

# Uzbekistan

## National progress report on the implementation of the Hyogo Framework for Action

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# Strategic goals 1

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## 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:**

The Government of the Republic of Uzbekistan consistently integrates the disaster risk reduction in the national and local development strategies and programs, with the purpose of minimizing losses and harm from natural hazards. The Government decrees, resolutions, and standards and norms reinforce and support the strategic directives and programs, obliging all levels of executive power, economic entities, self-government bodies to integrate the DRR approaches and principles in the local development plans.

## 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:**

The government structures and organizations work to increase their effectiveness and capacity in DRR at all levels and spheres. The Government policy and actions aim at developing and strengthening research and studies in the relevant spheres, including the DRR component in the curricula of universities and secondary schools, within ministries and organizations, at community level, etc. Special attention is given to interaction between the state organizations, the National Red Crescent Society, community organizations, agricultural and industrial enterprises. The Ministry of Emergency Situations - the state structure authorized to address the natural disasters consistently integrates the modern technologies and approaches in its own capacity building, applies the experience of other countries in overall activities in increasing the resilience to hazards.

## 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:**

The legislation, the norm-setting resolutions and decrees of the Government constantly promote and support emergency preparedness among all sectors of the society, within organizations, enterprises, work collectives, in neighborhoods and in communities. The relevant organizations and structures combine effort and resources in increasing the capacity of the state to timely respond to calamities, while taking all measures to minimize the losses before the disasters happen. The short-term and long-term recovery programs aim at the soonest recovery from disasters, rehabilitation and return to the normal life and functioning of the economy, combining the human, financial and other resources of the society at all levels.

## Priority for action 1

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

## 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

### Description:

Protection of population and territories against disasters of natural, man-made and environmental character is one of the priority areas of the national security policy in the Republic of Uzbekistan. It is essentially aimed at ensuring safety and protection of population against various disasters and emergencies. In the context of vigorous scientific and technological progress, man-made changes of the natural environment and changes in the geo-political structure of the world, the problems of regulating interaction between the man and the biosphere, harmonization of interrelation between the social advancement and preservation of favorable natural environment, and achievement of equilibrium in the relationship "man-society-nature" are becoming increasingly important. A fundamental document addressing this problem is the law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On protection of population and territories against emergency situations of natural and man-made character" (adopted on August 20, 1999 in Tashkent). The law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On civil defense" (adopted on 26 May 2000, Tashkent) sets out public policy priorities in protection of population and territories, material and cultural values against the possible hazards. The key operational procedures prescribed by the law make it possible to prepare people at large to protect themselves against hazards.

### Context & Constraints:

It should be noted that alongside with the unique geographic position of Central Asia the region is highly prone to natural disasters (earthquakes, landslides, mudflows, floods, droughts, etc). The complicated environmental setting existing in the region and other countries of the world is primarily associated with natural and anthropogenic factors. Therefore it is imperative that new ways to address the problem are developed including effective interaction with the world community.

Supporting document:

[http://www.preventionweb.net/files/7811\\_UzbekistanreportEng.doc](http://www.preventionweb.net/files/7811_UzbekistanreportEng.doc) [DOC 97.50 KB]

## 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

### Description:

The Ministry of Emergency Situations (MoES) is the key national body for multisectoral coordination and cooperation in the area of disaster risk reduction in the Republic. The Ministry of Emergency Situations of the Republic of Uzbekistan was established by the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan [#1059;#1055;-1378](#) dated March 4, 1996. There are regional (territorial) departments of

emergency situations operating in all of the 14 regions of the republic with district emergency units established in individual districts.

There is the State System for prevention of and response to emergency situations (SSPR) established in the Republic of Uzbekistan the structure and operating procedures whereof were defined in the resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan #558 dated December 23, 1997.

The SSPR is composed of the management bodies, emergency epidemiological, epizootic and epiphytotic situations (special danger infections, epidemics, group diseases of unknown aetiology, poisoning with toxic agents, mass food poisoning, etc). Financing of activities in prevention and recovery from emergency situations in the sphere of protection of population and territories is provided by organizations, state executive authorities, and other sources. In case of absence or insufficiency of funds available for recovery and reconstruction, the means of the reserve fund of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan can be used. The procedure of forming the capital assets for addressing the issues in protection of population and territories are defined by the legislation. The state provides annual funding for replenishment of the funds and the emergency stock of food, medicines and other resources necessary for providing the support for population in case of relocation to the safe area in case of emergency situations.

### **Context & Constraints:**

The Government of Uzbekistan is consistently working on increasing the human, material and financial resources for implementing DRR plans and activities, at the central, regional and local (district and mahalla) levels. Integration of modern technologies, constant training, rehearsal, and application of structural safety measures require increased input of all types of resources, and is time and resource consuming.

