

www.ifrc.org
Saving lives,
changing minds.

Tajikistan: Heatwave Early Action Protocol summary

 International Federation
of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

EAP approved **3 November 2021**

Population to be assisted **5,580 people**

EAP timeframe **5 Years**

EAP number **EAP2021TJ01**

Budget: **249,971 Swiss francs**

Early action timeframe **5 days**

The IFRC Disaster Relief Emergency Fund (DREF) has approved a total allocation of CHF **249,971** from its Forecast based Action (FbA) mechanism for the Tajikistan Red Crescent Society. The approved amount consists of an immediate allocation of CHF **65,470** for readiness and CHF **102,006** for pre-positioning and CHF **82,494** automatically allocated to implement early actions once the defined triggers are met.

The FbA by the DREF is a Forecast-based Financing funding mechanism managed by the DREF. Allocations for the FbA by the DREF are made from a separate financial component of the DREF and do not affect the reserves of the DREF appeal code. Unearmarked contributions to the FbA by the DREF are encouraged to guarantee enough funding is available for the Early Action Protocols being developed.

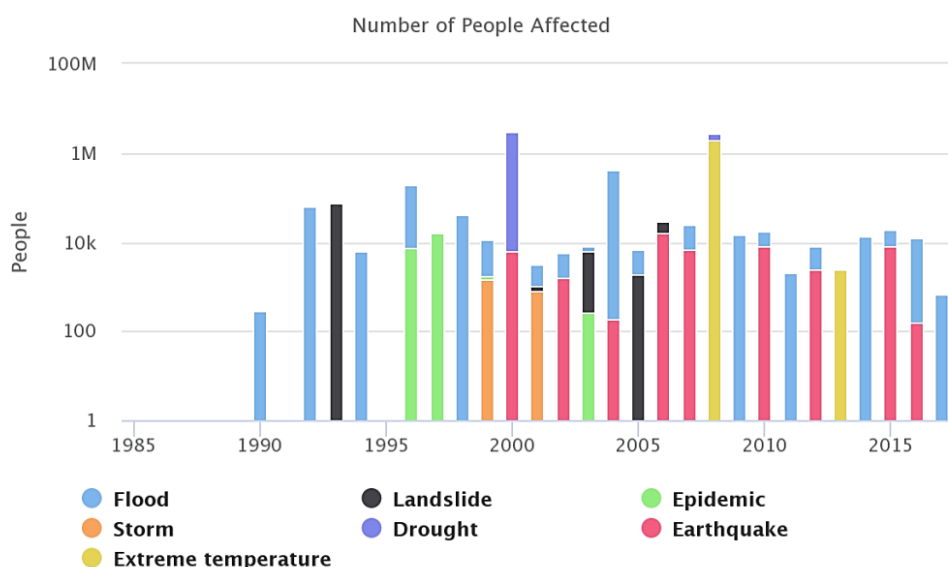
SUMMARY OF THE EARLY ACTION PROTOCOL

According to WB data, there are various natural hazards occurring on an annual base in Tajikistan, most frequent and most impactful of which are earthquakes, floods, landslides (78% out of all natural hazards) and extreme temperatures (5%). While floods and earthquakes are more manageable from the point of view of protocol of actions and population awareness, extreme temperatures including heatwaves, remain less explored and insufficient in terms of state coverage and population awareness.

In the context of Tajikistan, heatwaves become even more hazardous due to lack of official data on the negative impact of heatwaves on the population. While the forecasts provided by Tajik Hydromet (The State Agency for Hydrometeorology) are available and accessible, and would allow to identify the target area for activation of the EAP, there is no official data on the impact of heatwave on the local population. There is no mechanism in the country that would link heatwaves with the increase in exacerbated illness and mortality in the target area. This is also due to the national context according to which local population rarely seek medical attention and prefer to go for self-medicating. Hence, in order to collect data on the impact of heatwaves on the local population in the selected target area, RCST and project partners conducted surveys.

Taking into account climate change during the last 10-15 years, a heatwave became a newly relevant natural hazard in Tajikistan. In the past years, consequently, the Government of Tajikistan realized that heatwave could affect many sectors related to both population and rural infrastructure including livelihoods. However, due to the absence of proper exploration on heatwaves and fewer available information in comparison with other, recurrent natural hazards (flood, earthquake, landslide etc.) in the country, there is not enough impact data available for heatwaves (see chart below).

Key Natural Hazard Statistics for 1985–2018



Key Natural Hazard Statistics for 1985 – 2018 (World Bank, 20)

The EAP focuses on the heatwave events that has a return period of 5 years or less occurring in different areas of Tajikistan during the seasonal hot months. Early action (EA) will be activated based on five to three days weather forecasts, giving the RCST three to five days to act before the extreme event begins.

This EAP for heatwave has been designed to be implemented jointly by the RCST, GRC, RCRCCC, CoES, Hydromet, local authorities and community leaders. All actors involved in this EAP have a key role to play during the coordination and activation of early actions. In this regard, this EAP is a part of the contingency plan of the RCST.

