

Annual report

 International Federation
of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

Tajikistan

MAATJ002

30 April 2011

This report covers the period 1 January to 31 December 2010.



In May 2010, Tajikistan Red Crescent coordinated the international assistance to the victims of floods and mudslides in Kulob city which was the largest disaster in the country. Red Crescent Society of Tajikistan

In brief

Programme outcome: The programmes supported by the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies in Tajikistan are in line with the Strategy 2020 strategic aims to save lives, protect livelihoods, and strengthen recovery from disaster and crises; to enable healthy and safe living; to build strong National Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies.

Programme(s) summary:

The year 2010 started with the emergency operation of the Red Crescent Society of Tajikistan in response to the earthquake that hit Vanj district of Gorno-Badakhshan Autonomous Oblast (GBO) on 2 January. Other disaster operations took place following the flooding in April that affected 18 villages throughout the country and floods and mudslides affecting 10 districts in the south of Tajikistan in May. The National Society assisted the most affected households through the distribution of basic non-food items to help them cope with the consequences of the disasters.

In response to the Polio outbreak announced by the Government of Tajikistan on 22 April 2010, the Red Crescent Society of Tajikistan with the support from the Federation secretariat, under DREF operations, mobilized 420 volunteers to support the government in the national vaccination campaign and to raise public awareness through community health promotion, information and media campaigns in 20 districts (three regions) of Tajikistan where cases of polio has been detected.

The multi-drug resistant tuberculosis (MDR TB) component had been included in the Vahdat project. The IFRC has started the extension of the TB project to Hissor district.

In total, 120 volunteers from twelve communities were trained on sanitary and hygiene promotion and started sharing their knowledge and skills with their respective communities. As a positive result of earlier water supply projects and participatory hygiene and sanitation transformation (PHAST) trainings the local population from 7 communities engaged in the construction of spring water supply systems by their own means, but with the technical support from the Tajikistan Red Crescent. In general, some 16,400 metres of water pipes have been laid from the spring up to the villages and

15,090 people from three regions (7 communities) got access to safe drinking water.

As a result of the Water and Sanitation programme activities, the school attendance rate in the targeted areas increased by 35 per cent, as children do not need to draw water any more by animal-drawn transport.

The accounting 1C “Enterprise” software was installed in Sughd regional branch. By the end of the year, three more branches were connected to the main financial server in the headquarters as pilot branches.

The 1C “HR” application software was procured at the headquarters level. This database facilitates the human resources management. By June the relevant data had been entered and the human resources department started updating the system – i.e. introducing additional fields for data – in accordance with the international standards.

In the framework of Migration programme during the reporting period, five information and education centres for migrants provided consultancy on legal issues including human trafficking risks, basic computer literacy, Russian language courses as well as HIV, STIs and TB prevention and rendering of basic first aid for 9,376 migrants (regular and irregular).

Financial situation: The total 2010 budget is CHF 1,779,518 of which CHF 1,649,581 (93 per cent) covered during the reporting period (including opening balance). Overall expenditure during the reporting period was CHF 1,490,812 (90 per cent) of the budget.

In November 2010, a budget revision of the Disaster Management and Health and Care programmes was made due to receiving the Norwegian RC funds.

[Click here to go directly to the financial report.](#)

No. of people we have reached: In total, **300,252 people** in Tajikistan benefited directly from the Federation supported programmes in 2010.

Annual report 2010 – Tajikistan	
Programme	People reached
Health and care	33,054 (HIV/harm reduction) + 57,931 (TB)
Water and sanitation	15,090
Disaster management	175,501
Organizational development	490*
Youth	9,300
Migration	9,376
Total number of people reached	300,252

* National Society staff and volunteers are not counted as people reached; therefore this figure is not included in the total number of people reached.

Our partners: Partnership of the Red Crescent Society is well established on both bilateral and multilateral basis. The presence of the International Federation secretariat, partner National Societies, such as the German Red Cross, the Finnish Red Cross and the Netherlands Red Cross in the country assures that the Tajikistan Red Crescent receives direct support from them. Partnership is also in place with government structures and humanitarian organizations working in the country. Coordination meetings are convened regularly to update on activities and plans.

Context

Tajikistan is located in a region of high seismic activity. In addition to earthquakes, the country endures severe recurrent floods, usually either in spring following heavy rains, or as a result of melting snow during the summer.

In 2010, Tajikistan has witnessed several natural disasters which affected the socio-economic conditions of people in Tajikistan. The earthquake at the beginning of the year affected 23 villages and 958 households. The Red Crescent Society of Tajikistan (RCST) provided non-food items to the most affected households with support from the Federation disaster relief emergency fund (DREF)¹.

