like typhoid and dysentery within the town. The affected people also need income and employment opportunities to help them recover from the disaster. |
| <b>Outcomes:</b>   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- At least 2,700 households and social and other infrastructure (12 hospitals, 15 schools, 8 kindergartens, 3 microrayions) benefit from a functioning canalization system</li> <li>- At least 35 jobs (temporary and permanent) created</li> </ul>   |
| <b>Intervention Objective:</b>                                       | To reduce the risk of water borne disease outbreak among the 94,000 inhabitants of Kulyab by rehabilitating the sewage and canalization system in the disaster-affected area of town   |
| <b>Project Activities:</b>   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Project design and survey works for rehabilitation of canalization system</li> <li>• Tender procedure;</li> <li>• Identification of potential contractor and project implementation;</li> <li>• Monitoring and evaluation of the implementation of rehabilitation activities canalization system</li> <li>• Impact analyses;</li> </ul>   |
| <b>Implementing Partner(s):</b>                                      | UNDP Communities Programme   |
| <b>FINANCIAL SUMMARY</b>   |  |
| <b>Budget Items</b>  | <b>USD</b>   |
| Analyses of Water Supply System source                               | 500  |
| Rehabilitation of Collector #1,2,3 of main sewerage pipeline network | 50,000   |
| Partially replacement of ferroconcrete pipes                         | 15,000   |
| Monitoring and evaluation  | 5,500  |
| Administration expenses  | 7,100  |
| <b>TOTAL:</b>  | <b>78,100</b>  |

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|---|---|
| <b>Appealing Agency(ies):</b>           | UNICEF  |
| <b>Project Title:</b>                   | Emergency sanitation and hygiene promotion for children   |
| <b>Project Duration:</b>                | May – November 2010   |
| <b>Project Budget:</b>                  | US\$ 250,000  |
| <b>Beneficiaries:</b>                   | Apx. 3,000 children   |
| <b>Needs:</b>                           | Around 3,000 children in emergency affected households are in need of special attention to improve hygiene behavior. Children as the most vulnerable group for the spread of infectious diseases are at high risk of water borne and children's infectious diseases. Unsanitary conditions and lack of safe water supply in emergency affected areas is a favorable environment for water borne disease outbreaks, especially among children. Particularly due to the current poliomyelitis outbreak in the country, children's hygiene behavior in these emergency affected areas needs to be improved in order to minimize the risk of infectious diseases among children during summer period. |
| <b>Outcomes:</b>                        | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 3,000 children have improved hygiene practices through organized recreation children's summer camps in 7 districts of Khatlon region</li> <li>• Access to improved sanitary facilities, water storage and filtration, handwashing facilities is provided to emergency affected and neighboring schools of Kulyab zone districts.</li> </ul>  |
| <b>Intervention Objective:</b>          | To reduce the risk of infectious disease outbreaks among 3,000 children affected by the floods  |
| <b>Project Activities:</b>              | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Organization of recreation children's summer camps with hygiene education in 7 districts during summer period</li> <li>• Provision with water storage, filtration and hand washing facilities for children in established summer camps</li> <li>• Construction of new sanitary facilities in 7 emergency affected and neighboring schools</li> <li>• Promotion of better hygiene practices among school-aged children in established summer camps</li> </ul>   |
| <b>Implementing Partner(s):</b>         | Local authorities, local NGOs   |
| <b>FINANCIAL SUMMARY</b>                |   |
| <b>Budget Items</b>                     | <b>USD</b>  |
| Construction of school WASH facilities  | 100,000   |
| Organization of children's summer camps | 50,000  |
| Hygiene campaign costs                  | 50,000  |
| Hygiene supplies                        | 30,000  |
| Support costs                           | 20,000  |
| <b>TOTAL</b>                            | <b>250,000</b>  |

