Kazakhstan

National progress report on the implementation of the Hyogo Framework for Action (2011-2013)

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Section 1: Outcomes 2011-2013

Strategic Outcome For Goal 1

Outcome Statement:

Protection of national interests of Kazakhstan from the negative effects of emergencies is under special control of the President of Kazakhstan Nursultan Nazarbayev, and is one of the main priorities of the long-term development strategy of the country until 2030. The main priorities of the HFA in full conformity with the principles of the state policy of the Republic of Kazakhstan in the field of prevention and elimination of natural and man-made emergencies. At the initiative of MES RK infrastructure development to counter emergency is provided for in the basic documents of all levels of planning:
- Strategic Development Plan of the Republic of Kazakhstan to 2020;
- Forecast scheme of territorial-spatial development to 2020;
In their implementation Government and local authorities adopted:
- Action Plan to implement the National Security Strategy of the Republic of Kazakhstan for 2012-2016;
- Action Plan for 2012 - 2014 years to implement Forecast scheme of territorial-spatial development to 2020;
- The program of regional development;
- Agglomeration Development Programme;
- The program for the development of monotowns for 2012 - 2020;
- Development programs for 16 regions of the country;
- Strategic plans of local authorities.
Consolidated draft law "On civil defense" was developed and submitted to the Parliament of the Republic of Kazakhstan. This bill will gather and organize all the legal requirements in the field of disaster emergency prevention and elimination, civil defense, industrial and fire safety, systems of state material reserve and rescue services.

Strategic Outcome For Goal 2

Outcome Statement:

The functional basis of the National Platform for the prevention and elimination of emergency situations is a State system of prevention and elimination of emergency situations (hereinafter - SSES), created by the decision of the Government of Kazakhstan on August 28, 1997 in order to ensure a unified state policy.
SSES Administration:
1) at the national level:
- President and the Government of the Republic of Kazakhstan under the Constitution and Laws of the Republic of Kazakhstan;
- the central executive body for ES (establishment, performance and further development of SSES and also operative management of SSES);
- central executive bodies of the Republic of Kazakhstan (administration over functional and field subsystems of SSES);
2) at the local level:
- local executive bodies (territorial bodies of the Central executive body for ES are its working apparatus for management of SSES territorial sub-systems), civil defense divisions (employees) at the local executive bodies, administration of organizations (management of SSES site subsystems);
- heads of enterprises or organizations (management of SSES site subsystems).
General management of SSES is assigned onto the Ministry for emergency situations of the Republic of Kazakhstan.

Civil Defense, National Material Reserve system, Fire and Industrial Safety, military units, rescue troops, fire and medical rescue, military mine-rescue troops, oil-gusher and gas rescuers, mudflow rescuers, aviation troops in total number of 30 thousand people are integrated into the unified system.

Capacity building of the Institute of Seismology RK occurs due to the implementation of scientific programs of Kazakhstan, and through the exchange of scientific and technological achievements of Japan (JICA), China, Kyrgyzstan, Russia and other countries.

**Strategic Outcome For Goal 3**

**Outcome Statement:**

The country assessed the exposure area and facilities - the danger of natural and manmade disasters.

Threat catalog for natural and man-made disasters has been developed to determine risk rate of ES, to evaluate probable consequences for operational preparedness of rescue, engineering services and units to act in emergency situations.

In order to improve the assessment of possible consequences of emergencies, territorial bodies of the Ministry in cooperation with local executive bodies continue to work on updating of Safety Passports of oblasts, Astana and Almaty cities in the field of emergency prevention.

"Capacity building for disaster reduction and minimization of damage from man-made accidents and natural disasters", "Improving the efficiency and sustainability of the Crisis Management" are provided in the development programs of territories.

The practical consequences of strong earthquakes occurred on the territory of Kazakhstan, were analyzed by the Institute of Seismology under the Ministry of education and science RK based on the results of instrumental macroseismic data, and the results were issued for the entities and state authorities to take measures to address and mitigate the effects.

In the field of veterinary medicine there were developed budget programs, which are aimed at ensuring the veterinary-sanitary conditions, safety of food and animal raw materials, veterinary drugs, feed and feed additives, and protect people from diseases common to humans and animals.

Decree of the Government of the Republic of Kazakhstan dated May 14, 2003 N 450 approved a list of specialized services, providing the necessary assistance to tourists in distress in the Republic of Kazakhstan.
Section 2: Strategic goals

Strategic Goal 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:

One of the main goals of the Strategic Development Plan of the Republic of Kazakhstan to 2020 is to ensure the security of the individual and society, to create the conditions for disaster reduction and to minimize the damage from man-made accidents and natural disasters.

