

Asian Conference on Disaster Reduction 2007  
“Working Together for a Safer World”



# Education and Training for Disaster Risk Reduction in Tajikistan

Committee of Emergency Situations and Civil Defence of Tajikistan  
UN Disaster Risk Management Project

Astana, June 2007



Avalanche, Jirgatal District, February 2007





Avalanche, Jirgatol District, February 2007



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### Avalanche, Jirgatol District, February 2007



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### Floods, Asht District, July 1999



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## Flash floods in Tursunzoda District, March 2007



## Tajik state system of education and training on DRR

Level	Course type	Description
Courses for civil servants/managers at various levels	Courses by CoES' Training Centres	Managerial actions in prevention & response
Universities	Military cathedral for (male) students	Military oriented with civil defence elements
Secondary Schools	Classes on Basic Military Training for 9 <sup>th</sup> - 11 <sup>th</sup> grades	Civil defence oriented/not always taught in all schools



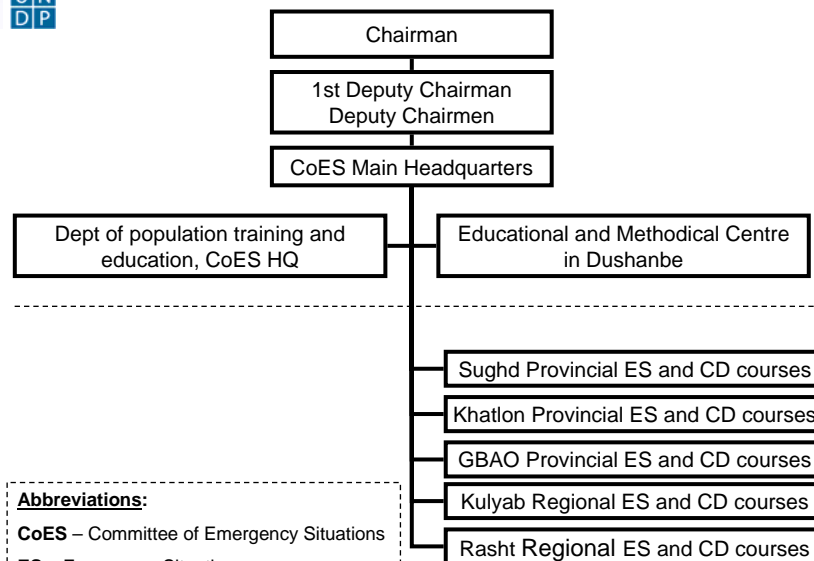
## Civil Defence versus Disasters

The current CoES population training system is largely inherited from the former Soviet Civil Defense training.

It mainly targets government officials, heads of various state departments, senior management of industrial facilities, heads of collective farms, school principals at the central and local levels (down to jamoats and villages) as well as the members of voluntary emergency response teams usually created at state enterprises and at the local government level.

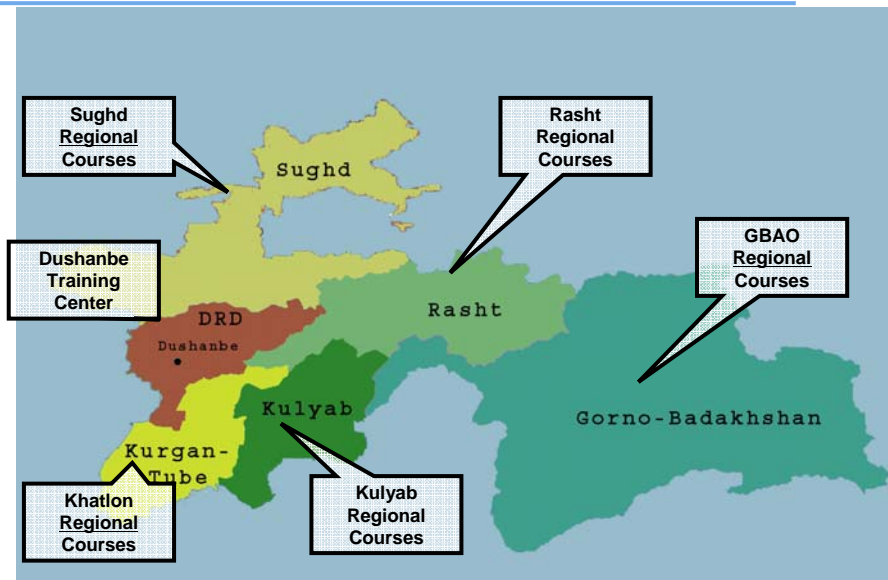


## Structure of Training Department within CoES





## Regional network of CoES Training Department



## DRR education in schools

A separate civil defense training curricula exists for 2nd, 5th, 6<sup>th</sup>, 10th and 11th grade school students.

