

Kyrgyzstan

National progress report on the implementation of the Hyogo Framework for Action (2009-2011) - interim

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Outcomes for 2007-2009

Area 1

The more effective integration of disaster risk considerations into sustainable development policies, planning and programming at all levels, with a special emphasis on disaster prevention, mitigation, preparedness and vulnerability reduction.

Outcomes:

n/a

Area 2

The development and strengthening of institutions, mechanisms and capacities at all levels, in particular at the community level, that can systematically contribute to building resilience to hazards.

Outcomes:

n/a

Area 3

The systematic incorporation of risk reduction approaches into the design and implementation of emergency preparedness, response and recovery programmes in the reconstruction of affected communities.

Outcomes:

n/a

Strategic goals

Area 1

The more effective integration of disaster risk considerations into sustainable development policies, planning and programming at all levels, with a special emphasis on disaster prevention, mitigation, preparedness and vulnerability reduction.

Strategic Goal Statement:

n/a

Area 2

The development and strengthening of institutions, mechanisms and capacities at all levels, in particular at the community level, that can systematically contribute to building resilience to hazards.

Strategic Goal Statement:

n/a

Area 3

The systematic incorporation of risk reduction approaches into the design and implementation of

emergency preparedness, response and recovery programmes in the reconstruction of affected communities.

Strategic Goal Statement:

n/a

Priority for action 1

Ensure that disaster risk reduction is a national and a local priority with a strong institutional basis for implementation.

Priority for action 1: Core indicator 1

National policy and legal framework for disaster risk reduction exists with decentralised responsibilities and capacities at all levels.

Level of Progress achieved:

4: Substantial achievement attained but with recognized limitations in key aspects, such as financial resources and/ or operational capacities

Is DRR included in development plans and strategies?

-- not complete --

Means of verification:

- * Yes: National development plan
> http://www.preventionweb.net/files/16731_countrydevelopmentstrategykgeng.doc [DOC 3.18 MB]
- * No: Sector strategies and plans
- * Yes: Climate change policy and strategy
- * Yes: Poverty reduction strategy papers
- * No: Common Country Assessments (CCA)/ UN Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF)

Description:

The law of the Kyrgyz Republic "On civil protection" №470; 239 as of July 20, 2009 was adopted, and thus, the Laws of the Kyrgyz Republic "On civil defense" and "On protection of the population and territories from emergency situations of natural and man-caused character" became invalid.

The new comprehensive and universal system of protection of the population and the territories in the case of emergency situations of various nature, both in peace and war times was created. At the moment, the system is at the stage of improving. To support this system, the development and adoption of sound legislative framework is required. With this purpose the Ministry of Emergency Situations of the Kyrgyz Republic undertook some radical steps. The first one consists in inventory of the whole legislative and normative base that existed before. The second step is to determine those normative and legal acts that need revision. The third step is to identify those normative and legal acts that should be elaborated in accordance with the new law and current state of affairs.

Based on this Law, some normative and legal acts have been developed, including:

Draft Regulations of the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic "Regulations on civil protection system", "Regulations on interdepartmental committee on civil protection", "Classifier of emergency situations",

“Regulations on evacuation committee”, “Regulations on civil protection forces”, “Regulations on civil protection formations”, and “On civil protection services”. These drafts are at the stage of endorsement in Presidential administration of the Kyrgyz Republic.

Regulations of the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic were adopted “On establishment of Single dispatcher on duty service 112” on the base of the State fire safety agency under the Ministry of Emergency Situations of the Kyrgyz Republic.

Context & Constraints:

- 1.Necessity to address the issue of disaster risk management was recognized by the Government and various international agencies. Funding of these initiatives grows, however, not sufficiently.
- 2.In 2009, National Emergency Response Plan was approved; however, this plan is not taken as the guidelines and cannot serve as strategic guidelines for both national and the international stakeholders. At the moment in the Ministry of Emergency Situations of the Kyrgyz Republic, Civil Protection Plan for peaceful time is being elaborated, which will be determinative in the sphere of prevention and liquidation of emergency situations on the territory of the Kyrgyz Republic.
- 3.The Law of the Kyrgyz Republic “On civil protection” clearly defines responsibilities of local self-governance bodies in the matters related to disaster risk management. However, many issues require additional normative and legal support.

Priority for action 1: Core indicator 2

Dedicated and adequate resources are available to implement disaster risk reduction plans and activities at all administrative levels

Level of Progress achieved:

3: Institutional commitment attained, but achievements are neither comprehensive nor substantial

Is there a specific allocation of budget for DRR in the national budget?

Yes

Means of verification:

- * 0 % allocated from national budget
- * 0 USD allocated from overseas development assistance fund
- * 0 USD allocated to hazard proofing sectoral development investments (e.g transport, agriculture, infrastructure)
- * 0 USD allocated to stand alone DRR investments (e.g. DRR institutions, risk assessments, early warning systems)
- * 0 USD allocated to disaster proofing post disaster reconstruction

Description:

- 3 – Institutional determination achieved, but achievements are not comprehensive or significant

The events occurred in April and in June of 2010 in the south of the Kyrgyz Republic pushed the economy of the country back by 10 years. Economic crisis is about to happen. In this view, funds provided in the republican budget and in the budgets of administrative-territorial units (oblasts, cities, rayons, villages and etc.) intended for liquidation of emergency situations’ consequences are restricted.

Actually at the moment, funding intended for liquidation of emergency situations' consequences are absent or minimal at the level of local self-governance bodies, and in oblast (rayon, municipal) public administration bodies.

The main emphasis is made on the funds from the republican budget, the resources of the State material reserve and the reserve of the Ministry of Emergency Situations of the Kyrgyz Republic.

Considerable attention is paid to training of the heads of ministries and agencies, local executive bodies, economic actors, school children, higher education institutions' students and the population on actions in emergency situations of natural and man-caused character.

Context & Constraints:

The funds allocated by the Government for prevention and liquidation of consequences of ES are insufficient and make up maximum 10% from the damage caused by disasters to the population and economic facilities of the republic. For bank protection and prevention measures in the most dangerous areas inadequate funding is allocated, which comprises only insignificant portion of planned measures.

Priority for action 1: Core indicator 3

Community Participation and decentralisation is ensured through the delegation of authority and resources to local levels

Level of Progress achieved:

2: Some progress, but without systematic policy and/ or institutional commitment

Do local governments have legal responsibility and budget allocations for DRR?

Yes

Means of verification:

* Yes: Legislation

* Yes: Budget allocations for DRR to local government

Description:

Powers of community, village, municipal and aiyl districts' executive bodies that work directly with the population in the sphere of prevention and response to disasters, as well as liquidation of consequences thereof are not adequately defined and not clearly reflected in the relevant documents that determine tasks and objectives of these bodies.

Structural subdivisions of the Ministry of Emergency Situations of the Kyrgyz Republic play great role in the work with local population.

Some international and non-governmental organizations and donors together with MoES KR are working at community level raising awareness of the population on the risks and contributing to the efforts on capacity building of the population in terms of disaster preparedness and in terms of participation of the population in risk reduction measures.

