



# Kyrgyzstan

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## National progress report on the implementation of the Hyogo Framework for Action (2013-2015) - Interim

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# Strategic goals

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## 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 2013-2015

The main purpose of the State System of Civil Protection of the Kyrgyz Republic in the transition to sustainable development is the formation of the country in accordance with international standards of sustainable basis for disaster risk management, provides early and comprehensive human safety, environmental protection and sustainable development of the country.

The impact of natural disasters and man-made disasters with an adverse impact on human development, poverty reduction and economic growth, require effective disaster risk management as an integral part of development planning.

There is a need to develop priorities aimed at strengthening the capacity for DRR at all levels of management in order to effectively reduce the economic, social and physical vulnerability, as well as the negative effects of natural disasters.

Model of risk management of natural and man-made disasters will be built on the principles of multi-stakeholder partnerships, risk analysis, covering all types of hazards for the purpose of consistent implementation of international standards that will ultimately facilitate the establishment of conditions for integrated security and transition to sustainable development. The model suggests the transition of the national system of disaster risk management of emergency response to prevention and preparedness for natural and man-made disasters. Another distinctive feature of the proposed model is the introduction of decentralized approaches to disaster risk management, with a clear separation of functions of central and local authorities.

To construct a sustainable basis of risk management at the level of international standards need to move in the following five priority areas:

1. Integrating Disaster Risk Reduction in the process of planning for sustainable development, poverty reduction and climate change adaptation;
2. Strengthening the capacity of governments and local authorities to assess and monitor disaster risks and improve early warning systems;
3. Increase the level of understanding and awareness of civil servants and disaster risk management;
4. Carrying out preventive measures (structural mitigation) in order to reduce disaster risks;
5. Strengthen disaster preparedness for effective response at all levels.

## 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 2013-2015

Within the activity of the National Platform of the KR for DRR on consolidation and unification of the existing capacity of government agencies, international and non-profit organizations, strengthening cooperation and coordination on disaster risk reduction, as well as the implementation of the NSDS KR for the period 2013-2017 years on Disaster Resilience at the level of states and communities with the support of UNDP in Kyrgyzstan, ICCO Cooperation and DCA Central Asia (ACT Alliance) was create an Alliance of non-governmental organizations (Alliances NGOs) in 6 regions of the Kyrgyz Republic. Alliances NGO will join the network of non-governmental and youth organizations working in the field of disaster risk management, environmental protection, youth policy and volunteering, as well as in other areas to support the competent authorities of public administration to:

1. Strengthen cooperation and coordination with civil society and raising awareness of citizens on disaster risks;
2. Conducting workshops, conferences and training courses for representatives of civil society;
3. Development and implementation of joint programs and projects in the field of disaster risk management of man-made, natural and ecological character.

With the support of UNDP in Kyrgyzstan, in the south Alliances NGOs conducted trainings "Disaster risk management at the local level" in order to:

1. Training of the population for combined analysis of risks and vulnerabilities, the method of determining the hazards, identification of potentially hazardous areas, monitoring and risk assessment.
2. Establish and training of target groups, including voluntary rescue teams, in every community, and then through their training of the entire population, preparatory activities for emergencies, a plan of the village disaster management.

As part of the National Platform for DRR KR international partners (UNDP in Kyrgyzstan, UNICEF, World Bank) developed methodological guidelines for local government representatives, trainers and volunteers, professionals, experts in ministries, agencies, local administrations and organizations and institutions. Center for training and retraining of specialist of Civil Protection under the Ministry of Emergencies constantly carry outs training activities for local communities on action rules durings disasters, preparedness for them, implementation of preventive measures, creation of reserves at the local level.

Also provides training of voluntarily and rescue services (VRS) commanders in order to further study by them representatives of VRS.

## 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 2013-2015

Due to the complexity of multi-and MES certain tasks to ensure an integrated public safety and the country from the scourge of natural and man-made, requires considerable financial costs for their implementation MES for 2013-2014 was carried out work to attract donor funding.

The result of this work is the implementation of the Ministry of several projects funded by international financial institutions, totaling more than \$ 18 million. Dollars, of which more than 70% of the grant.

Thus, under the UNDP project, funded by the Government of Japan and the World Bank project, in order to create a system of prevention and early warning measures were taken to create a unified information management system (UIMS) of the KR.

In order to improve disaster preparedness for effective response at all levels work carried out in phases to establish and develop the Unified information management system in emergency and crisis situations (UIMS) in the Kyrgyz Republic, consisting of three main components to create:

1. A single agency of daily management - Center for Crisis Management (CCM) MES.
2. Wide integrated information system and alert the population (WIISAP);
3. The single state duty and dispatch service -112.

To create a CCM MES optimized organizational structure was created at CCM MES as a separate division with 88 full-time units.

To create a single telecommunications network, in accordance with the contract, the company "Iskratel" has supplied equipment for UIMS complexes in the amount of 936,432 dollars USA.

To date, CCM operate in all regions of the country and allow the real-time operational management decisions in emergency situations. Also, there are two mobile command post on the north and south direction, to transmit information from the field of emergency situations in real time.

As part of a joint project implemented by UNDP "Strengthening the capacity to respond to emergencies and risk assessment in the Kyrgyz Republic and the promotion of regional dialogue for the establishment of cooperation", funded by the Government of Japan for regional divisions Fire and Rescue Service were transferred MES 6 units of the car "Mazda" totaling \$ 142 thousand USD. In addition, for 15 units of fire-rescue units from the emergency services regions MES transferred 15 emergency vehicles "Niva".

Trained 396 employees Fire and Rescue Service for the initial training of rescue work. Also trained 48 divers diving cause fire and rescue units.

# Priority for Action 1

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

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## 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

National development plan	Yes
<a href="#">Program for transition of the Kyrgyz Republic to Sustainable Development</a>	
Sector strategies and plans	Yes
Climate change policy and strategy	Yes
Poverty reduction strategy papers	Yes
CCA/ UNDAF (Common Country Assessment/ UN Development Assistance Framework)	No
Civil defence policy, strategy and contingency planning	No

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

**Provide description and constraints for the overall core indicator (not only the means of verification).**

Please describe some of the key contextual reasons for the country's

ranking/ assessment for the indicated level of progress.

Received a significant achievement, but with some apparent lack of commitment, financial resources or working capacity. "There is a process for collecting and disseminating data on all threats and the most vulnerable factors, but in these means of dissemination and analysis are flawed."

As part of the "Programs and Transition Plan of the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic to Sustainable Development for 2013-2017" and the "Strategy of complex safety of the population and territory of the Kyrgyz Republic in emergency and crisis situations till 2020" MES, with the support of UNDP has taken measures to improve the strategies, programs and plans, as well as regulatory and legal framework in the field of disaster risk reduction (DRR) in order to integrate DRR into policies and practices of public administration and local self-government, the creation of common standards / approaches in the implementation of personnel policy in the field of civil protection, development minimum standards of humanitarian assistance.

As a result of the works have been developed or amended and supplemented in more than 20 projects of legislative and normative acts, as well as other documents regulating different aspects in the field of civil protection. One of the main outcomes of the IWG was to develop new draft Law of the Kyrgyz Republic "On Civil Protection", on the basis of which will be adjusted to the relevant regulations PPA and other documents.

Law of the Kyrgyz Republic "On Civil Protection" defines the organizational and legal norms in the field of civil protection of the population and territory of the Kyrgyz Republic in emergency situations in peacetime and wartime, and defines the powers of the authorized state body in the field of civil protection and other state bodies of executive power of the Kyrgyz Republic.

Provide an explanation of some of the key contextual reasons for the country's ranking assessment at the indicated level. In particular, highlight key challenges encountered by the country/ national authorities and partner agencies; and recommendations on how these can/ will be overcome in the future.

Currently, negotiations are underway with the Department of Legal Support of the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic on introduction of amendments and additions to a draft law on the Civil Defence. There are some disagreement in the need for the adoption of the Law in new edition

## **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?

	<b>Risk reduction / prevention (%)</b>	<b>Relief and reconstruction (%)</b>
<b>National budget</b>		
<b>Decentralised / sub-national budget</b>		
<b>USD allocated to hazard proofing sectoral development investments (e.g transport, agriculture, infrastructure)</b>		

**Provide description and constraints for the overall core indicator (not only the means of verification).**

Please describe some of the key contextual reasons for the country's ranking/ assessment for the indicated level of progress.

According to the results of surveys manifestations of hazardous natural processes in the country approved by the Ministry in 2013 and 2014 year 623 priority projects for the rescue and recovery and development works.

According to the approved plan, forecast rescue and recovery operations (RRO) for 2013 and 2014 (as amended) provides capital investments in the amount of:

- in 2013. - 288 852,1 thousand soms for 53 objects. In addition to the RRO program included 70 objects;
- in 2014. - 253 852,1 thousand soms. Includes 40 objects.

As of 1.12.2014y., In addition to the Program rescue and recovery operations (RRO) was included 33 sites, as well as the expense of the Special accounts Programme RRO additionally included 7 projects.

As of 1.12.2014y. , the number of objects included - 81.

During the first 11 months of 2014 work was carried out on 81 facility, the volume of work performed amounted to 288 041,2 thousand soms, while funded 292 627,8 thousands soms.

As 1.12.2014. payables subordinate organizations MES to contractors totaled \$ 35 816,4 thousands soms, receivables contractors totaled \$ 13 231,9 thousands soms Completed and put into operation 58 objects in the amount of 255 745,3 thousands

soms. At the same time introduced: 10002 m dumb, pool daily regulation - 2, 3 construction, agricultural transmissive, warehouse floods 2, 5 bridges, collector drainage network - 1, and 1 apartment building. Commissioning of these facilities will protect 15,929 yards, 1 districts and 12,630 hectares of farmland.

Also, in order to quality training and activities to protect the settlements and critical infrastructure from flood waters, mud flows, reducing the groundwater level and reduce the risk of landslide processes, according to the plan - the forecast (application) for special preventive liquidation activities (preventive and remediation activities) for 2014 year, the republic included 243 facility with an estimated cost of 78.4 million. som.

During the first 11 months of 2014 work was carried out at 311 sites (202 object planned, 109 objects IMT), completed by 265-year-sites (170 sites planned 95 objects IMT). At the same time protected: 10,720 homes, agricultural land - 4900.4 ha, roads - 3.4 km, 13 schools, social facilities-3, stadium-1, kindergarten-1-hydro-2, cemetery-3 and others. critical infrastructure.

According to the state cadastre of waste mining industry of the Kyrgyz Republic, drawn up in 2006 by Institute of Geology, the republic made 92 objects with toxic and radioactive waste mining production, the total volume of 307,12 million. Of them run by MES are 58 objects, including 33 and 25 tailings dumps, with a total waste of 12 million.

In order used in operating condition of protective structures Plan - outlook for 2014 provides for implementation of RRO tailings totaling \$ 10 million som During 2014.

Work carried out on:

- RRO tailings Min Kush c. - in the amount of 561 thousand som.

- RRO tailings and waste dumps Mayлуу-Suu c. - worth 2 644.6 thousand som.

- RRO tailings Sumsar c. - \$ 1 646.2 thousand som.

- RRO dumps in the village. Kyzyl Zhar - a \$ 1 220.0 thousands som.

Total implementation of the RRO in the tailings was 9 250,0 thousands som.

Provide an explanation of some of the key contextual reasons for the country's ranking assessment at the indicated level. In particular, highlight key challenges encountered by the country/ national authorities and partner agencies; and recommendations on how these can/ will be overcome in the future.

The main problem in carrying out preventive (protective) engineering measures to prevent emergency situations of natural and man-made disasters is delayed funding. Despite the relative reduction in accounts payable subordinate organizations MES to contractors (as of 1.09.2014 y. was 476,1 thousands som), as of 10.12.2014 y. is 35 816,4 thousand som.

Late financing of protective objects leads to the suspension of the work, which in turn significantly reduces the effectiveness of interventions.

In connection with the creation of 46 units Fire and Rescue Service (division 21 this year and 25 - until 2017.), To improve the level of combat emergency response is necessary to strengthen its material and technical base. This requires additional purchase emergency rescue machinery, diving suits, hydraulic rescue tools, climbing

equipment, rigging and others. According to preliminary calculations require additional funding of about 500.0 million soms.

In order to ensure safety on the road Bishkek-Torugart and Ala-Buka - Kanysh-Kia, and in pursuance of orders from PKR 4.08.2011yy. Number 332 was planned construction of 2 snow avalanche stations - "Dolon" and "Rawat." For their construction was necessary to provide funding for the 3111 article "Buildings and structures" totaling 31 349.0 thousand soms. Including respectively, by year: 2012 y. – 2764,0 thousands Som, 2013. - 20 000.0 thousand soms and 2014. - 8585.0 thousand soms. But so far no funding allocated.

