



Disaster Management Questionnaire

Kyrgyzstan

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Questionnaire completed by: _____
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Information in Green and bold: Response from the country

Information in Blue and Italic: Information gathered via the internet and other sources

Information in Brown and Italic: obtained from sources provided by the focal point

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1. General Information



Geographic coordinates: 41 00 N, 75 00 E

Area:

total: 198,500 sq km

land: 191,300 sq km

water: 7,200 sq km

Land boundaries:

total: 3,878 km

border countries: China 858 km, Kazakhstan 1,051 km, Tajikistan 870 km, Uzbekistan 1,099 km

Coastline: 0 km (landlocked)

Maritime claims: none (landlocked)

Climate: dry continental to polar in high Tien Shan; subtropical in southwest (Fergana Valley); temperate in northern foothill zone

Terrain: peaks of Tien Shan and associated valleys and basins encompass entire nation

Elevation extremes:

lowest point: Kara-Darya 132 m

highest point: Jengish Chokusu (Pik Pobedy) 7,439 m

Natural resources: abundant hydropower; significant deposits of gold and rare earth metals; locally exploitable coal, oil, and natural gas; other deposits of nepheline, mercury, bismuth, lead, and zinc

Land use:

arable land: 7%

permanent crops: 0%

permanent pastures: 44%

forests and woodland: 4%

other: 45% (1993 est.)

note: Kyrgyzstan has the world's largest natural growth walnut forest

Irrigated land: 9,000 sq km (1993 est.)

Environment - current issues: water pollution; many people get their water directly from contaminated streams and wells; as a result, water-borne diseases are prevalent; increasing soil salinity from faulty irrigation practices

Environment - international agreements:

party to: Biodiversity, Desertification, Hazardous Wastes

signed, but not ratified: none of the selected agreements

Population: 4,685,230 (July 2000 est.)

Population growth rate: 1.43% (2000 est.)

Infant mortality rate: 77.08 deaths/1,000 live births (2000 est.)

Religions: Muslim 75%, Russian Orthodox 20%, other 5%

Languages: Kirghiz (Kyrgyz) - official language, Russian - official language

note: in March 1996, the Kyrgyzstani legislature amended the constitution to make Russian an official language, along with Kirghiz, in territories and work places where Russian-speaking citizens predominate

Country name:

conventional long form: Kyrgyz Republic

Government type: republic

Capital: Bishkek

Administrative divisions: 6 oblastlar (singular - oblast) and 1 city* (singular - shaar); Bishkek Shaary*, Chuy Oblasty (Bishkek), Jalal-Abad Oblasty, Naryn Oblasty, Osh Oblasty, Talas Oblasty, Ysyk-Kol Oblasty (Karakol)

note: administrative divisions have the same names as their administrative centers (exceptions have the administrative center name following in parentheses)

Independence: 31 August 1991 (from Soviet Union)

Economy - overview: *Kyrgyzstan is a small, poor, mountainous country with a predominantly agricultural economy. Cotton, wool, and meat are the main agricultural products and exports. Industrial exports include gold, mercury, uranium, and electricity. Kyrgyzstan has been one of the most progressive countries of the former Soviet Union in carrying out market reforms. Following a successful stabilization program, which lowered inflation from 88% in 1994 to 15% for 1997, attention is turning toward stimulating growth. Much of the government's stock in enterprises has been sold. Drops in production had been severe since the breakup of the Soviet Union in December 1991, but by mid-1995 production began to recover and exports began to increase. Pensioners, unemployed workers, and government workers with salary arrears continue to suffer. Foreign assistance played a substantial role in the country's economic turnaround in 1996-97. The government has adopted a series of measures to combat such severe problems as excessive external debt, inflation, inadequate revenue collection, and the spillover from Russia's economic disorders. Kyrgyzstan had moderate growth in 1999 of 3.4% with a similar rate expected for 2000.*

GDP - real growth rate: 3.4% (1999 est.)

GDP - per capita: purchasing power parity - \$2,300 (1999 est.)

GDP - composition by sector:

agriculture: 45%

industry: 20%

services: 35% (1999 est.)

Inflation rate (consumer prices): 37% (1999 est.)