The national non-governmental organizations take more and more active part in disaster risk management starting from the National Red Crescent Society of Kyrgyzstan and its nation-wide network and finishing with small NGOs that are specialized in providing specific services, including their institutional role in the issues related to disaster preparedness and response.

Context & Constraints:

Currently, due to insufficiency of budgetary funding structural subdivisions of MoES of the Kyrgyz Republic are working only at rayon level, while the efforts of the international and non-governmental organizations in aiyl districts are made only during project implementation and are of temporary

character.

Priority for action 1: Core indicator 4

A national multi sectoral platform for disaster risk reduction is functioning.

Level of Progress achieved:

1: Minor progress with few signs of forward action in plans or policy

Are civil society organisations , national planning institutions, key economic and development sector organisations represented in the national platform?

No

Means of verification:

* 0 civil society members (specify absolute number)

* 0 sectoral organisations (specify absolute number)

* 0 women's organisations participating in national platform (specify absolute number)

Description:

National Platform for DRR has not yet been declared as functioning; the existing mechanism of national coordination in DRR does not meet the recommendations of ISDR, and does not address many of priority areas of attention

Context & Constraints:

1. Prevention of disasters is one of the main tasks of the Ministry of Emergency Situations of the Kyrgyz Republic and Civil protection committees at all levels. However, this task is not yet implemented at due level by the national, regional and local authorities. Local authorities often do not have adequate knowledge, resources and capacity to participate in the work related to disaster risk management.
2. The mechanisms that facilitate timely and targeted assistance to vulnerable communities in the case of large scale disaster require co-ordination between the government and the international community.
3. The roles and responsibilities of public administration bodies and other actors at different administrative levels in the issues of preparedness, prevention and reduction of disaster risks still require clarification.

Reference document:

> http://www.preventionweb.net/files/16731_10551086108310861078107710851080107.doc [DOC 34.00 KB]

> JOINT PROJECT DOCUMENTUNCTGovt of Kyrgyzstan (2010)

http://www.preventionweb.net/files/16731_jpdisasterpreparednessandresponse20.doc [DOC 268.50 KB]

Priority for action 2

Identify, assess and monitor disaster risks and enhance early warning

Priority for action 2: Core indicator 1

National and local risk assessments based on hazard data and vulnerability information are available

and include risk assessments for key sectors.

Level of Progress achieved:

4: Substantial achievement attained but with recognized limitations in key aspects, such as financial resources and/ or operational capacities

Is there a national multi-hazard risk assessment available to inform planning and development decisions?

Yes

Means of verification:

* Yes: Multi-hazard risk assessment

> http://www.preventionweb.net/files/16731_safetyindexcalculatorengrepublicchi.xls [XLS 159.50 KB]

> http://www.preventionweb.net/files/16731_safetyindexcalculatorengoshoblastho.xls [XLS 159.50 KB]

> http://www.preventionweb.net/files/16731_safetyindexcalculatorengbishkektrau.xls [XLS 159.50 KB]

* 0 % of schools and hospitals assessed

* 0 schools not safe from disasters (specify absolute number)

* Yes: Gender disaggregated vulnerability and capacity assessments

* No: Agreed national standards for multi hazard risk assessments

Description:

Currently, disaster risks and vulnerability assessments are considered very important in the world due to the fact that the results of such assessments are of economic importance upon planning significant economic facilities, urban development, and elaboration of country development strategy, risk reduction strategy, disaster preparedness and response plans.

Unfortunately, disaster risks and vulnerability assessments were not considered very important at that time, and so, the relevant risk and vulnerability maps for threatening processes were not obtained. And now, in the state institutions responsible for the monitoring of the main threatening processes fundamental methodology for such assessments has not been developed yet. In some instances only qualitative characteristics of such assessments exist.

The main efforts related to monitoring of natural processes are made by the Department of monitoring and disaster forecasting of the MoES KR.

1. Summary analytical information obtained by this department related to status of settlements and industrial facilities located in dangerous areas is transferred to the relevant subdivisions of the MoES KR, and to local executive bodies for further preventive measures to be taken. At the moment, these data are the main source of information, based on which experts of the MoES KR monitor disasters in especially dangerous areas of the republic as appropriate. In some cases, such surveys are carried out based on instructions of the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic and requests of the heads of ayyl districts of different regions.

2. Agency of hydrometeorology under the MoES KR is another source to obtain and accumulate the information on monitoring and forecasting of mudflows and floods. Timely information on accumulation of precipitation in the river basins of Kyrgyzstan along with the relevant forecast of average water flows during vegetation period is of special importance. This agency forecasts expected mudflows and floods

in the basins of certain rivers. This information immediately gets transferred to the regional subdivisions of MoES KR and to local self-governance bodies for further prevention and joint preventive actions to mitigate consequences of anticipated ESs to be taken.

3. Seismological monitoring of the area of the Kyrgyz Republic is performed by the Institute of Seismology of the Academy of Science of the Kyrgyz Republic. The work of this Institute is performed at very low level due to the fact that almost all seismic stations that were functioning on the territory of the Kyrgyz Republic had been built during Soviet times and since then their equipment had never been modernized.

Context & Constraints:

Processing of the information received from seismic stations is delayed. Thus, one can make a conclusion that there is no continuous seismic monitoring of the area of the Kyrgyz Republic. To enhance effectiveness of the operation of the Institute of Seismology of the Kyrgyz Republic modern digital seismic stations are needed that would cover almost entire area of the country.

The main difficulties and complexities in the work of the governmental and the international partner organizations in the sphere of vulnerability and disaster risk assessments are the following ones:

1. Poor coordination of scientific and research institutions' activity.
2. Lack of established system of communication and information sharing.
3. Prevailing own interests of some organizations in the development and the introduction of disaster risk and threat assessments' methodologies.
4. Poorly developed system of experience sharing on the introduction of newest technologies (GIS, newest systems of positioning and remote sensing and etc.)

Namely, positive addressing of these issues will allow overcoming emerging difficulties in this sphere.

Priority for action 2: Core indicator 2

Systems are in place to monitor, archive and disseminate data on key hazards and vulnerabilities

Level of Progress achieved:

2: Some progress, but without systematic policy and/ or institutional commitment

Are disaster losses systematically reported, monitored and analysed?

Yes

Means of verification:

* Yes: Disaster loss database

* Yes: Reports generated and used in planning

Description:

n/a

Context & Constraints:

n/a

Priority for action 2: Core indicator 3

Early warning systems are in place for all major hazards, with outreach to communities.

Level of Progress achieved:

3: Institutional commitment attained, but achievements are neither comprehensive nor substantial

Do risk prone communities receive timely and understandable warnings of impending hazard events?

Yes

Means of verification:

- * Yes: Early warnings acted on effectively
- * Yes: Local level preparedness
- * Yes: Communication systems and protocols
- * Yes: Active involvement of media in early warning dissemination

Description:

Warning of the population and public authorities is related to the system of monitoring of the disasters appearing upon stirring up of geological, meteorological and other processes.

Control and communication center "Rizia" of the operative management of the MoES KR has continuous radio, telephone and telegraph communication with all regions of Kyrgyzstan, CIS countries and foreign countries. There are three main regimes of warning and communication system: day-to-day operation, increased preparedness and emergency preparedness regimes.