### Core indicator 3

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

#### Level of Progress achieved? 3

Institutional commitment attained, but achievements are neither comprehensive nor substantial.

#### Key Questions and Means of Verification

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

<b>Legislation (Is there a specific legislation for local governments with a mandate for DRR?)</b>	No
<b>Regular budget allocations for DRR to local government</b>	Yes
<b>Estimated % of local budget allocation assigned to DRR</b>	0.20%

#### Provide description and constraints for the overall core indicator (not only the means of verification).

Please describe some of the key contextual reasons for the country's ranking/ assessment for the indicated level of progress.

In disaster risk reduction for local governments, there is the Law "On Local Self-Government", where issues of local importance provided - to assist in the prevention and emergency response, as well as the heads of cities and AO carried out

mobilization, organizational and practical measures to prevent and disaster prevention, emergency response. Accordingly, for these activities annually provides funds from the local budget (as a percentage) 0.18-0.20% of the total budget.

Provide an explanation of some of the key contextual reasons for the country's ranking assessment at the indicated level. In particular, highlight key challenges encountered by the country/ national authorities and partner agencies; and recommendations on how these can/ will be overcome in the future.

Difficulties in dealing with disaster risk reduction for local authorities are subsidized from the state budget. For example, the available 453 Ail Okmoty, 363 are on subsidies from the national budget. In addition, a significant problem is the lack of a clear division of functions and powers between the state authorities and bodies of local self-government, which is becoming a major obstacle to economic development of local government in the country. In sectoral legislation there is duplication of powers between the state authorities and local self-government bodies, leading to default functions and affects the quality of public services. Local communities are involved in the planning and development of their areas of decision-making at the local level, but the effectiveness of this process remains at a low level, as the legislation contains contradictions and clearly delineates the scope of activities of public authorities and local self-governments.

### 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? No

<b>civil society members (specify absolute number)</b>	
<b>national finance and planning institutions (specify absolute number)</b>	3
<b>sectoral organisations (specify absolute</b>	<b>16</b>

number)	
private sector (specify absolute number)	2
science and academic institutions (specify absolute number)	6
women's organisations participating in national platform (specify absolute number)	
other (please specify)	

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

In the Prime Minister's/President's Office	Yes
In a central planning and/or coordinating unit	No
In a civil protection department	No
In an environmental planning ministry	No
In the Ministry of Finance	No
Other (Please specify)	

### Provide description and constraints for the overall core indicator (not only the means of verification).

Please describe some of the key contextual reasons for the country's ranking/ assessment for the indicated level of progress.

There are significant achievements, but with obvious limitations of capacity and resources.

National Platform for DRR - a mechanism that serves to promote disaster risk reduction at different levels of governance and ensure the coordination of international and non-governmental organizations, analysis and recommendations on the priority areas in the field of disaster risk reduction.

National Platform serves as a coordinating mechanism for integrating DRR into development policies, plans and programs as an essential component in line with the implementation of the HFA and aims to assist in the creation and development of a comprehensive national DRR system in accordance with the needs of the country. The overarching objective of the National Platform for DRR is to contribute to strengthening the stability of the country to the impact of disasters through the establishment of a coordination mechanism through the development of a culture of disaster prevention, by promoting and integrating the concept of DRR into national

policies.

The mission of the National Platform is to bring together all the elements of government and civil society to ensure the safety of all of Kyrgyzstan.

The overall objective of the National Platform is to prevent or reduce the impact of natural disasters by strengthening cooperation at the local, regional and national levels.

To achieve this, work is carried out in three main priority areas;

- Co-ordination;
- The use of knowledge;
- Develop effective strategies through the use of information.

Entities involved:

Interdepartmental Commission on Civil Protection of the Kyrgyz Republic (IDC CP KR) is the coordinating body of the national total control of the State System of Civil Protection.

Scientific and Technical Council (STC) for the Interdepartmental Commission for Civil Protection of the Kyrgyz Republic is an expert advisory body established to strengthen cooperation between the Ministry of Emergency Situations of the Kyrgyz Republic, academic institutions and interested state bodies of the Kyrgyz Republic on the prevention and elimination of emergency situations of natural and man-made character.

Disaster Response coordination unit (DRCU) - a body that coordinates activities of UN agencies, the Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies, local and international NGOs and donor organizations in the field of emergency response.

Secretariat of the National Platform of the Kyrgyz Republic on disaster risk reduction serves as the body responsible for coordinating the activities of stakeholders in the National Platform for the implementation of the daily work of the National Platform.

Provide an explanation of some of the key contextual reasons for the country's ranking assessment at the indicated level. In particular, highlight key challenges encountered by the country/ national authorities and partner agencies; and recommendations on how these can/ will be overcome in the future.

As part of the HFA 2005-2015 during the Third Session of the Global Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction in Geneva, Switzerland, in May 2011, a delegation of Kyrgyzstan announced the creation of NP Decrease the risk of disasters of the Kyrgyz Republic, which is approved by the Secretariat of the International Strategy for Disaster Risk Reduction UN .

For the purpose of implementing the priorities of the HFA 2005-2015, Order of the Ministry of Emergency Situations of the Kyrgyz Republic number 686 of 15 June 2011 formed a working body for NP Decrease the risk of disasters - Secretariat. Logistical support to the Secretariat NP Decrease risk reduction is performed by means of programs and projects in the field of disaster risk reduction in the territory of the Kyrgyz Republic.

However, in the present NP KR Decrease the risk of disasters has no legal form of organization and legal status.

In this regard, there is no clear division of functional responsibilities, charter and other documents of the organization.

One of the difficulties is also a funding organization. The lack of legal status of the organization leads to the impossibility of direct financing its activities within the National Platform for Disaster Risk Decrease.

Secretariat Operating Plan NP KR Decrease risk reduction for 2015 includes measures to strengthen the institution of the National Platform KR Decrease risk reduction, namely the approval of the NP KR Decrease the risk of disasters, the Regulations on the Secretariat NP KR Decrease risk reduction Governmental Decree.

# Priority for Action 2

*Identify, assess and monitor disaster risks and enhance early warning*

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## 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? No

<b>Multi-hazard risk assessment</b>	Yes
<b>% of schools and hospitals assessed</b>	100%
<b>schools not safe from disasters (specify absolute number)</b>	1800
<b>Gender disaggregated vulnerability and capacity assessments</b>	Yes
<b>Agreed national standards for multi hazard risk assessments</b>	Yes
<b>Risk assessment held by a central repository (lead institution)</b>	Yes
<b>Common format for risk assessment</b>	No
<b>Risk assessment format customised by user</b>	No
<b>Is future/probable risk assessed?</b>	Yes
<b>Please list the sectors that have already used disaster risk assessment as a precondition for sectoral development planning and programming.</b>	Local governments, Ministry of emergency situations

## **Provide description and constraints for the overall core indicator (not only the means of verification).**

Please describe some of the key contextual reasons for the country's ranking/ assessment for the indicated level of progress.

There are significant achievements, but with obvious limitations of capacity and resources

In strengthening the national system of disaster risk assessment great assistance provided by international organizations - UNDP, WFP, WB, ADB, GIZ, JICA, Aga Khan Foundation, IFRC, UNICEF et al., Realizing in Kyrgyzstan over 30 joint programs and projects aimed at reducing disaster risks. In particular, the program identifying global risks UNDP (GRIP) and the Disaster Risk Management Programme of UNDP in Kyrgyzstan provide technical support to national experts in the analysis of the country's current theory and practice of risk assessment.

In 2014, with the support of UNDP in Kyrgyzstan as part of the National Platform for DRR KR conducted research on situational country analysis disaster risk assessment in the Kyrgyz Republic.

The importance of this study lies in the fact that it precedes all other research and practical actions to strengthen disaster risk management and implementation of disaster risk reduction strategies. Based on the results of the situational analysis of risk assessment in the country can determine not only the shortcomings, weaknesses and prospects of development of the risk management system, starting with the strengthening of the monitoring network and complete the implementation of governance practices in decision-making based on risk assessment.

Study on situation analysis of risk assessment at the national level was carried out on the basis of the provisions of the methodology UNDP / BCPR / GRIP - System Description and assessment to determine the risks - (Systematic Inventory and Evaluation for Risk Assessment methodology - SIERA). Situational analysis of risk assessment in Kyrgyzstan in accordance with the methodology SIERA was punctuated by studying such important components as: 1) the activities of institutions for disaster risk management in the field of risk assessment - concepts and strategies, programs and plans of action, interaction, regulatory framework and executive procedures; 2) the methodology used by these institutions in risk assessment; 3) availability of basic and intermediate data for risk assessment; 4) state agencies, academic institutions, civil society organizations, acting as data providers; 5) professional experience and skills of specialists in risk assessment; 6) research in the field of risk assessment.

Based on this situation analysis MES to implement the second priority NSSD - strengthening the capacity of governments and local authorities to assess and monitor disaster risks and improve early warning system developed a draft State program "Integrated monitoring and prediction of natural hazards with the use of geographic information technology and remote sensing for 2015-2017 years. ". Prepared by the relevant draft resolution on approval of the RCC and the state program aimed at Government Office.

Implementation of the State program "Integrated monitoring and prediction of natural

hazards with the use of GIS and remote sensing for 2015-2017 yy." Will promote an integrated approach to the study of natural hazards in the country by the existing research and specialized organizations. The results of these studies will form the basis for planning the further development of the national economy.

Outdated buildings and structures, lack of financial support and the devastating effects of natural phenomena made the vast majority of pre-school (OED) educational institutions and schools in Kyrgyzstan structurally unsafe. This means that more than 1 million. Preschool and school-age children are in danger every day, which, in turn, requires urgent action. High seismic activity on the territory of Kyrgyzstan, as well as a permanent risk of other natural disasters poses a significant threat to the building with a small margin of safety. This fact significantly reduces the ability of buildings and structures to withstand these conditions and other natural and manmade for an extended period of time, especially for legacy designs that require repair as a part of their maintenance.

As part of the project of the state program "Repair and reconstruction of school and pre-school educational institutions in the Kyrgyz Republic for 2014-2020.", Providing financial planning for structural improvements, which should be combined with the political will and determination to achieve the necessary changes with a focus on the fact that improved structural safety, disaster preparedness dominated in policy development and implementation of other activities not only in the education sector, but also for all levels of government, UN Children's Fund (UNICEF) is providing technical assistance through funding from the Division of USAID assistance due to natural disasters. To support an assessment of the safety of all pre-school educational institutions and schools in the country. In total, the research team visited the OED 806 and 2,222 schools, including the assessment of 1198 and 5583 buildings and structures of preschool educational organizations and schools across the country, respectively. Results of preliminary estimates indicate that up to 89% of all buildings and structures PEO and 81% of schools are structurally unsafe and do not meet the legal requirements for a number of security criteria.

Provide an explanation of some of the key contextual reasons for the country's ranking assessment at the indicated level. In particular, highlight key challenges encountered by the country/ national authorities and partner agencies; and recommendations on how these can/ will be overcome in the future.

Analysis of methodological support risk assessment shows that along with the use of proven best practices in forecasting geophysical, meteorological and biosocial risks in the country is poorly developed, and in some areas of risk management, there is no method of evaluation:

- potential economic consequences
- physical and social vulnerability;
- environmental impacts.

Methods of assessing the economic damage from the disaster that is used by public authorities aimed to assess the direct damage to the response phase or early recovery, that is, after the event. Thus, in assessing the damage caused by natural disaster or man-made disaster perform the main role of the Commission to determine

the damage created depending on the types of emergencies, for the most part, at the level of regions, districts with the involvement of civil protection, representing the territorial structure of the executive branch.

The evaluation results of the direct damage is not possible to obtain adequate data on the volume of the financial costs of the restoration of objects and identify the sources of necessary financial resources. The current procedure for assessing the damage left over from the old system of civil defense, when focused on the elimination of consequences during an emergency. Today in disaster risk management are quite different tasks - prevention of emergency situations and carrying out effective preventive measures of mitigation and adaptive characters, the effective implementation of which is possible on the basis of risk analysis and assessment, including assessment of the likely damage.

It is extremely important to pay more attention to economic and social aspects of disaster risk assessment as a basic element of human security and socio-economic infrastructure of cities, districts, rural communities vulnerable to disasters.

Identification of the likely economic consequences of disasters, expressed in terms of money-based, promotes the development of effective measures to reduce disaster risks. At the same time, performance indicators of social and economic outcomes of disaster prevention should be an indicator of reducing socio-economic damage and the effective use of limited financial and logistical resources. In particular, the main argument of studies of the projects in the framework of special preventive and remediation activities (SPRA) held MES should be benefit-cost ratio. Assessment of the likely damage to the development of SPLM will enable not only the objects in the residential sector, but also agricultural land and industrial enterprises, the preservation and development which will put the basis for the renovation and construction of social infrastructure in the framework of sustainable development. Taking into account economic and social aspects of risk assessment is the basis for the implementation of disaster risk management in the planning and implementation of measures to promote the sustainable development of the country.