The operational strategy – How the EAP will be implemented

1) Who will implement the EAP – The National Society

The **Red Crescent Society of Tajikistan** was established in 1927, and was accepted into the International Federation in 1997. In 2001, the National Law of Tajikistan about the use and protection of the emblem and name of Red Cross and Red Crescent was approved by the Tajik Parliament. The Red Crescent Society of Tajikistan is the country's biggest humanitarian institution. The main goal of the RCST, as a support structure for government agencies in the field of humanitarian activities, is to improve the situation of the most vulnerable segments of the population whose lives are endangered or whose minimal socio-economic opportunities and human dignity have been harmed. Key partners on implementation of the EAP for Heatwave are Committee for Emergency Situations (CoES), Hydromet and REACT partners.

In case of natural disasters during previous years, RCST branches widely used its Regional branches for different payments to implement response operations.

RCST has enough capacity in terms of financial coverage, to advance funds before the FbA by the DREF funds available so that EA can be started. The Finance Department are being used 1C accountancy according international standards. RCST has installed this system already in NS Regional branches which are easily cover all the branches countrywide. In case of possible FbF actions, they can transfer funds from HQ to branches and in earliest stage can transfer funds to NS focal point in target area.

In capacity mapping conducted by international organizations, RCST consistently rank among the top. RCST was recognized by multiple stakeholders also has a strong record. Strengths of the National Society include its mobilization capacity, volunteer network, dedicated and trained staff, strong working relationships with relevant government agencies, robust coordination, transparency and accountability, and recognition by law as auxiliary to government. RCST is recognized by law as auxiliary to the government and afforded leverage at National DRR Platform that other NGOs are not. RCST is recognized for having widespread geospatial coverage and presence on the ground. They have a total of 69 branches, 65 in districts and 4 branches which are regional with more than 10,000 volunteers.

The presence of 11 strategic response centers across the country means that response can be initiated on the ground very rapidly.



RCST ERC Centres

In spite of not having experience in FbF, the RCST has previous experience already with several DREF Operations, where it demonstrated its ability to arrive on time and provide urgent assistance. It was also analyzed that within five days and considering the distances to the communities, there is capacity to reach communities using NS network and capacity. It should also be considered that access to the community and return may be difficult due to blockage of roads before or after. In these situations, the safety of volunteers takes priority. A top table simulation will be carried out in National level.

The EAP for heatwave has been designed to be implemented by RCST with technical assistance from the main actors: GRC, CoES and Hydromet. REACT Partners, local authorities, community leaders, other regional health entities will provide available support as well. The main actors involved in this EAP has a key role to play during the coordination and activation of the FbF mechanism. Thus, this EAP is a part of RCST Contingency plan at national level. Basically, roles of key actors are divided into three categories: coordination, communication and implementation of field early actions.

The **GRC** and **RRC** will provide technical assistance and support to the RCST in the areas of DM, logistics, strategic relationships, EWEA, M&E and financial accountability. The IFRC will provide support to ensure that there is an operational financial mechanism to enable the RC to access the funds within 6 to 12 hours of the activation of the EAP.

Each activation of the EAP will be immediately communicated to the **Committee for Emergency Situations** and Civil Defense under the Government of the Republic of Tajikistan (CoES) of the corresponding region. In turn, national CoES structure will coordinate actions with civil defense focal points at provincial and district levels to provide the necessary support to communities

Every weather forecast is broadcasted by the The State Agency for Hydrometeorology [**Hydromet**] of the Committee for Environmental Protection under the Government of Tajikistan. The forecast may be provided in numerical model data or in analytical reports. The FbF program will coordinate with Hydromet both the best estimated lead-time for the activation of FbF and a better spatial resolution and verification of the forecast. RCST's FbF team will maintain regular contact with Hydromet branches in selected regions.

The **Ministry of Health** has an important role to play in identifying relevant early actions for the regions and, above all, in defining how to complement the existing strategies and actions of other regional authorities. In that sense, these entities will also be informed of the early actions to be implemented through the Red Crescent protocol. The RCST will also validate its community awareness materials with the regional branches. The MoH will provide available information related to population's health vulnerability who will be the main beneficiaries of the action.

The RCST countrywide branches will make available their warehouses and experience in preparation and response in the region. In addition, the branch has NDRTs and qualified deployment volunteers, vehicles and communication materials. If the protocol is activated, volunteers from the branch will be able to lead the operations with the support of volunteers from other provinces of the country. Selected NS branches for this operation will be involved in providing humanitarian assistance in their respective areas.

2) How will the EAP be activated - The Trigger

Tajik Hydromet is the only official agency responsible for monitoring, analyzing and issuing forecast information, including warning messages in the country. The Tajik Hydromet is using the following models of global products in its forecasting system: COSMO [Offenbach Germany], ECMWF [UK, London], BAGROV [Moscow, Russian Hydromet Center] and the local model "WRF" which is at adaptation/learning process. Among the mentioned models the BAGROV offers the best forecast skill [78%-85% of forecasting probability and with 120hrs of lead-time] for hot air temperature.

The forecast menu for heatwaves is based on weather forecasts during the summer period when hot warm air masses move from the southwest, Iran, Iraq, Afghanistan, sometimes even from the Arabian Peninsula and reach the territory of Tajikistan. The main processes of such air masses are latitudinal transfer of air mass and summer thermal depression.