### **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

### **Description:**

MoES accepted a number of international projects for implementation:

The first phase of a joint MoES / UNICEF project "Risk reduction among vulnerable groups of population particularly children and women in six oblasts of Uzbekistan mostly exposed to natural disasters" has been finalized (for the period from 01 April 2007 to 30 June 2008). The primary goals of the project are:

To train populations on action planning skills before natural disasters, as well as to response during and after natural disasters in order to reduce the damages from their consequences

To strengthen the capacity of the Population and Administrative Bodies Training Centres (MBTC) under the regional Departments of Emergency Situations (DoES) to coordinate and carry out measures for natural disaster preparedness of mahallas (communities), schools, nursery schools and medical facilities.

Project partners:

Ministry of Emergency Situations of the Republic of Uzbekistan (MoES) jointly with the Representative of the UN Children's Fund in Uzbekistan (UNICEF), with participation of ministries of Public Education (MoPE), Health, and "Mahalla" Fund implemented the project aimed at reducing the damages from natural disasters among the vulnerable groups of population, particularly women and children.

The project was carried out in 6 oblasts (Bukhara, Kashkadarya, Samarkand, Syrdarya, Fergana and Tashkent).

Presently, MoES signed a Memorandum of Understanding with the Representative of UN Children's Fund in Uzbekistan (UNICEF) on implementation of the second phase of the project where 9 more

oblasts of the republic will be included.

**Context & Constraints:**

Context and constraints are not indicated

**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

**Description:**

There are sector oriented concepts and target programmes on natural disaster risk reduction which are specified depending on the area of activity and nature of disasters. The SSPR functional and territorial subsystems' action plans have been developed, approved and are systematically adjusted based on the Decrees of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan, the Laws of the Republic of Uzbekistan and resolutions of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan which govern the functioning of the SSES and those of the following bodies:

Ministry of Emergency Situations, Ministry of Interior, Ministry of Higher and secondary special education, Ministry of Public Education, Ministry of Health, Ministry of Defence, Ministry of Agriculture and Water Management, Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Economy, State Committee of Nature conservation, State Committee of Geology and Mineral Resources, State Committee of Architecture and Construction, Academy of Sciences, Centre of Hydro-meteorological Service under the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan (Uzhydromet), State Stock Company "Uzavtoyul", State Stock Company "Uzkimyosanoat", National Holding Company "Uzbekneftegaz", National Television and Radio broadcasting Company "Uzbekistan", National Air Company "Uzbekistan Airways", State Stock Railway Company "Uzbekistan railways", State Stock Company "Uzbekenergo", State Insurance Companies "Uzagrosughurta" and "Kafolot", Uzbek Agency "Uzcommunkhizmat", Uzbek Agency of Communications and Informatization, Uzbek Agency of Automobile and River Transportation, State Inspection "Sanoatkontekhnazorat", National Council of the Red Crescent Society of the Republic of Uzbekistan and others.

**Context & Constraints:**

Context and constraints are not indicated

**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

**Description:**

A mapping system was created in the Republic of Uzbekistan to evaluate various hazards and potential

risks. In particular, seismic zoning maps OCP 2001 of the territory of Uzbekistan (S 1:1000000) were developed which specify recurrence (frequency, periodicity) of earthquakes on various levels of recurrence and risk. Seismic zoning maps of Tashkent city; micro-zoning maps of 26 large cities of Uzbekistan on scales of 1:100000; maps of type designs of the territories relevant to the complexity of geologic-engineering conditions, seismic activity potential, seismogenic zones and other potential sources of natural and technological hazards; maps of maximum possible earthquake magnitudes; maps of hydro meteorological factor risks were developed and compiled.

Vulnerability assessment of assets and capacities is carried out continuously by the operational and territorial subsystems of the SSPR.

**Context & Constraints:**

Information is not available

Supporting document:

[http://www.preventionweb.net/files/7811\\_UzbekistanreportEng\[1\].doc](http://www.preventionweb.net/files/7811_UzbekistanreportEng[1].doc) [DOC 97.50 KB]

Uzbekistan Online Monitor 2009 (2009)

[http://www.preventionweb.net/files/7811\\_UzbekistanreportEngcomposite.doc](http://www.preventionweb.net/files/7811_UzbekistanreportEngcomposite.doc) [DOC 98.00 KB]

**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

**Description:**

Vulnerability assessment of assets and capacities is carried out continuously by the operational and territorial subsystems of the SSPR. Emergency situations risk monitoring is conducted by the Monitoring and Forecasting Centre of MoES by sectors: Uzhydromet, Seismology Institute, State Service on Geological Phenomena Monitoring, State Sanitary-Epidemiologic, Veterinary and other services. In case of emergency situations on republican level, the governmental commission comprised of stakeholder ministries and agencies conducts analysis of the socio economic and ecological consequences and losses. The results of the analysis are shared with stakeholder structures by way of recommendations for making decisions and conducting urgent measures.