Oblast, city and rayon executive bodies, regional and relevant rayon units and departments have external radio, telephone and telegraph communication with all cities of the republic, CIS countries and foreign countries. As necessary, they can communicate with control center of operative management of the MoES KR.

Crisis management center development continues, such centers were opened in Jalalabad and Talas, in the near future these centers will be opened in Naryn and in Karakol.

Two mobile vehicles are being equipped and getting prepared for operations that have an opportunity to transfer data on line from the locations of emergency situations.

Complex information management system is being created and improved that would unite warning and information system of Presidential administration KR.

Context & Constraints:

The following problems and complexities could be included:

- 1.Paralysis of rayon and on-farm wire and cable telephone communication
- 2.Non-functioning radio points and individual radio points in private households earlier installed almost in all rayon and rural centers.
- 3.Lack of monitoring and early warning system in the most dangerous areas. In particular, it would be reasonable to use experience accumulated within the frame of monitoring and early warning systems installation project in other regions of the republic having performed safety assessment of artificial and natural dams.
- 4.Lack or non-functioning of early warning system with economic entities that use strong poisonous substances in their operation.

Replacement of obsolete telephone stations and performance of repair and rehabilitation works on destroyed communication lines requires significant material and monetary expenses. But if such an opportunity appears, it would be more reasonable to install modern communication means that would allow providing wireless external and internal communication.

Priority for action 2: Core indicator 4

National and local risk assessments take account of regional / trans boundary risks, with a view to regional cooperation on risk reduction.

Level of Progress achieved:

3: Institutional commitment attained, but achievements are neither comprehensive nor substantial

Does your country participate in regional or sub-regional DRR programmes or projects?

Yes

Means of verification:

- * Yes: Programmes and projects addressing trans-boundary issues
- * Yes: Regional and sub-regional strategies and frameworks
- * Yes: Regional or sub-regional monitoring and reporting mechanisms
- * Yes: Action plans addressing trans-boundary issues

Description:

Central Asia is one of the most disaster vulnerable regions. Such disasters include mudflows, floods, landslides, draughts, earthquakes, avalanches and etc. and present huge threat for the safety of this region. At present, reduction of vulnerability is considered as a key factor of sustainable development. Awareness of decision-makers is being constantly enhanced with regard to the requirement to establish Integrated Disaster Risk Management System, which will improve the capacity in terms of response and preparedness.

Preventive measures, such as risk assessment, disaster forecasting, and raising awareness of target groups in general will allow minimizing the risks of disasters. Transboundary integration of activity related to disaster prevention will reduce vulnerability of the relevant countries and will help avoiding economic and material losses.

At the moment addressing of transboundary disaster issue is dealt with within the framework of several international projects that were implemented and are being implemented in the countries of Central Asia. Such projects include “Environmental safety of Central-Asian countries project”, within the frame of which the problems of transboundary disasters of certain sections of Fergana valley on the territory of Central-Asian countries were considered along with establishment of the International Coordination Group, which deals with the issues related to reclamation and rehabilitation of the tailings located on the territory of the Kyrgyz Republic that are of transboundary nature.

In the course of ICG project implementation, uranium waste burial areas were surveyed on the territory of Kyrgyzstan. As a result, the sections of transboundary disasters were identified that at the same time cause damage to the territory and to the population of Central Asia.

The project dedicated to transboundary issues continues its work that deals with strong earthquakes happening in the countries of Central Asia. All five countries of Central Asia will take part in the implementation of this project.

Transboundary problems related to tailings have been considered many times during the discussions at the large international conferences, workshops and symposiums held in Kyrgyzstan.

Context & Constraints:

General problems related to transboundary disasters:

- Poor arrangement of single warning and communication system during ES

- Poor preparedness of the population of transboundary areas for possible emergencies
- Low awareness of transboundary areas on potential disasters
- Inadequateness of joint trainings and exercises to prepare for possible disasters
- Lack of experience sharing on the issues of disaster preparedness and response and etc.

Priority for action 3

Use knowledge, innovation and education to build a culture of safety and resilience at all levels

Priority for action 3: Core indicator 1

Relevant information on disasters is available and accessible at all levels, to all stakeholders (through networks, development of information sharing systems etc)

Level of Progress achieved:

3: Institutional commitment attained, but achievements are neither comprehensive nor substantial

Is there a national disaster information system publicly available?

Yes

Means of verification:

* Yes: Web page of national disaster information system

* Yes: Established mechanisms for accessing DRR information

Description:

Data base updating continues about all settlements located in the areas of potential intensification of threatening processes. The settlements are categorized based on threatening processes hazard: dangerous, especially dangerous, potentially dangerous, presumably dangerous and non-dangerous. This information is stored in paper and partially in electronic format in the organizations responsible for the monitoring of threatening processes and in their regional subdivisions.

New draft Regulations of the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic has been developed on information sharing between the MoES and the relevant ministries and agencies in the sphere of emergency situations of natural and man-caused character.

Within the frame of local arrangements, information is shared between the Agency of meteorology and the key governmental and non-governmental organizations.

There is information sharing between various organizations based on official inquiry.

Currently:

- Local network exists to share information within central apparatus of the MoES KR.
- There is communication system between 3 regions and the center on the base of CDC, creation of communication system with three more regions of the Kyrgyz Republic is planned.
- E-mail communication between the center and all regions of the country is provided
- Website of MoES KR is working.

Context & Constraints:

1. Lack of:

- Single methodology related to hazard, vulnerability and disaster risk assessment, and
- Established internal and external e-mail communication on information sharing
- Developed and introduced modern information management and analysis systems

- Single system or network of threatening processes' monitoring on the territory of the Kyrgyz Republic that would unite the relevant organizations.
- 2. Poor coordination of activities of the organizations that deal with threatening processes' monitoring.
- 3. Insufficiently established information sharing system on threatening processes between partner ministries and agencies.
- 4. Negligence of the management of the organizations towards the issues of protection of the population and the territory from ES of natural and man-caused character.

Priority for action 3: Core indicator 2

School curricula , education material and relevant trainings include disaster risk reduction and recovery concepts and practices.

Level of Progress achieved:

3: Institutional commitment attained, but achievements are neither comprehensive nor substantial

Is DRR included in the national educational curriculum?

Yes

Means of verification:

* No: Primary school curriculum

* No: Secondary school curriculum

* Yes: University curriculum

* Yes: Professional DRR education programmes

Description:

Introduction of risk reduction issues into the system of formal and informal education, use of knowledge and experience to form safety culture and ability of communities to resist natural disasters at all levels is important aspect of disaster risk reduction.

In this view, the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic and the international organizations engaged in this sphere develop and introduce the system of measures to provide easily accessible information to the population on threats and disasters, as well as on ways to prevent these threats and enable relevant protection.

Within the system of local public administration bodies, local national and regional information systems are being developed, along with reference books to share the information on positive practice, economical and accessible technologies to reduce risks, as well as on lessons learnt with regard to policies, plans and measures to reduce damage from disasters.