The forecast that will be used for heatwaves is based on various types of forecasts presented by the Hydrometeorology Agency. This forecast is broadcasted in the form of a "warning message" about an increase of air temperature within a certain period (e.g. up to 120 hours). There is also a forecast of a possible critical aisle of the increase of air temperature in the regions of Tajikistan.

The trigger for this EAP will be activated when Hydromet issues a forecast of the day temperature exceeding 39.5°C in the North and 43.5°C in the South for 4 consecutive days in the period of July-August. The expected lead-time for activation is 5 days.

According to the definition, Hydromet observed heatwaves in Tajikistan for the period of 1940-2019 which shown in the Table below. Hydromet - Heatwave calculated [triggers] thresholds in northern and southern territories where Hydromet stations are located, based on 40 years of observations.

No	Heatwave temperature threshold	District(s)	Province
1	+43,5°C	Kabodiyon, Nosiri Khusrav, Shahritus	Khatlon
2	+43,5°C	Rudaki	DRS
3	+43°C	Bokhtar, Kumsangir, Panj	Khatlon
4	+40°C	Dushanbe	Capital
5	+40°C	Hissor, Shahrinav, Tursunzoda, Vahdat	DRS
6	+39,5°C	Farkhor, Kulob, Vose	Khatlon
7	+39,5°C	Asht, Khujand, Mastcho, Zafarobod, B. Gafurov	Sughd
8	+39°C	Darvoz	GBAO
9	+38,5°C	Istaravshan, Penjikent	Sughd
10	+38°C	Ayni	Sughd
11	+37,5°C	Khovaling, Muminobod, Shurobod	Khatlon
12	+37°C	Faizobod, Rasht, Tojikobod	DRS
13	+36,5°C	Khorog, Rushon, Ishkoshim, Vanj	GBAO
14	+36°C	Iskandarkul, Mastchoi Kuhi	Sughd
15	+35°C	Lakhsh	DRS
16	+35°C	Navobod [Shugnan's]	GBAO
Heatwave thresholds Index for the summer period by region			

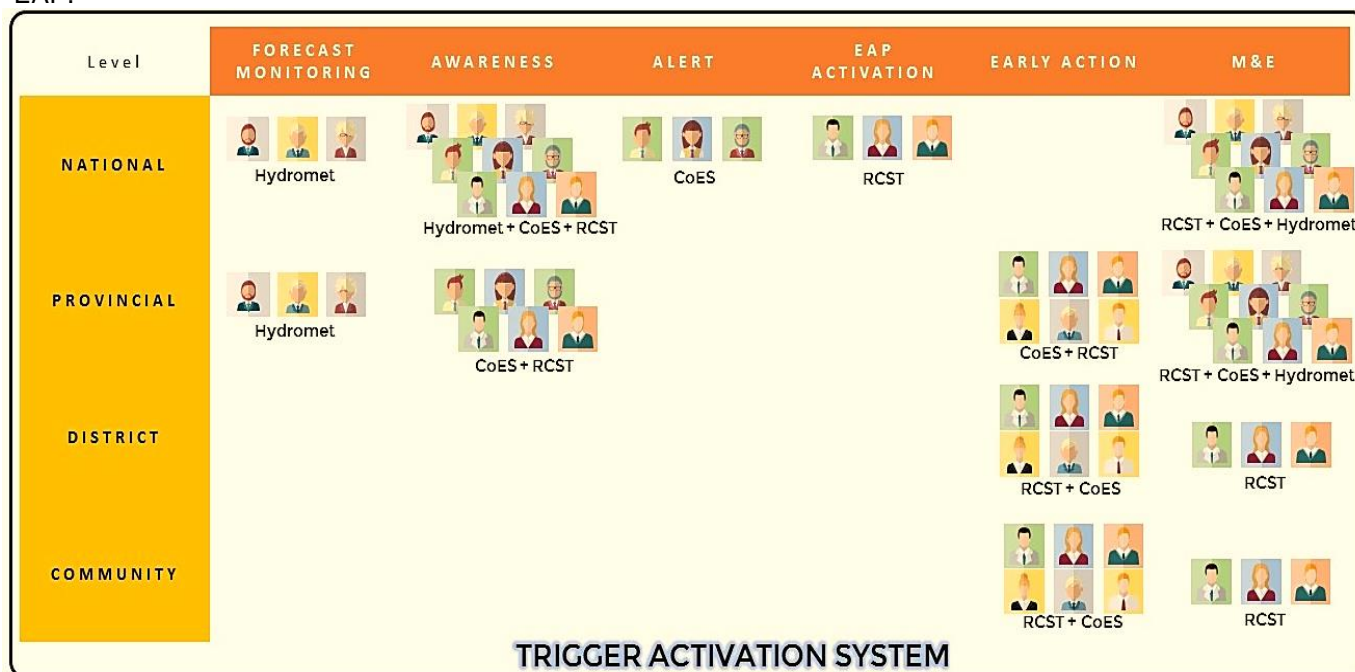
Based on the historical data and defined return periods, 4 consecutive days with the 90th percentile appeared to be the most logical and natural parameters in the selected regions and selected period of extreme events (1980-2019; 40 years)

