

# Appeal 2006-2007



International Federation  
of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

## TAJKISTAN

### Appeal no. MAATJ001

Appeal total: CHF 2,527,000 [<click budget summary click here>](#)

For the profile of the Red Crescent Society of Tajikistan [<click here>](#)

For secretariat's strategy in Central Asia 2006-2009: [<click here>](#)

For more information on Tajikistan (other appeals, news articles etc): [<click here>](#)

*The Federation's mission is to improve the lives of vulnerable people by mobilizing the power of humanity. It is the world's largest humanitarian organization and its millions of volunteers are active in over 183 countries. For more information: <http://www.ifrc.org>*

2006-2007 Secretariat Programme	2006 Programme budget CHF	2007 Programme budget CHF	2006-2007 Programme budget CHF
Health and care	474,000	410,000	884,000
Disaster management	552,000	395,000	947,000
Organisational development	396,000	300,000	696,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,422,000</b>	<b>1,105,000</b>	<b>2,527,000</b>

### Focus in 2006 & 2007

This appeal seeks funds to support the Red Crescent Society of Tajikistan (RCST) and help it become a strong and well-functioning national society able to assume its mission to serve the most vulnerable. In 2006-2007, the RCST will continue to work within the areas identified by the Federation's Strategy 2010 and the secretariat's 2+2 Strategy for Central Asia:

- Reduction of risk and impact of disasters on the lives of people living in disaster-prone areas (disaster management);
- Reduction of population vulnerability to diseases through preventive health education and awareness around HIV/AIDS, TB, and other communicable diseases (health and care);
- Strengthening the RCST capacity through training and empowerment of RCST staff and volunteers (including youth volunteers), branch development through community-based activities and financial and logistical development of the national society's branches (organizational development).

In line with the strategic recommendations, responsibilities for programme implementation have seen Federation staff move from a hands-on role to one that assists and advises. In 2003, the national society (NS) initiated a decentralization process towards division of governance and management. It will be introduced into the new RCST Statutes in accordance with Federation guidelines. RCST HQ staff took programme responsibilities and, in turn, delegated implementation responsibilities to oblasts and districts level. Direct involvement of branches in programme activities allowed them to: assess their capacity; reveal their strengths and weaknesses; and improve their potential for better planning.

A community-based participatory approach in programming was successful and thus will continue. More volunteers joined the institution through various programmes initiatives, such as: riverbank reinforcement, tree planting, community-based awareness campaigns, water supply systems and latrines rehabilitation/construction and maintenance. This raised the profile of RCST among the population and local authorities. The national society will continue to involve new volunteers in disaster awareness as well as health education. All community-based programmes activities will continue to be integrated to ensure more effective services.

The main challenge for 2006-2007 is to continue strengthening the capacity of the NS branches to support communities and vulnerable people in their areas. More disaster response teams (DRTs) and local disaster committees (LDCs) will be established to strengthen the RCST and local communities' capacity to mitigate the most common disasters. In addition, the RCST plans to involve schoolchildren and teachers in community based first aid (CBFA) and disaster preparedness (DP) activity. The RCST will increase its activities related to HIV/AIDS and TB prevention in the framework of general community-based first aid and health promotion. It is expected that the new RCST Statutes will be adopted. It will enable the NS to work more effectively for the sake of the vulnerable population of the country.

Activities to promote and disseminate humanitarian values and the fundamental principles will continue to be integrated into all programmes. Actions against discrimination and intolerance will be carried out through awareness campaigns on HIV and TB to alleviate sufferings of people living with the diseases and to advocate for their dignity.

### **Health and Care** [<click here for programme logframe >](#)

This programme consists of two components: health and care and water-sanitation. The main focus of the programmes in 2006-2007 will be on community based health promotion, preventive health and hygiene education, social support, first aid training, TB and HIV/AIDS including harm reduction.

**HIV/AIDS activity:** The Red Crescent Society of Tajikistan will continue HIV/AIDS programming in 2006-2007. A number of seminars, with involvement of specialists, on HIV/AIDS, drug abuse and harm reduction issues, are planned for the RCST health staff at all levels (HQ, region and district) and five youth coordinators. More responsibility on project implementation and monitoring will be given to the five regional youth coordinators. 600 RCST volunteers will be trained to disseminate knowledge on HIV/AIDS prevention among the high risk groups (injecting drug users, commercial sex workers, labour migrants and their families), marginalized groups (youth, drug users) and the general population of 30 border districts in five regions (GBAO, RRS, Sughd, Kurgan-Tube and Kulyab). The RCST will work in close collaboration with local authorities (Jamoats, Hukumats and Mahalya).