The republican training courses on civil protection are getting transformed into the center of training and retraining of specialists in civil protection field. The objective of this transformation consists in broadening of the circle of trainees of this center, enhancing training of administration bodies, forces and population to reach higher level, regulating the process of education in the sphere of protection of the population and territories during emergency situations of various natures. The next step will consist in establishment of the Institute of development of MoES – scientific-research and training-methodological association of all higher education institutions that train specialists for the system of civil protection in the country. Scientific-technical council has been established composed of several ministries and higher education institutions of the republic.

UNDP Disaster Risk Reduction Program is till functioning. The international donor organizations played and continue to play important role in disaster management both in Kyrgyzstan, and in Central Asia as a

whole.

European Commission humanitarian aid office implements the Program on disaster preparedness in Central Asia from 2003 (DIPECHO), UNDP, NRCS, ACTED, ILO and others made important contribution almost in all regions of the country. Currently, DIPECHO 6 program work has started, within the frame of which trainings are envisaged along with the exercises on preparedness and awareness raising of the population, training of voluntary rescue teams and etc. With UNICEF assistance pre-school education programs are being developed with the elements of safe behavior.

This allows to significant extent providing the information to the population, enhancing the capacity of risk management, disaster prevention and liquidation of disaster consequences, facilitating strengthening of cooperation between the agencies operating in the relevant sphere and including disaster reduction aspects in the development plans at local and national levels.

Based on joint work performed together with the international organizations and with the Ministry of Education of the Kyrgyz Republic, the issue is considered on future inclusion of special subjects related to disaster risk reduction to the relevant sections of school curricula in the system of pre-school, school and higher education institutions.

Context & Constraints:

1. Lack of pre-school and school education programs for special subjects related to disaster risk reduction
2. Lack of special literature related to disasters of natural and man-caused character.
3. Sparseness of brochures, booklets and other visual aid materials on awareness rising of different groups of population on disasters and disaster preparedness developed by various organizations
4. Duplication of awareness rising activities for different groups of population in the same region
5. Lack of close links between the specialists of research institutions and organizations that implement projects on awareness rising and on disaster preparedness and local population
6. Shortage of qualified specialists
7. Poor capacity of public agencies
8. Inadequate funding

Priority for action 3: Core indicator 3

Research methods and tools for multi-risk assessments and cost benefit analysis are developed and strengthened.

Level of Progress achieved:

2: Some progress, but without systematic policy and/ or institutional commitment

Is DRR included in the national scientific applied-research agenda/budget?

Yes

* Yes: Research outputs, products or studies

* Yes: Research programmes and projects

* No: Studies on the economic costs and benefits of DRR

Description:

Methodologies to assess vulnerability and risks of threatening processes have been developed at the national and local levels.

There are insignificant achievements of the international organizations that performed such assessments at community level.

Economic analysis based on vulnerability and disaster risk assessments has not been developed. In the

department of monitoring, the methodology to assess damage caused by disasters has been developed at the level of rayon, oblast and the country as a whole.

Currently, within the framework of joint project of UNDP and the MoES KR and with the participation of monitoring department, disaster risk assessment at community level in Southern region is ongoing. Based on this work the most vulnerable settlements should be identified, where mitigation efforts will be made in future to prevent and mitigate consequences of disasters.

Context & Constraints:

1. Lack of single methodology to assess vulnerability and disaster risks, as well as analysis of potential economic damage
2. Poor human resources and technical capacity of public agencies
3. Inadequate funding

Priority for action 3: Core indicator 4

Countrywide public awareness strategy exists to stimulate a culture of disaster resilience, with outreach to urban and rural communities.

Level of Progress achieved:

3: Institutional commitment attained, but achievements are neither comprehensive nor substantial

Do public education campaigns on DRR reach risk-prone communities?

Yes

Means of verification:

- * Yes: Public education campaigns.
- * Yes: Training of local government
- * Yes: Availability of information on DRR practices at the community level

Description:

The state system and programs on awareness rising of management staff of organizations and agencies, of school and higher education institutions' students and of different groups of population are developed. At the moment these programs are revised within the frame of joint projects of the MoES KR and the international organizations with the participation of the international experts.

If one can state that the work on awareness rising of management of organizations and agencies, of school and higher education institutions' students is performed within the frame of relevant programs, then the work related to stimulation of the culture of disaster resilience for urban and rural area from the part of the relevant state agencies (for example, MoES KR, the Ministry of Education and etc.) is performed not at due level.

Almost all the governmental and non-governmental international organizations operating on the territory of our country fruitfully and effectively work with MoES KR in this area. Examples of such organizations are the following: ILO, ACTED, NRCS, and UNDP along with supporting donor organizations such as ECHO, SCO, GTZ, USAID and UNISDR.

Out of the NGOs of the Kyrgyz Republic that fruitfully work in this area one can name Red Crescent Society of Kyrgyzstan, PA Alternative, PF Mekhr-Shavkat, which are supported by the international organizations to different extent.

These organizations developed and disseminated large number of brochures, posters and other visual materials among the population.

Context & Constraints:

1. Insufficient focus on awareness rising of rural and urban population with the purpose to prepare them to potential disasters from the part of the relevant state agencies.
2. Insufficient coordination during implementation of activities by various organizations.
3. Duplicating of activities in the same settlements.
4. Fragmentation of the usable visual aids and materials.
5. Lack of relevant scientific publications on natural disasters.
6. Low level of standard for living of the local population.

Priority for action 4

Reduce the underlying risk factors

Priority for action 4: Core indicator 1

Disaster risk reduction is an integral objective of environment related policies and plans, including for land use natural resource management and adaptation to climate change.

Level of Progress achieved:

3: Institutional commitment attained, but achievements are neither comprehensive nor substantial

Is there a mechanism in place to protect and restore regulatory ecosystem services? (associated with wet lands, mangroves, forests etc)

Yes

Means of verification:

- * Yes: Protected areas legislation
- * Yes: Payment for ecosystem services (PES)
- * Yes: Integrated planning (for example coastal zone management)
- * Yes: Environmental impacts assessments (EIAs)
- * Yes: Climate change adaptation projects and programmes

Description:

Following the recommendations of Hyogo Framework for Action, within the frame of the projects supported by DIPECHO program, National disaster risk management strategy has been developed. Action Plan is being developed to implement this strategy. This plan contains different activities, including structural and non-structural measures to avoid (prevent) or to limit (mitigate and enable readiness) negative consequences of the threats.

The relevant public authorities are responsible for the implementation of measures and for coordination of activities in the sphere of disaster risk reduction in Kyrgyzstan. Successful coordination in this sphere depends on participation of all stakeholders starting from households with different income levels, local authorities, private sector, specialists and responsible persons that make decisions, and finishing with the support and participation of the international community in the sphere of disaster risk management at community and republican level.

The issues of disaster risk management are regulated by the laws and normative Regulations and acts. The Regulations of the organizations are approved by special normative-legal acts in the area of

emergency situations. The objective of above Regulations is to identify organizational and legal norms on protection of the population, property, land, water and environment, industrial and social resources, flora and fauna and other natural resources of the Kyrgyz Republic.