The torrential rain in April resulted in flooding that affected some 18 villages throughout the country, damaged 319 houses (with 1,914 inhabitants) and killed two people².

In April 2010, Tajikistan reported an outbreak of poliomyelitis with 128 cases of acute flaccid paralysis registered since the beginning of the year in 20 districts of the country including Dushanbe city; 10 children had died. The Red Crescent Society with support of the Federation Country Representation and in close collaboration with the Ministry of Health has mobilized 420 Red Crescent volunteers to gather information about the infected children and to ensure that all children have been reached with oral polio vaccination³. The NS commenced community mobilization on 1 May, when Government began immunization campaign in the capital and in 20 districts of Khatlon province and Direct Rule Districts. The Red Crescent Society of Tajikistan and the Federation country representation were participating in coordination meetings with the government authorities and other actors and were included in the national working group. During the National Polio Immunization campaign, the National Society volunteers, besides the main activities, were involved in independent monitoring organized by WHO and UNICEF.

Continued heavy rains causing floods and mudslides occurred in May, killed 40 people and affected 10 districts in the southern part of the country⁴, bringing additional hardship for the population of Tajikistan. According to the detailed assessment conducted by the Committee of Emergency Situations (CoES), Rapid Emergency Assessment and Coordination Team (REACT) partners and the Tajikistan Red Crescent Society regional branches, the disaster affected 1,068 houses (or 6,408 people) in Khatlon province, out of which 388 houses were totally destroyed and 680 became uninhabitable. The Red Crescent Society of Tajikistan immediately mobilized resources to respond to the needs of the families whose houses had been destroyed or damaged. The national disaster response team members conducted rapid assessment, rendered first aid and were involved in evacuation activities.

In May 2010, the Government of Tajikistan requested international assistance to support the emergency response to recent disasters which caused an estimated damage of more than 518 million somoni. In 2010, some 1,371 families (6,858 people) were directly affected by disasters.

Specialists from the Ministry of Agriculture of Tajikistan have estimated the damage to the country's agrarian sector at more than 89 million somoni (more than 20 million US dollars). In the disasters during spring some 40,000 hectares of agricultural crops; 22,000 hectares of cotton, 8,000 hectares of cereals, 3,000 hectares of orchards and 2,500 hectares of vineyards have been damaged. Serious damage has also been caused to the livestock sector. The Tajik government officially called on Tajik families to prepare and maintain two-year food stocks if they can.

¹ <http://www.ifrc.org/docs/appeals/10/MDRTJ007do.pdf>

² <http://www.ifrc.org/docs/appeals/10/MDRTJ008do.pdf>

³ <http://www.ifrc.org/docs/appeals/10/MDRTJ009do.pdf>

⁴ <http://www.ifrc.org/docs/appeals/10/MDRTJ009do.pdf>

Progress towards outcomes

Disaster Management

Programme component 1: Disaster management planning

Component outcome 1: The Red Crescent Society of Tajikistan disaster response mechanisms, tools and plans for adequate and effective response to disasters improved and timely response to the most urgent situations of vulnerability increased.

Achievements: Based on the results of the evaluation on the National Society annual disaster response capacity in 11 disaster management centres and the recommendations of the disaster management annual meeting, considerable efforts were done to improve the disaster management planning system. The disaster preparedness/response and Contingency plan were revised and functional. The coordinated response to disasters improved through close coordination of activities with Rapid Emergency Assessment and Coordination Team (REACT) partners and governmental response structures. The response capacity of vulnerable communities was strengthened through the establishment of disaster response tools (Local Disaster Committees) in 20 most disaster risk areas through conducting disaster and road safety awareness campaigns in Kurghonteppa, Rasht valley, Rudaki district and Dushanbe city. Equipments and response tools of the Red Crescent Society of Tajikistan disaster management centres have been renovated, disaster preparedness stocks procured, transported and pre-positioned in the disaster management centres.

As part of improving cooperation with national, state and district level government disaster management stakeholders, the National Society signed a Memorandum of Cooperation with the Ministry of Education, Ministry of Health and Traffic Police department and participated actively in Inter-Agency Coordination meetings, Red Cross Red Crescent regional events and important meetings organized by other stakeholders.

Programme component 2: Organizational preparedness

Component outcome 1: Effective tools are established for disaster preparedness of the communities living in most risk areas of the country and disaster risk reduction activities are implemented.