Activities on harm reduction will continue to include IDU<sup>1</sup> and CSW<sup>2</sup> around information, education and preventive services.

**Tuberculosis (TB):** The RCST will continue to contribute to effective application of DOTS strategy in Tajikistan in close collaboration with the Project HOPE. In 2006-2007, the project will be continued in Dushanbe and Rudaki and extended to Khujand and Matcha districts. It is planned to conduct seminars for volunteers to refresh their knowledge on TB and DOTS strategy. The trained volunteers will observe 20 patients at a time; providing them with social and psychological support. The volunteers will be mainly involved in revealing defaulters and bringing them back to the treatment, thus increasing the percentage of patients with completed treatment. The most active

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<sup>1</sup> IDU – Injecting drug users

<sup>2</sup> CSW – Commercial sex workers

community members involved in the programme will disseminate health knowledge among the population, including schoolchildren.

Awareness campaigns among the population will be conducted to create a favourable environment for people living with HIV/AIDS and TB and to reduce stigma and discrimination against them. Health education materials on HIV and TB will be produced and distributed during the actions.

**Community based first aid (CBFA):** CBFA remains one of the main activities of RCST. In 2006-07, CBFA will be realized in five districts (Rogun, Nurobod, Rasht, Tajikabad and Jirgital) of Rasht valley (the rest of the country is covered by an ECHO bilateral programme with the Netherlands Red Cross). 600 volunteers will be trained on CBFA and will disseminate health messages among the targeted communities, including schoolchildren, as well as train them on how to respond to local emergencies and outbreaks. Health education will be conducted based on seasonality of diseases and the most prevalent illnesses in the region. 32 members of DP/DR committees in Rasht valley will be trained on CBFA to improve integration and collaboration of CBFA activities with disaster preparedness and response activities.

**Objective:** By the end of 2007, a strengthened Red Crescent Society of Tajikistan has contributed to prevention of TB, HIV/AIDS/STD<sup>3</sup>, drug abuse and communicable diseases among targeted communities of Tajikistan.

#### **Expected results:**

1. The spread and morbidity of tuberculosis in Dushanbe and Khujand cities as well as in Rudaki and Mastchoh districts is reduced through the implementation of DOTS strategy, covering 200 TB patients at a time, and through health education of TB patients' families and population at large.
2. The RCST effectively contributed to HIV/AIDS/STD, TB and drug abuse prevention among the risk and marginalised groups and general population of 30 border districts in five regions of Tajikistan, as well as to promotion of tolerance towards people living with HIV/AIDS.
3. Knowledge and skills of 600 RCST volunteers and 54,000 people from five districts of Rasht valley on first aid, health promotion and response to local emergencies have been improved through Community Based First Aid (CBFA) trainings.

#### **Water and Sanitation** [<click here for project logframe>](#)

The main objective is to provide social support to development of spring water supply using low-cost sustainable techniques, to improve sanitation and hygiene conditions and to change sanitation and hygiene behaviour of the rural population in Sughd, Khatlon and RRS.

**Water:** The rural population is mainly using water from open sources, which are epidemiologically dangerous. This demonstrates the need for the provision of safe drinking water to rural areas in particular. Therefore, in 2006-2007, the focus will be on the construction of sustainable low-cost water supply systems for 30,000 vulnerable rural people of Sughd Oblast and RRS through community mobilization. This will help to prevent water-borne diseases and other water and hygiene related diseases, such as malaria, scabies and TB.

**Sanitation:** Another area prioritised by the RCST is improvement of the hygienic conditions at schools, health centres and households. Statistics (2004) show that approximately 80% of the health centres and rural schools in Sughd, Khatlon Oblasts and RRS have no access to good sanitation facilities. Therefore, it is planned to construct 40 school latrines, 60 latrines in health centres and 60 individual latrines, which will be hygienically safe, ecologically and economically sound. The sanitary by-products<sup>4</sup> will promote a good harvest of fruits and vegetables in their gardens. It will also prevent the contamination of underground and open water sources and decrease the number of infectious diseases.

**Hygiene promotion:** Experience shows that it is not enough only to ensure provision of water and/or sanitation facilities. Close links to community development are required to encourage sustainability and appropriateness of the technologies employed, while behavioural change is paramount if real health improvement is to be achieved. The software approach PHAST (Participatory Hygiene and Sanitation Transformation methodology) is to be used

<sup>3</sup> STD – Sexually transmitted diseases

<sup>4</sup> Urine will be used as fertilizer and composted household refuse, and faeces as soil conditioner.

to integrate health action with water and sanitation and to change the hygienic and sanitation behaviour of the communities.