Name of station	Location	Altitude [a.s.l.]	Temperature percentiles [°C]				Trigger [°C] 90 th PCTL over 4 cons. days	Return period [years]	Historical heatwaves above trigger temp. over 4 cons. days [year]
			80 th PCTL	85 th PCTL	90 th PCTL	95 th PCTL			
Shahrirus	South	370	42.4	43.2	43.5	44.6	43.5	6.0	2013, 17, 19
N. Khusrav	South	380	42.4	43.2	43.5	44.6	43.5	6.0	2013, 17, 19
Asht	North	450	38.3	39.0	39.5	40.6	39.5	4.0	2001, 13, 17, 19
Mastcho	North	775	38.5	39.1	39.5	40.7	39.5	4.0	2001, 13, 17, 19
Zafarobod	North	410	38.5	39.1	39.5	40.7	39.5	2.9	1984, 2001, 13, 17, 19

Data of heatwave events based on percentiles

Activation Mechanism

Upon receiving weather alerts, RCST notifies IFRC during EAP activation. (to trigger allocation of the DREF funds) and calls an urgent meeting with CoES to activate early actions, discuss urgent issues, control, supervision and reporting. At the same time, RCST and CoES branches on a constant base will follow early agreed instructions. The table below demonstrates level and sequence of responsibility of each stakeholder before, during and after the activation of the EAP.



Cooperation and responsibilities during EAP activation

Stop Mechanism

In the event, that the path shifts before materials are distributed, RCST will assess alternative communities and decide if re-routing is logistically feasible. Given the short timeframe and the logistical efforts involved, it may be impossible for RCST to re-route materials to new communities if a heatwave changes track. If re-routing is not an option but the beneficiary communities initially selected are still expected to suffer, relief items distributions will continue as planned, even if those communities are not forecast to be hardest hit by the heatwave

FORECAST WITH A 5 to 1 DAY of LEAD TIME							
Lead time	120	96	72	< 48 >	24	DISASTER	
Indicator to Stop or continue	Stop Mechanism	Stop Mechanism	Stop Mechanism	Stop Mechanism	Delivery continues		Delivery continues
Storage or Delivery of Relief items	Return to storage	Return to storage	Return to storage	Return to storage	Delivery continues		Delivery continues
Awareness/safety measures tuition	Awareness broadcasted	Awareness broadcasted	Awareness broadcasted	Awareness broadcasted	Safety measures tuition held		Safety measures tuition held
Estimated percentage of distributing items	5%	5%	5%	15%	30%		40%

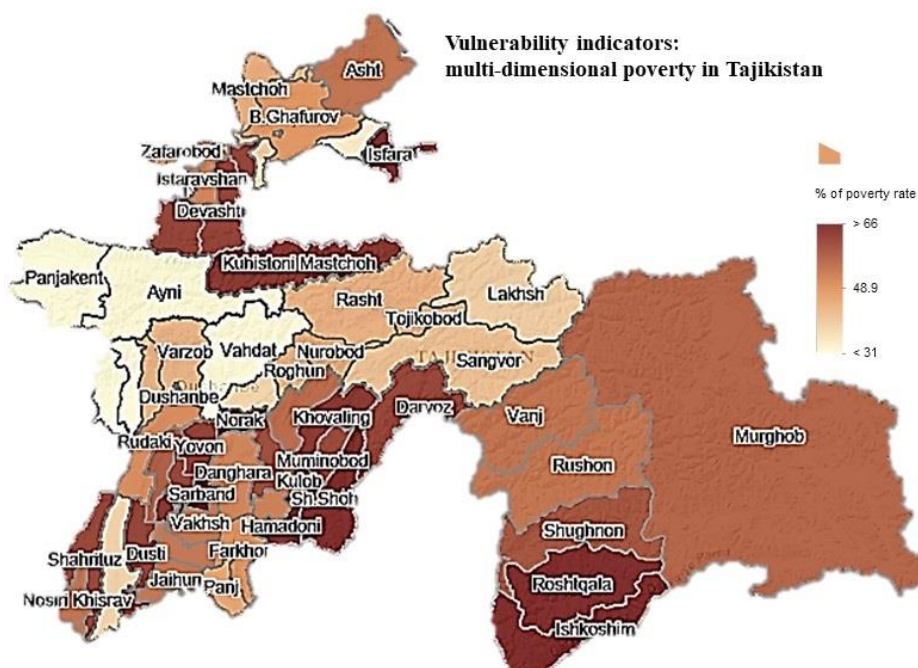
Stop Mechanism (with 5 days of lead-time)

In case the heatwave changes track dramatically (to the point where selected communities are unlikely to suffer any impacts) distribution will be stopped and materials returned to the warehouse for storage. However, this stop mechanism will only take effect if the heatwave changes course before communities have been notified of impending support and/or distributions have begun.

Prioritized Impact

The intervention map below, with the displayed 5 most vulnerable districts, was developed based on the primary data available in the national sources (e.g. Tajik Hydromet) and data sourced from the UN Organizations (Vulnerability and Resilience Atlas for Tajikistan¹).