Also not identified issues of implementation of measures for risk assessment based database monitoring network with recommendations for decision-making and subsequent control / monitoring of their implementation-defined structure of GLCP. The fact that the provisions of a single structural unit of the executive authorities involved in disaster risk management are not fixed function of risk assessment and risk analysis and vulnerability, with the subsequent development of practical measures. This function is not fixed in the Regulations on the State System of Civil Protection, the Interdepartmental Commission on Civil Protection KR - "coordinating body control GLCP national level" and MES - "authorized state body of executive power in the Kyrgyz Republic to implement a unified state policy in the field of civil protection".

## **Core indicator 2**

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

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

<b>Disaster loss databases exist and are regularly updated</b>	No
<b>Reports generated and used in planning by finance, planning and sectoral line ministries (from the disaster databases/ information systems)</b>	Yes
<b>Hazards are consistently monitored across localities and territorial boundaries</b>	Yes

**Provide description and constraints for the overall core indicator (not only the means of verification).**

Please describe some of the key contextual reasons for the country's ranking/ assessment for the indicated level of progress.

As part of the fifth priority NSSD - Strengthen disaster preparedness for effective response at all levels - MES performs incremental work on the creation and development of the Unified information management system in emergency and crisis situations (UIMS) in the Kyrgyz Republic, consisting of three main components to establish:

- A single body of daily management - Center for Crisis Management (CCM) MES; GEN-state comprehensive system of informing and alerting the public (GSCSIAP);
- A single state duty and dispatch service -112.

For the creation of the Center for Crisis Management (CCM), the Ministry of the optimization of the organizational structure and the decision of the RCC was established at CCM MES as a separate division with 88 staff members. In this case, all the organizational and technical measures are carried out at the expense of internal reserves MES and the involvement of international financial institutions such as the World Bank in the framework of the project "Disaster Risk Management" and UNDP Project "Strengthening the capacity to respond to emergencies and risk assessment in the Kyrgyz Republic and the promotion of regional dialogue for the establishment of cooperation ", financed by the Government of Japan.

To date, CCM operate in all regions of the country, which allowed to strengthen information-gathering process, resulting in real-time operational management

decisions taken in emergencies. Also, there are two mobile command post on the north and south direction, to transmit information from the field of emergency situations in real time. This information is transmitted to the CCM Ministry of Emergency Situations of the Kyrgyz Republic and Bishkek city. Osh via satellite channels, thereby creating an opportunity for the timely adoption of an objective decision on the part of the Interdepartmental Committee for Civil Protection of the Kyrgyz Republic.

December 15, 2014 of the Government of the Kyrgyz leadership held the official opening of the components UIMS forecasting, early warning, prevention and response to emergencies and crises in the Kyrgyz Republic.

With the introduction of the service response time to emergencies will be reduced by 10-15%. To date, 12 ministries and departments of the Kyrgyz Republic CMC have not been established.

Implementation of pilot projects in the cities. Bishkek, Osh (republican level) and Karakol (regional level), as well as gg. Talas, Jalal-Abad and Batken, funded by the World Bank and the Government of Japan, provides for the completion of the first phase for the development of UIMS in Kyrgyzstan.

In the first phase will be a single network and data communications (telecommunications network) connecting all regions of the country, except Naryn 2 Call Center System - 112 and two data centers, the geographical and technical backup, a warning system in regional centers, duty and dispatch services in the cities. Bishkek, Osh, Karakol, as well as in the regions and cities of Osh and Batken oblasts.

As part of the third component of the project UIMS - EGDDS-112 - completed Phase 1 study (remote - theoretical) Professionals (operational duty, duty Communications, Telecommunications Engineer al.), For the operation of EGDDS-112. Currently under the second phase of training (hands-on) - for specialists Uniform state duty and dispatch service -112 (SYSTEM-112), as well as services 101, 102, 103, city halls years .. Bishkek, Osh, Karakol, which will be subsequent work to serve the third component UIMS - SYSTEM-112. Carried out the procedure of regulatory harmonization interaction emergency services 101, 102, 103 and others.

Thus, for the period 2013-2014. development work carried out UIMS 90%. 2015 planned activities of the second phase - to improve UIMS.

The Regulation on UIMS formulated a number of challenges, including the "timely analysis, monitoring and modeling of natural and man-made disasters", including "short-term forecasting of seismic situation" and "the creation of joint databases on hazardous natural processes of emergency and crisis situations for further generalization and prediction of events".

Provide an explanation of some of the key contextual reasons for the country's ranking assessment at the indicated level. In particular, highlight key challenges encountered by the country/ national authorities and partner agencies; and recommendations on how these can/ will be overcome in the future.

There are no any significant difficulties

# 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? Yes

<b>Early warnings acted on effectively</b>	No
<b>Local level preparedness</b>	No
<b>Communication systems and protocols used and applied</b>	Yes
<b>Active involvement of media in early warning dissemination</b>	Yes

## Provide description and constraints for the overall core indicator (not only the means of verification).

Please describe some of the key contextual reasons for the country's ranking/ assessment for the indicated level of progress.

State civil protection system provides relevant activities for timely informing the public about the possible dangers of natural and man-made disasters. In this case, the link transmission and processing of information, its use will continue to serve as an information system-wide integrated system of informing and alerting the population Unified information management system designed to automate the activities of the Department of the State System of Civil Protection, improve efficiency, reliability, validity and quality of management decision-making on matters of civil protection through the integration of information resources, broad and comprehensive process automation command and control GLCP, bringing management making and early warning signals to government and the public about emergencies and crises. To date, a full-scale operation in the area of informing the public about emergencies and precautions yielding some results, but the data on casualties and material damage is not reduced.

Information systems GSCSIAP designed for accumulation, analysis, processing and communicating information to the public. Thus, with the use of these systems is made meaningful information to the public about possible threats of natural and man-made and precautions when they occur.

Representatives of such information systems are information centers - media outlets in the ministries and departments.

Therefore, the main purpose of this program is phased development GSCSIAP as an interface between the public system of civil protection and the public.

Program creation and development of a comprehensive system-wide information and warning of the population for 2011-2014 considers purposeful GSCSIAP phased development in the Kyrgyz Republic and is focused on the formation of public notification in the framework of the Center for Crisis Management (CCM) of the Ministry of Emergency Situations of the Kyrgyz Republic.

During the implementation of tasks in the following results:

- Fill the information vacuum on the prevention of emergency situations and measures to ensure life safety during the emergency response;
- The creation of an information network GSCSIAP;
- A manifold increase in the guaranteed alert people in crisis situations;
- Shortening the dissemination of information under the threat or emergency situations and terrorist acts;
- Improving the quality of the population in the field of civil protection, fire safety and protection of public order;
- The organization of video monitoring in public places for the purpose of crime prevention, riots and prevent emergencies;
- Providing information support in the management of forces and means of the state system of civil protection.

Development and implementation of development strategies and building the information space will ensure the completeness and efficiency of public action in the event and dealing with emergencies, is a major factor of efficiency of all complex-wide integrated system of informing and alerting the population.

Provide an explanation of some of the key contextual reasons for the country's ranking assessment at the indicated level. In particular, highlight key challenges encountered by the country/ national authorities and partner agencies; and recommendations on how these can/ will be overcome in the future.

There are no any significant difficulties

## **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? 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**

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

<b>Establishing and maintaining regional hazard monitoring</b>	Yes
<b>Regional or sub-regional risk assessment</b>	Yes
<b>Regional or sub-regional early warning</b>	Yes
<b>Establishing and implementing protocols for transboundary information sharing</b>	Yes
<b>Establishing and resourcing regional and sub-regional strategies and frameworks</b>	Yes

**Provide description and constraints for the overall core indicator (not only the means of verification).**

Please describe some of the key contextual reasons for the country's ranking/ assessment for the indicated level of progress.

There are significant achievements, but with obvious limitations of capacity and resources.

The territory of Central Asia, with a total population of about 75 million people, has a history of devastating disasters that have a negative impact on the economic condition and safety of people. According to experts, only during the period from 1988 to 2007. in the Central Asian region was 177 emergencies that claimed more than 36,000 lives. For example, only in Kyrgyzstan, as a result of the earthquake in August 1992 affected more than 86,000 people and killed 54 people, and the floods that took place in May 1992 in Tajikistan claimed the lives of 1,346 people and more than 63 thousand people were injured. Drought in June 2000 in Central Asia has had a negative impact on the lives of more than 3 million. 600 thousand. People.

Thus, the modern challenges and threats require a more coordinated actions in Central Asia in dealing with disaster situations, especially large-scale and / or cross-border nature.

Thus, during the 2013-2014 years MES within the National Platform for DRR with the support and participation of international partners held a series of meetings / conferences / seminars at a high level with the participation of representatives of bodies authorized in the field of prevention and liquidation of emergency situations,

the countries of Central Asia and the South Caucasus to discuss current problems and future prospects of cooperation in the field of disaster risk reduction.

During the meeting, participants discussed the important issues and prospects of cooperation in the field of disaster risk reduction, namely the main issues of cooperation on harmonization plans for cooperation in the field of prevention and liquidation of emergency situations, Framework for strengthening regional cooperation in disaster risk reduction of the authorized state bodies in the area emergency management plan of the expert group of public authorities in the field of emergency management in Central Asia.

Currently at the expert level to continue strengthening cooperation between the countries of Central Asia to address disaster situations, especially large-scale and / or cross-border nature.

Provide an explanation of some of the key contextual reasons for the country's ranking assessment at the indicated level. In particular, highlight key challenges encountered by the country/ national authorities and partner agencies; and recommendations on how these can/ will be overcome in the future.

There are no any significant difficulties

# Priority for Action 3

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

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## 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? 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 disaster information system publicly available? Yes

<b>Information is proactively disseminated</b>	Yes
<b>Established mechanisms for access / dissemination (internet, public information broadcasts - radio, TV, )</b>	Yes
<b>Information is provided with proactive guidance to manage disaster risk</b>	Yes

### Provide description and constraints for the overall core indicator (not only the means of verification).

Please describe some of the key contextual reasons for the country's ranking/ assessment for the indicated level of progress.

There are significant achievements, but with obvious limitations of capacity and resources

As part of the NSSD tasks on state information policy, as well as raising public awareness of the Kyrgyz population about the risks of natural disasters drafted by the Ministry of Information Policy Concept in the field of civil protection. The aim of this concept is the definition of tasks and services include information policy of the State System of Civil Protection, the main directions and mechanisms of its implementation, the results of the impact of the information policy on the life safety of the population of Kyrgyzstan.

Draft Concept of Information Policy in the field of civil protection has been reviewed and approved at the meeting of the Interdepartmental Commission for Civil Protection of the Kyrgyz Republic on December 9th 2014.

For coverage of the MES and the public awareness of emergency, means and methods to protect the press service of Ministry of Emergency Situations of the Kyrgyz Republic in 1128 produced various articles that have been published on the website of Ministry of Emergency Situations - [www.mes.gov.kg](http://www.mes.gov.kg).

On the channel KTRK, weekly on Wednesdays, aired TV show "Emergency". Regularly released public service announcements for all types of emergency situations (on TV and EITR KTRK).

To bring to the public accurate information relating to disaster by Information Agency of the Republic ("Kabar", "Aki-Press», «24-kg», «Kir-Tag"), as well as radio "Azattyk", "BBC", "min-KyyalFM ", " Birinchi radio "radio" EIFM ", " Kush Kabar ", " Kyrgyzstan Obondoru ", " Russian radio ", " Sanzhyra ", " Europe + ") subject to storm warnings, information about occurred on the territory of Kyrgyzstan emergency situations and measures to eliminate them.

Also for early warning of the population MES in order to expand its tools in cooperation with mobile operators KR carry out activities to alert the population through SMS messages about potential disaster areas of the Kyrgyz Republic.

Provide an explanation of some of the key contextual reasons for the country's ranking assessment at the indicated level. In particular, highlight key challenges encountered by the country/ national authorities and partner agencies; and recommendations on how these can/ will be overcome in the future.

There are no significant difficulties

## 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.

### Key Questions and Means of Verification

Is DRR included in the national educational curriculum? Yes

**primary school curriculum**

Yes

secondary school curriculum Yes

university curriculum No

professional DRR education programmes Yes

### **Provide description and constraints for the overall core indicator (not only the means of verification).**

Please describe some of the key contextual reasons for the country's ranking/ assessment for the indicated level of progress.

Achieved institutional commitment, but achievements are neither comprehensive nor substantial.