One of the tasks of the Forecast scheme of territorial-spatial development to 2020 is the infrastructure development to counter seasonal floods and floods, mudslides, landslides and avalanches, fires, earthquakes, the health consequences of emergencies.

Due to the need to develop a strategy that combines the basic elements and principles of planning and preparedness for different types of disasters, public authorities prepare and implement plans to prevent and respond to potential threats, taking steps to minimize their impact on the lives and property of the population.

One of the principles of the State program on rapid industrial-innovation development is the optimal risk allocation between the public and private sectors and a clear definition of their roles in the process of industrialization.

Strategic Goal 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:

In order to strengthen the infrastructure development of regions, activities to counter emergencies are provided for in the basic documents of all levels of state planning and strategic plans of local executive bodies.

In case of an earthquake Institute of Seismology organizes macroseismic teams, if an earthquake occurs on the border, activities are coordinated with seismologists of neighboring states.

Decree of the Government of RK established the State Utility "Republican Antiepizootic Squad" with a corresponding budget and regional structural units, the function of which is to eliminate pockets of particularly dangerous animal diseases.

The Republican stock of biological products, which are used for vaccination of susceptible livestock to a particular infectious disease of animals in the outbreak of a highly dangerous animal diseases.
Strategic Goal 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:

During the 1st half of 2012 were monitored groundwater and geological hazards at 5000 points of state network of groundwater, at 13 points of study of hydrogeodynamic earthquake precursors, at 3 polygons of technogenic pollution of groundwater, were monitored hazardous geological processes at 42 posts and 1 polygon.

At enterprises operating hazardous production facilities emergency response plans were developed that are consistent and approved in accordance with the legislation of Kazakhstan.

For rapid response in case of a particularly dangerous animal diseases in all oblast centers there were set up branches of State Utility "Republican Antiepizootic Squad", with the appropriate technical equipment.

For easy transport and fast delivery of veterinary drugs to location of use Republican supply of veterinary drugs are distributed in three warehouses for veterinary drugs (Astana, Almaty, Aktobe).
Section 3: 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

Key Questions and Means of Verification

Is disaster risk taken into account in public investment and planning decisions? Yes

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>National development plan</th>
<th>Yes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sector strategies and plans</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Climate change policy and strategy</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Poverty reduction strategy papers</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CCA/ UNDAF (Common Country Assessment/ UN Development Assistance Framework)</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Civil defence policy, strategy and contingency planning</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Have legislative and/or regulatory provisions been made for managing disaster risk? Yes

Description:


SSES has been approved by the Government Decree N 1298 of 28 August 1997. Inter-Agency Commission for ES Prevention and Liquidation has been established after Governmental Decree (1996).

In accordance with the Presidential Decree "On measures to further improve the system of public administration of RK", the functions of state policy implementation, control and monitoring functions are defined for the committees which are the part of the Ministry.

Context & Constraints:

n/a

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: 4

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

Key Questions and Means of Verification

What is the ratio of the budget allocation to risk reduction versus disaster relief and reconstruction?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Risk reduction / prevention (%)</th>
<th>Relief and reconstruction (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>National budget</td>
<td>100</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Decentralised / sub-national budget</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

USD allocated to hazard proofing sectoral development investments (e.g transport, agriculture, infrastructure) | 965 mln KZT
Description:

For measures of prevention and liquidation of ES the national and local (Akimats) budget are annually specified. If necessary these budgets may be corrected.
In case of ES there is a Governmental Reserve of unplanned expenditures which provide immediate financing in a current fiscal year.
Reserve of Government and local executive bodies can not be used for other purposes and is annually formed considering a number of all ES. The Budget Code includes a financing of fire ES by local Akimats.

Context & Constraints:

n/a

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: 5
Comprehensive achievement with sustained commitment and capacities at all levels

Key Questions and Means of Verification

Do local governments have legal responsibility and regular / systematic budget allocations for DRR? Yes

| Legislation (Is there a specific legislation for local governments with a mandate for DRR?) | No |
| Regular budget allocations for DRR to local government | Yes |
| Estimated % of local budget allocation assigned to DRR | 2-3% |

Description:

Activity of a local government in ES prevention and liquidation is defined by citizens themselves at a level of legal framework. Population of disaster area has to act according to commands of civil defence, rules and regulations for the case of ES. Measures for large scale ES are realized in accordance with developed and approved local government plans. These plans are developed after agreements between the National Red Crescent Society of Kazakhstan and communities from the one side and a corresponding local executive body from the other side.
Context & Constraints:

Despite the existence of the legal framework for emergency response, at present, there is insufficient financial support for the implementation of these plans.