Component outcome 2: The understanding of the International Federation's policies, guidelines and their application by the National Society improved.

Achievements: The disaster management refresher workshops in 11 DM centres have been conducted for 132 national disaster response team (NDRT) members and disaster management courses were conducted for 69 Red Crescent Society of Tajikistan DM officers. The main aim of the trainings was to train newly recruited staff and volunteers in disaster management. The gained knowledge was strengthened and practiced in two national level practical simulation exercises involving the newly recruited volunteers, Local Disaster Committee (LDC) members, local authorities, community members, REACT partners and representation of Committee of Emergency Situations and Civil Defence of RT (CoES), health authorities, Traffic Police, and Education department. Six national disaster response team (NDRT) members participated in Regional Disaster Response Team (RDRT) workshop held in Shimkent, Kazakhstan on 13-19 February 2010.

The Red Crescent Society of Tajikistan national Contingency plan identifying the National Society role in disaster cases with flood worst case scenario in Kulob was revised with new standard operation procedures, including shelter provision and cluster coordination. The oblast level Contingency plan in case of refugees' invasion was elaborated in Sughd province and earthquake scenario in GBAO.

Disaster response stock for 190 families including 950 bedding sets, 380 hygiene kits, 380 cooking sets, 190 water cans (20 ltr), 190 kerosene stoves was transported to the Red Crescent Society of Tajikistan DM centres in Kurghonteppa, Kulob, and GBAO. The disaster response capacity of the Sagirdasht DM centre situated in Khobu Rubot pass was strengthened through provision of the transportation means.

The disaster response capacity of the most vulnerable communities was strengthened by establishment, training and equipping of 20 new LDCs in Rasht valley and Kurghonteppa region. In

total, 400 people from vulnerable communities and the Red Crescent volunteers became LDC members.

The International Disaster Response Laws (IDRL) guidelines were printed and distributed to the National Society branches and relevant ministries in Tajik and Russian languages. The International Federation and the Red Crescent Society of Tajikistan representatives participated in the IDRL workshop in Vienna. Meeting on IDRL plan of action with the participation of UNDRMP and CoES was conducted in March. Regular meetings conducted on a monthly basis with all stakeholders and IDRL will be promoted according to the action plan.

Programme component 3: Community preparedness / Risk reduction

Component outcome 1: The disaster response capacity of vulnerable communities enhanced through disaster risk awareness campaigns/activities, public education, disaster management, first-aid training and the establishment of local disaster committees.

Component outcome 2: The disaster preparedness/response and awareness of secondary school students and teachers to respond to future disasters increased through integrated disaster preparedness/awareness and first-aid trainings.

Component outcome 3: The potential effects of landslides, mudslides and floods on vulnerable communities living in most disaster-prone areas reduced through the implementation of mitigation projects.

Component outcome 4: The number of deaths, injuries on the roads reduced through road safety awareness campaigns, disaster preparedness/response and first-aid trainings in driving schools among schoolchildren and target communities.

Achievements: The response tools and mechanisms were established in 32 most vulnerable communities. In total, 640 community members and Red Crescent Society of Tajikistan primary organizations volunteers participated in a three-day disaster management and first aid trainings following by practical simulation exercises in GBAO, Rasht valley and Kurghontepa region.

Disaster management refresher course targeted 80 local disaster committee members and 24 national disaster response team members.

Ninety teachers from 50 schools in GBAO, Kurghontepa region, Rasht valley, Rudaki district and Dushanbe city were trained on disaster preparedness/response (DP/R) and first aid (FA). Awareness of schoolchildren and vulnerable communities were increased through elaboration, printing and distribution of information materials and later on by the lessons given by the trained teachers.

“Emergency situation by schoolchildren eyes” drawing competition was held among schoolchildren of Kurghontepa city. The winner drawing was printed in 2011 calendar and disseminated among the schools.

Through the implementation of four risk reduction/mitigation projects vulnerability of 18,360 people has been reduced to the risk of floods and mudslides in Rasht, Nurobod, Tojikobod, Farkhor, Tavildara and two districts in GBAO. The projects were implemented with support of the communities and local authorities.

Risk of waterborne diseases on 360 households was reduced and capacity of communities was strengthened by implementation of water and sanitation projects and establishment of LDC in Vanj district of GBAO province.

Road safety awareness campaigns, disaster preparedness/response, and first aid workshops were conducted in driving schools of Dushanbe city, Kurghontepa region, Rasht Valley, and Rudaki district. In total, 400 driving school students passed the exam after a three-day first-aid course.