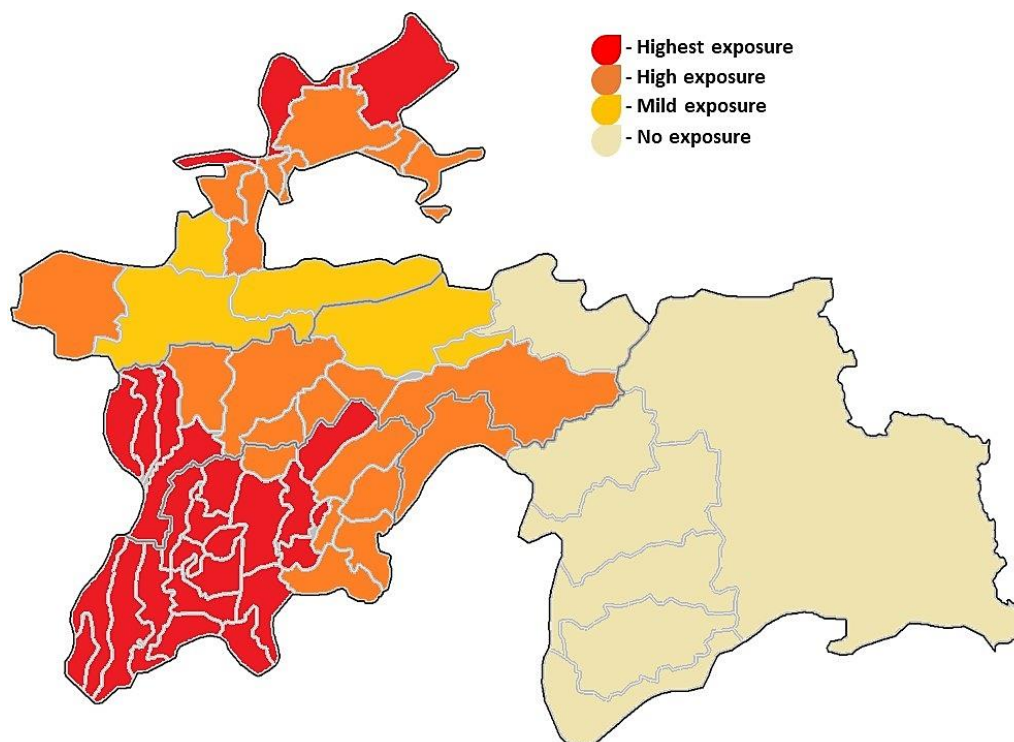
Identification of target communities in the most vulnerable districts is built upon combination of vulnerability indicators such as multi-dimensional poverty and % of vulnerable and poor people as well historical data on air temperatures for the last 20 years. This approach enabled to identify 5 key target areas for activation of the present EAP: Asht, Mastcho and Zafarabod on the North, and Shahrituz and N.Khusrav on the South of the country



UNWFP 2019. Vulnerability and Resilience Map for Tajikistan. Multi-dimensional

¹ UNWFP, Vulnerability and Resilience Atlas for Tajikistan - 2019; <https://unwfp.maps.arcgis.com/apps/Cascade/index.html?appid=1e262af203064241b087c64a7a399d35>

The exposure map below demonstrates the exposure range, which is, in this context, defined as the event when most vulnerable people living in the remote areas with the highest poverty rate, population density and proneness to the extreme hot weather, are selected as the target population within the present EAP



RCST Exposure map

People with NCD, appeared to be the most vulnerable during heatwaves in the selected regions. Official statistics shows that the average ratio of population suffering from NCD and hospitalized due to this reason, is equal to approximately 4%. If to consider not only official statistics, but also survey data (given the mentality of population that does not always seek medical attention and prefers to go for self-medicating), this number may be even higher. Hence, in light of above-mentioned and in line with the impact-based forecasting logic, the project identified the following main exposed elements on which this EAP will focus:

Population group (people living under national poverty line)	Impacts and vulnerabilities
Single mothers taking care of more than 3 children	Single mothers living under national poverty line with more than 3 children can be largely impacted by the heatwaves due to lack of income for buying relevant cooling equipment and water shortage. As a result, children are more exposed to various associated diseases and limited access to proper treatment.
People with NCD	People with NCD living under the national poverty line [estimates 10.5%] are more vulnerable due to several reasons, including greater exposure to risks and decreased access to health services. Poor people are more likely to suffer from adverse consequences than wealthier people. Heatwave affects the health of population especially with arterial hypertension, heart problems, diabetes and asthma, higher instances of stroke. Those who are particularly vulnerable including those in poor health
Lonely elderlies, PwD	Lonely elderlies and PwD are more exposed to the negative impact of heat waves due to lack of care and support services and heatwave related diseases. Moreover, this group of the population has limited access to proper treatment.
Children under 5y/o	Traditionally children under 5y/o are more vulnerable to the negative impact of extreme hot weather. Their vulnerability is worsened by their belongings to the poorest families
Day laborers	According to RCST Risk assessment, the unequal distribution of fieldworkers at rural level within a country is a barrier to achieving healthy working condition and this gap affects the ability to reach the poorest population. At least, one in three of the rural population have limited access

	to essential healthy working conditions. Day laborers [recruited for fieldwork] who predominantly depend on farm wage work and experiencing poorer working conditions are prone to heatwave during daytime fieldwork. Fieldworkers who are exposed to extreme heat or work in hot weather are at risk of succumbing to heat stress.
--	---

Impacts and vulnerabilities for beneficiary target groups of early actions

3) How will the EAP reduce the impact on the population – The early actions

As a way of identifying actions that could reduce the impacts of heatwaves, the FbF project through the research component carried out surveys in target areas as well as semi-structured - and group interviews with key stakeholders in order to select the actions considered most effective and more efficient to minimize the impacts of a heatwaves.