Priority for action 1: Core indicator 4

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

Level of Progress achieved: 4

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

Key Questions and Means of Verification

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Number</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Civil society members (specify absolute number)</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National finance and planning institutions (specify absolute number)</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sectoral organisations (specify absolute number)</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Private sector (specify absolute number)</td>
<td>n/a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Science and academic institutions (specify absolute number)</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Women's organisations participating in national platform (specify absolute number)</td>
<td>n/a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other (please specify)</td>
<td>n/a</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Where is the coordinating lead institution for disaster risk reduction located?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Status</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>In the Prime Minister’s/President’s Office</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>In a central planning and/or coordinating unit</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
In a civil protection department  No
In an environmental planning ministry  No
In the Ministry of Finance  No
Other (Please specify)

Description:

State System for Prevention and Liquidation of ES (SSES) is a prime example of a multi platform emergency prevention.
Following the special Governmental Decree the Interagency State Commission (Commission) for ES prevention and liquidation has been established. The Commission realizes its authorities in coordination with ministries, other central and local executive bodies, enterprises, institutions and organizations of all patterns of ownership in Kazakhstan, as well as other public associations.
At the local governments (Akimats) of oblasts, Astana and Almaty the oblast (city, district) commissions for ES are also established. Heads of those commissions are Akim Deputies, and logistical support is provided by territorial departments of the Ministry for Emergency Situations of RK.
Chairman of this Interagency State Commission is a Minister for ES.
Commission after a governmental order makes proposals on coordination between ministries, other central and local executive bodies, enterprises, institutions and organizations in the field of ES.

Context & Constraints:

n/a
Section 4: 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

Key Questions and Means of Verification

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Multi-hazard risk assessment</th>
<th>No</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>% of schools and hospitals assessed</td>
<td>n/a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Schools not safe from disasters (specify absolute number)</td>
<td>n/a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gender disaggregated vulnerability and capacity assessments</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agreed national standards for multi hazard risk assessments</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Risk assessment held by a central repository (lead institution)</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Common format for risk assessment</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Risk assessment format customised by user</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Is future/probable risk assessed?</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Please list the sectors that have already used disaster risk assessment as a precondition for sectoral development planning and programming.</td>
<td>n/a</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Description:

For these purposes the Risk Catalogue of Natural and Man-made ES has been developed in Kazakhstan. This provides to estimate a risk degree, possible sequences for preparedness for rescue troops, engineering services and units during ES.

To improve an emergency assessment a revising of Safety Passports of oblasts, Astana and Almaty in the field of ES prevention has been carried out by the territorial bodies of the Ministry and local executive bodies.

The Concept for the establishment of independent risk assessment system in the field of fire safety has been also developed which supposes a partly substitution of national control by the independent experts on risk assessment in the field of fire safety and total exclusion of planned fire control of private sector by national bodies if they have already insured from fire consequences based on risk assessment in the field of fire safety. This Concept was approved by the Governmental Decree ? 857 dated September 18, 2008.

Context & Constraints:

n/a

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: 3

Institutional commitment attained, but achievements are neither comprehensive nor substantial

Key Questions and Means of Verification

Are disaster losses and hazards systematically reported, monitored and analyzed? Yes

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Disaster loss databases exist and are regularly updated</th>
<th>Yes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Reports generated and used in planning by finance, planning and sectoral line ministries (from the disaster databases/information systems)</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hazards are consistently monitored across localities and territorial boundaries</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Description:

The work on creating National Atlas and Integrated Data Base on ES risk assessment and its management by using geoinformation technology is carrying out. The Institute of Geography has been developed an atlas concept, its structure and content, a vector basis of subject maps, authoring maps and information are also collected. The Institute of Seismology of the Ministry of Education and Science has been developed several programs as on fundamental and applied research of regularities of modern geodynamic and seismic processes, developing of an automatic system for operative seismic notice for population, developing of seismic zoning maps of cities or other large communities. The Passports have been formed for areas of landslide, mudflow and avalanche with its population, possible negative sequences. There is a permanent air and land monitoring for these areas. At present in cooperation with oblast Akimats, Astana and Almaty the work on a safety passport formation for administrative territories of the republic is finalizing.

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: 4

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

Key Questions and Means of Verification

Do risk prone communities receive timely and understandable warnings of impending hazard events? -- not complete --

| Early warnings acted on effectively | No |
| Local level preparedness | Yes |
| Communication systems and protocols used and applied | Yes |
| Active involvement of media in early warning dissemination | Yes |
Description:

In order to improve the notification the Ministry for Emergency Situations of the RK developed and approved "The concept of warning system modernization of public administration bodies and population of the RK in case of threat or occurrence of an emergency situation" by the Resolution of the Board of Ministry for Emergency Situations of the RK ? 16 dated November 18, 2011.

