



Disaster Management Questionnaire Uzbekistan

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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

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1. General Information



Geographic coordinates: 41 00 N, 64 00 E

Area:

total: 447,400 sq km

land: 425,400 sq km

water: 22,000 sq km

Land boundaries:

total: 6,221 km

border countries: Afghanistan 137 km, Kazakhstan 2,203 km, Kyrgyzstan 1,099 km, Tajikistan 1,161 km, Turkmenistan 1,621 km

Coastline: 0 km

note: Uzbekistan includes the southern portion of the Aral Sea with a 420 km shoreline

Maritime claims: none (doubly landlocked)

Climate: mostly midlatitude desert, long, hot summers, mild winters; semiarid grassland in east

Terrain: mostly flat-to-rolling sandy desert with dunes; broad, flat intensely irrigated river valleys along course of Amu Darya, Sirdaryo (Syr Darya), and

Zarafshon; Fergana Valley in east surrounded by mountainous Tajikistan and Kyrgyzstan; shrinking Aral Sea in west

Elevation extremes:

lowest point: Sariqarnish Kuli -12 m

highest point: Adelunga Toghi 4,301 m

Natural resources: natural gas, petroleum, coal, gold, uranium, silver, copper, lead and zinc, tungsten, molybdenum

Land use:

arable land: 9%

permanent crops: 1%

permanent pastures: 46%

forests and woodland: 3%

other: 41% (1993 est.)

Irrigated land: 40,000 sq km (1993 est.)

Environment - current issues: drying up of the Aral Sea is resulting in growing concentrations of chemical pesticides and natural salts; these substances are then blown from the increasingly exposed lake bed and contribute to desertification; water pollution from industrial wastes and the heavy use of fertilizers and pesticides is the cause of many human health disorders; increasing soil salination; soil contamination from agricultural chemicals, including DDT

Environment - international agreements:

party to: Biodiversity, Climate Change, Climate Change-Kyoto Protocol, Desertification, Endangered Species, Environmental Modification, Hazardous Wastes, Ozone Layer Protection

signed, but not ratified: none of the selected agreements

Population: 24,755,519 (July 2000 est.)

Population growth rate: 1.6% (2000 est.)

Infant mortality rate: 72.13 deaths/1,000 live births (2000 est.)

Religions: Muslim 88% (mostly Sunnis), Eastern Orthodox 9%, other 3%

Languages: Uzbek 74.3%, Russian 14.2%, Tajik 4.4%, other 7.

Country name:

conventional long form: Republic of Uzbekistan

Government type: republic; effectively authoritarian presidential rule, with little power outside the executive branch; executive power concentrated in the presidency

Capital: Tashkent (Toshkent)

Administrative divisions: 12 wiloyatlar (singular - wiloyat), 1 autonomous republic* (respublikasi), and 1 city** (shahri); Andijon Wiloyati, Bukhoro Wiloyati, Farghona Wiloyati, Jizzakh Wiloyati, Khorazm Wiloyati (Urganch), Namangan Wiloyati, Nawoiy Wiloyati, Qashqadaryo Wiloyati (Qarshi), Qoraqalpoghiston* (Nukus), Samarqand Wiloyati, Sirdaryo Wiloyati (Guliston), Surkhondaryo Wiloyati (Termiz), Toshkent Shahri**, Toshkent Wiloyati

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: *Uzbekistan is a dry, landlocked country of which 10% consists of intensely cultivated, irrigated river valleys. It was one of the poorest areas of the former Soviet Union with more than 60% of its population living in densely populated rural communities. Uzbekistan is now the world's third largest cotton exporter, a major producer of gold and natural gas, and a regionally significant producer of chemicals and machinery. Following independence in December 1991, the government sought to prop up its Soviet-style command economy with subsidies and tight controls on production and prices. Faced with high rates of inflation, however, the government began to reform in mid-1994, by introducing tighter monetary policies, expanding privatization, slightly reducing the role of the state in the economy, and improving the environment for foreign investors. The state continues to be a dominating influence in the economy, and reforms have so far failed to bring about much-needed structural changes. The IMF suspended Uzbekistan's \$185 million standby arrangement in late 1996 because of governmental steps that made impossible fulfillment of Fund conditions. Uzbekistan has responded to the negative external conditions generated by the Asian and Russian financial crises by tightening export and currency controls within its already largely closed economy. Economic policies that have repelled foreign investment are a major factor in the economy's stagnation. A growing debt burden, persistent inflation, and a poor business climate cloud growth prospects in 2000.*