Industries: *small machinery, textiles, food processing, cement, shoes, sawn logs, refrigerators, furniture, electric motors, gold, rare earth metals*

Agriculture - products: *tobacco, cotton, potatoes, vegetables, grapes, fruits and berries; sheep, goats, cattle, wool*

2. Disaster profile

Hazards

- Complete the attached database regarding natural disasters, industrial accidents and population displacements, which occurred between the years 1990 to 2002.

Year	Total			Drought/famines			Earthquakes			Epidemics			Floods		
	Events	Killed	Affected	Events	Killed	Affected	Events	Killed	Affected	Events	Killed	Affected	Events	Killed	Affected
2001	-	-	--	-	--	--	-	--	--	-	--	--	-	--	-
2000	1	11	--	-	--	--	-	--	--	-	--	--	-	--	-
1999	-	-	--	-	--	--	-	--	--	-	--	--	-	--	-
1998	2	2	8,328	-	--	--	-	--	--	-	--	-2	2	8,328	
1997	1	22	336	-	--	--	-	--	-1	22	336	-	-	-	
1996	-	-	--	-	--	--	-	--	--	-	--	--	-	--	-
1995	-	-	--	-	--	--	-	--	--	-	--	--	-	--	-
1994	2	162	58,500	-	--	--	-	--	--	-	--	--	-	--	-
1993	-	-	--	-	--	--	-	--	--	-	--	--	-	--	-
1992	2	58	196,900	-	--	--	-2	58	196,900	-	--	--	-	--	-
1991	-	-	--	-	--	--	-	--	--	-	--	--	-	--	-
1990	-	-	--	-	--	--	-	--	--	-	--	--	-	--	-

- What are the impacts of most damaging hazards occurring in the country, on communities, infrastructure, environment etc?
 - *Exposed to more than 20 types of natural disasters; Most important types: earthquake, debris flows, flash floods, landslides, rockfalls, avalanches, spring frosts, snowfalls, glacial lake outburst floods (GLOFs)*
 - *Cause: complex geo-climatic conditions (high mountain system surrounded by desert plains) and economic difficulties*
 - *80% of disasters occur between May and August*

EARTHQUAKES:

- *The entire territory is located in a zone of high tectonic activity (8-9 on Richter scale)*
- *40% of population live in the point 9 zone*
- *Over 3000 earthquake registered annually*
- *Region likely to suffer major earthquakes in the coming years*
- *Most prone regions: Osh and Jalal Abad oblasts*
- *40% of capital's residents live in non-earthquake resistant buildings*
- *90% of school buildings do not meet the building code requirement*
- *Millions of people live in areas of seismic activity*

LANDSLIDES AND ROCKFALLS

- *Total area exposed: 50,000 sq km*
- *Most vulnerable regions are in the south: Osh, Jalal-Abad, Chu, Talas, Issyk-Kul, and foothills of the Fergana and Alai Ridges*
- *200 settlements are located in landslide or rockfall prone zones*
- *Cause of mudslide, landslide and avalanches: deforestation of mountainous areas, ploughing and the impact of cattle grazing on mountain slopes which have caused intensive destruction of the soil cover*

DEBRIS FLOWS, FLASH FLOODS, AND GLOFs

- *50% of populated territory is prone to debris flows and flash floods*
- *Most frequent hazards and cause the greatest damage*

- *As a rule, settlements are drawn to flood plains and alluvial cones because there are no other flat surfaces available for irrigated land use and settlement.*
- *199 of 1000 high mountain glacier lakes are identified as being dangerous (collapse of natural dams)*

AVALANCHES, SNOWFALLS, AND SPRING FROSTS

- *Destroying vital communications like electronic power and roads*
- *72,000 avalanches registered between 1950-1990*
- *Snow avalanches: highest cause of casualties*
- *300,000 hectares of plantations are affected by spring frosts annually*
- *Risk maps of snow avalanches completed in 1994; Kyrgyzstan has been divided into four large classes according to risk levels; effective in building protective constructions.*
- *8208 glaciers with a total area of 8100 sq km*

INTERRELATIONS BETWEEN TECHNOLOGICAL AND NATURAL HAZARDS

- *Radioactive (and other hazardous) tailings lie in areas at very high risk from natural hazards (banks of flood prone rivers, foothills prone to mudslides or earthquakes)*
- *Dangerous sites: Maili-Suu, Ak Tuz, Sumsar, Kan, Haydarken and Kadamjay*
- *Maili-Suu (border between Kyrgyzstan and Uzbekistan) near the river Sir-Darya home to 8 million people; government is considering transferring some of the waste to safer areas*
- *Karakol dam in a seismically active zone*