To assure self-sufficiency and sustainability of the implemented projects, Water Users Committees and RCST primary organizations will be established at community level. They will be responsible for the operation and maintenance of the systems ensuring the sustainability of the implemented projects by convincing the targeted population to set up a small maintenance fund.

**Objective:** By the end of 2007, the Red Crescent Society of Tajikistan has strengthened its capacity to improve the health status of targeted vulnerable population in Tajikistan in terms of preventable communicable diseases.

**Expected results:**

1. 30,000 inhabitants from rural villages of Sughd oblast and RRS have got access to potable water through the construction of spring water supply systems using sustainable low-cost techniques and through community mobilization.
2. Sanitary conditions in the project area have been improved through the construction of latrines in 40 schools, 60 health institutions and 60 households in RRS, Khatlon and Sughd oblast.
3. Education level of communities involved in the construction of water and sanitation facilities has increased and hygienic behaviour has changed on a household level.

**Disaster management** [<click here for programme logframe>](#)

The RCST strategy has changed over the last two years towards a more focused sustainable programme approach. Most of the previous major activities of RCST were related to and focused on the response activities. The RCST made an effort to change the behaviour, methodology and the attitude to disaster management and achieved significant results. As part of this approach, the RCST has developed and finalized a Disaster Preparedness and Response (DP/DR) plan. The development of the DP/DR plan was based on experience gained by the RCST, in particular working with communities. With the new DP/R plan, a long term strategy of the RCST has been defined. This accomplishment will provide the RCST with a clear mandate, guideline and role and ensure effective coordination with other humanitarian actors in national disaster management policy. Based on the above-mentioned plan, a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) between RCST and Ministry of Emergency Situations (MoES) was revised in June 2005, to prolong their cooperation within the framework of the national disaster preparedness and response plan.

In 2004, RCST formulated and successfully implemented its first community based disaster preparedness (CBDP) programme. The programme emphasis was on enhancing the skills and capabilities of the Red Crescent branch and community volunteers for effective response to local disasters. As a result, 52 local disaster committees (LDC) were formed and seven RC disaster response teams (DRT) were established, trained and became part of RCST DR structure. The DRTs already showed their response capacity during several small-scale disasters. *For DRTs response, please refer to:*

[http://www.ifrc.org/cgi/pdf\\_appeals.pl?rpts05/panjakent1.pdf](http://www.ifrc.org/cgi/pdf_appeals.pl?rpts05/panjakent1.pdf)

[http://www.ifrc.org/cgi/pdf\\_appeals.pl?rpts05/Tjkjuly1.pdf](http://www.ifrc.org/cgi/pdf_appeals.pl?rpts05/Tjkjuly1.pdf)

[http://www.ifrc.org/cgi/pdf\\_appeals.pl?rpts04/tjkf11.pdf](http://www.ifrc.org/cgi/pdf_appeals.pl?rpts04/tjkf11.pdf)

In 2006-07, the RCST will continue to focus on enhancing the skills and capabilities of its staff and community volunteers by organizing and training two RCST DRTs in Panjakent and Rasht Valley and 58 LDCs in Dushanbe city and Rudaki rayon. To ensure sustainability of knowledge and prompt response to natural disasters, refreshment courses, DP simulation exercises and competitions will be conducted for/between DRTs and LDCs. A new disaster preparedness education project in 10 schools of Rudaky rayon and 30 schools in Dushanbe city will be initiated. The schoolchildren and teachers will be trained on disaster preparedness, first aid, school evacuations and appropriate behaviour during earthquakes. The trained students will become active RCST volunteers and will be core groups in their schools. They will also be involved in RCST's CBDP activities. Disaster awareness information materials (posters, booklets, colouring books and brochures) will be produced with other RC departments and disseminated during the awareness campaigns, targeting 58 communities and 40 schools. Using vulnerability and capacity assessment (VCA) results, 23 small-scale mitigation projects such as tree planting, ditch cleaning and riverbank reinforcement are planned to reduce the risk of disasters in the most prone areas.

**Objective:** By the end of 2007, the disaster preparedness and response capacity of RCST staff, vulnerable communities and secondary schools has improved through community based DP/DR and first aid trainings, small-scale mitigation works, increased network of RC volunteers, disaster awareness and strengthened partnerships with the government and relevant humanitarian organizations.

**Expected results:**

1. The capacity of vulnerable communities has strengthened through a community-based disaster preparedness intervention.
2. The capacity of secondary school students and teachers to respond to future disasters has strengthened through integrated disaster preparedness and first aid trainings .
3. The effects of disasters and their impact on vulnerable communities have been mitigated.
4. The capacity of the Red Crescent Society of Tajikistan to mitigate the effects of natural disasters has strengthened by enhancing their capacity to respond adequately to emergencies.