GDP - per capita: *purchasing power parity - \$2,500 (1999 est.)*

GDP - composition by sector:

agriculture: 27%

industry: 27%

services: 46% (1997 est.)

Inflation rate (consumer prices): *29% (1999 est.)*

Industries: *textiles, food processing, machine building, metallurgy, natural gas*

Electricity - production: *43.47 billion kWh (1998)*

Electricity - production by source:

fossil fuel: 85.2%

hydro: 14.8%

nuclear: 0%

other: 0% (1998)

Agriculture - products: *cotton, vegetables, fruits, grain; livestock*

2. Disaster profile

Hazards

- Complete the attached database regarding natural disasters, industrial accidents and population displacements, which occurred between the years 1990 to 2002.
 - **The biggest natural disaster in Uzbekistan for the period from 1990 to 2002 has been the Aral Sea Desiccation in Karakalpakstan. And desertification of some regions in the southern part of Uzbekistan.**
 - **In 1993 mudslide in Angren region;**
 - **1998 Flood in Shahimardan.**

| Year | Total Events | Total Killed | Total Affected | Drought/famines | | Earthquakes | | Epidemics | | Floods | | | | |
|------|--------------|--------------|----------------|-----------------|--------|-------------|--------|-----------|--------|--------|--------|----------|----|--------|
| | | | | Events | Killed | Events | Killed | Events | Killed | Events | Killed | Affected | | |
| 2001 | 1 | - | 600,000 | 1 | - | 600,000 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 2000 | 1 | - | 500,000 | 1 | - | 500,000 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 1999 | 1 | 24 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 1998 | 2 | 135 | 21,448 | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | 40 | 148 | 1 | 95 | 21,300 |
| 1997 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 1996 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 1995 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 1994 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 1993 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 1992 | 2 | 10 | 50,400 | - | - | - | 1 | 9 | 50,000 | - | - | - | - | - |
| 1991 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 1990 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |

Source: "EM-DAT: The OFDA/CRED International Disaster Database

- What are the impacts of most damaging hazards occurring in the country, on communities, infrastructure, environment etc?
 - Hazard: **The situation with Aral Sea crisis has been becoming worse and there is a warning of researches and professionals that the sea can completely become dry in two years. The sea is located in Karakalpakstan. One could also see a lot of information about this natural disaster in Internet. This region is facing a lot of ecological and related problems, which have become a problem of Central Asia as well as concern of International Community.**

Impact: **Better Public Awareness about Aral Sea crisis but not about how to prevent and respond to natural disasters of other type.**

DROUGHT

- *Two consecutive year, mostly in the northwestern region*
- *The flow into Amu Darya (Khorezm Oblast & Karakalpakstan Autonomous republic) was 30-50% of the normal levels, causing significant displacement of the local rural population.*
- *Uzbekistan lost one-fourth of its crop last year due to drought and widespread wildfires. Farmers has to abandon their farms, there was massive national employment.*
- *Cotton is a water hungry crop and is only increasing the natural disaster of the shrinking Aral Sea.*
- *Need to improve water management in the upstream areas*
- *Need new investments in the potable water*
- *The drought conditions are most likely to continue beyond 2002.*

ARAL SEA:

- *In the 60s, upstream irrigation schemes by the Soviets for the growing of rice and cotton, lead to a drop of more than 90% of the natural flow of water to the Aral Sea.*
- *As a result the Sea's surface area declined. 27,000 sq. km. of former sea bottom became dry surface. About 60% of water volume was lost. The sea level declined 14 meters. Salt concentration doubled.*
- *Today, an estimated 200,000 tones of salt and sand are being carried away by wind and discharged within a radius of 300 km.*
- *Results: desertification, pollution of air, rise of salt in soil causing reduction in the crop and crop quality; total collapse of fishing industry.*
- *Salting river, decrease in land fertility and diversity of plant and animal life.*

SAREZ

- *Created in 1911, caused by an earthquake in the Pamir Mountain Range which blocked the Murghab River Valley. The landslide buried the Usoi village with its inhabitants*
- *Located at an altitude of over 3200m, with a height of 550 to 650 and length of 2 km.*
- *The lake surface is 50m blow the lowest point on the crest of the Usoi dam; the water is rising 20 centimeter per year*
- *A strong earthquake will generate an enormous wave, which would overtop the natural dam.*
- *The generated flood could affect up to 5 million people living along the Bartag, Pyandhz and Amu Darya rivers, a path traversing Tajikistan, Afghanistan, Uzbekistan, and Turkmenistan*

Landslides and avalanches

- *Landslips, landslides, avalanches are among the biggest problems*

- *Mitigation measures: resettlement of the people from landslipable zones to safe territories. Types of problems:*
- *Over 30,000 people are resettled from 30 locations.*
- *Tens of kilometers of highways are transferred.*

Earthquake

- *An important feature of Uzbekistan's physical environment is the significant seismic activity that dominates much of the country.*
- *Much of Uzbekistan's capital city, Tashkent, was destroyed in a major earthquake in 1966, and other earthquakes have caused significant damage before and since the Tashkent disaster.*
- *The mountain areas are especially prone to earthquakes.*

Technological accidents (fires from explosions, chemicals)

- *In industrial secto, has hundreds large fire, explosion in chemically-dangerous enterprises. Proper maintenance, for safety and continuous functioning of these enterprises is one of the important directions of state policy.*

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

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

- What organizations keep records of past disasters?
 - Earthquakes: **The Institute of Seismology of Academy of Sciences of Uzbeks.**
 - Floods: **Ministry of Water and Agriculture Management of Uzbekistan; The main Department of Hydro-Meteorology of Uzbekistan.**
 - Drought: **Ministry of Agriculture and water Management of the Republic**
 - Slide/ Avalanches:
 - Epidemics: **Ministry of Health of Republic of Uzbekistan**
 - Other: **At each production building (private and governmental) there is forecast and disaster management department.**

Vulnerability/ Communities

- Complete the attached database regarding the type and level of disaster risk and vulnerability in the districts of your country.
- Are villages (rural areas) 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.
 - Name of Community:
 - Type of Risk:
 - Actions Taken:
- ❑ What is the level of awareness of disaster risk factors at the community level? **Low level**
- ❑ How ready are communities to understand official warnings and react?
 - **Communities are not well prepared and do not have a good understanding to react.**
- ❑ What percentages of vulnerable areas have evacuation plans/maps?

3. National policies, plans and projects

Policies

- ❑ Is there a national disaster management policy, act or related legislations? Specify.
 - **There is The Resolution of Cabinet of Ministers of Republic of Uzbekistan signed on 27 December, 1997 Number 558 " About Governmental Warning and Management System During Disasters in Republic of Uzbekistan"**
- ❑ Are there national disaster management plans and procedures? Specify.
 - **Yes, but government did not specify.**
 - *Jan.2001 Cooperation with FEMA (U.S. Federal Emergency Management Agency)And Uzbekistan Ministry of Emergency Situations: providing a framework for various programs of emergency preparedness and disaster mitigation cooperation*

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...):
 - **UN and World Bank do not have any current projects on disaster management, Government has not provided with any information on projects, but they mentioned that they have some confidential programs with assistance of US government.**
 - **Many projects are related to combating consequences of Aral Sea Desiccation in Karakalpakstan and desertification of some**

regions in the south of Uzbekistan. The following is a list of current projects:

- **Advisory Services to the Government of Uzbekistan for Drought Prevention (UNDP)**
 - **Aral Sea Drought Relief, Technical Assistance (ADB)**
 - **The World Bank supports the Foundation to Save Aral Sea.**
 - **Combating desertification in Central Asia, Regional Project. (ADB)**
-
- *In response to the drought occurred in 2002 in the North-west of Uzbekistan, UNDP CO provided assistance to the Government of Uzbekistan in coordinating international humanitarian relief aid. UNDP has conducted needs assessment mission to Karakalpakstan and Khorezm regions and fielded FAO / WAP food and crops assessment mission to the country. The same actions were taken for the drought of the year 2000.*
 - *Furthermore, UNDP developed and signed the pilot project to provide emergency relief to the drought-affected regions.*
 - *UNICEF started humanitarian programme as well as implementation of a grant by Canadian Government in the amount of \$100,000. Bilateral donors are closely involved in provision of humanitarian aid: US granted 25,000; Korea 30,000; Japan 30,000. World Bank redistributes funds within existing projects. More humanitarian assistance is expected as a result of piloting interventions of leading donor organizations.*
 - *World Bank: Natural Resource Management through the Global Environmental Facility*
 - *Presence of The Office of Foreign Disaster Assistance since Oct 2001*
 - *Jan.2001 Cooperation with FEMA (U.S. Federal Emergency Management Agency)and Uzbekistan Ministry of Emergency Situations: providing a framework for various programs of emergency preparedness and disaster mitigation cooperation*
 - **SRF / ROAR:** *In 2001, the coordination arrangements within the Government strengthened and tested in real-life emergency situation (drought and water shortage) through inter-agency and donor liaison, field assessments, and pilot interventions. A separate program component formulated to address the issues pertaining to the natural disaster preparedness and mitigation.*
 - *USAID strategies: water resources management*
 - *Since 1996 the Red Crescent Society of Uzbekistan has been carrying out a multipurpose disaster preparedness programme "Steadfastness" being implemented in close co-operation with the IFRC, the Ministry for Emergencies and other ministries and organizations.*
-
- *Are there any disaster awareness and public information projects or programmes being undertaken in the country?*
 - **There are more awareness of environmental issues but not on disaster management.**
 - *RCSU implemented CBPP on preparing members of small communities (makhalla, kishlak) to disaster response.*

Trainings

- What is the disaster management training strategy and/or plan of the country with regards to disaster management?
 - **There are specific regional and local centers for training of governmental officials, particularly Hokims (Mayors) and community leaders on disaster management. Coordinates the process the Ministry of Emergency Situations.**
- 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?
 - **Yes, The Ministry of Emergency Situations coordinates the work and has chapters or centers for this purpose.**

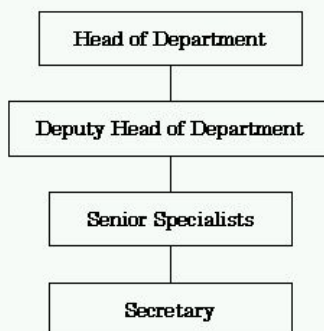
| Type of Training | Audience | Trainer |
|-----------------------------|----------|---------|
| First response to disasters | 25-30 | 2 |
| Medical Training | 30-40 | 3 |

- Where are the training centers located? **Each city/town, district.**
- Is there training at the community level?
 - **Yes, community leaders are provided with essential means for the primary reaction to disasters.**
 - *RCSU provides training to the population in how to behave in case of emergency situations.*
 - *First Aid training: The Spanish Red Cross funded 6 of medical and social centers in 6 regional branches of the Society in addition a first aid manual was produced in the Uzbek language. These centers are used for training the population in first aid and prevention of infectious diseases.*

4. Government structures:

- What is the structure/ organigram for disaster management in the country?
 - **The Ministry of Emergency Situations is the coordinating body. Each city has an appointed person who is a Mayor of the city responsible for disaster management.**
 - **At community level - community leaders are responsible for disaster management.**