For the population of the republic, there functions a centralized state early warning system which goes down to district level and performs by means of sirens, loudspeakers, television and radio broadcasting, as well as by the special local early warning systems on dangerous facilities.

Within the framework of the SSES system, there is also a well-adjusted system where non-governmental organizations share information on emergency situations of natural and technological character.

**Context & Constraints:**

n/a

Supporting document:

[http://www.preventionweb.net/files/7811\\_UzbekistanreportEng\[2\].doc](http://www.preventionweb.net/files/7811_UzbekistanreportEng[2].doc) [DOC 97.50 KB]

**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

**Description:**

In case of emergency situations on republican level, the governmental commission comprised of stakeholder ministries and agencies conducts analysis of the socio economic and ecological consequences and losses. The results of the analysis are shared with stakeholder structures by way of recommendations for making decisions and taking urgent measures. A centralized state early warning system which goes down to district level and performs by means of sirens, loudspeakers, television and radio broadcasting, as well as by the special local early warning systems on dangerous facilities. Within the framework of the SSES system, there also exists a well-adjusted system where non-governmental organizations share information on emergency situations of natural and technological character. Specifically, mobile (cellular) communication companies have been used since 2007. In this way, the population is provided in advance with information on potential hazardous natural phenomena (avalanches, mudflow dangers, floods, and etc.). The legislation stipulates that information in the field of protection of population and territories in emergency situations is open, and the organs of state power and administration, the self-governance structures, administration of enterprises and organizations are responsible for the timely and accurate informing the population through the means of mass media and other channels.

**Context & Constraints:**

n/a

Supporting document:

[http://www.preventionweb.net/files/7811\\_UzbekistanreportEng\[3\].doc](http://www.preventionweb.net/files/7811_UzbekistanreportEng[3].doc) [DOC 97.50 KB]

**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

**Description:**

In the territory of Uzbekistan such natural hazards are present as earthquakes, landslides, mudflows, floods and drought. Earthquake is the disaster that causes the largest aftermath. For example, the strong earthquakes that took place in the 20th century in Andijan (1902), in Tashkent (1946 and 1966), in Gazli (1976 and 1984) caused great economic losses and large numbers of casualties.

**Context & Constraints:**

The earthquakes with magnitude of 7.0-7.3 degrees in Iran, Armenia, Japan and Turkey killed tens of thousands people. Three earthquakes of the same magnitude in Uzbekistan caused death of only eight persons. This indicates the high level of seismic zoning and the earthquake resistant construction, and can serve an example of effectiveness of measures.

**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

### **Description:**

The scientific and technical council was formed and functions, that provides expertise of scientific and technical research for protection of the population and territories in emergency situations of natural and technological character. The results of the applied research works of scientific organizations are introduced in the practice of the relevant organizations. The legislation stipulates that information in the field of protection of population and territories in emergency situations is open, and the organs of state power and administration, the self-governance structures, administration of enterprises and organizations are responsible for the timely and accurate informing the population through the means of mass media and other channels.

### **Context & Constraints:**

n/a

Supporting document:

[http://www.preventionweb.net/files/7811\\_UzbekistanreportEng\[4\].doc](http://www.preventionweb.net/files/7811_UzbekistanreportEng[4].doc) [DOC 96.00 KB]

## Core indicator 2

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

### **Level of Progress achieved:**

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

### **Description:**

The training programs for all categories of population are aimed at ensuring safety of life activities. The specially designed educational programs, approved by Ministry of People's Education and Ministry of High Education, embrace the pre-school institutions, secondary schools, colleges and universities, and the Institutes for Upgrading of Teachers. The training of the senior personnel of the local executive authorities, enterprises and organizations is provided on the basis of the Institute of Civil Protection of the Ministry of Emergency Situations. In the regions training is provided by the Centers for preparedness of population and executive staff of local structures of MES. The annual training program is approved by the head of the civil protection – Prime Minister of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

Training of population is carried out at institutions, enterprises and organizations in accordance with the specially developed program, as well as through the mass media – printed press, radio, and TV.

### **Context & Constraints:**

n/a

## Core indicator 3

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

*strengthened.*

**Level of Progress achieved:**

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

**Description:**

Vulnerability assessment of assets and capacities is carried out continuously by the operational and territorial subsystems of the SSPR. In case of emergency situations on republican level, the governmental commission comprised of stakeholder ministries and agencies conducts analysis of the socio economic and ecological consequences and losses. The results of the analysis are shared with stakeholder structures by way of recommendations for making decisions and taking urgent measures.