Some basic disaster preparedness is taught to the 2<sup>nd</sup>, 5<sup>th</sup> and 6<sup>th</sup> year students during the extra-curriculum “educational” hours; in practice its teaching is almost always optional, and left to discretion of the individual school masters or the local educational authorities.

At 10th and 11th grades training is much more formal: it is usually included in the pre-military training but covers essentially civil defense with little emphasis on disaster preparedness and/or response in peace time.

The school curriculum is currently being revised.



### Civil Defense training in Schools



### Civil Defense training in Schools







## Achievements – Official DRM Trainings

- Curriculum Revision Working Group (CRWG) was established and consist of committee's employees;
- Official training curriculum revised and approved;
- 9 draft training manuals developed based on the new program;
- Glossary of DM terms is at an advanced stage.



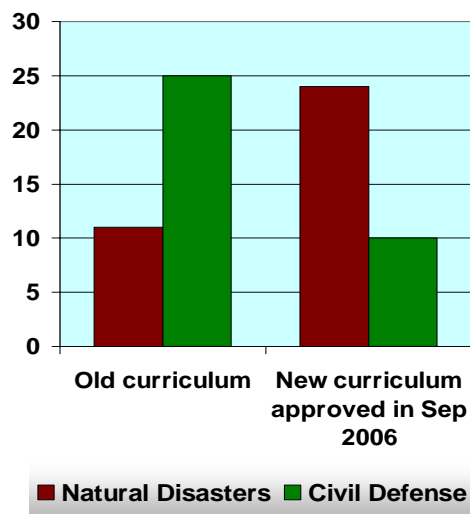
Schweizerische Eidgenossenschaft  
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Confederaziun svizra

## New DRM Curriculum

### Training Contents: Civil Defense versus Natural and Technological Disaster Management

The old core curriculum was vastly oriented towards CD (of 37 possible themes at the national level 25 were CD-oriented and only 11 dealt with natural and technological disasters).

The new, already approved core curriculum is overwhelmingly oriented towards natural and technological disasters (of 34 possible themes at the national level 24 deal exclusively with natural and technological disasters and only 10 with Civil Defense).





## New DRM Manuals

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1. Early Warning and Emergency Communications
2. Disaster Response Planning
3. Introduction to Local Disaster Management
4. Management and Coordination of Disaster Response Operations
5. Assessing local hazards, vulnerabilities and capacities in Tajikistan
6. Emergency situations in Tajikistan and their consequences
7. Training Manual
8. Glossary of DM terms
9. Manual for trainers on Interactive teaching methods



## DRR trainings by (I)NGOs

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Most NGO training focuses on:

- risk and hazard assessment;
- disaster mitigation;
- community-based disaster preparedness and response;
- search and rescue;
- water and sanitation;
- first aid;
- radio communications;
- and developing community-based DM organizations.



### Demonstration of the “shake table” by NGO “Shelter for Life”



DIPECHO Programme



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DIPECHO Programme



## Trainings for Communities by NGO “CAMP”



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## Simulation exercise in Tursunzade