Analysis of the legislation shows that it defined the procedures of actions of public agencies at different level in the sphere of natural resources, human rights and responsibility for the violation of the legislation. Special attention is paid to rational use of environment, its protection, adoption of relevant safety measures, restoration of property, protection from negative impact, including in emergency situations

Context & Constraints:

1. Poor integration of disaster risk reduction into the legislation of the country
2. Lack of special secondary legislation and resolutions to implement the laws on disaster risk reduction
3. Limited mechanism of emergency insurance
4. Disaster risk reduction considerations are not adequately developed in the national development strategy
5. Lack of meaningful coordination in disaster risk reduction and climate change initiatives

Priority for action 4: Core indicator 2

Social development policies and plans are being implemented to reduce the vulnerability of populations most at risk.

Level of Progress achieved:

3: Institutional commitment attained, but achievements are neither comprehensive nor substantial

Do social safety nets exist to increase the resilience of risk prone households and communities?

Yes

Means of verification:

- * Yes: Crop and property insurance
- * Yes: Employment guarantee schemes
- * Yes: Conditional cash transfers
- * Yes: DRR aligned poverty reduction, welfare policy and programmes
- * Yes: Microfinance
- * Yes: Micro insurance

Description:

Draft Regulations of the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic “On Civil protection services” was developed: Warning and communication, health care, law enforcement, fire safety, transportation - road, communal-technical, engineering, material and technical supply, protection of agricultural plants and animals and etc. Action plans of these services are being developed for peace and war times. In addition, in the MoES KR there is Rescue center in Southern region, in Northern region there is the State rescue training center, mountain-rescue service and rescue service in the cities and rayons of the republic. Voluntary rescue teams are formed and trained in rural area.

Context & Constraints:

1. Insignificant funding of activities planned by civil protection services.
2. Shortage of qualified staff
3. Failure to cover the most dangerous areas of the country by monitoring and early warning system
4. Lack of established communication system
5. Shortage of wrecking vehicles and special equipment for wrecking and other urgent works.

Priority for action 4: Core indicator 3

Economic and productive sectorial policies and plans have been implemented to reduce the vulnerability of economic activities

Level of Progress achieved:

3: Institutional commitment attained, but achievements are neither comprehensive nor substantial

Are the costs and benefits of DRR incorporated into the planning of public investment?

Yes

Means of verification:

* Yes: National and sectoral public investment systems incorporating DRR.

* Yes: Investments in retrofitting infrastructures including schools and hospitals

Description:

Draft Regulations of the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic "On evacuation committee" has been developed. In the relevant ministries and agencies, and in their subordinate entities, committees on evacuation and sustainable development of economic sectors and facilities upon emergency situations of peace and war time were established and their statutes are approved. On the base of ministries and agencies relevant CP units and services have been created.

Evacuation plans for organizations, the most important economic and industrial facilities to the safe locations have been developed.

Republican CP courses arrange training of the management staff of these facilities, while training of workers and employees is performed in accordance with specially designed programs.

Context & Constraints:

1. Inadequate funding of activities on sustainable development of economic sectors and facilities upon emergency situations
2. Poor preparedness of management staff of CP services and their forces and resources to liquidate emergency situations.
3. Poor control from the part of the government over the attitude of management staff to training of personnel and implementing measures on civil protection.
4. Poor coordination of services and committees' work.

Priority for action 4: Core indicator 4

Planning and management of human settlements incorporate disaster risk reduction elements, including enforcement of building codes.

Level of Progress achieved:

3: Institutional commitment attained, but achievements are neither comprehensive nor substantial

Is there investment to reduce the risk of vulnerable urban settlements?

Yes

Means of verification:

- * Yes: Investment in drainage infrastructure in flood prone areas
- * Yes: Slope stabilisation in landslide prone areas
- * Yes: Training of masons on safe construction technology
- * Yes: Provision of safe land for low income households and communities

Description:

In the Kyrgyz Republic, construction norms and rules developed during Soviet times are still applied (1982). Old buildings and structures are present in the cities and settlements. Construction of new buildings and structures in the cities and urban settlements started recently, however, not in large volume and not with fast rate. Quality of new structures is not controlled properly. Private houses are being built relatively quickly without observing any seismic requirements. In rural area, construction of new dwelling houses continues with the same methods as before, i.e. rural settlements are mostly built up with the houses made of local building materials (mainly clay and stone). Namely these dwelling houses, where most part of the population of the Kyrgyz Republic lives represent the biggest danger during strong earthquakes and other natural disasters. According to preliminary assessment of experts, before 2015, on the territory of the Kyrgyz Republic strong earthquake is expected with intensity of 9 scores and higher, while peak of seismic activity is expected in 2012. Of course, certain measures are being taken to mitigate consequences of disasters by state agencies responsible for land use and urban development, but this is far from being enough.

Context & Constraints:

1. New construction norms and rules have not been developed taking into account new modernized technologies and construction methods.
2. Secondary legislation have not been developed to prohibit construction of especially dangerous areas subject to the development of threatening natural processes
3. The mechanism of allocation of land plots for construction of houses considering dangerous zones of potential disasters is not working
4. There is no clear division of powers between public agencies responsible for land use, urban development and coordination of measures on emergency situations prevention and response.
5. There is no coordination of activities between public administration bodies in terms of implementation of measures on disaster prevention and research institutions.

Priority for action 4: Core indicator 5

Disaster risk reduction measures are integrated into post disaster recovery and rehabilitation processes

Level of Progress achieved:

3: Institutional commitment attained, but achievements are neither comprehensive nor substantial

Do post-disaster recovery programmes explicitly incorporate and budget for DRR?

Yes

Means of verification:

* 0 % of recovery and reconstruction funds assigned to DRR

* Yes: Measures taken to address gender based issues in recovery

Description:

There are organizations responsible for rehabilitation and restoration works after emergency situations. First of all these are organizations, on the base of which Civil protection services were created: the State agency for architecture and construction under the government of the Kyrgyz Republic, the Ministry of Transport and Communications, the Ministry of Health, the Ministry of Industry, Energy and Fuel Resources KR, the Ministry of Agriculture, Water Resources and Processing Industry KR, the Ministry of Economic Development and Trade, MoES KR and etc.

In addition, the international organizations take active part in rehabilitation and restoration works along with CIS countries within the frame of Inter-State CIS Council on emergency situations of natural and man-caused character. To coordinate activities of executive bodies and the international organizations in the rehabilitation and restoration works, Interdepartmental Committee on Civil protection has been established under the government of the Kyrgyz Republic.

Context & Constraints:

1. Inadequate funding
2. Lack of construction norms and rules to enable reliable seismic construction.
3. Lack of highly qualified staff
4. Lack of established coordination mechanism for rehabilitation and restoration work

Priority for action 4: Core indicator 6

Procedures are in place to assess the disaster risk impacts of major development projects, especially infrastructure.

Level of Progress achieved:

4: Substantial achievement attained but with recognized limitations in key aspects, such as financial resources and/ or operational capacities

Are the impacts of major development projects on disaster risk assessed?