In order to implement the NSDS for the implementation of the third priority - improving understanding and awareness of the population and government officials in disaster risk management - Ministry takes steps to implement the decision of the RCC 21.11.2012, № 780 "On the unified system of training government forces and civil protection and awareness in the field of civil protection. "At the same time, special importance is given to improve the safety culture of the population in emergency situations to reach the most vulnerable cities and aiyl aimag. According to the plan of preparation of experts of the State system GB KR for 2013-2014. the republic, on the basis of CRTS CP and republican rescue team (RRT) with MES, trained 22,195 people, including for 2014. - 10,592 people.

In addition, in order to strengthen the capacity of state and municipal employees in the CRTS developed program and training modules for municipal employees, taking into account the relationship with disaster risk management. Under this program during 2013. conducted outreach sessions with municipal officials of local governments in Chui, Talas and Naryn, in 2014. - With municipal officials LSG Chui, Talas and Naryn regions. In November and December 2014. with representatives of 10 pilot aiyl aimag organized trainings for the heads and specialists to develop plans for socio-economic development of NGO with the disaster risk reduction, trained 106 people total.

According to the Plan of field activities for 2014, in conjunction with the State Personnel Service of the Kyrgyz Republic, conducted outreach training sessions for state and municipal employees in the Chui, Talas and Naryn regions. Total 211 people have been trained.

MES working group with representatives from the Ministry of Education and Science and the Kyrgyz Academy of Education (MES orders from 7.05.2014g. № 344), with technical support from UNICEF, developed a training program "Basics of Life Safety" for students grades 6-9 and guidance (handbook) for headteachers of schools.

Program management and approved by the Scientific and Technical Council under the MVK CD and sent to the Scientific Council of the Kyrgyz Academy of Education (KAO). This document is reviewed by the Academic Council KAO 29.10.2014g. and returned for revision.

In 2013, the Working Group has developed and implemented training complex on the

"Basics of Life Safety" for grades 1-5 with the support of UNICEF, "Save the Children" and MSDSP KG. These materials are approved at the Scientific and Technical Council of the IAC and the Academic Council of the Kyrgyz Republic Kyrgyz Academy of Education (AEC), and recommended for use MES KR and MES. According to the basic plan for the academic year 2014-2015, approved by Order of MES KR №581 / 1 dated 02.08.2014, the (published in the newspaper "Kutbilim" №29 / 30, dated 08.08.2014, the), a class on the subject "Basics of Life Safety "6-11 classes will be conducted as extra-curricular activities (or optional subject) in a volume of 6-9 classes for 10 hours, grades 10-11 for 5 hours

Provide an explanation of some of the key contextual reasons for the country's ranking assessment at the indicated level. In particular, highlight key challenges encountered by the country/ national authorities and partner agencies; and recommendations on how these can/ will be overcome in the future.

There are no significant difficulties

### 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? No

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

**Provide description and constraints for the overall core indicator (not only the means of verification).**

Please describe some of the key contextual reasons for the country's ranking/ assessment for the indicated level of progress.

Achieved institutional commitment, but achievements are neither comprehensive nor substantial.

To conduct an objective and uniform assessment of the actual and potential damage from emergency situations of natural and man-made, to make appropriate decisions on the mitigation of their effects on the level of the RCC Secretariat of the National Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction, the World Bank and the Global Fund for disaster risk reduction and mitigation work done on the development of methodological guidelines for the assessment of damage, loss and needs in the Kyrgyz Republic. This methodical guidance approved at a meeting of the IAC on CP KR 28.10.2013g. and recommended for further testing in the field. The Ministry, in cooperation with the World Bank experts, trained representatives of regional departments of Ministry of Emergency Situations and commissions on CP while testing Standardized Toolkit. Currently, emergency department areas and cities of Bishkek and Osh, in conjunction with the district commissions for CP, work on damage assessment in emergencies.

November 20, 2013 trainings on the practical test "Methodological guidelines for the assessment of damages, losses and needs of emergency situations in the Kyrgyz Republic" in the pilot areas of the southern region of the Kyrgyz Republic for officials, specialists and experts of regional commissions for Civil Protection: Nookat district of Osh region of the Kyrgyz Republic , Suzak district of Jalal-Abad region of Kyrgyzstan. Similar workshops were held for specialists and experts of ministries, departments and research institutions of the Kyrgyz Republic.

The main purpose of training is to introduce, discussion and practical application of the above mentioned guidelines. It is noted that the institutionalization of the Methodological guidelines for assessing the impact of emergency will allow to organize an objective and uniform assessment of actual damage, loss and needs of emergency situations of natural and man-made for appropriate action to eliminate their effects on the level of the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic.

With the support of UNDP in Kyrgyzstan as part of the National Platform for DRR KR conducted research - development Situation country analysis. The importance of this study lies in the fact that it precedes all other research and practical actions to strengthen disaster risk management and implementation of disaster risk reduction strategies. Based on the results of the situational analysis of risk assessment in the country can determine not only the shortcomings, weaknesses and prospects of development of the risk management system, starting with the strengthening of the monitoring network and complete the implementation of governance practices in decision-making based on risk assessment.

Upon completion of the study on the situation analysis of the national system of risk arises subsequent task - development and implementation of an action plan for its strengthening, which will cover both aspects of the institutional and technical equipment and expand the monitoring network. In this case, the institutionalization of a higher priority.

The first step in this direction is the definition of an institution that must coordinate the risk assessment of all involved national partners. As such a structural unit of the

Institute offers MES - Department of monitoring and forecasting of emergency (DMFE), which in conjunction with the newly formed analytical department CCM MES could organize the process of risk assessment and information sharing of the risks. This choice is due to conditions 4 - 1) DMFE leading specialists in the field of monitoring and forecasting of hazardous natural processes and phenomena; 2) There is a mechanism of interaction DMFE with all national and international partners in the field of risk assessment; 3) DMFE in accordance with the National Plan for transition to sustainable development is to develop a national program of monitoring and forecasting of hazardous natural processes and phenomena; 4) DMFE is responsible for support information platform data on the country risk reduction.

Provide an explanation of some of the key contextual reasons for the country's ranking assessment at the indicated level. In particular, highlight key challenges encountered by the country/ national authorities and partner agencies; and recommendations on how these can/ will be overcome in the future.

In the area of capacity building risk assessment in Kyrgyzstan there are the following problems:

- discrepancy existing monitoring network increase the number and scale of emergency and crisis situations of natural and man-made disasters;
- Lack of risk assessment with a clear distribution of functions and responsibilities of the institutions;
- underdeveloped practice of decision-making based on risk analysis;
- disaster risk assessment and analysis of the totality of vulnerability and risk factors not taken into account in the planning of socio-economic development;
- Low level of information exchange between the participants of risk management and public awareness of disaster;
- lack of regulations and standard operational procedures for state bodies and local authorities to assess the risks;
- poor training of young specialists in risk assessment, particularly in the application of geo-information technologies, and the lack of continuity in the personnel policy.

These issues need to be addressed through a multilateral partnership and integration capabilities of all participants of disaster risk management. For example, the expansion and modernization of the monitoring network for seismic hazard must be based on the interaction of the Institute of Seismology and CAIAG, monitoring of landslides requires the integration potential of the Institute of Geology, Institute of Rock Mechanics and development of mineral resources, the Kyrgyz complex hydro-geological expedition of the State Agency for Geology and Mineral Resources, Ministry of Emergency Situations DMiPChS KR CAIAG etc. At the initial stage based on the integration of national governance institutions can become expert groups under the Secretariat of the National Platform for DRR, formed on the basis of a multilateral approach (multi-stakeholders approach), a leading specialist academic and research institutions, ministries and departments, followed by the participation of representatives of business circles, the media and NGOs. The second way - is the development of joint projects involving the integration of resources and the achievement of common outcomes, such as "single integrated monitoring network of

the Kyrgyz Republic." Integrating project will eliminate the difficulties of a subjective nature - a conflict of interest or lack of political institutions will of the leadership. Integration of national partners must call adequate, appropriate action in international organizations, because to date technical assistance to Kyrgyzstan in the field of risk management have more than 30 international organizations. In this regard, there is the problem of duplication and lack of coordination among international partners. The first step in this direction has already been made - a group for the coordination of disaster response (GCDR) to strengthen cooperation and coordination between the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic and the UN agencies, IFRKiP, the German Society for International Cooperation and other international organizations for effective humanitarian response during emergencies . However, coordination of activities of international organizations with national partners is needed in all areas of disaster risk management, and, above all, in the risk assessment. Initiative to develop procedures for collaboration, coordination and exchange of information should belong to the Department of International Cooperation Ministry of Emergency Situations, the authorized state body of executive power of the Kyrgyz Republic to implement a unified state policy in the field of civil protection.

In the capacity building should be considered a comprehensive approach that involves the relationship with the institutional aspects of technical modernization, and the institutionalization is a priority measure. Only on the basis of the basic elements of the complex relationship-building is possible to achieve technical efficiency ("efficacy").

Disaster risk management in general, and disaster risk assessment, in particular, are carried out on an interdisciplinary and multilateral basis, with the involvement of many participants. In this connection the development and adoption of a common methodological approach to understanding the risk assessment.

In the first place, the risk assessment in the disaster risk management is closely linked to the monitoring of dangerous natural and man-made processes, and is designed to develop and adopt practical solutions to reduce the risks, which are also in the process of implementation are subject to the control and monitoring

Given this, it is proposed to consider the structure of next risk assessment as an integrated system consisting of the following elements:

- forecasting of natural and man-made disasters, which are the subject of special branches of science and technology;
- assessment of the likely damage within the competence of economists and technologists;
- assessment of vulnerability of the population or infrastructure to the impacts of disasters;
- assessment of the potential disaster risk management structures. Vulnerability and capacity assessment is carried out largely by sociologists and management specialists.

The following recommendations for risk assessment methodology is to develop a single conceptual apparatus. Again, on the basis of participation in disaster risk management specialists from different disciplines and sectors of the economy, it is necessary to adopt and approve the level of state standard terms and definitions of basic concepts. Proposed as a methodology for the development of the conceptual apparatus to use the principles and methods of the International Organization for Standardization.

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

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

### Provide description and constraints for the overall core indicator (not only the means of verification).

Please describe some of the key contextual reasons for the country's ranking/ assessment for the indicated level of progress.

With the support of international partners MES provide training for local governments to:

- Education of the population combined analysis of risks and vulnerabilities, the method of determining the hazards, identification of potentially hazardous areas, monitoring and risk assessment;
- Establishment and training of target groups, including voluntary rescue teams, in every community, and then through their training of the entire population, preparatory

activities for emergencies, a plan of the village disaster management.

As part of the National Platform for DRR KR international partners (UNDP in Kyrgyzstan, UNICEF, World Bank) developed methodological guidelines for local government representatives, coaches and volunteers, professionals, experts in ministries, agencies, local administrations and organizations and institutions. The guide describes the general approach to risk analysis, which focuses on basic practical steps, rather than specific methods or technical means.

Analysis of risk reduction will allow local governments to identify, prioritize, plan and implement measures that will help them reduce their vulnerability and risks associated with natural and man-made threats. The main objectives of the analysis of risk reduction is:

- a) reducing existing risks (vulnerability and threats);
- b) adapting to changing risk factors (example,. climate change);
- c) prevention of further increasing the risk through the development, aware of the risk (the principle of "do no harm").

Disaster risk can be reduced by reducing either the threat or vulnerability, or both. Reduction of losses can be reduced, and in some cases even prevented by the preventive action.

Center for training and retraining with the CP, MES permanently carried out to train local community action rules when disaster preparedness, conducting preventive measures, the creation of reserves at the local level.

Also provides training commanders voluntarily and rescue services (VRS), in order to further study their representatives for the VRS.

Provide an explanation of some of the key contextual reasons for the country's ranking assessment at the indicated level. In particular, highlight key challenges encountered by the country/ national authorities and partner agencies; and recommendations on how these can/ will be overcome in the future.

There are no significant difficulties

# Priority for Action 4

*Reduce the underlying risk factors*

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## 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

<b>Protected areas legislation</b>	Yes
<b>Payment for ecosystem services (PES)</b>	Yes
<b>Integrated planning (for example coastal zone management)</b>	Yes
<b>Environmental impacts assessments (EIAs)</b>	Yes
<b>Climate change adaptation projects and programmes</b>	Yes

### Provide description and constraints for the overall core indicator (not only the means of verification).

Please describe some of the key contextual reasons for the country's ranking/ assessment for the indicated level of progress.

There are significant achievements, but with obvious limitations of capacity and resources.

Mountain ecosystems are subject to our republic not only human impacts, but also natural natural influences. In accordance with the HFA, factors contributing to the emergence of disaster risk management in the field of environmental protection are

issues of rational use of natural resources, adaptation to climate change, as well as the presence of forested areas.

Forests protect the soil cover from erosion, strengthen the slopes, contribute to the accumulation of moisture and groundwater horizons, regulate runoff, thus preventing floods and mudflows. Every year, forest farms produce afforest an area of over 1,000 hectares, of which 65-80% on the slopes.