Theory of change table below presents and justifies risk-based actions and possible short- and long-term impacts

Theory of Change (per action)					
Risk	Action	Outputs	Short term outcomes	Long term outcomes	Available capacities to implement this action
<u>Increase of health vulnerability</u> includes unawareness of impending hazard, failure to recognize the heatwave that could lead to heat stroke etc.	<u>Public awareness</u> by RCST PO members to disseminate key messages on preventive measures for target group against heatwave.	5579 Community members, 2000 hospital patients, 1035 schoolchildren in selected areas have essential information in order to be safe in case of heatwave.	Decreased number of morbidity as a result of heatwaves	People rarely get heatstroke during next years and no case of heatstroke in coming years observed	RCST staff and volunteers are dealing with awareness work on the daily basis.
<u>People become vulnerable</u> due to insufficient knowledge about heatwave impact, when a heatwave strikes.	Provision of awareness <u>IEC materials and tuition</u> on identification of heatwave, impact to health and preventative measures (via community meetings, household visits).	Target population have required knowledge to minimize the risk to be affected by heatwaves. Target community members: = 5579, Hospitals: 2000, Schools: 1035	Negative health impacts of target population have been reduced during and after the heatwave	Based on “Heatwave Precautions” instructions people remain healthy and more resilient.	RCST conducts sessions on heatwave precautions with provision of IEC materials to target communities, hospitals and schools.
The population of 5 target communities could be <u>affected by heatstroke</u> due to heatwaves. <u>People with NCD are most prone</u> to heatwave-related illness.	Distribute <u>drinking water</u> to the most vulnerable remote target villages’ people where water sources desiccate during extreme hot summer and sudden heatwaves.	The target population has enough drinking water to use for cooking and basic hygiene practices.	Women and children did not get heatstroke while fetching water.	No cases of water transmitted diseases in target communities.	RCST PO members provides hygiene promotion sessions on WatSan.
Dehydration amongst families living under the national poverty line who cannot afford buying cooling equipment.	<u>Distribution of water spray cooling fans</u> to the most vulnerable of remote target villagers to keep rooms cool and decrease dehydration.	The target community members continue their daily activities.	The target population are not affected by heatstroke.	Families significantly increase their safety and cool down sufficiently at night.	RCST staff and volunteers advocate using fans and hats among target communities.
<u>Day laborers [recruited for fieldwork]</u> who predominantly depend on farm wage work and experiencing poorer working	<u>Distribution of farmers’ sun hats</u> to Day laborers who tend to go to filed work during day	2240 day laborers improve their working conditions by protecting their heads with	The risk of heat stroke and sunstroke is reduced.	Day laborers kept their health in good condition and able to feed their families.	RCST PO members guide day laborers how to behave during heatwave events and

conditions are prone to heatwave during daytime fieldwork.	time and protect their bodies against heatstroke.	sun hats which decrease dehydration.			to perform basic first aid in case of heat stroke.
School students returning from and going to school in the afternoon are most imposed to heatwaves during daytime hours.	Schoolchildren will receive <u>head caps</u> before heatwave events occur.	Schoolchildren are protected against heatstroke while going to or returning from schools.	Schoolchildren have reduced sun exposure during the commute to school and during breaks.	School children continue to attend school during the heatwave.	Voluntary involvement of schools into the awareness and heatwave precautions.
Due to <u>water shortage and water sources desiccation</u> people need to travel longer distances for water.	Distribution and dissemination of <u>drinking water and water purification tablets</u> to suffering population for purifying delivered water during heatwave.	Target population can use tablets to clean distributed drinking water due to the fact that water pumped from natural springs/sources always need to be purified before usage.	Target community members prevent outbreaks of infectious diseases by using tablets.	No cases of water transmitted diseases observed in target communities.	RCST has good experience in using water purification tablets.
Target population could be affected by <u>heatstroke by a possible heatwave.</u>	<u>Sun umbrellas</u> will be distributed vulnerable people for minimizing while going outside.	Target population has minimized the risk to be affected by a heatstroke during heatwaves.	Health vulnerability of target population have been reduced during and after the heatwave.	Target population is able to attend school and work more regularly given the reduced impact of disaster	Local suppliers of relief items. RCST volunteers network is available.