Yes

Means of verification:

* Yes: Assessments of impact of projects such as dams, irrigation schemes, highways, mining, tourist developments etc on disaster risk

* Yes: Impacts of disaster risk taken account in Environment Impact Assessment (EIA)

Description:

1. Disaster risk assessment is performed for the settlements, the most important economic facilities and infrastructure of the country using GIS technology
2. Risk maps are updated for threatening natural processes
3. Surveys are carried out to evaluate the damage in different sectors of economy of the country due to disasters and forecasts are made for potential economic losses based on risk maps
4. Safety passports of administrative-territorial units and dangerous facilities of Kyrgyzstan are developed and annually reviewed.

Context & Constraints:

1. Lack of fundamental assessment methods for vulnerability and disaster risks on the territory of the Kyrgyz Republic.
2. Poor human resources and technical capacity of organizations dealing with monitoring of the main threatening processes and coordination of measures in this area
3. Poor integration of disaster risk reduction considerations into sustainable development processes of the country
4. Lack of established coordination of various responsible state and the international organizations

Priority for action 5

Strengthen disaster preparedness for effective response at all levels

Priority for action 5: Core indicator 1

Strong policy, technical and institutional capacities and mechanisms for disaster risk management, with a disaster risk reduction perspective are in place.

Level of Progress achieved:

4: Substantial achievement attained but with recognized limitations in key aspects, such as financial resources and/ or operational capacities

Are there national programmes or policies to make schools and health facilities safe in emergencies?

Yes

Means of verification:

* Yes: Policies and programmes for school and hospital safety

* Yes: Training and mock drills in school and hospitals for emergency preparedness

Description:

1. New legislative framework is being developed to implement state policy in the sphere of disaster risk reduction.
2. Committees on civil protection, evacuation and sustainability of economic sectors and economic facilities have been established at all levels and the Regulations on their activities have been developed.
3. Civil protection services and civil protection formations have been established and the Regulations on their activities have been developed.
4. Public body authorized to coordinate and implement activity in the sphere of preparedness, prevention and response to emergency situations of natural and man-caused character – the Ministry of Emergency Situations KR – successfully implements its activity.
5. CP services have been established on the base of ministries and agencies of the republic.
6. Under the leadership of the MoES KR and out of leading local and the international governmental and non-governmental organizations Coordination group on immediate emergency response (REACT) was established and effectively operates.
7. There are organizations dealing with the monitoring of the main threatening processes:
 - The Institute of seismology under the National Academy of Sciences – seismic activity.
 - The Agency on hydrometeorology – mudflows, floods, weather and climate change, other hydrometeorological phenomena.
 - The department of emergency situations' monitoring and forecasting of the MoES KR – landslides,

mudflows, subsoil waters and etc.

- The State agency for protection of environment and forestry development under the government of KR – various types of environmental pollution.
- The Ministry of Agriculture – dangerous diseases of plants and animals, grasshopper plague and etc.
- The Ministry of Health – dangerous human infectious diseases.

Context & Constraints:

1. The relevant secondary legislation has not been developed for the main laws.
2. The activity of established committees, services and formations of CP do not meet modern requirements
3. Poor capacity of public agencies responsible for forecasting and monitoring of disasters and coordinating activity in this sphere
4. Low level of cooperation between public authorities in the sphere of disaster preparedness, prevention and response
5. Relatively low level of threatening disasters' monitoring
6. Insufficient funding

Priority for action 5: Core indicator 2

Disaster preparedness plans and contingency plans are in place at all administrative levels, and regular training drills and rehearsals are held to test and develop disaster response programmes.

Level of Progress achieved:

3: Institutional commitment attained, but achievements are neither comprehensive nor substantial

Are the contingency plans, procedures and resources in place to deal with a major disaster?

Yes

Means of verification:

- * Yes: Contingency plans with gender sensitivities
- * Yes: Operations and communications centre
- * Yes: Search and rescue teams
- * Yes: Stockpiles of relief supplies
- * No: Shelters
- * Yes: Secure medical facilities
- * Yes: Dedicated provision for women in relief, shelter and emergency medical facilities

Description:

1. In all ministries and agencies, oblast, rayon (city) public administrations, organizations of defense and economic importance there are plans of civil protection for peaceful time.
2. All CP services, according to their Regulations are responsible for the development of plans to enable activities to prevent and liquidate emergency situations.
3. On the initiative of MoES KR and with the support of DIPECHO program civil protection plans of aiyl districts have been developed and successfully implemented.
4. Annually, according to MoES KR and its regional subdivisions' plans, comprehensive, staff and sector

exercises and trainings are carried out to prepare to potential disasters with the participation of MoES KR subdivisions, local executive bodies, the relevant ministries and agencies, CP formations and local population.

5. At community level, measures on preparedness (exercises and trainings) to potential disasters are carried out mostly by the international organizations in cooperation with subdivisions of MoES KR.

6. Republican Civil protection courses successfully carry out field trainings of management staff, specialists and the population in the field of civil protection.

Context & Constraints:

1. Existing CP plans for peaceful time require revision.
2. Not all CP services have approved plans of civil protection.
3. Final version of the National disaster response plan is not introduced and is not applied.
4. Negligence of management staff of organizations and agencies towards exercises and trainings on disaster preparedness.
5. Uncoordinated activities of individual services during exercises and trainings.

Poor coordination of activities between MoES KR subdivisions and some international organizations

Priority for action 5: Core indicator 3

Financial reserves and contingency mechanisms are in place to support effective response and recovery when required.

Level of Progress achieved:

3: Institutional commitment attained, but achievements are neither comprehensive nor substantial

Are financial arrangements in place to deal with major disaster?

Yes

Means of verification:

- * Yes: National contingency funds
- * Yes: Catastrophe insurance facilities
- * Yes: Catastrophe bonds

Description:

1. There is reserve public fund intended for liquidation of natural disasters' consequences, which is allocated by Interdepartmental committee on civil protection under the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic.
2. All documents related to damage caused by disasters are prepared by the relevant CP committees locally and are sent to the MoES KR and to the State agency for architecture and construction for further consideration and presentation to the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic.
3. Local executive bodies are provided with funds for liquidation of natural disasters' consequences.
4. Targeted use of funding allocated for liquidation of natural disasters' consequences is controlled by the MoES KR.
5. Considerable financial assistance upon preparation to disasters and liquidation of their consequences is provided by the international non-governmental organizations and donor organizations.

Context & Constraints:

1. Funding allocated for liquidation of consequences of natural disasters make up 1/10 of economic

damage caused by natural disasters.

2. Funding allocated for liquidation of consequences of natural disasters is often used not for the purpose.

3. There is no funding at community level for rehabilitation works; such assistance is provided by the MoES KR from republican budget.

4. Funds allocated by the international organizations for individual regions not always are coordinated with the MoES KR.

Priority for action 5: Core indicator 4

Procedures are in place to exchange relevant information during hazard events and disasters, and to undertake post-event reviews

Level of Progress achieved:

4: Substantial achievement attained but with recognized limitations in key aspects, such as financial resources and/ or operational capacities

Has an agreed method and procedure been adopted to assess damage, loss and needs when disasters occur?