Currently, work is underway to develop the design - budget documentation, in accordance with which in 2013 - 2015 years MES RK will start a project "Modernization of warning system of public administration bodies and population of the RK in case of threat or occurrence of an emergency situation", aimed at automating and technical re-equipment of the Republican and oblast warning systems, administered by the MES RK.

The project aims to create a modern, automated centralized warning system, which by its performance characteristics and capabilities will ensure maximum coverage of population and administrative bodies.

Activities on introduction of unified telephone number of rescue services "112" are carrying out in Kazakhstan. The Ministry developed the Concept and technical requirements for creating the Unified duty and dispatch service in Kazakhstan.

Measures are provided to improve the work of the Republican Crisis Center of MES RK, including supply of additional channels of communication (HF, VHF, satellite and GPS).

Context & Constraints:

The existing system of population warning is based on a technology of 60s-70s years which requires its immediate modernization. More than 62% of radio communication systems are outdated. Territorial bodies of MES are equipped by modern systems only by 30-40%. There are no automatic interception of 40% radio and TV channels and 65% of alarm systems.

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

Key Questions and Means of Verification

Does your country participate in regional or sub-regional actions to reduce disaster risk? Yes

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Establishing and maintaining regional hazard monitoring</th>
<th>No</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Regional or sub-regional risk assessment</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Regional or sub-regional early warning</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Establishing and implementing protocols for transboundary information sharing | Yes
---|---
Establishing and resourcing regional and sub-regional strategies and frameworks | No

**Description:**

On August 19, 2011 in Almaty, Ministers for Emergency Situations of Kazakhstan and Kyrgyzstan signed an Agreement between the Governments of the Republic of Kazakhstan, the Kyrgyz Republic and the Republic of Tajikistan on the establishment of the Central Asian Center for Emergency Response and Disaster Risk Reduction. Due to the fact that the Tajik side has not signed this Agreement, the Centre has not yet been created. At present new drafts of intergovernmental bilateral Agreement between the Governments of the Republic of Kazakhstan and the Kyrgyz Republic and the Regulation on the Centre for Emergency Situations and Disaster Risk Reduction have been developed and agreed in principle. Cooperation plans have also been developed and agreed with neighboring oblasts.

**Context & Constraints:**

n/a
Section 5: 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

Key Questions and Means of Verification

Is there a national disaster information system publicly available? Yes

| Information is proactively disseminated       | Yes |
| Established mechanisms for access / dissemination (internet, public information broadcasts - radio, TV,) | Yes |
| Information is provided with proactive guidance to manage disaster risk | No |

Description:

Republican Information Service of Civil defense and emergency situations was established in order to provide timely information for administrative bodies and population about the threat of emergency situations, the use of modern means of destruction, the course of action in emergencies. The objectives of the Republican Information Service is to organize the collection, collation and provision of official information to domestic and foreign media on emergency in the republic and bringing it to the public, develop a set of measures to inform the public and organizations about the threat of emergency, organization through the media propaganda issues for population and territories, training the population how to act in emergency situations and in the application of modern weapons.

Information in the field of natural and man-made emergency situations constitute the information on the risks and hazards of the organizations, the necessary security, consequences, measures for the prevention and elimination of emergency situations.

Information is open and transparent, to be published in the mass media, communication and warning system.

Concealment, late submission or presentation of false information in the field of natural and man-made emergency situations by officials is prohibited.

In order to ensure information-technical provision of state bodies establishment of republican automated information and control system for emergency situations is in the process. There
is a website of MES RK with various useful information, magazine "Fireman and Rescuer", in the territories Departments for emergency situations issue regional magazines. As requested by the Head of State, it is planning to:
- introduce the training programs for population, especially in educational institutions, on the rules of conduct in emergency situations;
- implement the measures aimed at improving staff training system in the field of prevention and liquidation of emergency situations.

Context & Constraints:

n/a

**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: 4

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

**Key Questions and Means of Verification**

Is DRR included in the national educational curriculum? Yes

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Primary school curriculum</th>
<th>Yes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Secondary school curriculum</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>University curriculum</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Professional DRR education programmes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Description:**

Promotion of knowledge in the field of natural and man-made emergencies is carried out by specially authorized state bodies and public organizations. Media can be used to promote such knowledge.

Education for population is being implemented in the institutions of pre-school and secondary education, the organizations at the place of work and residence, for specialists - in institutions of post-secondary and higher education, training and re-training centers to act in emergency situations and civil defense organizations, workplace.