Possible Early Actions were discussed through vulnerable community/household meetings, focus group discussions between RCST Focus Groups, Municipalities (Hukumats), CoES, MoH, Hospitals, Schools, Farms at urban and rural levels. Prioritized demanded items and coordinated actions between RCST POs, Community leaders, Hukumats, representatives of CoES and Medical Points of vulnerable zones are the following:

- Distribution of drinking water, water spray cooling fans, farmers' hats, caps for schoolchildren, water purification tablets, sun umbrellas to forecasted heatwave-exposed area and dissemination among vulnerable population
- Provision of "IEC" materials and tuition on identification of Heatwave, impact to health and preventative measures to vulnerable population by RCST Organizations and Medical points (via community meetings, household visits). In the last phase of the elaboration of the Protocol, the suggested actions were once again discussed and validated internally within the RCST.

Proposed Early Actions

1. Dissemination of awareness messages by RCST PO (Telephone and Megaphone)
2. Provision of awareness IEC materials (flyers, posters and billboards) and tuition on identification of heatwave impact to health and preventative measures to vulnerable population by RCST POs (via community meetings, household visits).
3. Distribution of drinking water, water spray cooling fans, farmer sun hats, caps for schoolchildren, water purification tablets, sun umbrellas among the most vulnerable population.
4. Reporting of severe cases to nearest hospitals by NS volunteers.

Intervention Sectors

Overall objective: Planned activities [Early Actions] improved the living condition of the most vulnerable people from received aid and significantly helped to reduce the rate of morbidity caused by heatwave. (*Selected interventions have the potential to reduce the identified impact and are feasible to implement in the waiting time between the forecast and the occurrence of heatwave event*).

Priority Sectors



Health

People targeted: 5580 people (1116 households) in remote villages

Male: 2580

Female: 3000

Requirements (CHF): 69,532

Needs analysis: Day labourers and school children are affected by the heatwave when they are outside that leads to a heatstroke and people with underlying conditions [NCD-related] are getting sick.

Population to be assisted: People with NCD (especially, who live under the national poverty line) are getting sick (underlying conditions e.g. hypertension are exacerbated). Children at risk of heat stroke. Day labourers (who predominantly depend on farm wage work) at risk of heat stroke.

Programme standards/benchmarks: Target villages are selected using vulnerability, exposure and hazard data and mapping developed in the EAP for Heatwave in Tajikistan.

P&B Output Code	Health Outcome 1: Target population has minimized the risk to be affected by a heatstroke during heatwaves and NCD-related diseases decreased.	<i>The most vulnerable population are provided with relief items by RCST to reduce health risk</i>
	Health Output 1.1: Sun umbrellas, caps and farmer sun hats will be distributed to vulnerable people for minimizing heatstroke while going outside.	<i>RCST covers the most 5580 vulnerable people through EA activities by providing sun umbrellas, caps and farmers sun hats</i>
	Activities planned	Timeframe
	Readiness activities – N/A	
	Pre-positioning activities – N/A	Timeframe
	Early action activities	Timeframe (year)
AP011	Farmer's sun hat	
AP011	Caps for schoolchildren	
AP011	Sun umbrellas [1 per family]	



Water, sanitation and hygiene

People targeted: 2660 people in remote villages

Male: 1330

Female: 1330

Requirements (CHF): 2,294

Needs analysis: Population at risk will use drinking water, distributed by RCST and disseminated water purification tablets for purifying delivered water during heatwave due to the fact that water pumped from natural springs/sources always need to be purified before usage. Thus, target community members prevent outbreaks of infectious diseases by using tablets.

Population to be assisted: People with NCD (especially, who live under the national poverty line) are getting sick (underlying conditions e.g. hypertension are exacerbated). Children at risk of heat stroke. Day labourers (who predominantly depend on farm wage work) at risk of heat stroke.

Programme standards/benchmarks: Drinking water distributed according to SPHERE standard. Target villages are selected using vulnerability, exposure and hazard data and mapping developed in the EAP for Heatwave in Tajikistan.

P&B Output Code	WASH Outcome 1: Community members minimized the risk to be diseased from contaminated water using purification tablets.	<i>The most vulnerable population are provided with drinking water and purification tablets by RCST to reduce health risk</i>
	WASH Output 1.1: Drinking water and purification tablets distributed to target population and minimized water-related diseases.	<i>RCST covers the most 5579 vulnerable people through EA activities by providing drinking water and purification tablets</i>
	Activities planned	Timeframe
	Readiness activities - N/A	
	Pre-positioning activities	Timeframe (year)
AP026	Water Purification Tablets (2 packs (5 tabs in pack) per family, in total 266 families)	
	Early action activities	Timeframe (days)
AP026	Distribution of drinking water to 1330 people for 5 days	



Disaster Risk Reduction

People targeted: 5.580people (1116 households) in remote villages

Male: 2580

Female: 3000

Requirements (CHF):115,605

Needs analysis: People who live in heat-prone areas are at the most risk to be affected by a heatstroke and people with underlying conditions [NCD-related] are getting sick.

Preliminary conducted assessments and simulation exercises indicate that the targeted population are living at high-risk zones to heatstroke. Although, the proposed activities aim on protecting people with NCD, children and day labourers.

Population to be assisted: People with NCD (especially, who live under the national poverty line) are getting sick (underlying conditions e.g. hypertension are exacerbated). Children at risk of heat stroke. Day labourers (who predominantly depend on farm wage work) at risk of heat stroke.

Programme standards/benchmarks: Target villages are selected using vulnerability, exposure and hazard data and mapping developed in the EAP for Heatwave in Tajikistan.