Yes

Means of verification:

* Yes: Damage and loss assessment methodologies and capacities available

* Yes: Post disaster need assessment methodologies

* Yes: Post disaster needs assessment methodologies include guidance on gender aspects

* Yes: Identified and trained human resources

Description:

In MoES KR, the Center for crisis situation management is functioning, communication hub Rizia and control center of operative management, which has continuous telephone, mobile and radio communication with all regions of the republic. It daily receives the information from all regions of the country; there is also e-mail communication there.

In the Center for crisis situation management of MoES KR, database was created on ES in the Kyrgyz Republic. Accumulated information is analyzed and stored in the data bank.

Within the frame of Interdepartmental committee, between the MoES KR and the relevant ministries and agencies of the Kyrgyz Republic information sharing is happening in relation to protection of the population and the territory from emergency situations of natural and man-caused character.

Under the leadership of the MoES KR, out of local and the international governmental and non-governmental organizations, Coordination group on emergency response was established. The objective of these groups consists in immediate response to emergency situations, assessment of condition and dissemination of the information obtained among the partners.

Central and local channels are used as appropriate along with the contacts of local and the international organizations.

Once emergency situations occur, in the relevant area CP committees start their operation (depending on the type of ES, according to approved classification). The information obtained based on the results of committees' work immediately gets transferred to local subdivisions of MoES KR and further to the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic, as well as to REACT group for dissemination and decision-making.

Context & Constraints:

1. Shortage of modern radio and video communication means
2. Lack of established continuous communication with the relevant services, ministries and agencies
3. Lack of single dedicated channel of communication during ES
4. Untimely reception of the information from the location of disaster
5. Lack of coordination between DRCU and ES committees

Drivers of Progress

a) Multi-hazard integrated approach to disaster risk reduction and development

Levels of Reliance:

Partial/ some reliance: Full acknowledgement of the issue; strategy/ framework for action developed to address it; application still not fully implemented across policy and practice; complete buy in not achieved from key stakeholders.

Do studies/ reports/ atlases on multi-hazard analyses exist in the country/ for the sub region?:

Yes

If yes, are these being applied to development planning/ informing policy?:

Yes

Description (Please provide evidence of where, how and who):

1. Comprehensive integrated approach to disaster risk reduction and development

Kyrgyzstan is exposed to risk of disasters of hydro meteorological, geological, technological or environmental character, that is why upon planning of measures and development of programs and projects on preparedness, monitoring, prevention and response to natural disasters, comprehensive integrated approach is applied. The relevant organizations and agencies of the country take part in the development of these programs and projects.

The department of monitoring and forecasting of the MoES KR defined and categorized settlements exposed to disaster risks appearance.

GIS maps of risks have been developed for the main threatening processes on the territory of the republic: seismic, mudflows, landslides, avalanches, erosion processes and etc.

The results of information analysis and the maps obtained could be used for the purposes of land use, urban development and other measures related to infrastructure development (planning of highways, power transmission lines, construction of bridges and other economically important facilities.

More efforts should be made in the near future and to pay more attention to (contribution of local and foreign investments) strengthening and building capacity of organizations responsible for monitoring of the main threatening processes and for coordination of works in this sphere. First of all these are the MoES KR, the Institute of seismology, and the Agency on hydrometeorology.

b) Gender perspectives on risk reduction and recovery adopted and institutionalized

Levels of Reliance:

Partial/ some reliance: Full acknowledgement of the issue; strategy/ framework for action developed to address it; application still not fully implemented across policy and practice; complete buy in not achieved from key stakeholders.

Description (Please provide evidence of where, how and who):

Although it is known that natural disasters threaten the society as a whole, this threat impacts men and women in different ways. This was always indirectly considered while making plans of CP for peaceful

times, evacuation plans and plans for accommodation of the population, where the number of women, children, disabled persons and pensioners was taken into account. However, all this occurred sporadically without adequate comprehensive preparation for future measures. There was no serious attitude to the issue of preparation of women and their children for potential natural disasters at different levels starting from national level.

Relatively more attention was paid by local and the international non-governmental organizations (Red Crescent Society of Kyrgyzstan, PF "Save the Children", PA "Demilgelu Ishker Ayaldar" and etc.). The relevant trainings are being delivered to raise awareness and prepare women to potential disasters. For this purpose, brochures, booklets, posters and visual aid have been developed.

To achieve more efficient results in the future it is necessary to allocate funding for the development of special comprehensive programs and projects on preparation and response to disasters, but taking into account gender approach to address the problems.

c) Capacities for risk reduction and recovery identified and strengthened

Levels of Reliance:

Significant and ongoing reliance: significant ongoing efforts to actualize commitments with coherent strategy in place; identified and engaged stakeholders.

Description (Please provide evidence of where, how and who):

The following works have been performed in terms of capacity development in disaster risk reduction and rehabilitation:

1. The relevant committees and services on civil protection have been established.
2. Legislative framework is being developed.
3. Under the leadership of the MoES KR and out of leading local and the international governmental and non-governmental organizations Coordination group on immediate emergency response – Rapid Emergency Coordination Team (REACT) was established
4. The relevant departments of the MoES KR performed the following works:
 - MoES KR data bank on emergency situations is updated.
 - GIS maps of risks of threatening processes on the territory of the Kyrgyz Republic are updated.
 - The system of classification of emergency situations of the Kyrgyz Republic has been developed and is in the process of approval.
 - Safety passports of administrative-territorial units and dangerous facilities of the Kyrgyz Republic have been developed and are updated.
5. All settlements exposed to disaster risks are identified and categorized on civil protection
6. The relevant training programs have been developed for the management staff, workers and employees and different groups of the population on emergency situation preparedness.

During coming years it is necessary to make more efforts and to pay more attention to allocation of funding for establishment of Training and retraining center for civil protection specialists. This will allow to significantly improving training of administration bodies, forces and means on the implementation of civil protection measures.

d) Human security and social equity approaches integrated into disaster risk reduction and recovery activities

Levels of Reliance:

Significant and ongoing reliance: significant ongoing efforts to actualize commitments with coherent strategy in place; identified and engaged stakeholders.

Description (Please provide evidence of where, how and who):

In the Kyrgyz Republic all measures on preparation, monitoring, prevention and response to natural

disasters are aimed at the protection of the population and the territory from emergency situations of natural character. All central and regional subdivisions of MoES KR are authorized to coordinate and implement measures namely in this area. Upon the implementation of these measures executive bodies are taking part along with CP services, international NGOs and all kinds of organizations and agencies and different groups of population are getting involved.

In all Laws related to safety issues, including in the Law Kr “On Civil protection”, enabling safety of the population is a priority task of all organizations and agencies that participate in the implementation of these laws.

During the near future it is necessary to take more efforts and spend more money for capacity enhancement of MoES KR, and especially of its rayon units. This will give an opportunity to more effectively implement measures related to protection of the population and the territory from emergency situations of natural and man-caused character.

e) Engagement and partnerships with non-governmental actors; civil society, private sector, amongst others, have been fostered at all levels

Levels of Reliance:

No/ little reliance: no acknowledgement of the issue in policy or practice; or, there is some acknowledgement but nothing/ little done to address it

Description (Please provide evidence of where, how and who):

As it is known, natural disasters do not recognize boundaries and do not select their victims. They equally impact vital activity of people and condition of economic facilities whether these are private or public.