A joint action "Road Safety" devoted to Disaster Risk Reduction Day was conducted on 13 May 2010 in close cooperation with Traffic Police, deployment of Red Crescent Society of Tajikistan volunteers, and engagement of schoolchildren. A purpose of the action was to decrease number of

injuries and deaths amongst population, especially schoolchildren, students, other pedestrians and drivers through spreading of road safety information brochures and leaflets.



Seminar on Climate Change and Energy Efficiency for schoolchildren in Varzob district.
Red Crescent Society of Tajikistan

Climate change

A one-day climate change introductory workshop was conducted for RCST headquarters staff in order to involve the programme coordinators in the climate change awareness work and find the integration points. As a result, a plan for further integration of climate change activities into Disaster Management and Water and Sanitation programmes has been developed.

Role of stakeholders was defined and further implementation plan was prepared at two round tables in

the spring and autumn on climate change issues. The Academy of Sciences of Tajikistan, Committee of Emergency Situations, EcoCentre, UNDRMP and Oxfam were represented at the round table. As a result, the National Society became a member of the Tajik Climate

Network (TajCN) of Tajikistan working on climate change issues.

In December 2010, a seminar on “Climate Change and Energy Efficiency” has been conducted for students of two schools of Varzob district. Each seminar was attended by 35 students of 6th, 7th, and 8th grades. Students were informed about the problems of global warming and energy efficiency. At the end of the seminars, practical simulation on the heat insulation of rooms was held and some brochures and posters on global warming and climate change have been distributed. As a long-term impact, it is expected, that knowledge gained by children will improve socio-economic and health situations in the families, as they would be better prepared for the winter period. As a result, amount of illegal tree cutting will be decreased.

Programme component 4: Early recovery

Component outcome 1: The National Society capacity to restore or improve pre-disaster living conditions of communities increased.

Achievements: The selection of the staff and volunteers from National Society branches to participate in early recovery workshop has been completed. It was decided that the workshop on Shelter will be conducted at the regional level in 2011 involving international consultant.

Constraints or Challenges:

The disaster response operations caused delays in regular disaster management programme activities, leading to changes in the original action plan.

Health and Care

Programme component 1: HIV and AIDS

Component outcome 1: Vulnerability to HIV infection and its impact reduced through preventing further infection, expanding support to people living with HIV (PLHIV) and reducing stigma and discrimination.

Achievements: The HIV prevention and Harm reduction programmes were revised and a new budget was drafted for the second half of 2010. The programme gives more emphasis on harm reduction, therefore 5 new trust points were opened in three regions. The premises were provided by the local government in the field. The agreements were signed between the respective Red Crescent Society of Tajikistan branches and regional health departments.

The staff of each trust point includes one manager, one social worker and three outreach volunteers. All trust points have been renovated and currently are in the process of purchasing necessary furniture.

A two-day training on HIV prevention and Harm reduction was conducted for all staff working in HIV/HR programme from 5 new trust points (Khorugh, Rushon, Kistakuz, Isfara and Kulob) in November 2010.

The tentative number of injecting drug users (IDUs) to receive support by districts: Khorugh – 56; Rushan – 70; Kulyab – 70; Isfara – 50; Kistakuz – 50.

The cooperation with Global Fund has been renewed. Global Fund will support the National Society with medical supplies for HIV/HR programme and with unified registration forms that were developed by UNDP and distributed for all organizations working on HIV/HR. The Memorandum of Understanding between the RCST and Global Fund was prepared and submitted for signature.

For the reporting period, at the existing trust point in Porshnev district of GBAO there were 77 regular injecting drug users (IDUs) to receive support. The average number of visits to the trust point per day is 14 IDUs and outreach – 38 IDUs. The total number of services: exchange of syringes – 16,700 distributed (utilised – 12,440), providing first aid – 51, counselling – 204, referred for HIV testing – 23. The number of information sessions held in the trust point and outreach was 186, covering 904 persons (254 IDUs among them).

The HIV programme continued being implemented in two social centers of Sughd region (Chkalovsk and Kairakum), providing computer literacy courses followed by health education sessions on HIV and sexually transmitted infections (STIs) prevention, TB and drug addiction prevention. For the reporting period, 113 people received training in both centers: schoolchildren – 49; IDUs and sexual workers – 43; health workers – 7, others 14. Total information session with population conducted outreach by social workers from centers – 456, population covered – 2,860. Number of information materials distributed – 1,455 (booklets – 1,025, posters – 430). The number of condoms distributed was 1,080.