WATER MANAGEMENT

- *On July 23, 2001 Kyrgyz President Askar Akayev signed a law "on interstate use of water objects, water resources and water management constructions of the Kyrgyz republic. The law defines water from Kyrgyz water reservoirs as a commodity that has a price. The document speaks only about the 21 million cubic meters of water stored each year in Kyrgyz water reservoirs, 75 percent of which goes for irrigation purposes to Kazakhstan Uzbekistan and Tajikistan. Uzbekistan and Kazakhstan began selling gas and oil products at high prices while getting free irrigation water. However, agreement on collective use of water resources signed by the water management ministries of all central asian states on Feb 18-1992 in Almaty included no mention of any kind of compensation.*

- How are risks identified and expressed? – reports, database, maps, GIS, etc?

	Databases	Maps	GIS	Other
Earthquakes				
Floods				
Drought				
Slide/Avalanche				
Epidemics				
...				

- What organizations keep records of past disasters?
 - Earthquakes: *Research Institute of Seismology*
 - Floods: *The State Agency for Hydrometeorology (ministry of environmental protection)*
 - Drought:
 - Slide/ Avalanches: *German Federal Institute: creation of a computer database on landslides in Kyrgyz tan*
 - Epidemics:
 - Other:

Vulnerability/ Communities

- Complete the attached database regarding the type and level of disaster risk and vulnerability in the districts of your country.
 - *Hazard and risk maps have been developed for the entire country, by the department of Monitoring and Forecasting Department of the Ministry of Emergencies and Civil Defense. Funding: UNDP*
 - *The General Combined Scheme of Engineering to Protect the Territory of Kyrgyzstan (Jalal-Abad and Osh region)*
 - *Vulnerable areas: valleys where human settlements are concentrated.*
 - *Most affected regions: Jalal-Abad and Osh oblasts, Chui and Issyk-Kul oblasts*
 - *Most affected administrative districts: Nookat district in the Osh oblast, Nookan district in the Jalal-Abad oblast, Ak-Suu district in the Issyk-Kul region, Jail district in the Chu region.*
 - *Development of risk and vulnerability maps to be included into the Indicative Disaster Reduction Plan (IDRP);*
 - *The project "Assessment of hazards and risk in possible emergencies on the territory of Kyrgyzstan" has been completed (UNDP)*
 - *Analytical report with recommendations as well as various cartographic materials have been produced (UNDP)*
 - *The project "assessment of man-caused disasters risks on the territory of Kyrgyzstan. Methods and ways of risk reduction" has been completed (UNDP)*
 - *The results of the project was development of (i) Analytical Report with recommendations and conclusions; (ii) various cartographic materials (UNDP)*
- Are villages (rural areas) that prone to disaster identified?
 - *Yes*
- What major historic infrastructures are likely to be affected by future disasters? What actions have been taken to reduce the risk?
- Are there communities that organize themselves to monitor potential disasters? (e.g. monitoring river levels)
 - e.g. 1
 - Name of Community:
 - Type of Risk:
 - Actions Taken:
- What is the level of awareness of disaster risk factors at the community level?
- How ready are communities to understand official warnings and react?
- What percentages of vulnerable areas have evacuation plans/maps?

policies

- Is there a national disaster management policy, act or related legislations? Specify.
- *National Strategy for Sustainable Human Development*
 - *Reduce vulnerability of people*
 - *Provide timely warning*
 - *Reduce and mitigate human and material loss*
 - *Single monitoring system*
 - *Training to the population*
 - *Improve preparedness*
- Are there national disaster management plans and procedures? Specify.
- *The State Indicative Reduction Plan (IDRP), drafted by the Ministry of Emergencies and Civil defense, the first comprehensive national policy, based on a structured policy commitment to generate resources and implement a co-ordinated programme of mitigation (UNDP)*
- *National Environmental Health Action Plan (NRHAP 1997) has a chapter on natural risks: monitoring for hazards is an integral part of environmental monitoring*
- *RDRP (Regional Disaster Plan) for Issyk-Kul oblast has been prepared with participation of local authorities and NGOs. Structure of the RDRP: (i) risk and vulnerability analysis, (ii) disaster management planning, (iii) emergency response and coordination; aiming to identify, renew and recommend priority disaster mitigation projects to be implemented by specific ministries, private and civil society institutions, local authorities and communities on the collaborative basis (UNDP)*
- *Development of Contingency Action Plan*