The event was to introduce a system of preventive measures "green projects" for MES included as the main indicator of a matrix of indicators for monitoring and evaluating the implementation of the Programme for the transition to sustainable development of the Kyrgyz Republic for 2013-2017.

In 2014, the republic of all planted 89,156 units of green space on the territory of 305.22 hectares, with 915 kg of seed used. Planting of green space contributes to the mitigation of emergencies and protect the surrounding infrastructure: 1508 houses, 1 kindergarten, 1 school, 15 km of roads. In the implementation of "green projects" involved: Ministry of Emergency Situations, Ministry of Agriculture and Land Reclamation of the Kyrgyz Republic, State Agency on Environment Protection and Forestry, Forest Research Institute of the United Nations, the State Agency for Architecture, Construction under the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic, the authorized representative of the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic in the areas of city halls Bishkek and Osh. UNDP, WFP. The project is designed, 2014-2017, all planned to plant 633,440 trees in the territory of 117 potentially dangerous areas, the total area of 1,073.76 hectares. On the fencing of the area by planting MES allocated 551, 9000 Som.

In order to ensure environmental safety and disaster prevention agency for the management of tailings at MES worked out elements of the interstate system of radiation-ecological monitoring. Spend harmonization of regulatory documents required for the implementation of activities interstate program (IAIP) Community. Meetings of experts of the State Atomic Energy Corporation "Rostatom" Russia and the competent authorities in the field of radiation safety of the Kyrgyz Republic on the implementation of IAIP, in particular, on keeping the Unified Register of laboratories environmental EurAsEC performing radiological monitoring in the field of uranium legacy. The parties have agreed to conduct interaction design and survey work and the passage of state examination of tailings reclamation projects in the village of Min-Kush and in the village of Kadji-Sai. A draft of the State program to support site-environmental monitoring systems and technical supervision of former uranium production facilities of the Kyrgyz Republic. The program is distributed in working order by the relevant ministries and departments of the Kyrgyz Republic for preliminary review and makes suggestions and comments.

In turn, the State Agency for Geology and Mineral Resources under the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic is working to improve the legislation of the Kyrgyz Republic on the regulation of industrial safety, provides the expertise of design documentation for industrial safety of hazardous production facilities, to ensure their preparedness for industrial accidents and disaster recovery, together with other relevant ministries and departments exploring the possibility of accession to the UNECE Convention on the Trans boundary Effects of Industrial Accidents.

Locust invasion in the world is doing great damage to agriculture, the economy and social life of the population and jeopardizes food security and living conditions, mainly the most vulnerable segments of the population.

In the current year by the Department of locust expedition chemicals and plant protection of the Ministry of Agriculture and Land Reclamation of the Kyrgyz Republic (KR DLECPP MALR) in Batken, Osh, Jalal-Abad, Naryn and Chui held public meetings locust on a total area of 61,046 hectares. Thereby preventing damage to agricultural crops, pastures and hayfields more than \$ 275.0 million soms. Since 2005 KR DLECPP MALR held public events with another very dangerous quarantine pest - the American white butterfly (AWB), which can damage more than 300 species of trees, shrubs and herbaceous plants, causing enormous economic damage. With holding KR DLECPP MALR chemical treatments, charged Square AWB reduced from 3.5 thousand hectares in 2005 to 100 hectares in 2014. This work will continue until their destruction.

Provide an explanation of some of the key contextual reasons for the country's ranking assessment at the indicated level. In particular, highlight key challenges encountered by the country/ national authorities and partner agencies; and recommendations on how these can/ will be overcome in the future.

No comments

## 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

<b>Crop and property insurance</b>	No
<b>Temporary employment guarantee schemes</b>	No
<b>Conditional and unconditional cash transfers</b>	Yes
<b>Micro finance (savings, loans, etc.)</b>	Yes
<b>Micro insurance</b>	Yes

## **Provide description and constraints for the overall core indicator (not only the means of verification).**

Please describe some of the key contextual reasons for the country's ranking/ assessment for the indicated level of progress.

Achieved institutional commitment, but achievements are neither comprehensive nor substantial.

Economic activities that reduce poverty and social progress on the one hand and not to exceed the limits of environmental sustainability of natural ecosystems on the other hand, requires a more effective planning and management of the country's transition to sustainable development through the various elements of the "green" development.

For this plan to the formation and consistent implementation of the unified state policy in the field of environmental safety and environmental protection, covering all aspects of the sustainability of ecosystems. At the same time, it is important that economic policy has been focused on the rational use of natural resources to ensure sustainable economic growth by improving the competitiveness of the country, the intensification of development and growth of labor productivity.

For productivity growth, economic diversification and export potential is planned to work more effectively on the tools of regulation of the business environment for business development and the development of industries, including in the production of environmentally friendly products, which Kyrgyzstan has a potential comparative advantage. First of all, it's - agriculture and energy, as a key priority of green development and responsible mining sector, resource-efficient processing sector agricultural sector, eco-tourism and a number of areas of services.

Therefore, the investment policy will gradually pass on the principles of environmental capacity rationalization. Reducing the environmental capacity will allow organically linking the two processes in the economy: (1) reduce the consumption of natural resources and the amount of pollution; (2) at the same time improve the quality of economic growth through the modernization and improvement of technology, the introduction of low-waste and resource industries, the secondary use of recycled resources and waste. Both of these strategies require a radical restructuring of the economy in favor of environmentally friendly and high technologies.

The account in the strategic planning of adaptation to climate change, including: the potential of water and energy resources, energy, agriculture and disaster risks Kyrgyzstan bring significant economic benefits and will help to minimize the risk to human health, his property, public infrastructure, reducing the corresponding economic losses .

New state policy in the field of environmental protection and ecological safety aimed at:

- Gradual transition to a system of strategic planning for sustainable development, all subjects of economic, social and environmental performance, regardless of ownership, providing for equal attention to economic, social and environmental

components;

With the transition of the economy of the Kyrgyz Republic on market development there was an objective need for the formation of the insurance market, as an integral part of the market infrastructure. Insurance serves both economic and social functions, including the provision of the country's economy medium- and long-term capital and the protection of people and entities subject to various risks.

The further development of the insurance market their effect overall, the unstable state of the economy and the real sector, low insurance culture, not involved in this activity of large legal entities. Principles of taxation of insurance companies do not promote the development of insurance business. The system of supervision and regulation, its implementation needs to be improved in accordance with the requirements of the International Association of Insurance Supervisors (IAIS). The problem is the lack of specialists able to carry out specific actuarial calculations. The main purpose of the insurance business is the development and implementation of measures to address the needs of the insurance protection of citizens, legal entities, the state and the accumulation of long-term investment resources for the economic development of the state.

Provide an explanation of some of the key contextual reasons for the country's ranking assessment at the indicated level. In particular, highlight key challenges encountered by the country/ national authorities and partner agencies; and recommendations on how these can/ will be overcome in the future.

No comments

### **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.

#### **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**

Planning of public infrastructure, as well as transport, communication and

**Investments in retrofitting infrastructures including schools and hospitals**

Yes

## **Provide description and constraints for the overall core indicator (not only the means of verification).**

Please describe some of the key contextual reasons for the country's ranking/ assessment for the indicated level of progress.

The main objective of macroeconomic policy for the period 2013-2017 gg. will ensure macroeconomic stability and sustainable development. The formulation of macroeconomic policies for the period 2013-2017 yy. based on the following assumptions and conditions:

- External causes and conditions related to the impact on the economy of Kyrgyzstan world developments;
- Negative external factors that may have an impact on the economy and the state budget;
- Internal prerequisites and conditions for achieving and maintaining macroeconomic stability

In order to create conditions for growth in production agriculture, improving product quality and food security of the country RCC has identified the following priority areas.

Agricultural development will focus on the following priorities:

- Establishment of effective systems of agricultural management and training prerequisites for the concentration of agricultural production;
- Support the growth of production and exports of agro-industrial products;
- Provision of agricultural service activities;
- More efficient use of water and land resources.

The first priority for the creation of effective management systems in agriculture and training prerequisites for the concentration of agricultural production will be focused on the following tasks: (i) improve the management of agricultural industry and training; (ii) create conditions for development cooperation, clusters, improve product quality.

The second priority to support the growth of production and export of agricultural products will focus on the following tasks: (i) development of large-scale production and export of agricultural products; (ii) development of processing industry; (iii) development of organic farming.

The third priority on providing agricultural services and market infrastructure will be focused on the following tasks: (i) improving the quality and composition of service and technical services for agriculture, create prerequisites for technical and

technological modernization of agricultural production; (ii) creation of a modern market infrastructure for agriculture.

The fourth priority for more efficient use of water and land resources will be focused on the following tasks: (i) the annual introduction of new irrigated land, more efficient use of the existing irrigation system and water resources; (ii) increase the efficiency of land use.

In order to create conditions for the population's access to adequate amounts of food in accordance with the minimum standards of consumption of foods that are based on their availability, accessibility and security RCC has identified the following priority areas:

- Ensuring the internal needs of the state in the production of agricultural production and processing industry;
- Timely organization of bookmarks and consumption of inventory;
- Improving the efficiency of public financial management policies to ensure food security;
- Ensuring public safety control produced and imported agricultural products;
- Ensuring availability of safe and healthy food;
- Ensuring food security for maintaining macroeconomic stability;
- Antitrust and improving the state of pricing policy;
- Policy measures to ensure the socio - vulnerable citizens with food in accordance with the rules;
- Improving the quality and accessibility of information on food security;

In order to achieve sustainable development of the mining industry with a rational use of mineral potential and minimize environmental impact medium-term policy of the country will focus on the following priorities:

- Institutional strengthening and creation of an effective system of state regulation of the subsoil;
- Increased contribution to the socio-economic development and the completion of the state budget, while minimizing the negative impact on the environment.

In order to improve the level of access of the population to seismically safe housing in a supportive urban environment and providing a comfortable environment for human life and activity in terms of improving energy efficiency in buildings, the following priorities, objectives, policies:

- Creation of an institutional framework to enable the development of policies aimed at the progressive increase of economic access of the population to the seismic safety of comfortable housing, while improving energy efficiency and reducing the carbon emissions of the building;
- Increase the capacity of professionals in the field of management, design, construction and innovative measures to ensure the reduction of energy consumption buildings administered by the year 2017 by 30-40% compared with the current state.

Provide an explanation of some of the key contextual reasons for the country's ranking assessment at the indicated level. In particular, highlight key challenges encountered by the country/ national authorities

and partner agencies; and recommendations on how these can/ will be overcome in the future.

State Administration of agricultural development is aimed primarily at ensuring the ongoing activities and resource allocation of state support for the sector. The structure of the management institutes here includes all the necessary activities, but the potential of each of them is low due to limited funding. Not enough qualified personnel. The industry has accumulated systemic problems that require reform. In fact, existing stocks of wheat in the state material reserves in a crisis situation can provide household consumption only for 30 days, which is not enough in the case of unfavorable trends in global food markets.

The country currently has no system for monitoring and early warning of negative trends in the food market, both in the world and within the country. The control system of material and technical resources in its current state does not provide the country's needs for food, not only in quantity but also in the assortment and quality of stored food.

Business entities of the food market is almost 100% are private, which deprives the state levers direct impact on them. In this case, the government has no developed market instruments to influence the pricing.

Energy-efficient, earthquake-resistant and economically accessible to the public construction is one of the main mechanisms to promote the country's sustainable development. The main problem holding back the development of this area is the lack of institution in the country, policymaking and ensuring the development of an appropriate legislative framework in the sector, weak trained personnel in the public administration system and virtually complete lack of public awareness about the goals and objectives of the industry in the form of sustainable development.

### 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.

#### Key Questions and Means of Verification

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

<b>Investment in drainage infrastructure in flood prone areas</b>	Yes
<b>Slope stabilisation in landslide prone areas</b>	Yes

<b>Training of masons on safe construction technology</b>	No
<b>Provision of safe land and housing for low income households and communities</b>	Yes
<b>Risk sensitive regulation in land zoning and private real estate development</b>	Yes
<b>Regulated provision of land titling</b>	Yes

**Provide description and constraints for the overall core indicator (not only the means of verification).**

Please describe some of the key contextual reasons for the country's ranking/ assessment for the indicated level of progress.

Achieved institutional commitment, but achievements are neither comprehensive nor substantial.

State irrigation facilities republic annually undergoes mudflows and floods. Especially in the southern regions of the country are the same objects from year to year and within one growing season several times subjected to destruction.