Red Crescent Society volunteers distributing information materials in Kulob city. Red Crescent Society of Tajikistan

HIV programme activities in Kulob district included information sessions with participating residents. Total number of sessions – 427, population covered – 6,456.

Constraints or Challenges: The implementation of HIV prevention programme in 2010 was challenged because of organizational and administrative changes. Due to contractual issues the HIV programme coordinator from the National Society had resigned and the position left open until May, when a new coordinator was recruited. Therefore, all activities slowed down.

Programme component 2: Infectious diseases prevention and control (Tuberculosis)

Component outcome 1: Vulnerability to TB and its impact reduced through preventing further infection, rendering social support to TB patients, reducing stigma, discrimination and integrating with HIV prevention.

Achievements: In 2010, the RCST TB programme has extended its activities for one more district – Gissar, with some additional support from the Finnish RC.

During the reporting period, in total 238 TB patients were registered in Vahdat district. All contacts were referred for examination by the RCST volunteers. X-ray examination was done for 1,950 contacts, out of them 65 TB patients (46 adults and 19 children) were detected. This was highly appreciated by the National Coordination Council since the TB detection among children remains a challenge.

As part of sustainability of the project in 2010, the programme was revised and the focus was shifted for multi-drug resistant TB (MDR TB) component and integration of HIV component in the programme. It included training of project staff and volunteers on MDR TB, DOTs (+) and HIV.

Eight MDR TB trainings were conducted for 240 volunteers in Vahdat district. Two trainings on DOTs (+) were provided for 28 medical doctors and nurses. The Red Crescent volunteers carried out MDR information sessions with 46 TB patients and 14 MDR TB patients as well as members of their families.

In total, for the reporting period RC volunteers conducted 4,112 sessions, covering 52,596 residents and 166 TB patients. Some 131 posters, 3,100 brochures and 9 banners with information on TB and HIV were distributed among the population.

In response to the polio outbreak, 20 active volunteers from TB programme were selected to assist the National Society in the implementation of DREF operation aimed at supporting the government in carrying out the national immunization days against polio.

The Tajikistan Red Crescent carried out activities devoted to the World TB Day on 24-26 March in three parts of the country: Dushanbe, Gissar, and Vahdat. The activities included dissemination of information materials, meetings with chiefs of medical institutions, TB centre staff, local government bodies, mass media campaign, TB day event at the National Pedagogical University (games, performances, quizzes). Some 36 newly detected MDR TB patients from Vahdat and Gissar districts were supported with food parcels for the World TB Day.

Constraints or Challenges: The delay in signing of the budget delayed the start of project implementation, which in turn created a problem in financial reporting.

Programme component 3: Community-based first aid

Component outcome 1: Population health improved through diseases prevention, health promotion, reduction of trauma and basic first-aid training.

Achievements: The community-based first aid (CBFA) programme has been completed in April 2010. CBFA centre developed and printed 150 booklets, 1500 guidelines for the population in accordance with the updated plan of action. A three-day training of trainers (ToT) was conducted for regional community-based first aid (CBFA) coordinators and trainers in March.

Since April, the programme started to implement the delivery of health messages to the target population in

three districts of Rasht valley with bilateral support from the Finnish Red Cross. The main activities aim to improve health status of people living in rural areas of Tajikistan by providing community-based health and hygiene education.



Schoolchildren are trained to provide first aid.
Red Crescent Society of Tajikistan

During the programme activities, 120 volunteers were trained in rendering community-based first aid passing the gained knowledge to the population of the villages. Till the end of the year, with the framework of this programme, 12 events were held devoted to the World TB Day, World HIV/AIDS Day, World First Aid Day, and World Polio Day.

Programme component 4: Water and Sanitation

Component outcome 1: Access to safe water and sanitation services improved in Tajikistan.

Achievements: All water and sanitation projects were implemented applying the participatory community-based approach through conducting participatory hygiene and sanitation transformation (PHAST) trainings. The trainings helped the programme to identify and meet the real needs of the communities using the available capacity of the Red Crescent Society of Tajikistan. During the reporting period, PHAST trainings were held in 12 communities (one in each) of Sughd province, Direct Rule Districts (DRDs) and GBAO. In total, 120 volunteers from twelve communities were trained on sanitary and hygiene promotion and started sharing their knowledge and skills with their respective communities.

As a positive result of earlier water supply projects and PHAST trainings the local population from 7 communities engaged in the construction of spring water supply systems by their own means, but with the technical support from the Tajikistan Red Crescent. In general, some 16,400 metres of water pipes have been laid from the spring up to the villages and 15,090 people from three regions (7 communities) got access to safe drinking water.