Disaster Management Organization of Uzbekistan



- What is the number of personnel in each organization/ agency?
 - **2 to 3 fixed term.**
 - **Name of Ministry:** *The Cabinet of Ministry of Uzbekistan*
 - **Name of Division:** *The Department of Emergency Situations*
 - **Total staffing of division:** *5 people*
 - **Leader:** *Mr. Valentin Olegovich Sosnovsky*
 - **Jurisdiction of division:** *Coordination of activities of the ministries and organization concern on disaster-prevention and disaster-reduction measures.*

- List all of governmental organizations related to disaster management?

| | Mitigation | Preparedness | Relief | Reconstruction |
|------------|---|-------------------|--------|----------------|
| National | Ministry of Emergency Situations of Republic of Uzbekistan; Ministry of Internal Affairs; Ministry of Health; Ministry of Agriculture and Water Management; Hydro meteorology Department of Uzbekistan | 15 minutes | | |
| Regional | Regional Agency "Natotur" under the Ministry of Internal Affairs | 10 minutes | | |
| Provincial | Emergency Centers | | | |
| District | Emergency Centers | | | |

- ❑ Is there a national disaster management office/ ministry or a national disaster response mechanism? Specify:
 - **The Ministry of Emergency Situations**
- ❑ What are the functions of the office/ministry?
 - **The Ministry of Emergency Situations coordinates all agencies, organizations, communities involved activities.**
 - **The Ministry of Internal Affairs has answered that: According to the Resolution of Cabinet of Ministers of Republic of Uzbekistan from December 27 of 1997 #558 on "Governmental System of Response to Disasters of Republic of Uzbekistan", The Ministry of Internal Affairs is a functional system to keep public order, road and fire protection, guarding of buildings, and protection of public goods.**
- ❑ Does the above office handle all types of disasters (natural and technological)?
 - **Yes**
- ❑ Is the office in charge of disaster management a military force/formation?
 - **Yes**
- ❑ What are the criteria for recruitment in the offices of disaster management? (Military ranks...)
- ❑ Is there transfer/ rotation of staff between districts and regions? **Yes**
- ❑ What are the functions of the provincial and local authorities in disaster management?
 - **Evacuation, Public Outreach, Awareness, Mobilization**
- ❑ Which governmental entity has the mandate of assisting during a disaster?
 - **Army yes**
 - **Fire fighters yes**
 - **Police yes**
- ❑ How are various sectors such as (agriculture, health, infrastructure, education, Water resources, Interior) engaged in risk management issues?
 - **Ministry of Agriculture and Water Management is involved in food and water management issues, Health Ministry for medical support.**
- ❑ How is the ministry of health organized for preparedness?
 - **There are always ready medical help centers on places; National Center of Immediate Help at the Ministry of Health of Uzbekistan with chapters in all regions and districts and in Republic of Karakalpakstan.**
- ❑ What ministry is in charge of maintaining law and order during disaster?

- **Ministry of Internal Affairs of the Republic.**
- What entity coordinates the actions of all of the ministries?
- **Commission on Emergency Situations of Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic and the Ministry of Emergency Situations of the Republic.**
- Is there a published overview to ensure a common understanding of the precise roles of and inter-relationships between different bodies (ministries, NGOs, Offices, ...)
- **Yes**
- *RCSU: Document on the State System of warning and action during disasters, where especial attention is given to the role and place of the National Society*

5. Non-government structure

- Identify NGOs, international organizations, etc working in any aspect of disaster management:

▪ National NGOs:

| Name | Area of Work | No. of Personnel | Location of Work |
|---|------------------|------------------|-------------------|
| Red Crescent Society of Uzbekistan | Humanitarian aid | 915 | The whole country |

▪ International NGOs/ Organizations:

| Name | Nationality | Area of Work | Location of Work |
|-----------------------------------|-------------------|--------------------------------|---|
| UNHCR | Uzbekistan | Work with refugees | Tashkent and other strategic regions |
| ECOSAN Foundation | Uzbekistan | Environment | Tashkent and other regions |
| OSI Open Society Institute | Uzbekistan | Sustainable development | Tashkent and other regions |