**Context & Constraints:**

n/a

**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

**Description:**

The law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On civil defense" (adopted on 26 May 2000, Tashkent) sets out public policy priorities in protection of population and territories, material and cultural values against the possible hazards. The key operational procedures prescribed by the law make it possible to prepare people at large to protect themselves from hazards. A "State Programme on Forecasting Emergency Situations of Natural and Technological Character" was approved by the resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers as from 03 April 2007 under #71.

MoES accepted a number of international projects for implementation:

The first phase of a joint MoES / UNICEF project "Risk reduction among vulnerable groups of population particularly children and women in six oblasts of Uzbekistan mostly exposed to natural disasters" has been finalized (for the period from 01 April 2007 to 30 June 2008). The primary goals of the project are: To train population on action planning skills before natural disasters, as well as to response during and after natural disasters in order to reduce the damages from their consequences

To strengthen the capacity of the Population and Administrative Bodies Training Centres (MBTC) under the regional Departments of Emergency Situations (DoES) to coordinate and carry out measures for natural disaster preparedness of mahallas (communities), schools, nursery schools and medical facilities. The training programs for all categories of population are aimed at ensuring safety of life activities.

The specially designed educational programs, approved by Ministry of People's Education and Ministry of High Education, embrace the pre-school institutions, secondary schools, colleges and universities, and the Institutes for Upgrading of Teachers.

The strategy for prevention and recovery from emergency situations was upgraded, by strengthening the involvement of the mahallas (lowest administrative unit) in the activities in preparedness and mitigation of natural disasters.

**Context & Constraints:**

n/a

## 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

#### **Description:**

Emergency situations of ecological character: Situations coming from the changes in the conditions of land (soil, entrails of earth); Situations coming from the change in the structure and characteristics of atmosphere (air)

Situations coming from the change of the hydrosphere conditions. There are sector oriented concepts and target programmes on natural disaster risk reduction which are specified depending on the area of activity and nature of disasters. The SSES functional and territorial subsystems' action plans have been developed, approved and are systematically adjusted based on the Decrees of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan, the Laws of the Republic of Uzbekistan and resolutions of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan which govern the functioning of the SSES.

#### **Context & Constraints:**

n/a

### Core indicator 2

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

#### **Level of Progress achieved:**

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

#### **Description:**

A fundamental document addressing this problem is the law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On protection of population and territories against emergency situations of natural and man-made character" (adopted on August 20, 1999 in Tashkent).

The law regulates social relations in the sphere of protection of population and territories against emergencies of natural and man-made character. It is aimed at prevention and counteracting development of emergency situations, reduction of losses from emergencies and emergency response. It proclaims citizens' rights to protection of their lives, health and property in case of emergency situation and also defines responsibilities of government authorities entrusted with this mission. The law establishes the main principles, goals, objectives and ways of protection of population and territories against emergency situations by government and administrative authorities at all levels as well as by enterprises, agencies and organizations. A key feature of the Law is that it involves, through self-governance bodies, people at large in operation of the Government system of emergency prevention and recovery.

#### **Context & Constraints:**

Addressing these problems requires establishment of common rules and standards of institutional,

socioeconomic and legal regulation of social relations between government institutions, enterprises, non-governmental organizations, local governance bodies and population in the sphere of protection of population and territories against natural disasters.

### **Core indicator 3**

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

#### **Level of Progress achieved:**

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

#### **Description:**

There are sector oriented concepts and target programmes on natural disaster risk reduction which are specified depending on the area of activity and nature of disasters. The SSES functional and territorial subsystems' action plans have been developed, approved and are systematically adjusted based on the Decrees of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan, the Laws of the Republic of Uzbekistan and resolutions of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan which govern the functioning of the SSES and those of the following bodies:

Ministry of Emergency Situations, Ministry of Interior, Ministry of Higher and secondary special education, Ministry of Public Education, Ministry of Health, Ministry of Defence, Ministry of Agriculture and Water Management, Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Economy, State Committee of Nature conservation, State Committee of Geology and Mineral Resources, State Committee of Architecture and Construction, Academy of Sciences, Centre of Hydro-meteorological Service under the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan (Uzhydromet), State Stock Company "Uzavtoyul", State Stock Company "Uzkimyosanoat", National Holding Company "Uzbekneftegaz", National Television and Radio broadcasting Company "Uzbekistan", National Air Company "Uzbekistan Airways", State Stock Railway Company "Uzbekistan railways", State Stock Company "Uzbekenergo", State Insurance Companies "Uzagrosughurta" and "Kafolot", Uzbek Agency "Uzcommunkhizmat", Uzbek Agency of Communications and Informatization, Uzbek Agency of Automobile and River Transportation, State Inspection "Sanoatkontekhnazorat", National Council of the Red Crescent Society of the Republic of Uzbekistan and others.