According to the meeting with local authorities, as a result of the projects' activities the school attendance rate in the targeted areas increased by 35 per cent, as children do not need to draw water any more by animal-drawn transport.

During the construction of water supply systems some 275 representatives of initiative groups have been engaged through community mobilization. In order to ensure further sustainability of the constructed systems, there were organized seven water committees with accumulation funds, which will take responsibility on further maintenance of the system. Moreover, some 6 private organizations have been set up to strengthen organizational development of the RCST district branch and some 77 volunteers from among the targeted communities became members of the NS.

The average contribution of the communities during the implementation of projects' activities made up 30-50 per cent from the total amount. The interest of vulnerable communities and their contribution shows that communities are really in need of getting access to safe drinking water. Such kind of situation ensures further sustainability of the project in long-term outlook.

The RCST staff participated in the high-level International Conference "Water for life" held on 8-10 June 2010 in Dushanbe. The RCST/IFRC Water and Sanitation/First Aid activities have been presented at the exhibition related to this event. Some 50 photo albums and 50 brochures on RCST water and sanitation activities have been developed and distributed to the other participants of the event and the RCST districts branches.



An action devoted to Global Handwashing Day for schoolchildren in Ghonchi district. **RCST**

On 15 October the RCST with the support of the International Federation conducted an action "Clean means healthy" devoted to Global Handwashing Day, where 40 RCST volunteers and 9 members of private organization were deployed and representatives of local authorities and the RCST district branch have been participated. An action included two scenes related to hygiene and sanitation, drawing competition and some plays. The activities were held at two schools (in Sughd oblast and in Dushanbe city) amongst children of 5th grade. In general some 80 schoolchildren have participated in that event. After the competition the winners received gifts and each participant received hygiene kits. The event was broadcasted through the 1st TV channel of the Republic of Tajikistan, TV Sughd

oblast and republican radio channel "Chakanai Ob".

Organizational Development

Programme component 1: Improvement of the leadership capacity

Component outcome 1: Tajikistan Red Crescent governance and management capacities improved to effectively lead the organization, develop and implement strategies, and strengthen its service delivery.

Achievements: Since May 2010, three workshops on governance and management have been conducted in Kurghonteppa, Kulob, Gorno-Badakhshan Autonomous Oblast and Sughd. Some 490 participants have received comprehensive information on the overall Movement activities, strategies and policies, including the Tajikistan Red Crescent Strategy for 2008-2012 that outlines the main objectives of the organization. 114 governing and management board members in four regional branches and DRDs were trained. Three table sessions were conducted with donors and partners.

Programme component 2: The National Society's capacity development and organizational development (branch and headquarters)

Component outcome 1: The National Society increased its capacities through the development of human, financial and material resources at headquarters and branch levels.

Achievements: The International Federation's Country Representation continued to facilitate the improvement of the National Society's financial management, human resources and material resources. All book-keeping accounting and reporting system is automated in the 1C "Enterprise" application module. Till the end of September 2010, financial staff at headquarters and four regional branches were trained in management, tax and law issues. The four regional branches (Sughd, Kurghonteppa, Gorno-Badakhshan Autonomous Oblast and Kulob) of the Tajikistan Red Crescent have been equipped with computers. The Red Crescent Society is committed to develop its financial and HR policies and procedures which are in line with the audit and external recommendations.

The book-keeping 1C "Enterprise" software was installed in the Sughd regional branch. By the end of the year, the other three branches were connected to the main financial server in the headquarters as pilot branches.

The 1C "HR" application software was procured at the headquarters level. This database facilitates the human resources management. By June the relevant data had been entered and the human resources department started updating the system – i.e. introducing additional fields for data – in accordance with the international standards.

Constraints or Challenges:

The simultaneous roll-out and management of 1C "Enterprise" software and its "HR" module will allow the finance and HR departments to work as an integral unit. In this case attraction of partners and donors would be the best option. The Federation as one of the main partners could assist in the implementation of this programme. As of August 2010, the National Society of Tajikistan works to improve human resources management.

Programme component 3: Volunteer promotion and development

Component outcome 1: Youth has expanded the range and improved the quality of its services.

Achievements: Volunteer management has been improved by Youth programme through an internet database by linking all programmes and branches in one resource and allowing analysis on volunteer management. The Red Crescent Society continuously supports the integration of youth and volunteers in disaster management and health and care programmes.