The study programs as “Safety Fundamentals for Life Support Activity” in high schools, and “Vital Activity Safety” in universities and technical schools are introduced.

Study at all levels of educational institutes to be held in accordance with the decision of the Government of the Republic of Kazakhstan as of January 17, 2003 ? 50 "On approval of Rules of awareness, promoting knowledge, training of population and specialists in the field of emergency situations".
Also conducted class hours and interactive lessons with the representatives of the Ministry for ES and territorial bodies on "Rules of conduct on water and ice in the autumn and winter", "Natural disasters, earthquakes (Rules of safe behavior in case of early warning on earthquake), "Rules of conduct for the fire, "Rules of conduct for the flooding", etc. Territorial bodies of the Ministry prepare memos, pamphlets, materials periodicals, television and radio programs to educate the public. For all drills and exercises conducted in the oblasts, cities and districts of the country territorial and object units of civil defense are involved.

Context & Constraints:

It is necessary to define the target funding for public education and leadership development in the field of civil defense and emergencies, promotion of knowledge and strengthening of training facilities.

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: 3

Institutional commitment attained, but achievements are neither comprehensive nor substantial

Key Questions and Means of Verification

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

| Research programmes and projects | Yes |
| Research outputs, products or studies are applied / used by public and private institutions | Yes |
| Studies on the economic costs and benefits of DRR | No |

Description:

There is the Interagency Scientific and Technical Council on problems of ES and Civil Defense (CD) which includes research institutes of Kazakhstan. Institute of Geography of the Ministry of education and science together with MES have initiated at the government level the development of project on “Fundamental and applied approaches for safety in zones of natural and man-made ES in Kazakhstan” which is being realized at present. The Project objectives are creation of scientific base for safety provision, risk assessment, development of digital maps Atlas and data base on risk management using GIS-technologies.
The question of introducing a space monitoring of the Kazakhstan territory corresponded programs have been developed and practical implementation have been started. The main objectives of research in the field of natural and man-made disasters is to develop methods to monitor and develop a database of emergency situations, methods of forecasting, prevention, control measures and protective equipment, targeted research programs on forecasting, impact assessment, prevention and elimination of ES. Monitoring, control and forecasting service of natural and man-made ES (seismological service, mudslide warning system, control of radiation safety, etc.) are developing within the specially authorized state bodies, and are included in the state system of prevention and liquidation of emergency situations.

Context & Constraints:

There is a lack of integrated complex scientific-practical basis for population protection, facilities and territories from disasters and accidents. Underdeveloped system of national monitoring for ES makes problems for early forecast and warning. Complex engineering measures for disaster prevention are performing partly because of much financial requirements.

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

Key Questions and Means of Verification

Do public education campaigns for risk-prone communities and local authorities include disaster risk? Yes

| Public education campaigns for enhanced awareness of risk. | No |
| Training of local government | Yes |
| Disaster management (preparedness and emergency response) | Yes |
| Preventative risk management (risk and vulnerability) | Yes |
| Guidance for risk reduction | Yes |
| Availability of information on DRR practices at the community level | No |
Description:

Further enhancement of the educational system for population was included to the Strategic Plan of MES for 2011-2015.

In Astana and Almaty the national command-post exercises are holding annually with involving central and local executive bodies.

Preparedness of people communities for earthquake in organizations follows the rules approved by the Governmental Decree ? 50 dated January 17, 2003 “On approval of Rules of awareness, promoting knowledge, training of population and specialists in the field of emergency situations”.

In oblasts classes are held for all categories of students in the framework of training program for students in local bodies of MES RK. For example, following topics are covered: Potential accidents and natural disasters on the territory of oblast, their impact on people and organizations, Securing the population living in earthquake-prone regions.

In earthquake-prone oblasts seismic training are carried out with the population.

Aiming at improving the quality of education of the younger generation on ES prevention measures, the basic skills of rescue, familiarization with the tasks carried out by government agencies, civil defense and emergency services to save the lives and health of people, the environment Departments in oblasts organize classes "On-line" and with interactive whiteboards for the students of secondary schools. During those sessions the students were shown training videos on "Earthquakes", "Mudflow", "Flood", "The behavior in case of fire" and others.

Context & Constraints:

Public relations system on ES and CD is not effective enough, as it does not cover all interested recipients.
Section 6: 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: 4

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

Key Questions and Means of Verification

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

Description:

Disaster risk associated with changes in social, economic, environmental and land use change, and the impact of disasters associated with geological events, weather, change in water and climate variability are taken into account in planning the development of sectors and programs, as well as in post disaster.