Thus, in connection with the past in 2014, prolonged heavy rains that caused mudslides, floods and landslides, were subjected to destruction of public water facilities, which had previously been refurbished and prepared for irrigations. In the whole country in 2014. 4 state of the object suffered damage, the cost of damage is 2,640,000. Catfish, made the initial restoration work in the amount of 1.5 million som. Specialists of the Department of Water Resources and Land Reclamation of MALR KR field studied, analyzed and identified the most vulnerable points of water facilities, which may be subject to destruction when a flood and debris flow phenomena. In the whole country identified 118 water facilities, which may be subject to destruction. In deciding whether to increase the efficient use of land resources RCC under the Program for the transition to sustainable development of the Kyrgyz Republic will implement the following:

To improve the recording and monitoring of agricultural land will be:

- Developed and adopted a legal act on the implementation and financing mechanisms for solving the problems of fuzzy fixing the real boundaries of public and private land boundaries between pastures region districts and reflection boundaries in the title documents;
- Developed and adopted a legal act on the implementation and financing mechanisms for the formation of an effective system of monitoring the state of land resources, implementation of agrochemical estimation of fertility and land classification, identification of areas, the scope and level of land degradation, the creation of a data bank of land;
- Completely stopped the transformation of agricultural land, particularly arable land. The event was to introduce a system of preventive measures "green projects" for MES included as the main indicator of a matrix of indicators for monitoring and

evaluating the implementation of the Programme for the transition to sustainable development of the Kyrgyz Republic for 2013-2017.

In 2014, the republic of all planted 89,156 trees in the territory 305.22 hectares, with 915 kg of seed used. Planting of green space contributes to the mitigation of emergencies and protect the surrounding infrastructure: 1508 houses, 1 kindergarten, 1 school, 15 km of roads. In the implementation of "green projects" involved: MES, MALR KR, SAEPF, Forest Research Institute of the United Nations, the State Agency for Architecture, Construction and Housing in RCC, the Plenipotentiary of the RCC in the areas of City Hall c.Bishkek, Osh, UNDP, WFP. The project is designed, 2014-2017, all planned to plant 633,440 trees in the territory of 117 potentially dangerous areas, the total area of 1,073.76 hectares. On the fencing of the area by planting MES allocated 551, 9 thousand soms.

"Green Projects" - a silvicultural activities in the areas of natural hazards and emergencies. These projects include "green" spaces on landslide-prone areas along the banks of rivers and mudflow areas of erosion. Currently, tree planting held in pilot villages UNDP Osh (Kara-Gulja, Nookat, Uzgen districts) and Jalalabad (Bazar-Korgon, Suzak district) regions. Planting completed in two villages of Batken oblast (Leilek district). Selected species for planting tree and shrub vegetation - elm, wild apple, walnuts, almonds and rose. These types of trees are best suited to the area planted, and can reduce the impact of natural disasters or their rate of development. For example, planting vegetation, whose root system penetrates deep into the ground, can significantly reduce the threat of danger from surface water and shallow landslides. Another feature of the projects is to plant green fruit; nut and pistachio crops, which in the future may serve as an additional source of income for the local population.

Provide an explanation of some of the key contextual reasons for the country's ranking assessment at the indicated level. In particular, highlight key challenges encountered by the country/ national authorities and partner agencies; and recommendations on how these can/ will be overcome in the future.

No comments

## **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.

### **Key Questions and Means of Verification**



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

<b>% of recovery and reconstruction funds assigned to DRR</b>	
<b>DRR capacities of local authorities for response and recovery strengthened</b>	Yes
<b>Risk assessment undertaken in pre- and post-disaster recovery and reconstruction planning</b>	Yes
<b>Measures taken to address gender based issues in recovery</b>	Yes

**Provide description and constraints for the overall core indicator (not only the means of verification).**

Please describe some of the key contextual reasons for the country's ranking/ assessment for the indicated level of progress.

Achieved institutional commitment, but achievements are neither comprehensive nor substantial.

MES for the purpose of quality training and activities to protect the settlements and critical infrastructure from flood waters, mud flows, reducing the groundwater level and reduce the risk of landslide processes, according to the plan - the forecast (application) for special preventive liquidation activities (SPLA) on 2014, the republic included 243 facility, with an estimated value of 78.4 million. som.

During the first 11 months of 2014 work was carried out at 311 sites (202 object planned, 109 objects IMT), completed by 265-year-sites (170 sites planned 95 objects IMT). At the same time protected: 10,720 homes, agricultural land - 4900.4 ha, road- 3.4 km, 13 schools, social facilities-3, a stadium-1, a kindergarten-1-hydro-2, FAP- 6, cemetery-3 and others. critical infrastructure.

To conduct an objective and uniform assessment of the actual and potential damage from emergency situations of natural and man-made, to make appropriate decisions on the mitigation of their effects on the level of the RCC Secretariat of the National Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction, the World Bank and the Global Fund for disaster risk reduction and mitigation work done on the development of methodological guidelines for the assessment of damage, loss and needs in the Kyrgyz Republic. This methodical guidance approved at a meeting of the IAC on the GB KR 28.10.2013g. and recommended for further testing in the field. The Ministry, in cooperation with the World Bank experts, trained representatives of regional departments of Ministry of Emergency Situations and commissions on the PP while testing Standardized Toolkit. Currently, emergency department areas and cities of Bishkek and Osh, in conjunction with the district commissions for CP, work on damage assessment in emergencies.

Methodological Guide for the assessment of damages, losses and needs of reconstruction and rehabilitation from emergencies in the Kyrgyz Republic, developed by the Interdepartmental Working Group within the National Platform for DRR KR, sets the overall unified approach to state agencies, local governments, organizations and businesses, individuals to assess the potential (forecast to emergency situations) and de facto (after an emergency) damages, losses and needs of any particular emergency, as well as potential and actual impact on the assets of individual objects, industries and sectors.

This methodological guide can be used as:

- guidance document in predicting \ monitoring of possible damages, losses and needs of emergency within the state system of civil protection;
- Framework guidance document for the enlarged, rough estimates of damage, loss and needs of the disaster, which can be used in planning and carrying out measures for the prevention and emergency response.

This manual has been testing stages at the local level were also conducted trainings for civil protection experts state structures.

Provide an explanation of some of the key contextual reasons for the country's ranking assessment at the indicated level. In particular, highlight key challenges encountered by the country/ national authorities and partner agencies; and recommendations on how these can/ will be overcome in the future.

No comments

## **Core indicator 6**

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

Level of Progress achieved? 3

Institutional commitment attained, but achievements are neither comprehensive nor substantial.

### **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

<b>Impacts of disaster risk taken account in Environment Impact Assessment (EIA)</b>	Yes
<b>By national and sub-national authorities and institutions</b>	Yes
<b>By international development actors</b>	Yes

**Provide description and constraints for the overall core indicator (not only the means of verification).**

Please describe some of the key contextual reasons for the country's ranking/ assessment for the indicated level of progress.

Achieved institutional commitment, but achievements are neither comprehensive nor substantial.

Global climate change is already having a negative impact on the development of the country. However, in the short term even more relevant may be related to food and energy security, which directly affect the level of poverty. Unlike other countries, Kyrgyzstan makes only the first steps in the direction of adaptation to climate change, but did not paid attention to the activities to promote low-carbon development and emission reduction. At the same time, the development of sectoral activities in this area makes it possible to attract external grant funding for energy efficiency, the exchange of environmental technologies, etc. In this connection, the need for a systematic work on mitigation and adaptation to a changing environment.

Resolution of issues connected with human development and poverty reduction will be one of the key areas of public policy for the transition to sustainable development. In this regard, the policy of reducing poverty will be closely linked with efforts to promote economic growth and environmental preservation.

The transition to sustainable development requires not only an assessment of the impact of environmental factors on the population, but also the human impact on the environment. Lack of availability of public services leads to increased negative impact of humans on the environment at the household level. Taking into account that the problem of improving the quality of life and poverty reduction requires an integrated approach, the Government, based on the principles of sustainable development, intends to pursue a policy reform aimed at achieving a balance between economic and social units, taking into account the impact on the environment.

To achieve this goal and solve the above problems the Government activity will focus on the following priorities:

- Reform of public administration environment and natural resources;
- Reduction of harmful effects and minimize the negative environmental impacts of economic activity;
- Biodiversity conservation and restoration of natural ecosystems in a changing climate;
- Promoting the principles of low-carbon development, and others.

Provide an explanation of some of the key contextual reasons for the country's ranking assessment at the indicated level. In particular, highlight key challenges encountered by the country/ national authorities and partner agencies; and recommendations on how these can/ will be overcome in the future.

No comments

# Priority for Action 5

*Strengthen disaster preparedness for effective response at all levels*

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## 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.

### Key Questions and Means of Verification

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

<b>DRR incorporated in these programmes and policies</b>	Yes
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<b>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.</b>	Yes
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Are there national programmes or policies to make schools and health facilities safe in emergencies? Yes

<b>Policies and programmes for school and hospital safety</b>	Yes
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<b>Training and mock drills in school and hospitals for emergency preparedness</b>	Yes
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Are future disaster risks anticipated through scenario development and aligned preparedness planning? Yes

<b>Potential risk scenarios are developed taking into account climate change projections</b>	Yes
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<b>Preparedness plans are regularly updated based on future risk scenarios</b>	Yes
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## **Provide description and constraints for the overall core indicator (not only the means of verification).**

Please describe some of the key contextual reasons for the country's ranking/ assessment for the indicated level of progress.

There are significant achievements, but with obvious limitations of capacity and resources

On the implementation of the fifth priority NSSD - Strengthen disaster preparedness for effective response at all levels - MES performed stepwise work on the creation and development of the Unified information management system in emergency and crisis situations (UIMS) in the Kyrgyz Republic, consisting of three main components creation:

- A single body of daily management - Center for Crisis Management (CCM) MES;
- governmental complex system of informing and alerting the population (GCSIAP);
- A single state duty and dispatch service -112.

Unified information management system designed to automate the activities of the Department of the State System of Civil Protection (hereinafter - SSCP); improve the efficiency, reliability, validity and quality of management decision-making on matters of civil protection through the integration of information resources; broad and comprehensive process automation command and control SSCP; communicating management decisions and early warning signals to government and the public about emergencies and crises.

The main task of a unified information management system is to ensure close cooperation between republican enforcement authorities, local state administrations, local authorities and organizations in the implementation of activities in emergency and crisis situations.

In the first phase will be a single network and data communications (telecommunications network) connecting all regions of the country, except Naryn 2 Call Center System - 112 and two data centers, the geographical and technical backup, a warning system in regional centers, duty and dispatch services in the cities. Bishkek, Osh, Karakol, as well as in the regions and cities of Osh and Batken oblasts.

As part of the third component of the project UIMS - EGDDS-112 - completed Phase 1 study (remote - theoretical) Professionals (operational duty, duty Communications, Telecommunications Engineer al.), For the operation of EGDDS-112. Currently under the second phase of training (hands-on) - for specialists Uniform state duty and dispatch service -112 (SYSTEM-112), as well as services 101, 102, 103, city halls years .. Bishkek, Osh, Karakol, which will be subsequent work to serve the third component UIMS - SYSTEM-112. Carried out the procedure of regulatory harmonization interaction emergency services 101, 102, 103 and others. Thus, for the period 2013-2014. development work carried out UIMS 90%.

Provide an explanation of some of the key contextual reasons for the country's ranking assessment at the indicated level. In particular, highlight key challenges encountered by the country/ national authorities

and partner agencies; and recommendations on how these can/ will be overcome in the future.

No comments

## 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.

### Key Questions and Means of Verification

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

<b>Plans and programmes are developed with gender sensitivities</b>	Yes
<b>Risk management/contingency plans for continued basic service delivery</b>	Yes
<b>Operations and communications centre</b>	Yes
<b>Search and rescue teams</b>	Yes
<b>Stockpiles of relief supplies</b>	Yes
<b>Shelters</b>	Yes
<b>Secure medical facilities</b>	Yes
<b>Dedicated provision for disabled and elderly in relief, shelter and emergency medical facilities</b>	Yes
<b>Businesses are a proactive partner in planning and delivery of response</b>	Yes

**Provide description and constraints for the overall core indicator (not only the means of verification).**

Please describe some of the key contextual reasons for the country's ranking/ assessment for the indicated level of progress.

Achieved institutional commitment, but achievements are neither comprehensive nor substantial.

Subject to regulation by the Law "On Civil Protection" and adopted in accordance with it other normative legal acts of the Kyrgyz Republic are the relations arising in the process of organizing and conducting civil defense for Emergency management in peacetime and wartime, and their implications for protection population, territory, the environment and property, and also defines the basic tasks, organizational principles of construction and operation of civil protection.

Commission on Civil Protection - Commission public bodies, local authorities and organizations regardless of ownership, carrying out within the competence of the coordination of the relevant subsystem state system of civil protection, as well as organizing and conducting evacuation measures.