**Organisational development** [<click here for programme logframe>](#)

In 2006-2007, the RCST will focus on its revision of the statutes, branch development, fundraising, financial management and logistics development, visibility and promotion of fundamental principles and humanitarian values, and youth and volunteer management.

**Statutes:** The Red Crescent Society of Tajikistan (RCST) continues the revision of its management structure with a focus on division of governance and management. It is expected that after Federation/ICR? consideration, in early 2006, the new statutes will be adopted. The implementation of the new Statutes will start from the local RC branches, which contribute to effective programme and branches management. By the end of 2007, all RCST local branches at regional, oblast and HQ level will act according to the new Statutes.

**Fundraising, financial management and logistics development:** A decentralization process in the RCST financial system resulted in more successful branches activities. During 2005, the regional and oblast RCST staff were involved in training on the financial and logistics issues. In 2006-07, this focus will be shifted to local branches.

Fundraising remains a major concern for RCST. The RCST needs a good fundraising strategy with clear directions and methods of work with different financial resources. Local branches will be trained and prepared for raising their funds.

**Visibility and promotion of fundamental principles and humanitarian values:** The promotion of fundamental principles and humanitarian values is a key task for RCST as it directly links to the protection of human dignity. To make it more effective, the RCST incorporated this component into all programme initiatives. In 2006-2007, the RCST plans to carry out more community-based activities in this area, thus increasing the RCST image through programme activities and community mobilization.

**Youth and volunteering:** The results of the branch activities evaluation showed that traditionally youth activities were not sufficient alone in supporting the vulnerable communities. Therefore, the RCST HQ decided to change the approach by involving young RC members and youth volunteers into community-based and RCST Statutory activities. A database of RC young members and youth volunteers was established.

**Objective:** The RCST capacity in work with the vulnerable has increased through the process of organizational changes.

**Expected Results:**

1. The Red Crescent has shifted to the new structure with clear division of governance and management contributing to effective programme and branch management.
2. The systems and procedures aimed at development of human resources, management of staff, finances and logistics at all levels has improved.
3. The public awareness of the RCST has increased via greater visibility and credibility.

4. The RCST Youth Movement structure has strengthened and integration of youth into all programmes is provided at all levels.

## International Representation and Advocacy

Greater emphasis is needed on increasing the profile of the NS as a major player in humanitarian field, especially in terms of mobilizing volunteers for humanitarian work. Advocacy with related government ministries and departments is needed to facilitate the work of the NS and include it in planning at national level, securing a strong voice on behalf of vulnerable.

There are a lot international organisations and agencies are working in Tajikistan. There is a need to represent the national society as a strong partner in international forums and push for effective and coordinated efforts to reduce vulnerability in different fields, such as: HIV/AIDS, TB and disaster preparedness.

**Objective:** By the end of 2007, the NS has demonstrated its capacity to fully implement its mission and lessen its dependence on Federation support, gaining necessary visibility to confirm its leading role among other players.

### Expected Results:

1. The NS has become an active player at national level.
2. Coordination of activity is optimized with the Government, UN and other international agencies.
3. Partnership agreements have been developed and signed with the key partners.

## Federation Coordination

The developments in Tajikistan impacted on the Federation structure and operations in the country. Since 2003 the focus was made on organizational development – in the frame of the secretariat's Strategic Direction Plan 2+2. As a result the delegation is scaling down to cope with the new orientations. The number of expatriates is presently two and local staff has decreased from 72 to 20 persons.

With the increasing number of bilateral partners, the delegation, in line with the Federation of the Future strategy, should redefine its coordination role in a different context. It will mainly assist the NS to undertake more responsibility and lead the coordination process. The delegation, with the support of the Almaty regional delegation, will work closely with other partners and ICRC to develop strong country level coordination and ensure regional alignment in planning. The joint regional planning process which has started with ICRC will be also consolidated at the country level

**Objective:** To boost systemic coordination mechanisms among the different players and rationalize their intervention to the benefit of the NS capacity building process.

### Expected Results:

1. NS capacity has increased to lead coordination with its partners.
2. The profile of the Movement has enhanced in the country and the message of the Red Cross/Red Crescent is widely disseminated
3. A system has been established to ensure good practice in coordination, necessary agreements are signed with partners and ICRC.