Charity and Health Foundation in Karakol

*Help to poor families and those with many children, disabled persons and persons injured in accidents and disasters
RashidovaSt., bldg.39
phone: (361), 2243209*

ECOSAN, International Foundation, Kokand

*Consolidation of efforts of Kokand population for protecting and improving natural environment. Provision of assistance to scientists working on solution of ecological problems. Provision of medical aid to people in regions with ecological disasters
Istiklol St., bldg.1
phone: (37355), 36761;; 34426*

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

| Name | Area of Work | No. of Personnel | Location of Work |
|------|--------------|------------------|------------------|
| | | | |

▪ **Other**

| Name | Area of Work | No. of Personnel | Location of Work |
|------|--------------|------------------|------------------|
| | | | |

- Identify Financial and regulatory instruments
 - Insurance sector (level of engagement)
 - Building codes / bylaws
- 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?
- **There was accepted and currently on action, the Agreement between Ministry of Emergency Situations, Ministry of Health and Red Crescent Society of Uzbekistan about cooperation in work on preparation and response to disasters and other emergency situations inside of the country.**

Red Cross/ Crescent or equivalent Society

RED CRESCENT SOCIETY OF UZBEKISTAN

30, Yusuf Hos Hojib St.

700031 Tashkent, Uzbekistan

Tel: (998) (712) 563741, 568040

Fax: (998) (712) 561801

racsuz@uzpak.uz

<http://www.redcrescent.uz/>

- *The Society covers the entire country and includes the Karakalpak Republic, 12 regional Tashkent City branches and the Society's organization of the State Joint-Stock Railway Company.*
- *The RCSU has 200 organizations in towns and districts of the country uniting 10,000 primary organizations set up at enterprises, economic entities and educational institutions.*
- *The Society's supreme body is its congress, which is held every five years. The National Council is its supreme executive body.*
- *The President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Mr. Islom Karimov has been Honorary President of the Red Crescent Society of Uzbekistan since 1992.*
- *Activities*
 1. *Medical and Social Assistance:*
 - *providing a humanitarian and socio- medical assistance to the most vulnerable people in the country;*
 - *help to over 100,000 individuals annually.*
 - *Special attention to the Aral Sea ecological disaster zone:*
 - *A water purification plant*
 - *With the American Red Cross, is implementing a food programme*

- The Society's organisations set up 70 social welfare centres and stations.

2. First Aid training:

- The Spanish **Red** Cross funded 6 of medical and social centers in 6 regional branches of the Society in addition a first aid manual was produced in the Uzbek language. These centers are used for training the population in first aid and prevention of infectious diseases.
- About 20 thousand volunteers trained in 2000 are united into 986 health teams ready to give assistance any time.

3. Disaster Preparedness & Response

- highest priority among the Society's activities.
- Since 1996 the Society has been carrying out a multipurpose disaster preparedness programme "Steadfastness" being implemented in close co-operation with the IFRC, the Ministry for Emergencies and other ministries and organizations.
- 5 DP regional centers equipped with modern means of communication and stocked with a supply of basic preparedness stock for providing assistance to 1600 disaster affected people.
- Establishing voluntary teams to give first aid at enterprises, economical entities and educational institutions.
- Training the population in how to behave in case of emergency situations.
- Document on the State System of warning and action during disasters, where especial attention is given to the role and place of the National Society
- A joint RCSU-UNCHR project on organising a mobile tent camp for 600 possible refugees or people affected by disaster has been completed.
- A rapid disaster response team was formed from volunteers. This team will carry out annual refresher training in the Training Centre of the National Society.
- RCSU implemented CBPP on preparing members of small communities (makhalla, kishlak) to disaster response.

4. Dissemination of the IHL and Principles of International Red Cross and Red Crescent

5. Tracing services- provided to people lost during armed conflicts and wars

6. Youth development and recruiting volunteers: first aid training and health education among students

7. Tracing services- provided to people lost during armed conflicts and wars

8. Development of international co-operation.

- Is there a Red Crescent or an equivalent entity in the country?