Commission on Civil Protection bases its activities on the principles of close cooperation with the administration of organizations located in the relevant territory, associations or structures in the field of disaster risk reduction, safety, economy and environment.

Decisions of the Commission on Civil Protection at all levels on matters within its competence, are binding on all located in the relevant territory, organizations, regardless of their affiliation and organizational-legal form of ownership, as well as the resident population of the respective territory.

The structure of the Commission for Civil Protection, the number of vice-chairmen and members of the Commission, and their functions are set taking into account of its tasks, staffing public authority, local public administration, local governments and organizations, as well as depending on the number located on the territory concerned potentially dangerous objects, the risk of emergencies, their possible consequences and other features and approved by the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic.

The main tasks of the Commission for Civil Protection are:

- Organization and control of implementation of national activities in the field of civil protection;
- Coordination of activities of ministries, state committees, administrative agencies, authorized representative of the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic in the areas of local state administrations, local authorities, international organizations, local communities and NGOs in the field of civil protection in the territory of the Kyrgyz Republic;
- Organization and control of the implementation of emergency measures;
- Monitoring the implementation of measures for civil protection in the relevant territory, including the preparation and maintenance of readiness required capabilities;
- Organizing events on prediction, prevention and emergency response in the relevant territory;
- Assessment of damages, losses and needs for reconstruction and recovery from emergencies.

To ensure the implementation of measures for civil protection in peacetime and wartime formed national, provincial, municipal and district civil protection and civil

protection organizations that report directly to the Chief of Civil Protection. Responsibility for the readiness of command and control, forces and means civil protection rests with the heads of national, regional, city and district government agencies, local governments and organizations on the basis of which they are formed.

Civil Protection Service are:

- To carry out the engineering, medical and other special events civil protection;
- To prepare their forces and resources;
- Actions to ensure the formation of civil protection in the course of the rescue and other emergency operations.

Provide an explanation of some of the key contextual reasons for the country's ranking assessment at the indicated level. In particular, highlight key challenges encountered by the country/ national authorities and partner agencies; and recommendations on how these can/ will be overcome in the future.

No comments

### 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.

#### Key Questions and Means of Verification

Are financial arrangements in place to deal with major disaster? No

<b>National contingency and calamity funds</b>	No
<b>The reduction of future risk is considered in the use of calamity funds</b>	No
<b>Insurance and reinsurance facilities</b>	No
<b>Catastrophe bonds and other capital market mechanisms</b>	No

**Provide description and constraints for the overall core indicator**

## **(not only the means of verification).**

Please describe some of the key contextual reasons for the country's ranking/ assessment for the indicated level of progress.

Due to the complexity of multi-and MES certain tasks to ensure an integrated public safety and the country from the scourge of natural and man-made, requires considerable financial costs for their implementation by the Ministry of Emergency Situations of the Kyrgyz Republic for 2013-2014 worked to attract donor funding. MES actively cooperates with international organizations such as the United Nations and its funds and programs, the World Bank, the OSCE, JICA, KOICA, GIZ, European Union.

The result of this work is the implementation of the Ministry of several projects funded by international financial institutions, totaling more than \$ 18 million dollars, of which more than 70% of the grant.

Thus, under the UNDP project, funded by the Government of Japan and the World Bank project, in order to create a system of prevention and early warning systems during the reporting period took measures to create a unified information management system (UIMS) of the Kyrgyz Republic.

On the development of documentation to establish UIMS components and technical equipment (purchased computer and radio communication equipment) attracted funds in the amount of 1,722 thousand USD.

In order to modernize the hydrometeorological service in the Kyrgyz Republic, as part of a World Bank project by supplying cars and commercial automotive technology with high cross (7 units.), Overalls, mountain bikes, personal computers and equipment worth - 326 thousand. USD.

Measures are taken to transfer the archive Kyrgyzhydromet on electronic media for long-term storage and the formation of the fund in the amount of GM 434 thousand USD.

Planned delivery of software visualization systems, installation and training, as well as the improvement of observational networks and data collection center.

Create a platform of data on disaster risks based software GeoNod and developed methodological guidance on the assessment of damages, losses and needs of emergency situations in the Kyrgyz Republic. "For these purposes attracted funds in the amount of 400 thousand. USD.

In order to improve disaster preparedness, under the UNDP project, acquired six units of motor vehicles for fire and rescue departments MES totaling 147 thousand USD. In 2015, planned to supply additional 3 units of passenger vehicles and rescue equipment in the amount of 201 thousand US dollars.

In order to implement "green projects" in preventive measures during 2014. Ministry of planting of greenery in the amount of 33.8 thousand USD 14 sites in Osh, Jalal-Abad and Batken oblasts. The total area of planting green spaces is 101.8 hectares. Financing is made from UNDP funds.

Provide an explanation of some of the key contextual reasons for the country's ranking assessment at the indicated level. In particular, highlight key challenges encountered by the country/ national authorities

and partner agencies; and recommendations on how these can/ will be overcome in the future.

No comments

### 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? 3

Institutional commitment attained, but achievements are neither comprehensive nor substantial.

#### Key Questions and Means of Verification

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

<b>Damage and loss assessment methodologies and capacities available</b>	Yes
<b>Post-disaster need assessment methodologies</b>	Yes
<b>Post-disaster needs assessment methodologies include guidance on gender aspects</b>	Yes
<b>Identified and trained human resources</b>	No

#### Provide description and constraints for the overall core indicator (not only the means of verification).

Please describe some of the key contextual reasons for the country's ranking/ assessment for the indicated level of progress.

To conduct an objective and uniform assessment of the actual and potential damage from emergency situations of natural and man-made, to make appropriate decisions on the mitigation of their effects on the level of the RCC Secretariat of the National Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction, the World Bank and the Global Fund for disaster risk reduction and mitigation work done on the development of methodological guidelines for the assessment of damage, loss and needs in the

Kyrgyz Republic. This methodical guidance approved at the meeting of the Interdepartmental Commission for Civil Protection KR 28.10.2013g. and recommended for further testing in the field. The Ministry, in cooperation with the World Bank experts, trained representatives of regional departments of Ministry of Emergency Situations and Civil Protection Commissions with simultaneous testing Standardized Toolkit. Currently, emergency department areas and cities of Bishkek and Osh, in conjunction with the district commissions for Civil Protection, is working to assess the damage caused by the disaster.

Methodological Guide for the assessment of damages, losses and needs of reconstruction and rehabilitation from emergencies in the Kyrgyz Republic, developed by the Interdepartmental Working Group within the National Platform for DRR KR, sets the overall unified approach to state agencies, local governments, organizations and businesses, individuals to assess the potential (forecast to emergency situations) and de facto (after an emergency) damages, losses and needs of any particular emergency, as well as potential and actual impact on the assets of individual objects, industries and sectors.

This methodological guide can be used as:

- guidance document in predicting \ monitoring of possible damages, losses and needs of emergency within the state system of civil protection;
- Framework guidance document for the enlarged, rough estimates of damage, loss and needs of the disaster, which can be used in planning and carrying out measures for the prevention and emergency response.

This manual has been testing stages at the local level were also conducted trainings for civil protection experts state structures.

Provide an explanation of some of the key contextual reasons for the country's ranking assessment at the indicated level. In particular, highlight key challenges encountered by the country/ national authorities and partner agencies; and recommendations on how these can/ will be overcome in the future.

No comments

# Drivers of Progress

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

### Levels of Reliance

Significant and ongoing reliance: significant ongoing efforts to actualize commitments with coherent strategy in place; identified and engaged 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 impact of natural disasters and man-made disasters with an adverse impact on human development, poverty reduction and economic growth, require effective disaster risk management as an integral part of development planning. In addition to short-term effects, such as direct economic losses, disasters have a negative impact on the sustainable development of society and its security. As a consequence, disaster risk reduction and sustainable human development are mutually reinforcing goals. Practice shows that natural disasters disproportionately affect poor people and fundamentally associated with poverty. Low resistance to the poor disaster risk is further exacerbated weak development of state and municipal services, limited management capacity and institutional systems in disaster situations.

Should now be argued that the activities of public authorities is largely confined to the implementation of sectoral goals and objectives, thereby losing the execution of interrelated issues that are important from the point of view of DRR. This is due to the fact that the idea of a comprehensive and integrated DRR, despite its importance, has not yet been introduced in the process of planning for sustainable development, as well as sectoral strategies and measures. This fact is compounded by the fact that the decentralization reforms, in part related to DRR, are not carried out by the line ministries. As a result, the activities of state bodies in DRR is not delimited, in particular at the level of local governments.

There is a need to develop priorities aimed at strengthening the capacity for DRR at all levels of management in order to effectively reduce the economic, social and physical vulnerability, as well as the negative effects of natural disasters. As part of the administrative reform, local government bodies gradually become the main suppliers of services to the population. However, there is their extremely limited capacity to deal effectively with the challenges of DRR, which is the result as a "nascent" DRR system at the local level and the lack of necessary resources.

Model risk management of natural and man-made disasters will be built on the principles of multi-stakeholder partnerships, risk analysis, covering all types of hazards for the purpose of consistent implementation of international standards that will ultimately facilitate the establishment of conditions for integrated security and the transition to sustainable development. The model involves the transition of the national control system disaster risk from emergency response to prevention and preparedness for natural and man-made disasters. Another distinctive feature of the proposed model is the introduction of decentralized approaches to disaster risk management, with a clear separation of functions of central and local authorities.

## **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?: Yes

Do gender concerns inform policy and programme conceptualisation and implementation in a meaningful and appropriate way?: Yes

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

In order to implement a gender policy based on the National Strategy of the Kyrgyz Republic on gender equality to 2020 and the National Action Plan for Gender Equality in the Kyrgyz Republic for 2012-2014 yy (Resolution of the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic from 27.06.2012 y. №443) Ministry held a number of measures to address social issues and the role of the family.

Questions on gender development are included in the annual plan of major activities (PoA) MES. Approved departmental plan MES to implement the National Strategy and National Action Plan for Gender Equality in the Kyrgyz Republic (MES orders from 17.11.2012 y. № 1005). The Central Office of MES and its structural and subordinated units established the Commission on Gender Issues.

Personnel Department of the Ministry regularly qualitative and quantitative monitoring of the ratio of men and women in the structures of the Ministry. According to the analysis of the Compliance gender representation, structural and subordinate units of the Ministry of Emergencies, the average rate of women is 30%.

In order to improve working conditions for the reconciliation of work and family responsibilities on the basis of the conditions stipulated in the collective agreement between the trade union committees and the administration of the Central Office of

the Ministry of Emergency Situations and the relevant departments of the Ministry, and provides certain benefits for certain categories of employees (large families, families with children -Disabled, single mothers, etc.). Every year, Mother's Day in the Kyrgyz Republic, in order to support the family and motherhood, an employee-mothers material assistance.

Gender equality is also being introduced in the core business of the Ministry. So, today introduced a gender perspective in the 10 reporting forms, planning documents for the Ministry of Emergency Situations (activity reports, action plans, 5 forms stat reports, collective agreements, reports on gender). Conducted a gender analysis of projects RLA KR initiated by the Ministry. At present, the Ministry of Emergency Situations of the Kyrgyz Republic, pursuant to the Plan of Action for the implementation of Security Council Resolution 1325 of the UN (Resolution of the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic from 18.02.2013g. № 78), as part of an interagency working group participates in the development of the document on cross-sectoral interaction mechanism in emergency and crisis situations to prevent gender-based violence.

## **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.

Do responsible designated agencies, institutions and offices at the local level have capacities for the enforcement of risk reduction regulations?:

Yes

Are local institutions, village committees, communities, volunteers or urban resident welfare associations properly trained for response?: Yes

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

Adopted in 2012, the Government of the country's "National Strategy for integrated security of the population and territory of the Kyrgyz Republic in emergency and crisis situations, 2010-2015." is the main document defining public policy at this stage to provide a guaranteed level of protection of population and territories from emergency situations within acceptable risk parameters.

To achieve the main goal - to provide a comprehensive security - is planned to follow the following five priorities of the Hyogo Framework for Action 2005-2015 .: "Building the Resilience of Nations and Communities":

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

Objective: To create the legal and regulatory framework for effective disaster risk management.

Objective: To improve the legal and institutional framework for effective disaster risk management.

2. Identify, assess and monitor disaster risks and enhance early warning.

Objective: To improve the risk assessment, monitoring and early warning of disasters in the Kyrgyz Republic.

Objective: To identify threats, vulnerabilities and disaster risks for all populated areas of the Kyrgyz Republic.

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

Objective: To mitigate the effects of disasters through better sharing of knowledge and education.

Objective: To create a national infrastructure to raise awareness about the possibilities and methods of disaster risk reduction through information exchange.

4. Reduce the underlying risk factors of disasters.

Objective: measures to reduce disaster risks are included in the development strategy of the Kyrgyz Republic.