### For further information please contact:

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- Federation Secretariat, Sylvie Chevalley (Regional Officer), email [sylvie.chevalley@ifrc.org](mailto:sylvie.chevalley@ifrc.org), phone +41 22 730 4276, fax: +41 22 730 0395

*This appeal seeks to fund programmes to be implemented in 2006 and 2007. These programmes are aligned with the International Federation's Global Agenda, which sets out four broad goals to meet the Federation's mission to "improve the lives of vulnerable people by mobilizing the power of humanity":*

**Global Agenda Goals**

1. *Reduce the numbers of deaths, injuries and impact from disasters.*
2. *Reduce the number of deaths, illnesses and impact from diseases and public health emergencies.*
3. *Increase local community, civil society and Red Cross Red Crescent capacity to address the most urgent situations of vulnerability.*
4. *Reduce intolerance, discrimination and social exclusion and promote respect for diversity and human dignity.*

*The International Federation's is the world's largest humanitarian organization, and its millions of volunteers are active in over 183 countries. Our aim is to build safer communities, able to prevent and respond to human suffering in times of crises and distress, and where people work together to promote hope, dignity and equity. We work to support vulnerable communities through neutral, impartial, independent humanitarian action, in accordance with our Fundamental Principles and in line with the Red Cross Red Crescent Code of Conduct, the Humanitarian Charter and Minimum Standards in Disaster Response, and the SPHERE Project.*

# PROGRAMME BUDGETS SUMMARY

Appeal no:

MAATJ001

**PROGRAMME:**

	Health & Care	Disaster Management	Humanitarian Values	Organisational Development	Coordination & Implementation	Emergency	Total
	CHF	CHF	CHF	CHF	CHF	CHF	CHF
Shelter	0	68,464	0	0	0	0	68,464
Construction	0	44,324	0	0	0	0	44,324
Clothing & Textiles	4,606	81,905	0	0	0	0	86,510
Food	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Seeds & Plants	0	28,520	0	0	0	0	28,520
Water & Sanitation	119,214	0	0	0	0	0	119,214
Medical & First Aid	29,598	3,842	0	0	0	0	33,439
Teaching Materials	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Utensils & tools	0	14,582	0	0	0	0	14,582
Other Supplies & Services	8,848	73,397	0	0	0	0	82,244
<b>SUPPLIES</b>	<b>162,266</b>	<b>315,034</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>477,299</b>
Land & Buildings	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Vehicles	0	48,000	0	0	0	0	48,000
Computers & Telecom	3,238	0	0	8,112	0	0	11,350
Medical equipment	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Equipment	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>LAND, VEHICLES &amp; EQUIPMEN</b>	<b>3,238</b>	<b>48,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>8,112</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>59,350</b>
Storage	2,760	14,870	0	0	0	0	17,630
Distribution & Monitoring	5,760	0	0	0	0	0	5,760
Transport & Vehicles cost	80,520	59,545	0	32,011	0	0	172,076
<b>TRANSPORT &amp; STORAGE</b>	<b>89,040</b>	<b>74,415</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>32,011</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>195,466</b>
International Staff	144,000	143,040	0	125,760	0	0	412,800
Regionally Deployed Staff	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
National staff	109,481	72,625	0	53,004	0	0	235,109
National Society Staff	72,843	81,092	0	48,483	0	0	202,418
Consultants	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>PERSONNEL</b>	<b>326,324</b>	<b>296,757</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>227,247</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>850,328</b>
Workshops & Training	29,498	33,867	0	195,558	0	0	258,922
<b>WORKSHOPS &amp; TRAINING</b>	<b>29,498</b>	<b>33,867</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>195,558</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>258,922</b>
Travel & related expenses	22,164	4,680	0	19,729	0	0	46,573
Information & Public Rela	105,650	62,795	0	126,105	0	0	294,550
Office Running Costs	38,230	20,540	0	19,840	0	0	78,610
Communication Costs	22,642	12,879	0	9,480	0	0	45,001
Professional Fees	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other General Expenses	26,217	15,766	0	12,118	0	0	54,099
<b>GENERAL EXPENDITURE</b>	<b>214,903</b>	<b>116,660</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>187,272</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>518,835</b>
Asset Depreciation	1,272	712	0	560	0	0	2,543
<b>DEPRECIATION</b>	<b>1,272</b>	<b>712</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>560</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2,543</b>
Contributions & Transfers	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>CONTRIBUTIONS &amp; TRANSFERS</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
Programme Support	57,460	61,555	0	45,240	0	0	164,255
<b>PROGRAMME SUPPORT</b>	<b>57,460</b>	<b>61,555</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>45,240</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>164,255</b>
<b>TOTAL BUDGET:</b>	<b>884,001</b>	<b>947,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>696,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2,527,000</b>