Projects/ Programmes

- List the past, current and pipeline projects in disaster management sector, specifying the owners (U.N., the World Bank, Gov...) and the executors of the projects (Provincial Gov. NGOs...):
- *The UNDP and Kyrgyz Project "Strengthening the Capacity of the Government for Disaster Mitigation and Preparedness" started on January 21, 1998 (UNDP). Project's mission in Kyrgyz republic is to enhance the capacity of the Government for disaster management.*
- Are there any disaster awareness and public information projects or programmes being undertaken in the country?
- *The Red Cross Society has been raising awareness and preparing emergency stocks and training in disaster management at all levels*
- *National and branch level workshops have been set up*
- *10% of schoolchildren, 1% of students, and 20% of population have been provided with the information on disaster preparedness and response. Besides, 20% of the officials from each ministry and*

oblast/rayon administration have been trained in disaster preparedness (UNDP)

- *The UNDP project developed of a program outline for education and information campaigns to increase the awareness at all levels of society concerning practical ways of reducing disaster risk (UNDP)*

Trainings

- What is the disaster management training strategy and/or plan of the country with regards to disaster management?
- Has disaster management training been undertaken in the country? Is so what which organization (s)? What form of training has been utilized and who has been the audience?
- *90% of the staff of the Ministry on Emergency and Civil defense have been trained in areas of disaster prevention, preparedness and mitigation and improved their qualifications (UNDP)*
- *Various types of workshops and trainings both inside the country and abroad have been conducted:*
 - *The workshop "Emergency Preparedness " for the employees of the middle and low level of ME&CD conducted in 1999 in Bishkek (Lecturers from UNHCR, NSRC, IFRCRCS, Ministry of Public Health, Ministry of Transport and Communications of Kyrgyz Republic, Seismology Institute, Institute of Physics and Mechanics of Rocks under the Academy of Science of Kyrgyz Republic and ME&CD) (UNDP)*
 - *Regional workshops for schoolteachers (UNDP)*
 - *Regional workshops for schoolchildren (UNDP)*
 - *Regional workshops for specialists of Civil Defence Headquarters of oblast and rayons (UNDP)*
 - *Regional workshops for specialists of local administrations of oblasts and rayons (UNDP)*
 - *Computer courses for specialists of MECD (UNDP)*
 - *Workshops on emergency response and preparedness for local administrations have been conducted in towns of talas, Karakol and Naryn. (UNDP)*
 - *Workshops on emergency response and preparedness for schoolteachers have in town of Talas, Karakol and Naryn (UNDP)*

Type of Training	Audience	Trainer

- Where are the training centers located?
- Is there training at the community level?
- *As part of early warning and disaster emergency management: Disaster Preparedness training of the population*

Publications:

- *Manual "Disaster Management" (UNDP)*
- *Manual "first aid to suffered from emergency" (UNDP)*

- *Booklet for population and schoolchildren on "Rules of behavior under earthquakes" (UNDP)*
- *Manual "Definition and classification of emergencies (UNDP)*
- *Manual "Radiation at your home and outdoors" (UNDP)*
- *Manual" Proceedings of the conference "Problems of Disaster Management Improvement in Kyrgyzstan " (UNDP)*
- *Manual" About snow avalanches" (UNDP)*
- *Report on evaluation of risk and vulnerability to natural and man-caused catastrophes on the territory of Kyrgyzstan" (UNDP)*
- *Report on evaluation of risk and vulnerability to natural and man-caused catastrophes on the territory of Issyk-Kul oblast"(UNDP)*
- *Manual "Emergency Medicine in Kyrgyzstan" (UNDP)*
- *Manual "Rescue Service in Kyrgyzstan" (UNDP)*
- *"Geo-ecological safety and risk of natural and man-caused catastrophes on the territory of Kyrgyzstan" (UNDP)*

