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, Jirgatol District, February 2007
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### Tajik state system of education and training on DRR

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

- Chairman
- 1st Deputy Chairman
  - Deputy Chairmen
- CoES Main Headquarters
  - Dept of population training and education, CoES HQ
  - Educational and Methodical Centre in Dushanbe
    - Sughd Provincial ES and CD courses
    - Khatlon Provincial ES and CD courses
    - GBAO Provincial ES and CD courses
    - Kulyab Regional ES and CD courses
    - Rasht Regional ES and CD courses

**Abbreviations:**
- CoES – Committee of Emergency Situations
- ES – Emergency Situations
- CD – Civil Defence
A separate civil defense training curricula exists for 2nd, 5th, 6th, 10th and 11th grade school students.

Some basic disaster preparedness is taught to the 2nd, 5th and 6th 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
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.

Achievements – Official DRM Trainings

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

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

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
Trainings for Communities by NGO “CAMP”

Simulation exercise in Tursunzade

DIPECHO Programme
Simulation exercise in Tursunzade

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

Paths to attaining MDGs: with or without disaster risk reduction

- MDG target: halving poverty 2006
- MDG best year
- Unsustainable path to MDGs: floods, droughts, cyclones push livelihoods below poverty line, destroy school, hospitals, divert resources to relief undermine MDG efforts
- MDG path with DRR
- MDG path with proposed upscaling, no DRR integrated
- Connection recovery to SHD
- Delays

Source: International Strategy for Disaster Reduction (ISDR)
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 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

Population growth - Tajikistan
Thank you