Objective: To establish mechanisms for the identification and integration of mitigation and disaster risk management policies, programs and projects for the development of the Kyrgyz Republic.

5. Strengthen disaster preparedness for effective response at all levels.

Objective: To reduce the human and material losses due to disasters.

Objective: To increase the capacity for preparedness and response to disasters at the national, regional and district levels, and at the level of local government (including the development of early warning systems), as well as capacity building for disaster risk reduction.

Implementation of this strategy is aimed at strengthening the stability of the country through prevention and substantial reduction of disaster losses, reducing the number of possible victims and in the social economic and environmental damage.

## **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?: Yes

Are appropriate social protection measures / safety nets that safeguard

against their specific socioeconomic and political vulnerabilities being adequately implemented?: Yes

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

Economic activities that reduce poverty and social progress on the one hand and not to exceed the limits of environmental sustainability of natural ecosystems on the other hand, requires a more effective planning and management of the country's transition to sustainable development through the various elements of the "green" development.

For this plan to the formation and consistent implementation of the unified state policy in the field of environmental safety and environmental protection, covering all aspects of the sustainability of ecosystems. At the same time, it is important that economic policy has been focused on the rational use of natural resources to ensure sustainable economic growth by improving the competitiveness of the country, the intensification of development and growth of labor productivity.

For productivity growth, economic diversification and export potential is planned to work more effectively on the tools of regulation of the business environment for business development and the development of industries, including in the production of environmentally friendly products, which Kyrgyzstan has a potential comparative advantage. First of all, it's - agriculture and energy, as a key priority of green development and responsible mining sector, resource-efficient processing sector agricultural sector, eco-tourism and a number of areas of services.

Therefore, the investment policy will gradually pass on the principles of environmental capacity rationalization. Reducing the environmental capacity will allow organically linking the two processes in the economy: (1) reduce the consumption of natural resources and the amount of pollution; (2) at the same time improve the quality of economic growth through the modernization and improvement of technology, the introduction of low-waste and resource industries, the secondary use of recycled resources and waste. Both of these strategies require a radical restructuring of the economy in favor of environmentally friendly and high technologies.

The account in the strategic planning of adaptation to climate change, including: the potential of water and energy resources, energy, agriculture and disaster risks Kyrgyzstan bring significant economic benefits and will help to minimize the risk to human health, his property, public infrastructure, reducing the corresponding economic losses .

Accounting for the conservation and restoration of natural ecosystems should be one of the priorities of the state and society. Because that is what will provide the link between generations and is guaranteed to provide opportunities for economic growth in the future.

New state policy in the field of environmental protection and ecological safety aimed at:

- Gradual transition to a system of strategic planning for sustainable development, all subjects of economic, social and environmental performance, regardless of ownership, providing for equal attention to economic, social and environmental components;

- Minimize the negative environmental consequences of economic growth through the assessment of the environmental impact of planned economic and other development projects;
- Payment for environmental management and compensation for environmental damage caused by the breach of environmental legislation;
- Accessibility and openness of environmental information;
- Participation of all interest groups in the decision-making on environmental issues and environmental management at both the national and local levels.

The main objectives of the implementation of the state policy on environmental protection and environmental safety are:

- Improving environmental legislation and economic mechanisms of nature to create favorable conditions applying new environmentally friendly technologies, attraction of "green" investments and adaptation to climate change;
- Providing an assessment of the environmental impact of planned economic and other development projects;
- Improving the system of accounting and reporting parameters of environmental pollution;
- The creation of a sustainable system of control and monitoring in the field of environmental protection and environmental management to make informed management decisions;
- The introduction of new financial instruments to promote green technologies through: green taxes, customs duties, green procurement, green investments;
- Rational use of renewable natural resources, precluding their degradation through the introduction of monitoring and evaluation indicators of the environment and ecological safety in the practice of the industry of natural resources;
- Improving energy efficiency and reducing losses, especially heat and power and promotion of renewable energy sources;
- Government support for sectors of the economy, aimed at creating "green" jobs.

## **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?: Yes

If so, are they being integrated within local, sub-national and national disaster risk reduction plans and activities in a meaningful way?: Yes

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

Prevention and elimination of emergency situations of natural and man-made disasters have no borders, so the international community attaches great importance to international cooperation in this area.

In this regard, as well as within the powers granted Ministry of Emergency Situations of the Kyrgyz Republic, based on the principles of multi-vector, good neighborliness, security and stability, performs multi-level and multi-faceted cooperation aimed at ensuring national interests in the field of civil protection, as well as on the improvement and development of the system MOE.

The main areas of international cooperation MES are:

- The development of bilateral and multilateral contacts and of the legal framework;
- The implementation of international treaties relating to the competence of the Ministry of Emergencies;
- Cooperation with international organizations;
- Preparing and ensuring the implementation of international technical and foreign donations aimed at improving the material and technical base and skills development;
- Cooperation and integration efforts with neighboring countries;
- Cooperation with foreign countries.

In order to combine the power, knowledge and resource centers for various ministries and departments to strengthen the capacity development in the field of disaster risk reduction in Kyrgyzstan as part of the National Platform for DRR KR agreement was reached between the Center for training and retraining of Civil Protection of the Ministry of Emergency Situations of the Kyrgyz Republic, the Training Center Ministry of Finance of the Kyrgyz Republic and the resource-methodical center of the National statistical Committee of the Kyrgyz Republic to establish partnerships for the implementation of joint activities in specific projects, cooperate in areas such as exchange of experience in the field of methodology, the development of training manuals and programs for the training of state and municipal officials and civil society; cooperation in the field of vocational education and training; organization and conduct joint research, seminars, conferences and workshops; et al.

As part of the National Platform for DRR KR on consolidation and unification of the existing capacity of government agencies, international and non-profit organizations, to strengthen cooperation and coordination on disaster risk reduction, as well as the implementation of the NSDS for the period 2013-2017 KR years for Disaster Resilience at the level of states and communities with the support of UNDP in Kyrgyzstan, ICCO Cooperation and DCA Central Asia (ACT Alliance) was to create an alliance of non-profit organizations (NPOs Alliances) in 6 regions of the Kyrgyz Republic. NGO alliances join the network of non-governmental and youth organizations working in the areas of disaster risk management, environmental protection, youth policy and volunteering, as well as in other areas to support the competent authorities of public administration to:

- Strengthen collaboration and coordination with civil society and raising awareness of citizens on disaster risks;
- Conducting workshops, conferences and training courses for representatives of civil society;

- Development and implementation of joint programs and projects in the field of disaster risk management of man-made, natural and ecological character.

## **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)

No comments

# Future Outlook

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## 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

Kyrgyzstan, a country with high levels of poverty while, especially in rural areas, and limited natural resources, sustainable development model seems today logically and politically informed choices. Moreover, the idea of sustainable development now, as ever, was in tune with the tradition, spirit and mentality of the people of Kyrgyzstan, which could play a crucial role in the consolidation of society, since regardless of ethnic and party affiliation people of Kyrgyzstan today unanimous in their desire to overcome the difficulties and live in the country that has the "future" and a stable position in the development.

January 21 this year, according to the results of the second meeting of the Board was approved by the Decree of the President of the National Sustainable Development Strategy until 2017, which is based on these principles of sustainability and is presented as a five-year plan of creation-2017. "

The decision of tasks scheduled for this period is scheduled to carry through the annual plans of the Government, on the one hand, allow you to modify in the basic five-year plan, and on the other - to keep long-term continuity for promoting the priorities and achieve the targets identified in the National Sustainable Development Strategy of the Kyrgyz Republic to 2017 y.

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### Future Outlook Statement

The five-year National Strategy for Sustainable Development of the Kyrgyz Republic is the first public document indicating the main areas of political, economic and social development of the country, developed in the new format of the political structure of the country.

Our strategic vision of Kyrgyzstan in the long run - a strong and independent state, which is among the developed countries, a comfortable life for people with protection of their rights, freedoms and security, multilingual and friendly internal environment, the rule of law, high level of education, a healthy environment, social stability, the international image of the country prosperous, sustainable economic growth and high attractiveness for investors.

In the next five years (between 2013-2017 yy) Kyrgyzstan faces the task as a democratic state with a stable political system, a dynamic economy and steadily rising incomes.

Provide a solution to this problem is designed to present the National Strategy for Sustainable Development of the Kyrgyz Republic for the period 2013-2017 (hereinafter - the Strategy).

Strategy envisaged measures in various policy areas, as well as specific actions involve their linkage with the budget process and providing the necessary financial and other resources. We should not rely on the bare imagination and build unrealistic plans. No need to copy some foreign models, to become someone's copy. We can only be Kyrgyzstan, find their path of development and rely on their own capabilities. Sustainable development strategy should be a reference for the development of preventive solutions with respect to internal and external risks of medium-term and laying the foundations for sustainable development in the long term.

Strategic vision of the future of the country will implement plans and projects within the medium-term programs that will contribute to achieving long-term goals of the country. Synchronization of medium-term to long-term goals will help the sustainable development of the Kyrgyz Republic and the successful integration into the world economy. This strategy is intended to show the joint motion vector of state power and society on the path of building a new country.

## 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

In accordance with the Action Plan / obligation Minister of Emergency Situations of the Kyrgyz Republic to achieve the goals / objectives of the Program of the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic for 2015, the Program for the transition of the Kyrgyz Republic to Sustainable Development for 2013-2017 to the Ministry of Emergency Situations of the Kyrgyz Republic has the following objectives for 2015 :

1. Continue to work to bring the regulatory and legal framework governing the activities of Ministry of Emergency Situations, the State System of Civil Protection in accordance with the Law "On Civil Protection";
2. Improve the system of monitoring and forecasting of natural hazards through the implementation of an integrated approach to the study of natural hazards;
3. To increase the level of safety of the population and territories from emergency situations (landslides, floods, etc.) Through the timely implementation of preventive protection measures (rescue and recovery operations, capital construction and special preventive and remediation activities);
4. Speed up the implementation of the first phase of the interstate target program "Reclamation territories of EurAsEC member states exposed to uranium production";
5. Proceed to the implementation of the second phase of the Fire and Rescue

Service on the ground to improve the timeliness in responding to emergencies;

6. Carry out work on creation of the Institute of the Ministry of Emergency Situations of the Kyrgyz Republic;
7. To increase the level of safety culture of the population in emergency situations by teaching the public about civil protection, covering the most vulnerable cities and other regions;
8. Continue to work on the second phase of development UIMS, is to improve the Unified information management system in emergency and crisis situations using modern information technologies;
9. To improve the humanitarian response in the event of a catastrophic emergency. Prepare a set of documents to establish a joint Kyrgyz-Russian Centre for Humanitarian Response.

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## Future Outlook Statement

No comments

## 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

Pursuant to the Action Plan of the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic on the implementation of the Action Plan ("Roadmap") on the accession of the Kyrgyz Republic to the Customs Union, approved by the decision of the Supreme Eurasian Economic Council on May 29, 2014 №74, Resolution of the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic on October 13, 2014 №597 approved the draft Law of the Kyrgyz Republic "On the Repeal of Certain Legislative Acts of the Kyrgyz Republic" in the field of technical regulation. In these provisions include: Law of the Kyrgyz Republic "Technical Regulations" On Fire "and the Law of the Kyrgyz Republic" Technical Regulations "On Radiation Safety".

In this regard, the development of new legislation in the field of technical regulation will take into account all the requirements adopted by the Law "On Amendments and Additions to the Law of the Kyrgyz Republic" On Basics of Technical Regulation in the Kyrgyz Republic. "

Pursuant to the Minutes of the meeting of the Prime Minister of the Kyrgyz Republic on October 16, 2014 №22-14 Project Action Plan ("Roadmap") on the accession of the Kyrgyz Republic to the Common Economic Space of Belarus, Kazakhstan and the Russian Federation with regard to the formation of the Eurasian Economic Union

approved the decision of the Supreme Eurasian Economic Council on 10 October 2014 №75 MES has worked to identify conflicts in the normative legal acts regulating the activities of the Ministry. According to the results of this study determined that the accession of the Kyrgyz Republic to the common economic space is not required making changes and additions to existing normative legal acts of the Kyrgyz Republic, as well as the development of draft laws of the Kyrgyz Republic and the decisions of the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic in the field of civil protection.

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## Future Outlook Statement

No comments

# Stakeholders

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

Organization	Organization type	Focal Point
Ministry of economy of the Kyrgyz Republic	Governments	Sakkaraeva Elina, Chief Specialist of Stragical Planning Department of the Ministry of economy of the Kyrgyz Republic
UNICEF	UN & International Organizations	Tatyana Ten, Disaster Management Programm Coordinator
Ministry of emergency situations of the Kyrgyz Republic	Governments	Jyldyz Toktorbaeva, Head of international cooperation department of the Ministry of emergency situations of the Kyrgyz Republic