## V. Child Protection and Education

|   |   |
|---|---|
| <b>Appealing Agencies:</b>  | Mission East  |
| <b>Project Title:</b>   | Provision of Assistive Technologies and Psycho-Social Support to families with children with Disabilities (CWD) affected by the floods  |
| <b>Project Duration:</b>  | June-November 2010  |
| <b>Total Budget:</b>  | US\$ 63,376   |
| <b>Beneficiaries:</b>   | 22 initially identified families and their children with disabilities in the tent city, and hospitalized children.<br>Approximately 20 to 30 families and their CWD in 4 rural zones (Dahana, Ziraki, Zarbdor, Kulyab jamoats).   |
| <b>Needs:</b>   | Among the families living in temporary shelters in Kulyab city, preliminary assessments have identified 22 families (stadium only) with a child with disabilities. Trauma of being displaced is doubled by the difficulties of living a disability. Immobile CWD cannot access the toilets, do not have adapted living conditions that they may have had in their home. CWD may have lost their assistive technologies (wheelchair, crutches, hearing aids, glasses, etc.). Furthermore, caretakers of these children have the added burden of coping with the tent conditions on top of the normally stressful daily operations of supporting a CWD. Replacement equipment must be provided, physical conditions must be adapted to the special needs of CWD, and support must be provided to the caretakers of these children. In the 4 jamoats that are already included in an on-going disabilities support program, all CWD need to be visited and assessed to determine how they and their families have been affected physically and psychologically, and measures taken to support them. In jamoats where no DS program exists, other mechanisms must be set up to find the CWD and provide assistance. |
| <b>Outcomes:</b>  | At least 22 families in the camp receive assistive technologies and psycho-social support.<br>20-30 families in 4 jamoats affected by the floods receive assistive technologies and psycho-social support.<br>CWD in other districts are identified and referred for services.  |
| <b>Intervention Objective:</b>  | Provide vulnerable children with disabilities from families affected by the floods in Kulyab city and 4 jamoats receive extra care and support to mitigate the added trauma of living in displaced locations.   |
| <b>Project Activities:</b>  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Village level assessments of affected families for CWD</li> <li>• Consolidation of assistive technology needs</li> <li>• Provide rehabilitative care and support including assistive technology (wheelchair, crutches, hearing aid, glasses etc.) to children with disabilities in the Kulyab City camps and 4 jamoats.</li> <li>• Provide support to primary care givers of children with disabilities to stabilize the special needs of children with disabilities.</li> </ul>   |
| <b>Implementing Partner(s):</b>   | Mission East, Handicap International, NGO Zarshedabonu, Save the Children   |
| <b>FINANCIAL SUMMARY</b>  |   |
| <b>Budget Items</b>   | <b>USD</b>  |
| ME and HI Personnel (national staff, CD %, NGOZ)  | 30,135  |
| Assistive technologies (lump sum)   | 20,000  |
| Disabilities support mobile team operating costs (3 teams x 6 months)                           | 4,200   |
| Counseling services for caregivers – materials, transport services, etc. @ 70 families x 25 usd | 1,750   |
| Operating costs -13%  | 7,291   |
| <b>TOTAL</b>  | <b>63,376</b>   |

|                                 |   |
|---------------------------------|---|
| <b>Appealing Agency(ies):</b>   | Save the Children   |
| <b>Project Title:</b>           | Education and protection for flood affected children  |
| <b>Project Duration:</b>        | June-November 2010  |
| <b>Total Project Budget:</b>    | US\$ 175,000  |
| <b>Beneficiaries:</b>           | 871 children affected by floods living in camps in Kulyab city  |
| <b>Needs:</b>                   | 871 children are living in temporary camps in Kulyab City. Among these children an estimated 300 are between the ages of 2-6. These children have no access to appropriate education and are playing in unsafe, unsupervised areas. Additionally, no measures have been taken in the camps to ensure that children are protected from abuse. The tents in the camps are situated very close together with multiple families living in each tent. These factors raise the risk of child abuse, particularly for young girls.   |
| <b>Outcomes:</b>                | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ 2 safe play areas established in Kulyab city</li> <li>▪ 571 children aware of self protection and cases of abuse referred to the authorities</li> </ul>  |
| <b>Intervention Objective:</b>  | Provide access to preschool education for flood affected children and protect children living in camps from abuse   |
| <b>Project Activities:</b>      | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Establish 2 safe play areas for children form 2-6 years of age in and around the tent camps</li> <li>▪ Establish 5 children's clubs in Kulyab City camps. Provide training on self protection and establish peer-to-peer support networks and incident reporting systems</li> </ul> <p>Save the Children will establish 2 safe play areas (SPAs.) The SPAs, situated in and around the tent camps, will provide structured, supervised activities for 300 preschool children. In addition, to reduce the potential for abuse of children living in the camps, Save the Children will support children in forming 5 children's clubs. Children will be trained in self protection and the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child (UNCRC) and supported in conducting awareness raising campaigns in the camps. The project will also support children in establishing peer support networks through which children can discuss and their concerns and problems as well as take action to resolve critical protection issues. A referral mechanism will also be established to provide support to victims of abuse and ensure that abuse of children is reported and appropriate action taken.</p> |
| <b>Implementing Partner(s):</b> | Local Dept. of Education  |
| <b>FNANCIAL SUMMARY</b>         |   |
| Estimated budget                | 175,000 USD   |