The primary task of these agencies is to develop and carry out measures which ultimately reduce the consequences of emergency situations of natural and technological character. In case of emergency situations on republican level, the governmental commission comprised of stakeholder ministries and agencies conducts analysis of the socio economic and ecological consequences and losses. The results of the analysis are shared with stakeholder structures by way of recommendations for making decisions and taking urgent measures.

#### **Context & Constraints:**

n/a

### **Core indicator 4**

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

#### **Level of Progress achieved:**

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

**Description:**

In Uzbekistan, construction of public sector is strictly governed by the Construction Norms and Rules "KMK 2.03-65". Having been developed through engagement of a large number of institutions, it was approved by the Decree of the State Committee of Architecture and Construction of the Republic of Uzbekistan on 12 December 1995. It was set into action from 01 March 1996. The seismological section of the project was developed by the Seismology Institute of Academy of Sciences of the Republic of Uzbekistan. A new classification of soils has been developed and integrated, the frequency of various seismic intensities were specified for 361 populated zones of Uzbekistan. Actions are being taken on micro-zoning of highly seismic oblasts.

**Context & Constraints:**

n/a

**Core indicator 5**

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

**Level of Progress achieved:**

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

**Description:**

Financial support for prevention of and recovery from emergency situations is specified in chapter 5 of the Law "On Protection of Population and Territories from Emergency Situations of Natural and Technological Character".

1.7. Special article of the Law "On Protection of Population and Territories from Emergency Situations of Natural and Technological Character" is devoted to participation of public authorities in the sphere of civil protection. It is these bodies that ensure involvement of the widest layers of population in resolving the most important state objective on protection of population and territories. Financing of activities in prevention and recovery from emergency situations in the sphere of protection of population and territories is provided by organizations, state executive authorities, and other sources. In case of absence or insufficiency of funds available for recovery and reconstruction, the means of the reserve fund of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan can be used. The procedure of forming the capital assets for addressing the issues in protection of population and territories are defined by the legislation. In the territory of Uzbekistan such natural hazards are present as earthquakes, landslides, mudflows, floods and drought. Earthquake is the disaster that causes the largest aftermath. For example, the strong earthquakes that took place in the 20th century in Andijan (1902), in Tashkent (1946 and 1966), in Gazli (1976 and 1984) caused great economic losses and large numbers of casualties. The earthquakes with magnitude of 7.0-7.3 degrees in Iran, Armenia, Japan and Turkey killed tens of thousands people. Three earthquakes of the same magnitude in Uzbekistan caused death of only eight persons. This indicates the high level of seismic zoning and the earthquake resistant construction, and can serve an example of effectiveness of measures. Among the positive examples, demonstrating the connection between management and practical reduction of risk are the earthquake resistant construction on the basis of seismic zone maps, mudslide prevention facilities, preventive immunization, etc.

**Context & Constraints:**

n/a

**Core indicator 6**

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

**Level of Progress achieved:**

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

**Description:**

A mapping system was created in the Republic of Uzbekistan to evaluate various hazards and potential risks. In particular, seismic zoning maps OCP 2001 of the territory of Uzbekistan (S 1:1000000) were developed which specify recurrence (frequency, periodicity) of earthquakes on various levels of recurrence and risk. Seismic zoning maps of Tashkent city; micro-zoning maps of 26 large cities of Uzbekistan on scales of 1:100000; maps of type designs of the territories relevant to the complexity of geologic-engineering conditions, seismic activity potential, seismogenic zones and other potential sources of natural and technological hazards; maps of maximum possible earthquake magnitudes; maps of hydro meteorological factor risks were developed and compiled.

Vulnerability assessment of assets and capacities is carried out continuously by the operational and territorial subsystems of the SSPR. In case of emergency situations on republican level, the governmental commission comprised of stakeholder ministries and agencies conducts analysis of the socio economic and ecological consequences and losses. The results of the analysis are shared with stakeholder structures by way of recommendations for making decisions and taking urgent measures. In the structure of MES, the Center for Management of Emergency Situations summarizes the information from the sectoral monitoring facilities of the State System for Early Warning and Actions and takes appropriate decisions. The unified computer data base on disaster risk reduction was created, for all types of disasters.

**Context & Constraints:**

The unique geographic location of Central Asia makes natural disasters like earthquake and floods inevitable in the region. Resolving of the current trans-national ecological problems determines the future of the economy of the region and the political stability in the countries. At present, great danger for the countries of Central Asia is posed by such natural phenomena as earthquakes, floods, landslides and mudflows, as well as by possible terrorist acts aimed at destruction of dams, burst of high altitude lakes, etc.