During the reporting period some 9,300 teenagers including students improved their knowledge on Red Cross/Red Crescent fundamental principles and values, prevention of HIV/AIDS, TB and other infectious diseases, rendering of first aid, blood donation and disaster preparedness.

An international youth forum devoted to the World Volunteers Day was conducted in Dushanbe city on 1-5 December 2010 with support of the IFRC, UNV, UNFPA, and local NGOs. As a result a national youth committee was organized by the RCST, NGOs, UNV, Republican Committee of Youth, Sport and Tourism. The committee decided to meet every month on a regular basis to discuss advocacy of volunteers' law and social activities of NGOs' volunteers.

Constraints or Challenges: The most significant challenges refer to human resources, lack of prepared staff to delegate their work on regional level as well as low level of salary to recruit a high profile specialist.



Small Child Olympic Games held in school of Vahdat district, April 2010. **RCST**

Principles and Values

Programme component 1: Promotion of principles and values

Component outcome 1: The fundamental principles and values of the Movement promoted.

Achievements:

With the support of the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), the National Society held meetings and round tables with the purpose to disseminate knowledge on fundamental principles and values of the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement.

In 2010, the Law of the Republic of Tajikistan on the Red Crescent Society of Tajikistan was adopted. In the course of the adoption of this law, several round tables were conducted with the participation of the Ministry of Justice, Ministry of the Finance, Ministry of the Economic Development and Trade, Parliament representatives, where recommendations and proposals of interested ministries were discussed.

Moreover, the National Society works in close cooperation with the Ministry of Internal Affairs, Ministry of Transport and Communication with the aim to eliminate illegal use of the Movement emblems.

Programme component 2: Fighting intolerance and promotion of respect for diversity

Component outcome 1: Ability of communities to combat discrimination, intolerance and violence and to promote respect for diversity enhanced.

Achievements: In the framework of Migration programme during the reporting period, five information and education centres for migrants provided consultancy on legal issues including human trafficking risks, basic computer literacy, Russian language courses as well as HIV, STIs and TB prevention and rendering of basic first aid for 9,376 migrants (regular and irregular).

The following activities were accomplished in the framework of this programme:

1. Some 9,376 (26, 4 per cent of them are women) potential migrants were taught specific rights and responsibilities and learnt about the lifestyle in the host country.
2. The labour migrants were familiarized with existing Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies network on migration issues as well as location of the RCST information-education centers in the five targeted districts and their activities through meeting with targeted communities.
3. Seven workshops on HIV/AIDS, TB prevention and rendering of First Aid were conducted in close integration with the RCST Health department. As a result, some 70 volunteers from

among the labour migrants, 15 RCST staff members improved their knowledge on abovementioned issues.

4. In May 2010, a mid-term evaluation of three centers (Shahriston, Asht and Panj) was carried out in close collaboration with the IFRC regional and Kazakhstan RC representatives.
5. During the reporting period, an exchange visits between four migration centers in Khatlon and Sughd provinces have been conducted.
6. Some 3,800 information brochures for migrants were developed, printed and distributed to the targeted communities. A video clip on information-education centers for labour migrants in Asht and Shahriston districts was broadcasted by Sughd regional TV channel, where some 200,000 population got an access to the information.
7. Volunteers and informational centers' employees hold a poll among regular and irregular migrants in December 2010 with the aim to expose educational needs of the possible migrants and what was missed by the centers during the year. Fifty migrants (30 men and 20 women) were questioned and the results showed that the main challenge is the lack of professional education among the migrants.
8. In 2010 around 10 field visits for informing of labour migration, discrimination and xenophobia problems in five targeted districts have been conducted.
9. During the reporting period, the RCST migration programme coordinator, staff from five centers and executive secretaries (in one meeting) from Sughd, GBAO and Khatlon regions participated in two regional meetings.
10. The RCST migration programme coordinator has participated in three meetings concerning migration issues, which were organized by International Organization for Migration (IOM) and Country Migration Service.

Programme component 3: Visibility and image

Component outcome 1: The image and profile of the Tajikistan Red Crescent Society improved.

Achievements: The Red Crescent disaster response operation has been highlighted in Tajik and Russian languages by national and local television channels as well as radio and printed media. Press-releases were distributed among national media services and placed at the National Society's web-site (<http://www.redcrescent.tj>) and other news sites covering Tajikistan and the Central Asian region. The celebration of the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Day received large-scale media coverage, so increasing the image of the Tajikistan Red Crescent and promoting the auxiliary role of the National Society to the government of Tajikistan.