3. Government structures:

- What is the structure/ orgranigram for disaster management in the country? What is the number of personnel in each organization/ agency?
 - *Ministry of Emergencies and Civil Defense*
 - *The prime minister: Chief of Civil Defense*
 - *Minister of Emergencies and Civil Defense: First Deputy Chief*
 - *Structure:*
 - *Central office*
 - *Division of Civil Defense*
 - *Board of dealing with consequences of disasters*
 - *State reserve fund*
 - *State mining engineering supervision*
 - *Local MC & CD units*

Strong political commitment to the risk management of natural disasters

- List all of governmental organizations related to disaster management?
 - *The ministry of environmental protection*
 - *The ministry of Transport*
 - *The ministry of Health*
 - *The ministry of External Trade and Industry*
 - *The Kyrgyz scientific, Research and Design Construction Institutes (ministry of construction)*
 - *The State Agency for Hydrometeorology (ministry of environmental protection)*
 - *The institute of Seismology*
 - *The institute of Geology and Mineral Resources*
 - *Local Administrations*
 - *Institute of Seismic Resistant Construction (Ministry of Architecture and Construction)*
 - *Crisis Management center (CMC) established and equipped for coordination of activities of the temporary management apparatus (UNDP)*
 - *The Laboratory of Geo-Informational System (GIS) (UNDP)*

	Mitigation	Preparedness	Relief	Reconstruction
National				
Regional				
Provincial				
District				

- Is there a national disaster management office/ ministry or a national disaster response mechanism? Specify
 - Ministry of Emergencies and Civil Defense (MECD)*
- What are the functions of the office/ministry?
 - Developing a unified State policy for the prevention, mitigation and response to natural disasters, coordinating activities between other ministries*
 - Working out measures for the prevention of emergencies, protection of people and national property*
 - Increasing the stability of economic objects in the event of a disaster*
 - Coordinating and promoting activities within the framework of International Decade for Natural Disaster Reduction*
 - Collects, analyses, processes and disseminates data related to disaster management (a tool for the communication of disaster information and the preparation of disaster forecasts)*
 - The functions and tasks of the Ministry of Emergencies and Civil Defense are entirely in accordance with the aims declared by IDNDR*
 - *Has power over the personnel and equipment of other government services in emergencies*
 - *Specialized civil defense units (militia, fire, brigades, medical services..)*
 - At the oblast and local levels, the Ministry works through its local units and local state administrations*
 - The UNDP project aimed at strengthening the institutional capacity and management support system of the MECD in the functional areas of disaster preparedness and mitigation to serve as an effective national co-ordination agency (UNDP)*
- Does the above office handle all types of disasters (natural and technological)?
 - Yes since the natural disasters cause technological ones such as the case is in Radioactive (and other hazardous) tailings that lie in areas at very high risk from natural hazards (banks of flood prone rivers, foothills prone to mudslides or earthquakes)*
 - Specialists of MECD will be able to handle all matters of emergency management without assistance (UNDP)*
- Is the office in charge of disaster management a military force/ formation?
 - It is a civil institution, which draws upon the resources of the armed forces as well.*
- What are the criteria for recruitment in the offices of disaster management? (Military ranks...)
- Is there transfer/ rotation of staff between districts and regions?

- ❑ What are the functions of the provincial and local authorities in disaster management? (e.g. Evacuation)
- ❑ Which governmental entity has the mandate of assisting during a disaster?
 - Army yes
 - Fire fighters
 - Police
- ❑ How are various sectors such as (agriculture, health, infrastructure, education, Water resources, Interior) engaged in risk management issues?
- ❑ How is the ministry of health organized for preparedness?
- ❑ What ministry is in charge of maintaining law and order during disaster?
- ❑ What entity coordinates the actions of all of the ministries?
 - *The institutional capacity of the MECD to act as a national executing agency for programmes requiring integration of economic, social and environmental concerns has been strengthened (UNDP)*
 - *Center for Emergency Management and Coordination at the Ministry of Emergencies and Civil Defense (UNDP assistance) for day-to-day coordination.*
- ❑ Is there a published overview to ensure a common understanding of the precise roles of and inter-relationships between different bodies (ministries, NGOs, Offices, ...)
- ❑ Identify NGOs, international organizations, etc working in any aspect of disaster management:

4. Non-government structure

1. "Food for Life" Charitable Public Association

Rendering charitable assistance as dinners to the poor, disabled, elderly, orphans, etc.; help in places of natural disasters

Address: Osh Lane 5; phone: 420325

2. "Raduga" Human Ecology Center

Realization of the human rights for an alternative education, that prevents interethnic conflicts and form a new human society, scientific researches on origins and prevention of natural disasters in Osh oblast. Human capabilities ecology.