## 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

**Description:**

Protection of population and territories against disasters of natural, man-made and environmental character is one of the priority areas of the national security policy in the Republic of Uzbekistan. A fundamental document addressing this problem is the law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On protection of population and territories against emergency situations of natural and man-made character" (adopted on August 20, 1999 in Tashkent). The law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On civil defense" (adopted on 26 May 2000, Tashkent) sets out public policy priorities in protection of population and territories,

material and cultural values against the possible hazards. The key operational procedures prescribed by the law make it possible to prepare people at large to protect themselves from hazards. The Ministry of Emergency Situations (MoES) is the key national body for multisectoral coordination and cooperation in the area of disaster risk reduction in the Republic. There is the State System for Prevention of and Response to emergency situations (SSPR) established in the Republic of Uzbekistan the structure and operating procedures whereof were defined in the resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan #558 dated December 23, 1997.

The SSPR is composed of the management bodies, structures responsible for management of emergency epidemiological, epizootic and epiphytotic situations (special danger infections, epidemics, group diseases of unknown etiology, poisoning with toxic agents, mass food poisoning, etc).

### **Context & Constraints:**

Addressing these problems requires establishment of common rules and standards of institutional, socioeconomic and legal regulation of social relations between government institutions, enterprises, non-governmental organizations, local governance bodies and population in the sphere of protection of population and territories against natural disasters.

Supporting document:

[http://www.preventionweb.net/files/7811\\_UzbekistanreportEng\[5\].doc](http://www.preventionweb.net/files/7811_UzbekistanreportEng[5].doc) [DOC 97.00 KB]

### **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:**

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

### **Description:**

There are sector oriented concepts and target programmes on natural disaster risk reduction which are specified depending on the area of activity and nature of disasters. The SSPR functional and territorial subsystems' action plans have been developed, approved and are systematically adjusted based on the Decrees of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan, the Laws of the Republic of Uzbekistan and resolutions of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan which govern the functioning of the SSES. A "State Programme on Forecasting Emergency Situations of Natural and Technological Character" was approved by the resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers as from 03 April 2007 under #71. MoES accepted a number of international projects...to train populations on action planning skills before natural disasters, as well as to response during and after natural disasters in order to reduce the damages from their consequences

To strengthen the capacity of the Population and Administrative Bodies Training Centres (MBTC) under the regional Departments of Emergency Situations (DoES) to coordinate and carry out measures for natural disaster preparedness of mahallas (communities), schools, nursery schools and medical facilities. Presently, MoES signed a Memorandum of Understanding with the Representative of UN Children's Fund in Uzbekistan (UNICEF) on implementation of the second phase of the project where 9 more oblasts of the republic will be included. Since 2000, the Red Crescent Society has been carrying out according to the legislation of the Republic of Uzbekistan a task-oriented activity among the population on promotion and education of preparedness to emergency situations and disaster response on public level (mahalla, village, town...). The strategy for prevention and recovery from emergency situations was upgraded, by strengthening the involvement of the mahallas (lowest administrative unit) in the activities in preparedness and mitigation of natural disasters. The training of the senior personnel of

the local executive authorities, enterprises and organizations is provided on the basis of the Institute of Civil Protection of the Ministry of Emergency Situations. In the regions training is provided by the Centers for preparedness of population and executive staff of local structures of MES. The annual training program is approved by the head of the civil protection – Prime Minister of the Republic of Uzbekistan. Coordination for preparedness for response in the territory of Uzbekistan is the responsibility of the Ministry of Emergency Situations of the Republic of Uzbekistan. The resources and means of MES are assigned to each administrative-territorial unit of the Republic.

**Context & Constraints:**

n/a

**Core indicator 3**

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

**Level of Progress achieved:**

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

**Description:**

Financial support for prevention of and recovery from emergency situations is specified in chapter 5 of the Law “On Protection of Population and Territories from Emergency Situations of Natural and Technological Character”. Financing of activities in prevention and recovery from emergency situations in the sphere of protection of population and territories is provided by organizations, state executive authorities, and other sources. In case of absence or insufficiency of funds available for recovery and reconstruction, the means of the reserve fund of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan can be used. The procedure of forming the capital assets for addressing the issues in protection of population and territories are defined by the legislation. The state provides annual funding for replenishment of the fund and the emergency stock of food, medicines and other resources necessary for providing the support for population in case of relocation to the safe area in case of emergency situations. The resources and means of MES are assigned to each administrative-territorial unit of the Republic.

**Context & Constraints:**

n/a

**Core indicator 4**

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

**Level of Progress achieved:**

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

**Description:**

In case of emergency situations on republican level, the governmental commission comprised of stakeholder ministries and agencies conducts analysis of the socio economic and ecological consequences and losses. The results of the analysis are shared with stakeholder structures by way of recommendations for making decisions and taking urgent measures. Within the framework of the SSES system, there also exists a well-adjusted system where non-governmental organizations share



information on emergency situations of natural and technological character. Specifically, mobile (cellular) communication companies have been used since 2007. In this way, the population is provided in advance with information on potential hazardous natural phenomena (avalanches, mudflow dangers, floods, and etc.). In the structure of MES, the Center for Management of Emergency Situations summarizes the information from the sectoral monitoring facilities of the State System for Early Warning and Actions and takes appropriate decisions. The unified computer data base on disaster risk reduction was created, for all types of disasters. The scientific and technical council was formed and functions, that provides expertise of scientific and technical research for protection of the population and territories in emergency situations of natural and technological character. The results of the applied research works of scientific organizations are introduced in the practice of the relevant organizations. The legislation stipulates that information in the field of protection of population and territories in emergency situations is open, and the organs of state power and administration, the self-governance structures, administration of enterprises and organizations are responsible for the timely and accurate informing the population through the means of mass media and other channels.