P&B Output Code	DRR Outcome 1: Target communities living in prone to heatwave areas are prepared for and able to respond to disaster	Target population are prepared with appropriate measures to heatwave									
	DRR Output 1.1: Target communities are safeguarded with appropriate measures.	The most vulnerable people received with heatwave precautionary IEC materials and water spray cooling fans									
	Activities planned	Timeframe (year)									
	Readiness activities										
AP001	Production of billboards [Heatwave awareness raising material]										
AP001	Production of flyers [Heatwave awareness raising material]										
AP001	Per diem for RCST branch staff and volunteers [15 Persons in 5 districts [3 persons in each district] for 2 days] during heatwave awareness campaigns (Annual)										
AP001	Fuel for vehicle to transport RCST staff [2 Persons] and volunteers [3 persons in 5 districts for day] during heatwave awareness campaign (Annual)										
	Pre-positioning activities	Timeframe (year)									
AP001	Water Spray Cooling Fan [1 per family]										
	Early action activities	Timeframe (days)									
AP001	Distribution of water spray cooling fan										

Strategies for Implementation

Requirements (CHF): 60,809

P&B Output Code	SFI Outcome 1: The RCST is ready in preparation and response in the region. Its branches has NDRTs and qualified deployment volunteers, vehicles and communication materials. RCST ensures an effective deployment of the staff/NDRTs within 24 hours of activation, it will be a key that both the NDRT coordinator and RCST Secretary General are involved in the process from the outset. RCST is countrywide recognized and has legislative auxiliary role to support the government.	RCST personnel are trained, as well as at branch level.									
	SFI Output 1.1: The RCST is having an innovative strategy at the Tajikistan level. It is assumed that the district authorities and the beneficiaries themselves value early support at different levels.	Based on gained on knowledge on FbF mechanism, RCST personnel is ready for Early Actions									
	Activities planned	Timeframe (year)									
	Readiness activities										
AP002	Annual refresher workshop for RCST staff and volunteers										
AP002	Annual working group meeting with FbF partners to update on possible changes in the EAP										
AP002	Annual meeting with suppliers to extend existing contracts/re-select suppliers										
AP002	RCST FbF Focal Point salary (6 months per year)										
AP002	Consultant Hydromet salary (3 months per year)										
AP002	Consultant CoES salary (3 months per year)										
	Pre-positioning activities	Timeframe (year)									
AP040	Visibility items for staff/volunteers (set of Bibs and Caps)										
	Early action activities	Timeframe (year)									
AP045	Post-distribution M&E activities										
AP045	Lessons Learned Workshop for RCST FbF Team and Partners										

Budget

To implement the Early Action Protocol (EAP) **249,971** CHF have been allocated split between readiness*, pre-positioning of stock and early action costs as per below summary by area of intervention.

Budget by Area of Intervention

Area of Intervention	READINESS	PRE-POSITION STOCK	EARLY ACTION	EAP Budget CHF
AOF1 Disaster Risk Reduction	8'965	98'076	8'564	115'605
AOF2 Shelter				0
AOF3 Livelihoods and Basic Needs				0
AOF4 Health			69'532	69'532
AOF5 Water, Sanitation and Hygiene		1'604	689	2'294
AOF6 Inclusion, Gender and Protection				0
AOF7 Migration				0
SF11 Strengthen NS Capacities	53'311	2'326	2'503	58'139
SF12 Ensure effective int'l disaster mgmt				0
SF13 Influence others as leading strategic partners				0
SF14 Ensure a strong IFRC	3'195		1'206	4'401
TOTAL	65'470	102'006	82'494	249'971

*The activities for readiness and pre-positioning of stock will be captured in the IFRC Country Operational Plan (COP), reporting on annual basis. In case of an Early Action trigger, the annual readiness funding allocation is terminated with a 12-month notice, allowing the National Society to conclude its 3rd party financial and legal commitments and liabilities under the Early Action Protocol.

Contact information

For further information, specifically related to this Early Action Protocol please contact:

In the Red Crescent Society of Tajikistan redcrescent.tj@gmail.com

- **Secretary General** (or equivalent); Mr. Bahodur Qurboniyon, Email: kurbonion@gmail.com
- **Operational coordination:** Umedali Sayduniev, rcstjdp@mail.ru

In the IFRC

- **IFRC CCST/CO:** Yagshimyrat Annamyradov, DRR Coordinator for Central Asia, yagshimyrat.annamyradov@ifrc.org, +7 777 12407007

In IFRC Geneva

- **Forecast based Action by the DREF:** Nazira Lacayo, Senior Officer DREF FbA - Nazira.Lacayo@ifrc.org

For Performance and Accountability support (planning, monitoring, evaluation and reporting enquiries)

- **IFRC Europe Regional Office:** David Kohlmann, PMER Manager - David.Kohlmann@ifrc.org

How we work

All IFRC 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 the **Humanitarian Charter and Minimum Standards in Humanitarian 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:



Save lives,
protect livelihoods,
and strengthen recovery
from disaster and crises.



Enable **healthy**
and **safe** living.



Promote **social inclusion**
and a culture of
non-violence and **peace**.