Address: Oshskaya St. 20, appt. 41

3. Arkyt

To give an ecological education to youth and senior pupils, to teach to live the Nature of the Sary-Chelek reserve; to keep the Nature from disasters, lanslides by the way of landing trees (seedlings)

Address: the Ak-Suu Region; phone: 128, 117, 132

4. Kyrgyz Republican Association of International Design for Extreme Conditions

Expansion of international cooperation and humanitarian activity of the Kyrgyz republic in the science and engineering spheres which are related with ecological problems, environmental protection against natural disasters, extreme situations

Address: 59, Moskovskaya St.; phone: 22329 fax: 2-57-00

5. Naryn Oblast Red Crescent Society

Humanitarian aid to socially unprotected people, providing medical assistance, rendering assistance during natural disasters
phone: 21012 fax: 41073

6. Regional Committee of Red Halh-Moon Society of the Zhaiyl Region

Prevention of human sufferings, rendering assistance to suffers in results of armed conflicts, accidents, disasters
Address: 8, Rabochaya St.; phone: 32184

▪ **National NGOs:**

Name	Area of Work	No. of Personnel	Location of Work

▪ **International NGOs/ Organizations:**

Name	Nationality	Area of Work	Location of Work

▪ **Universities and Geo-Physical Institutions:**

Name	Area of Work	No. of Personnel	Location of Work
<i>Research Institute of Seismology</i>			
<i>Institute of Physics and Mechanics of Rocks under the Academy of Science of Kyrgyz Republic</i>			

▪ **Other**

Name	Area of Work	No. of Personnel	Location of Work

- Identify Financial and regulatory instruments
 - Insurance sector (level of engagement)
 - Building codes / bylaws
 - *The major problem lies in the implementation of the laws because of a lack of funds*
 - *The standard document regulating anti-seismic measures are being worked out by the Institute of Seismic Resistant Construction (Ministry of Architecture and Construction).*
 - *Codes: 5 codes (see original document; EPR natural disasters)*
 - *Ministry of Arch. And Construction has the power to inspect public buildings, make recommendations, or suspend activities*
 - *Various other regulations*

- What is the nature of liaison between governmental disaster management entities with the academic of the national disaster management institutions?

- What is the framework of cooperation between the ministry in charge of disaster management, the Red Crescent and the NGOs?

Red Cross/ Crescent or equivalent Society

RED CRESCENT SOCIETY OF KYRGYZSTAN

- *Tel: (996) (312) 222414/ 222411/ 661978*
 - *Fax: (996) (312) 662181*
 - *Address: 720040, Bishkek*
 - *E-mail: redcross@elcat.kg*
 - *Human resources*
 - *250 paid staff*
 - *Over 1000 volunteers*

 - *Financial Resources*
 - *Expenditure: 68,755 CHF*
 - *The membership income amounted to CHF 10145*
 - *No subsidies were received from the government*

 - *Material Resources*
 - *Headquarters have 4 cars*

 - **Activities:**
 - **Disaster Preparedness**
 - *Raising awareness*
 - *Preparing emergency stocks and training in disaster management at all levels*
 - *National and branch level workshops*
 - *The society also has a minimum preparedness stock, including computers, high frequency radio and field vehicles*

 - **Health**
 - *Focus on tuberculosis through distribution of nutritional supplement and hygiene supplies*

 - **Relief:**
 - *Soup kitchen programme terminated in 2000*
 - *Assistance to lonely and elderly people*

 - **Youth**
 - *Youth centers unites regional youth coordinators, runs activities on dissemination of the Fundamental Principles and IHL, raises awareness on HIV/Aids and drug abuse*
-
- Is there a Red Crescent or an equivalent entity in the country?
 - What is the structure/ organigram of the Red Cross/ Crescent?
 - What are the functions of the Red Crescent?
 - Establish reserve stocks
 - Identify vulnerable groups in the population
 - Provide emergency humanitarian assistance to injured/ affected people
 - collaboration with the government in creating rapid-response teams

- ❑ How many branches of the Red Crescent are there? Where are they located?
- ❑ Is the Red Crescent responsible for operation in any other countries?
- ❑ How are the RC volunteers trained?
- ❑ Refer to section 6 for Relief Inventory of RC.