**Context & Constraints:**

n/a

## 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):**

In the structure of MES, the Center for Management of Emergency Situations summarizes the information from the sectoral monitoring facilities of the State System for Early Warning and Actions and takes appropriate decisions. The unified computer data base on disaster risk reduction was created, for all types of disasters. The scientific and technical council was formed and functions, that provides expertise of scientific and technical research for protection of the population and territories in emergency situations of natural and technological character. The results of the applied research works of scientific organizations are introduced in the practice of the relevant organizations.

Supporting document:

[http://www.preventionweb.net/files/7811\\_UzbekistanreportEng\[6\].doc](http://www.preventionweb.net/files/7811_UzbekistanreportEng[6].doc) [DOC 97.00 KB]

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

**Levels of Reliance:**

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

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

MoES accepted a number of international projects for implementation:

The first phase of a joint MoES / UNICEF project "Risk reduction among vulnerable groups of population particularly children and women in six oblasts of Uzbekistan mostly exposed to natural disasters" has been finalized (for the period from 01 April 2007 to 30 June 2008). The primary goals of the project are: To train populations on action planning skills before natural disasters, as well as to response during and after natural disasters in order to reduce the damages from their consequences. To strengthen the capacity of the Population and Administrative Bodies Training Centres (MBTC) under the regional Departments of Emergency Situations (DoES) to coordinate and carry out measures for natural disaster preparedness of mahallas (communities), schools, nursery schools and medical facilities. Ministry of Emergency Situations of the Republic of Uzbekistan (MoES) jointly with the Representative of the UN Children's Fund in Uzbekistan (UNICEF), with participation of ministries of Public Education (MoPE), Health, and "Mahalla" Fund implemented the project aimed at reducing the damages from natural disasters among the vulnerable groups of population, particularly women and children.

The project was carried out in 6 oblasts (Bukhara, Qashqadarya, Samarkand, Syr-Darya, Fergana and Tashkent).

Presently, MoES signed a Memorandum of Understanding with the Representative of UN Children's Fund in Uzbekistan (UNICEF) on implementation of the second phase of the project where 9 more oblasts of the republic will be included.

**c) Capacities for risk reduction and recovery identified and strengthened****Levels of Reliance:**

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

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

The Ministry of Emergency Situations (MoES) is the key national body for multisectoral coordination and cooperation in the area of disaster risk reduction in the Republic. The Ministry of Emergency Situations of the Republic of Uzbekistan was established by the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan #1059;-1378 dated March 4, 1996. There are regional (territorial) departments of emergency situations operating in all of the 14 regions of the republic with district emergency units established in individual districts.

There is the State System for Prevention of and Response to emergency situations (SSPR) established in the Republic of Uzbekistan the structure and operating procedures whereof were defined in the resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan #558 dated December 23, 1997.

The SSPR is composed of the management bodies, structures responsible for management of emergency epidemiological, epizootic and epiphytotic situations (special danger infections, epidemics, group diseases of unknown etiology, poisoning with toxic agents, mass food poisoning, etc).

**d) Human security and social equity approaches integrated into disaster risk reduction and recovery activities****Levels of Reliance:**

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

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

Protection of population and territories against disasters of natural, man-made and environmental character is one of the priority areas of the national security policy in the Republic of Uzbekistan. It is essentially aimed at ensuring safety and protection of population against various disasters and emergencies. A fundamental document addressing this problem is the law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On protection of population and territories against emergency situations of natural and man-made

character" (adopted on August 20, 1999 in Tashkent).

The law regulates social relations in the sphere of protection of population and territories against emergencies of natural and man-made character. The law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On civil defense" (adopted on 26 May 2000, Tashkent) sets out public policy priorities in protection of population and territories, material and cultural values against the possible hazards. There is the State System for Prevention of and Response to emergency situations (SSPR) established in the Republic of Uzbekistan the structure and operating procedures whereof were defined in the resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan #558 dated December 23, 1997.

The SSPR is composed of the management bodies, structures responsible for management of emergency epidemiological, epizootic and epiphytotic situations (special danger infections, epidemics, group diseases of unknown etiology, poisoning with toxic agents, mass food poisoning, etc).