Participation and partnership of civil society and private sector in the implementation of measures on preparation, prevention and response to natural disasters will be of great importance to reduce the risks. The point is that most part of economic facilities of the country is private property.

Currently, most part of measures on preparation of the population to natural disasters is implemented by public, i.e. international non-governmental organizations.

Public and private partnership may become important tool in disaster risk reduction. Such voluntary associations could include state structures, such as governmental agencies, professional and/or academic institutions and the NGOs together with business structures – companies, industrial unions and private funds.

Public and private partnership could offer opportunities of combining resources and experience in joint actions and experience on risk and potential losses’ reduction. They, in turn, could improve resilience of the population.

So far, private sector participation in the sphere of disaster risk reduction in the country occurred sporadically in most cases; often after the disasters, i.e. during the process of liquidation of their consequences.

There are no special programs and plans on public and private partnership developed.

More efforts should be made in the near future and to pay more attention to (contribution of local and foreign investments) strengthening and building capacity of organizations responsible for monitoring of the main threatening processes and for participation and partnerships with civil society and private sector at all levels.

f) Contextual Drivers of Progress

Levels of Reliance:

No/ little reliance: no acknowledgement of the issue in policy or practice; or, there is some acknowledgement but nothing/ little done to address it

Description (Please provide evidence of where, how and who):

Constraints:

- Shortage of resources and poor institutional capacity.
- Disaster risk reduction is not a priority.
- Focus on structural safety of social infrastructure (schools and health care facilities) is of sporadic, irregular nature and is mostly demonstrated on the initiative of the international organizations

Future outlook

Area 1

The more effective integration of disaster risk considerations into sustainable development policies, planning and programming at all levels, with a special emphasis on disaster prevention, mitigation, preparedness and vulnerability reduction.

Overall Challenges:

1. The initiatives on disaster risk reduction are recognized by the Government and by the international agencies, but the funding of the relevant measures in this sphere is inadequate.
2. Still there is no national strategy for disaster risk reduction or effective plans of preparedness and response to natural disasters, which would be strategic guidelines for both national, and the international stakeholders, especially with regard to clear definition of their roles and responsibilities.
 1. Funding allocated by the Government for liquidation of natural disasters' consequences are inadequate and make up maximum 10% from the damage caused by disasters to the population and economic facilities of the country.
 2. Insignificant funds are allocated for mitigation of disasters, construction and rehabilitation of protective water management facilities in the most dangerous locations.
 3. Although powers of ministries, agencies and executive bodies locally in the sphere of prevention and response to natural disasters, as well as for liquidation of their consequences are identified and this is clearly stipulated in the relevant documents, currently, there is no adequate funding for the implementation of measures in this sphere.
 4. Being guided by purely sectoral interests, some ministries and agencies do not want to share available information with the partners that is required to address the tasks related to protection of the population and the territory from emergency situations of natural and man-caused character.
 5. Inadequate focus on disaster prevention from the part of civil protection committees and other committees at all levels.
 6. Lack of knowledge and resources to implement measures on disaster risk management.
 7. Unclear definition of roles and responsibilities of public agencies and other actors at different administrative levels in the issues of disaster preparedness, prevention and disaster risk reduction.

Future Outlook Statement:

1. Introduction of the National strategy on disaster risk reduction and the National disaster preparedness and response plan.
2. Improvement of the information sharing and management system by means of creation of information management system at the republican level.
3. Improvement of operation of the committees on ES, evacuation and sustainable development of economic sectors and facilities
4. Establishment of crisis control centers in the rest regions of the country.

Area 2

The development and strengthening of institutions, mechanisms and capacities at all levels, in particular

at the community level, that can systematically contribute to building resilience to hazards.

Overall Challenges:

1. Poor coordination of activities and insufficiently closed cooperation between the governmental and the international partner organizations in the sphere of risk, vulnerability and disaster risk assessments
2. Lack of :
 - Single methodology in the sphere of risk, vulnerability and disaster risk assessments
 - Established internal and external communication to share information
 - Developed and introduced modern information management and analysis systems
3. Poor human resources and technical capacity of public agencies
4. Purely own interests of some organizations in terms of development and introduction of the methodology in the sphere of risk, vulnerability and disaster risk assessments
5. Poorly developed system of experience sharing on the introduction of newest technologies (GIS, newest systems of positioning and remote sensing and etc.)
6. Low level of seismic and geological monitoring of the territory of the republic
7. Lack of monitoring and early warning system in the most dangerous regions.
8. Problems related to transboundary disaster management.
9. General poor preparedness to potential natural disasters
10. Low living standards of local population

Future Outlook Statement:

- Improvement of coordination of activity and cooperation between the governmental and international partner organizations in the sphere of risk, vulnerability and disaster risk assessments
- Development and introduction of:
 - Single methodology in the sphere of risk, vulnerability and disaster risk assessments
 - Modern information management and analysis systems
- Expansion of monitoring and early warning system to other regions of the Kyrgyz Republic

Area 3

The systematic incorporation of risk reduction approaches into the design and implementation of emergency preparedness, response and recovery programmes in the reconstruction of affected communities.

Overall Challenges:

1. Inadequate integration of disaster risk reduction into the legislation of the country
2. Lack of special secondary legislation and Regulationss aimed at the implementation of the laws on disaster risk reduction;
3. Limited mechanism of emergency situation insurance;
4. Inadequate integration of disaster risk reduction into the processes of sustainable development of the country
6. Shortage of special equipment and tools to perform wrecking works;
7. Lack of construction norms and rules using newest modern construction technologies;
8. Lack of established interdepartmental coordination mechanism for performing restoration and rehabilitation works;
9. Poor capacity of state scientific institutions responsible for forecasting and monitoring of disasters and the organizations that coordinate efforts in this sphere;
10. Imperfect coordination of activities of public authorities in the sphere of preparation, prevention and response to natural disasters;
11. Poorly coordinated activities of the individual services upon implementing measures related to natural disaster preparedness;
12. Inadequate allocation of funds for restoration works at community level;

13. Shortage of modern radio, video and satellite communication;
14. Lack of established continuous communication with the relevant services, ministries and agencies
15. Lack of single disaster monitoring system and dedicated communication channel during emergency to enable timely obtaining of the information from the location of disaster
16. Development of new normative and legal base in accordance with the Law KR "On Civil protection".

Future Outlook Statement:

1. Development of new normative and legal base in accordance with the Law KR "On Civil protection".
2. Creation of single disaster monitoring system and dedicated communication channel during emergency.
3. Creation of Single comprehensive information management system to enable continuous communication with the relevant services, ministries and agencies in the sphere of warning, communication and information sharing.
4. Capacity building of state institutions responsible for disaster forecasting, monitoring and the organizations that coordinate activity in this sphere.

Stakeholders

Departments/organizations that have contributed to the report

* Ministry of Emergency Situations (Gov) - Arstanbek Momukulov, head of department