5. UN Country Office

- ❑ List of UN offices in the country?
UNDP, The UNDP Gender in development Bureau, UNICEF, UNHCR, UNV, IOM, UNFPA, WHO, UNODCCP, UNESCO, UNIFEM, ILO, UNAIDS, FAO
- ❑ Is there an effective UN Disaster Management Team?
- ❑ How is coordination between different agencies is done for disaster mitigation, relief and reconstruction?

6. Material and human resources

- ❑ Is there an information management system for disaster response management? What organization manages the system?

Early Warning Systems

- ❑ What early warning systems are in place? Where?
 - *Prediction accuracy not adequate, few stations, old equipment*
 - *Early Warning and emergency preparation is done via: I. Observation network (Seismological stations, hydro posts, landslide stations and mudflow stations); II. Visual air inspection; III. Field trips; IV. Disaster Preparedness training of the population*
- Flood:
 - The State Agency for Hydrometeorology (ministry of environmental protection), member of World Meteorological Organization (WMO) and uses satellite system of the United States National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA), continuous exchange of information between CIS*
 - M. of Emerg. and State Agency on Geology and Mineral resources: annual visual survey for leakage of high mountain lakes*
- Earthquake:
 - Institute of Seismology for seismic zoning and forecasting; In collaboration with the Institute and Methodic Seismological Expedition have developed a network of 32 seismological, 10 geophysical, 6 hydro-geochemical and 6 hydro-geodynamic stations. Information exchange between CIS and China*
- Drought:
- Landslides:
 - State Agency on Geology and Mineral resources undertakes observation for landslides but this due to lack of funds, most activities have stopped*
- ❑ What organization is responsible for disaster warning? (e.g. flood)

Relief Resources

- ❑ Identify human resources available for disaster management in the country

	Red Crescent	Govern.		
--	-----------------	---------	--	--

Search & Rescue Personnel (FTE)				
Relief volunteers				
Emergency doctors				
Disaster management trainers:				
Logistics officers				
Meteorology experts				
Heavy machinery operators:				

- ❑ Identify materials available for disaster management in the country (for different organizations : RC, WFP,)

	Red Crescent	WFP		
Immediate relief for x persons				
Immediate relief of x hours				
Ready-to-eat food				
# of tents				
# of cars				
# of Bulldozers				
# of Excavators				
# of Trucks				
# of Helicopters				
Sufficient Fuel				
Suffieient spare parts				

- Warehousing facilities

	Red Crescent	WFO	
# of Warehouses			
Location and Size			

- ❑ What ministry is responsible to arrange transport to meet emergencies? (e.g. transportation to safe areas)
- ❑ What are the capacities to respond to chemical/ industrial accidents?

Communications

- ❑ How are the warnings transmitted to officials and to the population? (Channels of dissemination)
- ❑ What are the means of communications? (e.g. HF radio, normal phone lines). How dependable are these communication means?
 - *Means of communication: TV, radio, telex, telephone, weather bulletins by post and special delivery*
 - *Radio-modem communication system covering the whole country has been created. (UNDP)*
- ❑ Is public radio/T.V. used to broadcast disaster warnings?
 - *Both Radio and Television are used for broadcasting purposes*

- ❑ Do all high risk areas have a HF radio?
- ❑ Are there radios in electrical sub-stations, water pumping stations, meteorology and hydrology posts, etc...
- ❑ Can all frequencies turn into a common UN security channel in case of a security alert (common disaster frequency)?
- ❑ Is there coordination between radio frequencies of different offices/ organizations during disaster?

7. Funding

- ❑ What has been the impact of disaster in the country during the past 5 years? (GDP, development)
 - *Average damage: \$20 million in a normal year*
- ❑ Average budget of the government per year allocated for:
 - Mitigation: *Limited government resources: Less than 1% of disaster management budget of the ministry of emergencies and Civil defense is allocated for preventive measures*
 - Preparedness:
 - Relief:
 - Reconstruction:
- ❑ Average cost of disaster to the government per year?
 - Relief
 - Reconstruction
- ❑ Is the national disaster office and/ or programme fully funded by the government? What is its budget?
- ❑ What are the sources of funding for emergency responses and relief programmes?
- ❑ What role do international financial (lending) institutions play?