The total area of the state forest fund is 28,786.7 hectares or 10.6 percent of the country. Issues on the safety of forests, protected areas and wildlife control are regulated in accordance with the Forest Code of the Republic of Kazakhstan, the Law of Republic of Kazakhstan "On protection, reproduction and use of wildlife", Law of the Republic of Kazakhstan "On specially protected natural territories", Subordinate legal acts in the field of forestry, protection, reproduction and use of wildlife, protected areas.
Context & Constraints:

The main problems are the steppe fires, illegal logging, poaching, which have a negative impact on the environment.
In order to overcome this problem, new methods to combat forest fires, poaching and violations of forestry are introducing, the material and technical equipment of the environmental organizations are strengthening, as well as regulations are improving.
There is still the necessity for legal framework improvement and active participation of the public and non-governmental organizations in addressing issues relating to the conservation of biodiversity.
One of the key problems is the human impact on the environment and the associated threats.
Condition of water resources is also causes some problems. For example, lack of water supply and irrational use of water resources lead to the ecological disaster of Aral Sea. At this time, as a result of measures taken by the Republic of Kazakhstan, the situation in the Small Aral has been stabilized, there is a revival of fisheries in the region.

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

**Key Questions and Means of Verification**

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

<p>| | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Crop and property insurance</strong></td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Temporary employment guarantee schemes</strong></td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Conditional and unconditional cash transfers</strong></td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Micro finance (savings, loans, etc.)</strong></td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Micro insurance</strong></td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Description:

In accordance with the Article 7 of the Law of the Republic of Kazakhstan N 19 dated July 5, 1996 “On Natural and Man-Made Emergency Situations” all citizens of the Republic of Kazakhstan have the following rights in a field of ES:
- for compulsory state social insurance, compensation and benefits for the damage caused to their health by performing duties in ES liquidation;
- for a pension in case of disability due to injury or illness, widowhood, killed or died from injury or disease, if it occurred as a result of the duties for emergency response;
- for reparation of damages caused to their health and property after ES.

Context & Constraints:

n/a

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: 1

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

**Key Questions and Means of Verification**

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

| National and sectoral public investment systems incorporating DRR. | Yes |
| Please provide specific examples: e.g. public infrastructure, transport and communication, economic and productive assets | Industry, public infrastructure |
| Investments in retrofitting infrastructures including schools and hospitals | Yes |

Description:

- Government Decree dated May 25, 2012 ? 675 adopted the Rules of inclusion of projects into the national and regional maps of industrialization;
- Guidelines for inclusion of investment projects into the list of strategic investment projects was approved by the Government Decree dated August 22, 2012 ? 1066;
Governmental program on 100 schools and 100 hospitals was adopted.

Context & Constraints:

n/a

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

**Key Questions and Means of Verification**

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

| Investment in drainage infrastructure in flood prone areas | Yes |
| Slope stabilisation in landslide prone areas | No |
| Training of masons on safe construction technology | No |
| Provision of safe land and housing for low income households and communities | Yes |
| Risk sensitive regulation in land zoning and private real estate development | No |
| Regulated provision of land titling | No |

Description:

The construction of buildings in earthquake-prone areas takes into account the seismic strengthening of buildings regulated by building codes SNIP.

Context & Constraints:

n/a
Priority for action 4: Core indicator 5

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

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

Key Questions and Means of Verification

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>% of recovery and reconstruction funds assigned to DRR</th>
<th>0</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>DRR capacities of local authorities for response and recovery strengthened</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Risk assessment undertaken in pre- and post-disaster recovery and reconstruction planning</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Measures taken to address gender based issues in recovery</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Description:

In order to reduce the number of people killed in road accidents in the most accident-prone road sections there were opened 6 route medical and rescue points equipped with wheelbase ambulances with rescue and medical equipment to reduce the time of arrival and the start of emergency medical and rescue aid up to 30 minutes from the receipt of the accident signal. It is planned to increase the number of route medical and rescue points up to 40 points by the end of 2015.

In order to provide medical care to remote stations of the republic there were put into operation 3 diagnostic trains "Densaulyk", "Salamatty Kazakhstan" and "Zhardem" capable in autonomous conditions to provide a wide range of diagnostic and treatment services, including disaster relief.