The Law of the Republic of Tajikistan on the Tajikistan Red Crescent Society was discussed at a round table and broadcasted via TV. The mentioned law, the Regulation on primary organizations, the new RCST Statute were published in Tajik and Russian languages and distributed among governmental structures, partners, and international organizations during the events.

Constraints or Challenges: The hosting of the RCST official web-site ended at December 2010 and the domain name was closed as well.

Working in partnership

Strong partnership is well established between all Movement components working in the country, with the Federation leading coordination efforts and promoting good partnership. It ensures that the National Society is at the centre of all events and receives full and harmonized support from its partners to meet its urgent needs at all levels.

The Red Crescent has partnership relations with about 78 community-based, national, government-based, international organizations, UN and development agencies along with local authorities and governmental ministries.

In June 2010, for instance, an international conference “Water for life” 2005-2015 took place in which the Red Crescent Society of Tajikistan together with the International Federation was one of the participants among other international organizations.

Coordination is provided through Tajikistan’s Humanitarian Partnership - Rapid Emergency Assessment and Coordination Team (REACT) system, a local disaster management coordination mechanism between the government, UN agencies, the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement, non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and the private sector. Regular REACT meetings are held in Dushanbe as well as at the sub-national level to ensure effective coordination.

During emergency phase of the disasters, the International Federation/Red Crescent Society of Tajikistan jointly convened the shelter and non-food items cluster. About 12 NGOs and CoES are cluster members participating in sectoral coordination meetings.

Contributing to longer-term impact

The Federation supported programmes in Tajikistan are aligned with and contribute to the strategic aims in Strategy 2020. The integration of the fundamental principles and humanitarian values in all programme activities influences people’s behaviour by promoting respect for diversity, reducing discrimination, intolerance and violence. The emphasis of the Red Crescent continues to be on providing direct services with a lasting impact. In doing so capacity-building is pursued in parallel.

Support in human resources management, with clear strategy, policy, rules and procedures will strengthen the National Society’s human resources systems and bring in modern expertise corresponding to the current market trends. Training of staff in planning, monitoring, evaluation and reporting is still a priority. It is essential for the National Society to be more competitive in raising funds from various partners and donors and to become financially sustainable.

Looking ahead

The disaster management programme, which started the year with response activities, is expected to complete the implementation of the planned activities well within the timeline. However, in order to ensure continuous enhancement of the quality of programme implementation, it is required to further strengthen the existing planning and monitoring systems.

Aligning with the global agenda goals and as per the Red Crescent Society of Tajikistan Strategic Development Plan 2008–2012 and the developed Disaster Management Strategy, the International Federation disaster management support will focus on further strengthening the planning capacity of the National Society on disaster management response and disaster risk reduction in 2011. The main aim of the programme is to support the vulnerable and needy people timely and effectively.

The IFRC TB programme will gradually scale up its activities in order to be in line and to support the national plan. The IFRC together with the National Society will look for additional funds to achieve this objective. HIV programme will be revised and more focused on harm reduction.

The RCST has started development of an integration plan between water and sanitation and climate change projects. As a result it is expected to strengthen the RCST capacity, community mobilization and improve communities and children awareness on climate change and water and sanitation, improve environment and health situation of the targeted communities. The plan will come into force from the beginning of 2011.

Support from the International Federation towards good governance and management within the Red Crescent Society of Tajikistan will continue. More efforts need to be done in developing strategic thinking and analytical abilities. Constant explanation of the roles and responsibilities are expected to result in better cooperation between governance and management. Such work is still ongoing and will be ensured by the International Federation in the coming period.

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

The IFRC's vision is to:

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

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

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

Contact information

For further information specifically related to this report, please contact:

- **In the Red Crescent Society of Tajikistan:** Zafar Muhabbatov, Secretary General, email: rcstjsg_66@mail.ru, phone: +992 37 224 03 74, fax: +992 37 224 53 78
- **In the Country Representation for Tajikistan:** Eric Michel-Sellier, Country Representative, email: eric.michelsellier@ifrc.org, phone: +992 37 224 42 96 or 224 59 81, fax: +992 37 224 85 20
- **In the Regional Representation for Central Asia:** Gulya Kadar, Regional Representative, email: gulya.kadar@ifrc.org, phone: +7727 291 41 56, fax: +7727 291 42 67
- **In the Europe Zone Office:** Leon Prop, Head of Operations; email: leon.prop@ifrc.org; phone: +36 1 8884 500; fax: +36 1 336 15 16