8. International and national assistance organizations

- ❑ What are the existing international and regional operational supports?
- ❑ Have national organizations been established to bring together key stakeholders of disaster management? Eg. REACT, what are their functions?
- ❑ What entity coordinates international response?
- ❑ Do programmes and procedures exist for mutual assistance between neighboring jurisdictions?
 - *See Transboundary Cooperation in Emergencies*
- ❑ How can the collaboration between various players be enhanced?
 - *One suggested approach is to improve coordination with international cooperation; e.g. in issuing early warnings with cross boundary effects. As well a strong political commitment to the risk management of natural disasters is needed.*
- ❑ What has been the country's experience with the provision and receipt of international assistance?

9. Links outside the country

- ❑ Identify any organizations outside the country that Government and/or NGOs have links with in terms of disaster management; Determine the nature of those links

- Are there any relevant international/ regional agreements relating to any aspect of disaster management:
 - *TRANSBOUNDARY COOPERATION IN EMERGENCIES*
 - *Interstate Council Agreement on Emergencies of a Natural or Technologic Character
Kazakhstan, Uzbekistan, Kyrgyzstan (1996)
Coordinate policies in the prevention of and response to emergencies, harmonizing legislation, participating in international programmes, carrying interstate scientific-technical programmes, assistance in predicting emergencies, earthquake research*
 - *Agreement between the governments of Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Uzbekistan
Transboundary disasters
Joint use of transboundary rivers, water units, hydraulic construction*
 - Watershed / flood management protocols:
 - Customs agreements
 - Transit of relief materials to other countries
- How can collaboration between the government and external players be enhanced?
- What role has regional cooperation played to date in disaster management in the country?

10. Strengths, gaps, outstanding needs & requirements

- What are the strengths and the challenges for disaster preparedness and prevention in the country?
Challenges: see below
- What are seen as gaps, outstanding needs and requirements for effective disaster management in the country and in the region?
Gaps:
 - *Monitoring and drawing up preventive measures for critical objects (such as waste tailing and water reservoirs)*
 - *Urgent need to rehabilitate or relocate radioactive tailing*
 - *An inventory of such critical objects should be made*
 - *Efficiency Inter-departmental coordination with other organization involved in disaster management*
 - *Ministry should establish a common approach for all these organizations*
 - *Improved coordination with international cooperation; e.g. in issuing early warnings with cross boundary effects*
 - *A draft on new law on earthquake prevention that would encourage the reinforcement of existing buildings*
 - *Improve the normative framework for earthquake proof construction, including the drafting of norms/ codes for reconstruction, as well as the inspection of safety features of existing buildings*
 - *To create a computerized database of the safety characteristics of existing buildings*

- *Earthquakes: a gap between scientific knowledge and practical application on the ground.*
 - *Need training programmes focused on disaster prone municipalities.*
 - *Need development of improved rehabilitation practices*
 - *Small contractors active in construction and rehabilitation would benefit from training programmes for the development of their skills. The major problem lies in the implementation of the laws because of a lack of funds*
- *Official of MECD did not understand basic priorities in area of disaster management (UNDP)*
 - *Centralized power system characterized by decision-making by 1 and 2 persons (UNDP)*
 - *Absence of free access to documents because of confidentiality*
 - *Governmental structures appeared not to have enough experience of work with international organizations and therefore did not understand charters, regulations, rules and procedures of international organizations.(UNDP)*
- What needs to be strengthened?
 - *Risk awareness issues should be included in the primary and secondary school curricula.*
 - *Replacement of all old stations by modern digital automatic seismic stations with radio-telemetric connections, possibly in new institutional arrangement*
 - *Risk management should be an integral part of territorial planning.*
 - *Development in hazardous areas should be discouraged through taxation, pricing and insurance policies*
 - *It would be useful to conduct special workshops for explaining rules and regulations as well as procedural matters of international organizations and donors.(UNDP)*
- Are there ways in which the country can assist other countries in the region?
 - What are the gaps in international co-operation and support in risk assessment and disaster preparedness and response?
 - What situations are likely to require international support?
 - Is the country able to make appropriate use of external assistance and support?

11. Sources:

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