Context & Constraints:

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

Key Questions and Means of Verification

Are the impacts of disaster risk that are created by major development projects assessed? Yes

Are cost/benefits of disaster risk taken into account in the design and operation of major development projects? Yes

| Impacts of disaster risk taken account in Environment Impact Assessment (EIA) | No |
| By national and sub-national authorities and institutions | Yes |
| By international development actors | No |

Description:

n/a

Context & Constraints:

n/a
Section 7: 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: 3

Institutional commitment attained, but achievements are neither comprehensive nor substantial

Key Questions and Means of Verification

Are there national programmes or policies for disaster preparedness, contingency planning and response? Yes

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>DRR incorporated in these programmes and policies</th>
<th>Yes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>The institutional mechanisms exist for the rapid mobilisation of resources in a disaster, utilising civil society and the private sector; in addition to public sector support.</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Policies and programmes for school and hospital safety</th>
<th>Yes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Training and mock drills in school and hospitals for emergency preparedness</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Are future disaster risks anticipated through scenario development and aligned preparedness planning? Yes

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Potential risk scenarios are developed taking into account climate change projections</th>
<th>Yes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Preparedness plans are regularly updated based on future risk scenarios</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The Government of Kazakhstan has approved a Classification of natural and man-made ES which defines ES as of facilities, local, regional and global. (Decree № 8470 dated December 13, 2004).
In a case of regional or global ES the Central Body for ES in accordance with law submits to the Government of the RK a draft decision of money allocation for natural or man-made ES liquidation. In a case of local ES an oblast (city) authorized body or district financial division submits in accordance with to local executive body a draft decision of money allocation for natural or man-made ES liquidation.

Context & Constraints:

n/a

**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: 5

Comprehensive achievement with sustained commitment and capacities at all levels

**Key Questions and Means of Verification**

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Plans and programmes are developed with gender sensitivities</th>
<th>No</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Risk management/contingency plans for continued basic service delivery</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Operations and communications centre</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Search and rescue teams</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stockpiles of relief supplies</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shelters</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Secure medical facilities</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dedicated provision for disabled and elderly in relief, shelter and emergency medical facilities</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Description:

The national level for ES planning is represented by “The Plan of Kazakhstan on Preparedness to Natural Disasters” developed with UNDP and as well as by “The Plan of Civil Defense of the Republic of Kazakhstan for ES in Peaceful Time”. Emergency Plans of central and local executive bodies are represented by the Plans of central executive body responsible for ES and also by plans of CD of ministries, agencies, oblast and city Akimats. At the level of enterprises or organizations plans for CD and ES liquidation are developed. Special exercises and training on ES and CD are carried out for top management, administration, special search-and-rescue teams, CD and ES services, nongovernmental units, workers and officers, students, teachers of universities and high schools, inactive persons, people living near hazardous industries. In accordance with this system there are four types of exercises in organizations as complex, command-post, tactical-special exercises and training for facilities, as well as other various training on ES. Exercises and training are conducted in accordance with instructions and guides approved by the MES, plans on ES and CD, orders of the CD heads of appropriate levels. Industrial enterprises are developing Plans on man-made accident elimination at the industry.

Context & Constraints:

Plans on emergency elimination must be approved in accordance with law of the RK.

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: 5

Comprehensive achievement with sustained commitment and capacities at all levels

Key Questions and Means of Verification

Are financial arrangements in place to deal with major disaster? Yes

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>National contingency and calamity funds</th>
<th>Yes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>The reduction of future risk is considered in the use of calamity funds</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Insurance and reinsurance facilities</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Description:

The role and responsibility of the Government in a case of ES are defined by the Law of the RK “On natural and man-made ES”, the Budget Code, the Rules for execution of national and local budgets.

In accordance with the Article 10 of the Law of the RK “On natural and man-made ES” dated June 5, 1996 ? 19 the authorities of the Government of the RK in the field of natural and man-made ES are followings:

- to define a financing order of measures on ES prevention and liquidation, formation of national material reserve as technical, food, medical and other resources;
- to allocate the funds from the Governmental reserve for ES liquidation;
- to make decisions for liquidation of consequences of global natural and man-made disasters;
- to define the system and conditions of social support for citizens and employees suffered after ES, an order of reparation of damage for health, property, environment and industrial facilities;

In accordance with the Article 11 of the above Law the authorities of the Central executive body on ES are to provide a financing of measures on ES prevention and liquidation, to make proposals to the Government on use of available state and mobile reserves of material-technical resources, food, medicines and others.

The governmental reserve and reserve of local executive bodies are forming annually. Funds of reserve is spent completely and if necessary a budget is revised.

In a case of natural a man-made ES in Kazakhstan an application for financial support from the governmental reserve is considered by the central authorized body on ES. For this case a natural or man-made disaster should be of regional or global character.

An assistance of a governmental reserve can be available to local government.

It is not allowed to use a reserve funds for increasing a budget of legal entity excluding cases of threat to political, economical or social stability of the RK.