DIPECHO Programme



## Simulation exercise in Tursunzade

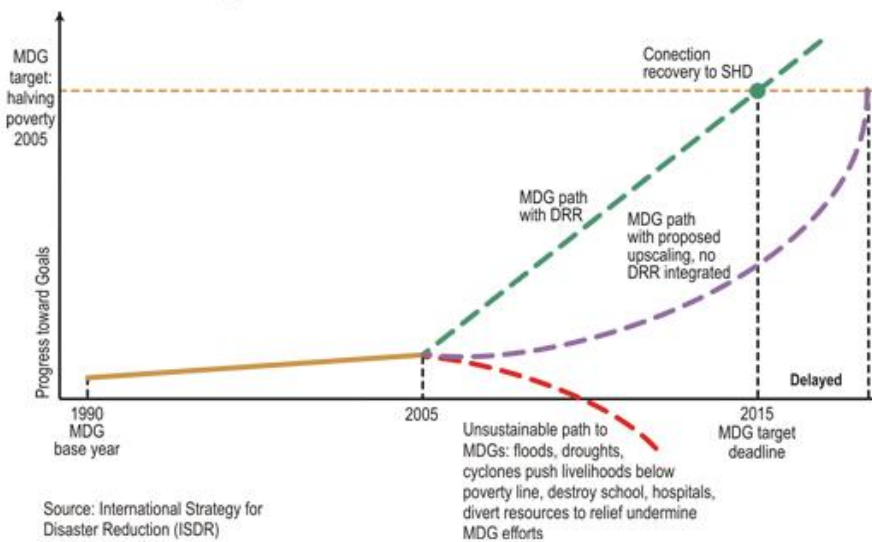


DIPECHO Programme



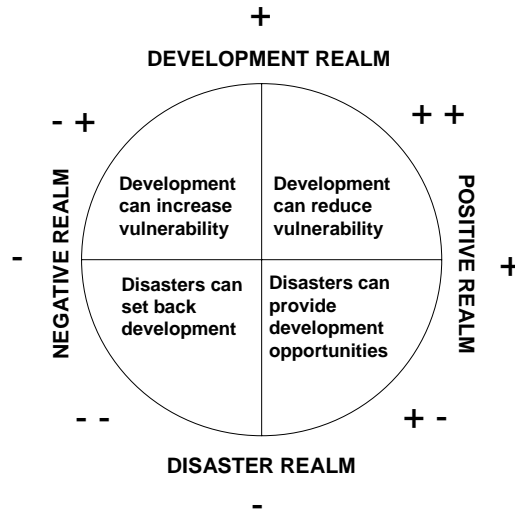
## The link between Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) and disaster risk reduction

### Paths to attaining MDGs : with or without disaster risk reduction





## The relationship between disasters and development



## The four themes:



1. Disasters set back development programming destroying years of development initiatives.
  - Infrastructure improvement e.g. transport and utility systems are destroyed by a flood.



2. Rebuilding after a disaster provides significant opportunities to initiate development programs.
  - A self-help housing program to rebuild housing destroyed by an earthquake teaches new skills.



3. Development programs can increase an area's susceptibility to disasters.
  - A major increase in livestock development leads to overgrazing, which contributes to desertification and increases vulnerability to famine.



4. Development programs can be designed to decrease the susceptibility to disasters and their negative consequences.
  - Housing projects constructed under building codes designed to withstand high winds result in less destruction during the next earthquake.



## Disasters and Development: Negative examples



New medical post, Varzob District



## Disasters and Development: Negative examples



New medical post, Varzob District



## Disasters and Development: Negative examples



New road Dushanbe –  
Kurgan Tube



## Disasters and Development: Negative examples



New road Dushanbe –  
Kurgan Tube





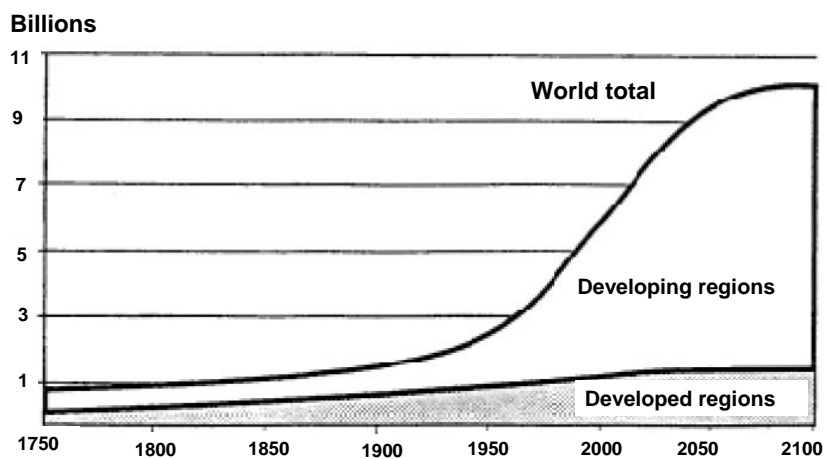
## Disasters and Development: Negative examples



