

Tajikistan: the economic impacts of disasters along key transport corridors [EN/RU]



About the Study
Natural disasters and climate change threaten Tajikistan's economic and social development. The country's varied geology, climatology, and topographic features exacerbate its vulnerability, making it highly susceptible to many natural hazards, including earthquakes, floods, landslides, and avalanches. Natural disasters cause both short term and long lasting damage to infrastructure, hamper economic activity and social well-being. Between 1992 and 2016, economic losses from natural hazards in Tajikistan amounted to \$1.5 billion and affected almost 7 million people.

This study assesses the quantifiable economic costs of disasters that affect the country's major road network. To justify increased investment in the road network, specifically to increase the level of disaster resilience, it is important to have a clear understanding of the economic consequences of these costs.

As part of this study, extensive field work was undertaken, including over 400 surveys and 15 interviews with people in offices, communities, and inspection of more than 2,000 kilometers of road network across Tajikistan, focusing on national and international trade corridors and links with neighboring countries.

Mitigation Measures
In total, 31 sites were identified where some level of hazard exists. At each site, detailed assessments enabled the assessment of the cause of each hazard and the identification of potential mitigation measures. An assessment of the impact of climate change on the location, magnitude and frequency of natural hazards was also completed.

The results to estimation of the total amount of investment that would be needed to make the road network more resilient. Based on preliminary analysis, it is estimated that an investment of approximately \$480 million will be required to provide physical protection.

Cost benefit analysis has been completed for the proposed program of mitigation measures, which has produced an economic internal rate of return of 14.2%, showing that the whole program would not be economically viable, however, within the program, there are road sections where the proposed measures would be economically viable for an event. These road sections would help reduce loss of life and assets, lower exposure to disasters, so equipment and people will be more likely to be in the right place.

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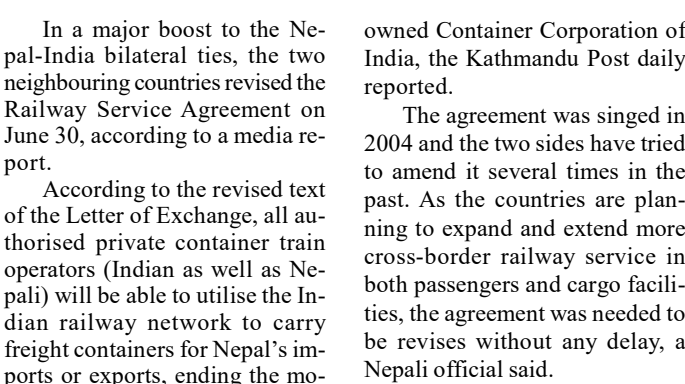
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Nepal, India revise railway service pact



In a major boost to the Nepal-India bilateral ties, the two neighboring countries revised the Railway Service Agreement on June 30, according to media reports.

According to the revised text of the Letter of Exchange of authorized private container train operators (Indian as well as Nepali) will be able to utilize the Indian railway network to carry freight containers for Nepal's imports or exports, ending the monopoly of the Indian government-owned Container Corporation of India, the Kathmandu Post daily reported.

The agreement was signed in 2004 and the two sides have tried to amend it several times in the past. As the countries are planning to expand and extend more cross-border railway service in both passenger and cargo facilities, the agreement was needed to be revised without any delay, a Nepali official said.

As the withdrawal of American and Nato troops from Afghanistan enters its final phase and the Taliban make increasing gains, an influx of refugees into Pakistan seems inevitable. But this time around, it is lambasted appears not in favour of opening its border, and instead is ready to look into the 'Iranian model' of the refugee dilemma.

"We have decided not to open our border for refugees, the aid agencies can help by erecting on the other side too," Interior Minister Sheikh Rasheedullah Khan said.

"But, if the situation deteriorates, we will establish offices along the border with strict control and monitoring, prohibiting the entry of refugees into the mainland," he went on to say.

"The government would even follow the Iranian model to accept refugees in these camps and manage them effectively," he added.

According to a report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), about 800,000 Afghan refugees in Iran, but they were all living in refugee villages set up by Tehran along the border areas with Afghanistan in the 1980s and 1990s.

A senior government official, on the other hand, confirmed that the country still had been a responsible neighbor and housed over three million Afghan refugees for more than four decades.

"Besides, it is a undeniable achievement that there has been no tension between locals and Afghan refugees in Pakistan, all refugees are treated equally in government hospitals and education institutions in Pakistan," the official said.

"There are even international cricket players in Afghanistan who have the game in various Pakistani sports academies and centers," he added.

Salwan Khan was of the opinion that a comprehensive policy needed to be devised after taking all stakeholders, including provinces, into confidence.

Talking to Dawn, officials from various provinces and even Gilgit-Baltistan showed their concern over the arrival of Afghan refugees in their areas, but declined to be named.

"Our most serious fear is that the Afghan might be the strength of sectarian terrorists, who had been subdued by the army," an official representative to the Gilgit-Baltistan Assembly said.

Similar views were expressed by a cabinet member in the South government, who said most refugees would arrive in Karachi, but the city's civic amenities were already overextended, with many areas facing law and order problems.

On the other hand, a senior government official said though Pakistan was worried about the influx of refugees, it was not in terms of the scale of political violence and significant terror threat, including Afghanistan, that were several other factors that need to be considered.

"We have to keep our eye on economic and political situation, social aspects and security problems before taking any decision," the official said, adding that the decision to allow entry of Afghan nationals during the fighting cannot be seen in isolation.

On the other hand, sources in the security establishment said there were other concerns too in the current scenario.

"Opening of the border could mean the influx of thousands of refugees, who would be a major security challenge for the government," a senior official said.

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Pakistan may emulate Iran over refugee influx



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Uzbekistan suspends mass events due to COVID-19 spread

Uzbekistan has introduced restrictions on all public events. A special epidemic commission on combating coronavirus has made a decision. Trend reports citing TASS.

In accordance with the decision of the commission, it is prohibited to hold mass events, sports competitions, concerts, festivals, theater and film programs, regardless of where the event is held: in an open area or indoors.

At the same time, according to the decision of the commission, sports competitions can be held without the participation of spectators.

But the idea of quarantine has a long history. The establishment of the People's Republic of China in 1949 marks the beginning of the century of national humiliation. The Communist Party makes a claim for its fitness to rule, in substantial measure, on its ability to position itself as the agent that overcomes China's humiliation. President Xi Jinping's address to the Party congress in Beijing by a candidate and leader that China will never be humiliated again, signifying a strong authoritarianism requires the concept to come alive.

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