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

### **Levels of Reliance:**

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

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

the law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On protection of population and territories against emergency situations of natural and man-made character" (adopted on August 20, 1999 in Tashkent) A key feature of the Law is that it involves, through self-governance bodies, people at large in operation of the Government system of emergency prevention and recovery. Special article of the Law "On Protection of Population and Territories from Emergency Situations of Natural and Technological Character" is devoted to participation of public authorities in the sphere of civil protection. It is these bodies that ensure involvement of the widest layers of population in resolving the most important state objective on protection of population and territories.

Since 2000, the Red Crescent Society has been carrying out according to the legislation of the Republic of Uzbekistan a task-oriented activity among the population on promotion and education of preparedness to emergency situations and disaster response on public level (mahalla, village, town...).

Within the framework of the SSES system, there also exists a well-adjusted system where non-governmental organizations share information on emergency situations of natural and technological character. Specifically, mobile (cellular) communication companies have been used since 2007.

## **f) Contextual Drivers of Progress**

### **Levels of Reliance:**

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

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

The emergency situations of the recent years, accompanied by large human and material losses, attracted the attention of states to this issue that requires improvement in functioning of special services, as well as cooperation in prevention and response to emergency situations.

The timely prevention of all types of emergency situations and immediate response to the arising emergencies requires, like never before, the well functioning nation-wide system of response.

The unique geographic location of Central Asia makes natural disasters like earthquake and floods inevitable in the region. Resolving of the current trans-national ecological problems determines the future of the economy of the region and the political stability in the countries.

## Future outlook

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### 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:**

The timely prevention of all types of emergency situations and immediate response to the arising emergencies requires, like never before, the well functioning nation-wide system of response. The unique geographic location of Central Asia makes natural disasters like earthquake and floods inevitable in the region. Resolving of the current trans-national ecological problems determines the future of the economy of the region and the political stability in the countries.

At present, great danger for the countries of Central Asia is posed by such natural phenomena as earthquakes, floods, landslides and mudflows, as well as by possible terrorist acts aimed at destruction of dams, burst of high altitude lakes, etc.

#### **Future Outlook Statement:**

The priority issues in the territories of Central Asia countries, along with the problem of the Aral Sea, are the following:

- Reduction of risk of trans-border spread of radioactive waste through enhancing protection of nuclear waste tailings, abandoned mines and other sources of contamination from earthquakes, mudflows, landslides, avalanches, and unauthorized use
- Study of ecological, seismic-ecological effects of intensive filling of the artificial lake Aidarkul (the Navoi region)
- Reduction of risk of burst of Lake Sarez.

Study of these issues with participation of international experts and utilization of experience in reduction of risk of disasters is of priority importance for all countries of Central Asia.

### 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:**

Since 2000, the Red Crescent Society has been carrying out, according to the legislation of the Republic of Uzbekistan, a task-oriented activity among the population on promotion and education of preparedness to emergency situations and disaster response on public level (mahalla, village, town...).

#### **Future Outlook Statement:**

Special article of the Law "On Protection of Population and Territories from Emergency Situations of Natural and Technological Character" is devoted to participation of public authorities in the sphere of civil protection. It is these bodies that ensure involvement of the widest layers of population in resolving the most important state objective on protection of population and territories. Realization of a National Programme on Development of School Education is under way for the period of 2004-2009.

### 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:**

Realization of a National Programme on Development of School Education is under way for the period of 2004-2009. Only in 2008 within the programme frame, the State Inspection Commission approved the use of 1856 (99.7%) secondary schools whereof 68 - newly constructed, 560 - fully reconstructed, 778 - underwent major repairs, and 430 - maintenance repairs. In the context of vigorous scientific and technological progress, man-made changes of the natural environment and changes in the geo-political structure of the world, the problems of regulating interaction between the man and the biosphere, harmonization of interrelation between the social advancement and preservation of favorable natural environment, and achievement of equilibrium in the relationship "man-society-nature" are becoming increasingly important. Addressing these problems requires establishment of common rules and standards of institutional, socioeconomic and legal regulation of social relations between government institutions, enterprises, non-governmental organizations, local governance bodies and population in the sphere of protection of population and territories against natural disasters.

**Future Outlook Statement:**

In Uzbekistan, construction of public sector is strictly governed by the Construction Norms and Rules "KMK 2.03-65". Having been developed through engagement of a large number of institutions, it was approved by the Decree of the State Committee of Architecture and Construction of the Republic of Uzbekistan on 12 December 1995. It was set into action from 01 March 1996. The seismological section of the project was developed by the Seismology Institute of Academy of Sciences of the Republic of Uzbekistan. A new classification of soils has been developed and integrated, the frequency of various seismic intensities were specified for 361 populated zones of Uzbekistan. Actions are being taken on micro-zoning of highly seismic oblasts.