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|--|--|
| <b>Appealing Agency(ies):</b>              | UNICEF   |
| <b>Project Title:</b>                      | Ensure access to adequate education facilities and provision of school equipment to disaster affected village in Kulyab district   |
| <b>Project Duration:</b>                   | June – November 2010   |
| <b>Total Project Budget:</b>               | \$ 180,000   |
| <b>Beneficiaries:</b>                      | 366 school children  |
| <b>Needs:</b>                              | Given that the school building (# 44 in Yokhsuchiyon village, Jamoat Dahana, Kulyab district) has been completely destroyed by mudflows on 07 May 2010 there is a need to ensure that 366 school children can access education facilities. This will require the implementation of construction activities and provision of furniture and teaching equipment in the school. The children of the village currently walk 4 to 5 km and some of them cross the mudflow channel to the Dahana village school. In addition 3 shifts have been organized in Dahana village school to enable all children to attend classes. There is an acute need to undertake construction activities and provide appropriate school equipment in the identified new safe school location in Yokhsuchiyon village. |
| <b>Outcomes:</b>                           | 366 children safely access education   |
| <b>Intervention Objective:</b>             | Provide continued access to education for 366 children   |
| <b>Project Activities:</b>                 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Conduct a technical assessment of the new school location to ensure it is safe</li> <li>• Construct school building ensuring compliance with construction rules</li> </ul>  |
| <b>Implementing Partner(s):</b>            | Ministry of Education, CoES, Hukumat and Education department of Kulyab city, Committee of Emergency Situations and Civil Defense and REACT partners   |
| <b>FINANCIAL SUMMARY</b>                   |  |
| <b>Budget Items</b>                        | <b>USD</b>   |
| Field monitoring                           | 5,000  |
| School furniture                           | 10,000   |
| School construction                        | 160,000  |
| Administration and transportation expenses | 5,000  |
| <b>TOTAL</b>                               | <b>180,000</b>   |





## F. ANNEX: CLUSTER CONTACT LIST

| #                                    | ORGANIZATION      | NAME                     | E-MAIL   | OFFICE ADDRESS                           |
|--------------------------------------|-------------------|--------------------------|--|--|
| <b>CHILD PROTECTON AND EDUCATION</b> |                   |                          |  |  |
| 1                                    | UNICEF            | Hongwei Gao              | <a href="mailto:hgao@unicef.org">hgao@unicef.org</a>                           | 37/1 Bokhtar Street, VEFA<br>7th floor   |
|                                      | UNICEF            | Rustam Ubaidulloev       | <a href="mailto:rubaidulloev@unicef.org">rubaidulloev@unicef.org</a>           | 37/1 Bokhtar Street, VEFA<br>7th floor   |
|                                      | Save the Children | William Lynch            | <a href="mailto:wlynch@savechildren.tj">wlynch@savechildren.tj</a>             | 8-10, T. Zehni,<br>2 <sup>nd</sup> drive |
|                                      | Save the Children | Geoffrey Poynter         | <a href="mailto:gpoynter@savechildren.tj">gpoynter@savechildren.tj</a>         | 8-10, T. Zehni,<br>2 <sup>nd</sup> drive |
| <b>HEALTH</b>                        |                   |                          |  |  |
| 2                                    | WHO               | Dr. Santino Severoni     | <a href="mailto:sseveroni.who@tajnet.com">sseveroni.who@tajnet.com</a>         | 37/1 Bokhtar Street, VEFA<br>6th floor   |
|                                      | WHO               | Craig Hampton            | <a href="mailto:craighampton.who@tajnet.com">craighampton.who@tajnet.com</a>   | 37/1 Bokhtar Street, VEFA<br>6th floor   |
| <b>WASH</b>                          |                   |                          |  |  |
| 3                                    | UNICEF            | Hongwei Gao              | <a href="mailto:hgao@unicef.org">hgao@unicef.org</a>                           | 37/1 Bokhtar Street, VEFA<br>7th floor   |
|                                      | UNICEF            | Ms. Nargis Artushevskaya | <a href="mailto:nartushevskaya@unicef.org">nartushevskaya@unicef.org</a>       | 37/1 Bokhtar Street, VEFA<br>7th floor   |
| <b>SHELTER AND NON-FOOD ITEMS</b>    |                   |                          |  |  |
| 4                                    | IFRC              | Eric Michel-Sellier      | <a href="mailto:Eric.michelsellier@ifrc.org">Eric.michelsellier@ifrc.org</a>   | 120, Omar Khayam Street,<br>Dushanbe     |
|                                      | IFRC              | Shamsudin Muhudinov      | <a href="mailto:shamsudin.muhudinov@ifrc.org">shamsudin.muhudinov@ifrc.org</a> | 120, Omar Khayam Street,<br>Dushanbe     |
| <b>FOOD SECURITY AND LIVELIHOODS</b> |                   |                          |  |  |
| 5                                    | WFP               | Alzira Ferreira          | <a href="mailto:Alzira.ferreira@wfp.org">Alzira.ferreira@wfp.org</a>           | 7, Tolstoy street                        |
|                                      | WFP               | Cedric Charpentier       | <a href="mailto:Cedric.charpentier@wfp.org">Cedric.charpentier@wfp.org</a>     | 7, Tolstoy street                        |
|                                      | FAO               | Nassim Jawad             | <a href="mailto:Nassim.jawad@fao.org">Nassim.jawad@fao.org</a>                 | 37/1 Bokhtar Street, VEFA<br>6th floor   |