Distribution of financial support after finance allocation from governmental reserve is performed by local executive bodies. Control of its use is implemented by the special authorized body on control of use of budget funds.

Context & Constraints:

n/a
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: 5
Comprehensive achievement with sustained commitment and capacities at all levels

Key Questions and Means of Verification

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Achieved</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Damage and loss assessment methodologies and capacities available</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Post-disaster need assessment methodologies</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Post-disaster needs assessment methodologies include guidance on gender aspects</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Identified and trained human resources</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Description:

n/a

Context & Constraints:

n/a
Section 8: 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):
The passports for area of mudflows, landslides and avalanches with its characteristics, facilities and communities have been formed and a permanent monitoring on its control is carrying out.
At present time a work on finalization of safety passports for administrative territories of the RK is going in cooperation with Akimats of oblasts, Astana and Almaty cities.
Approval of those safety passports will help to solve the following problems:
- to estimate a risk rate for ES;
- to assess the probable consequences of ES, present conditions of operative preparedness for search-and --rescue and engineering services to act in ES;
- to develop a complex measures on a risk reduction and mitigation of consequences for all kinds of ES.

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.

Is gender disaggregated data available and being applied to decision-making for risk reduction and recovery activities?: -- not complete --
Do gender concerns inform policy and programme conceptualisation and implementation in a meaningful and appropriate way?: -- not complete --

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

n/a

c) Capacities for risk reduction and recovery identified and strengthened

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 responsible designated agencies, institutions and offices at the local level have capacities for the enforcement of risk reduction regulations?: -- not complete --

Are local institutions, village committees, communities, volunteers or urban resident welfare associations properly trained for response?: -- not complete --

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

n/a

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

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 programmes take account of socio-environmental risks to the most vulnerable and marginalised groups?: -- not complete --
Are appropriate social protection measures / safety nets that safeguard against their specific socioeconomic and political vulnerabilities being adequately implemented?: -- not complete --

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

n/a

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

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.

Are there identified means and sources to convey local and community experience or traditional knowledge in disaster risk reduction?: -- not complete --

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

In 2011 in the framework of the Customs Union the territories of Almaty, Zhambyl, Kyzylorda and South Kazakhstan oblasts were assigned to the buffer zone for FMD.

Adoption of a strategy to hold in the buffer zones of preventive vaccination against FMD for susceptible animals of all livestock, made it possible to prevent outbreaks of foot and mouth disease from neighboring states.

Contextual Drivers of Progress

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):

n/a
Section 9: Future Outlook

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:

n/a

Future Outlook Statement:

n/a

Future Outlook 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:

n/a

Future Outlook Statement:

n/a

Future Outlook 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:

In the period from 2011 to 2014 measures will be taken to form structures of rapid response to environmental crises, natural and man-made emergency situations. Ministry for Emergency Situations of the Republic of Kazakhstan in 2012-2013 plans to equip disaster medicine service with mobile hospital and multi profile mobile hospital, which are able to be set up directly in emergency area and provide medical assistance to the victims in independent conditions for a long time. Construction of a complex center for medical and psychological rehabilitation for the victims of the disaster is planned by 2015.
Future Outlook Statement:

It is planned to develop the technical infrastructure of the MES for ground-space emergency monitoring and the structure of the continuous online receiving, processing and adaptation of an earth-space monitoring information.

Future Outlook Area 4

*The United Nations General Assembly Resolution 66/199, requested the development of a post-2015 framework for disaster risk reduction. A first outline will be developed for the next Global Platform in 2013, and a draft should be finalized towards the end of 2014 to be ready for consideration and adoption at the World Conference on Disaster Reduction in 2015.*

Please identify what you would consider to be the single most important element of the post-2015 Framework on Disaster Risk Reduction (2015-2025):.

1. Development of cross-border cooperation: monitoring, early warning of transboundary emergencies, collective response, establishment of the Center for Disaster Response and DRR with the aim of coordination, monitoring and rapid response;
2. Development of strategies to prevent and respond to emerging threats and emergencies related to climate change;
3. Joining efforts for the science development on a short-term earthquake prediction and integration of systems on seismic activity monitoring (online exchange of information).
## Section 10: Stakeholders

Organizations, departments, and institutions that have contributed to the report

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Organization</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Focal Point</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ministry for emergency situations</td>
<td>Gov</td>
<td>Seitkazhe OKASSOV, Head of staff</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ministry of agriculture</td>
<td>Gov</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ministry of culture and information</td>
<td>Gov</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ministry of education and science</td>
<td>Gov</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ministry of healthcare</td>
<td>Gov</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ministry of industry and new technology</td>
<td>Gov</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>