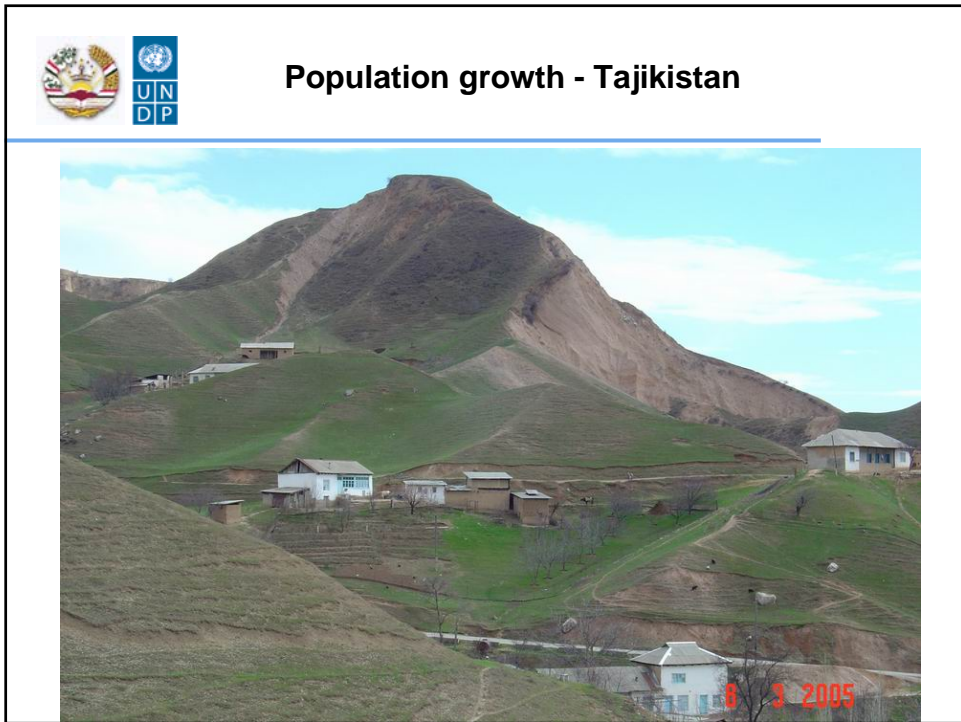
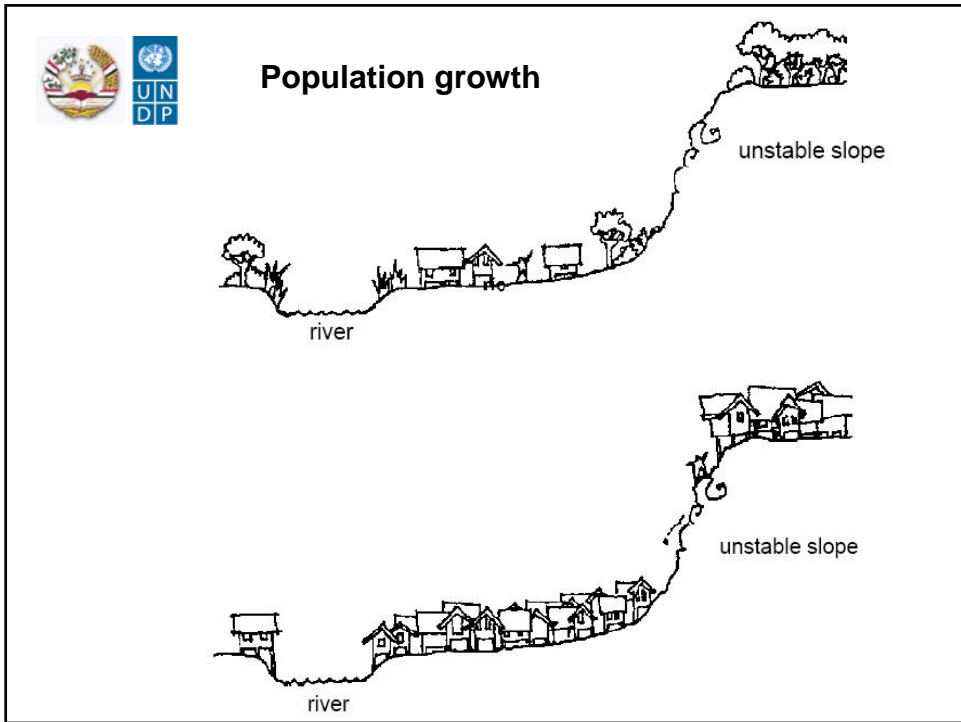
New road Dushanbe – Kurgan Tube



## World population growth 1750-2100cc



Source: UN DMTP

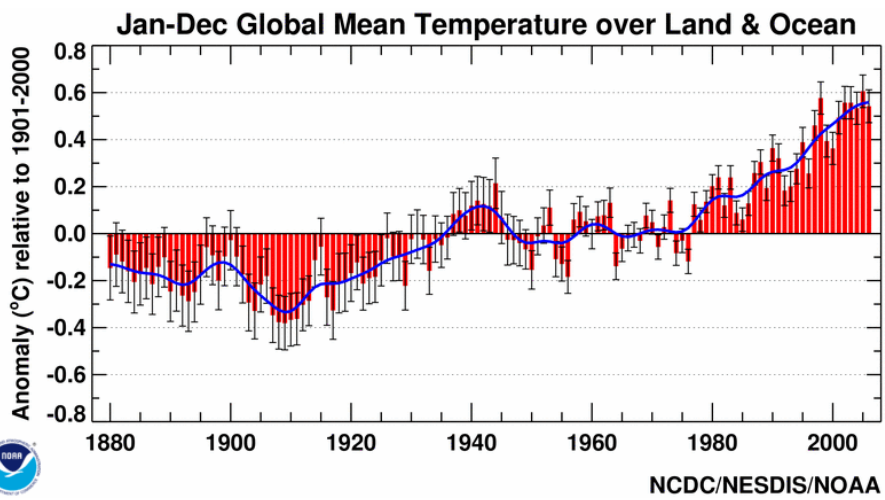




## Population growth - Tajikistan



## Global warming





Thank you