- **Red Crescent Society of Uzbekistan**

- What is the structure/ organigram of the Red Cross/ Crescent?

- **All chapters of Red Crescent Society have been functioning according to territorial, sphere and field principles beginning**

from primary organization level. Altogether, the structure includes Republic of Karakalpakstan, 12 regional, Tashkent City, 216 districts, small cities, as well as 10 thousand primary organizations with 200 thousand of active members.

- The management and execution body of the Society is The National Council of Red Crescent Society of Uzbekistan. Accordingly, there are councils at regional and district levels. The highest body is the General Meeting of Red Crescent Society, which takes place every five years.
- What are the functions of the Red Crescent?
 - Participation on training of population on skills, behavior and respond during the disasters
 - 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?
 - 231 branches are located in cities, districts and regions.
- Is the Red Crescent responsible for operation in any other countries?
 - NO
- How are the RC volunteers trained?
 - Participation in seminars, courses, involvement in volunteer organizations of the society.
- Refer to section 6 for Relief Inventory of RC.

6. UN Country Office

- List of UN offices in the country:
 - UNDP, UNAIDS, UNV, UNDP Tajikistan Sub-Office in Tashkent, UN Field Security Coordination Office, OCHA, UNO DCCP, UNFPA, UNHCR, UNICEF, UNESCO, WHO, World Bank.
- Is there an effective UN Disaster Management Team?
 - NO
- How is coordination between different agencies is done for disaster mitigation, relief and reconstruction?
 - No experience yet. There was a process of drafting UN contingency plan, but this process has been canceled or we finally did not have one.

7. Material and human resources

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

- **Ministry of Emergency Situations**

Early Warning Systems

- What early warning systems are in place? Where?
 - Flood: **Hudrometeorology Department in Tashkent and regions**
 - Drought: **Ministry of Agriculture and Water Management with departments in regions and districts and cities.**
 - Other
- What organization is responsible for disaster warning? (e.g. flood)
 - **Ministry of Emergency Situations, Main Department of Hydrometeorology**

Relief Resources

- Identify human resources available for disaster management in the country
 - *About 20 thousand volunteers trained in 2000 are united into 986 health teams ready to give assistance any time.*
 - *A rapid disaster response team was formed from volunteers of RCSU. This team will carry out annual refresher training in the Training Centre of the National Society.*

| | Red Crescent | Govern. | | |
|---------------------------------|--------------|---------|--|--|
| Search & Rescue Personnel (FTE) | 986 | | | |
| Relief volunteers | 24,000,0 | | | |
| Emergency doctors | | | | |
| Disaster management trainers: | | | | |
| Logistics officers | | | | |
| Meteorology experts | | | | |
| Heavy machinery operators: | | | | |

- **Government provided with the following information: 54,807 total Technicians 3,744**

- Identify materials available for disaster management in the country (for different organizations : RC, WFP,)
 - *RCSU has 5 DP regional centers equipped with modern means of communication and stocked with a supply of basic preparedness stock for providing assistance to 1600 disaster affected people*
 - *A joint RCSU-UNCHR project on organizing a mobile tent camp for 600 possible refugees or people affected by disaster has been completed.*

| | Red Crescent | WFP | | |
|--------------------------------|--------------|-----|--|--|
| Immediate relief for x persons | 2000 | | | |

| | | | | |
|-----------------------------|------------|--|--|--|
| Immediate relief of x hours | 6-24 hours | | | |
| Ready-to-eat food | no | | | |
| # of tents | 981 | | | |
| # of cars | 17 | | | |
| # of Bulldozers | | | | |
| # of Excavators | | | | |
| # of Trucks | 1 | | | |
| # of Helicopters | | | | |
| Sufficient Fuel | yes | | | |
| Suffieient spare parts | | | | |

- Warehousing facilities

| | Red Crescent | WFO | |
|-------------------|--------------------------------|-----|--|
| # of Warehouses | 1 | | |
| Location and Size | Tashkent City, 0,25 hectare | | |

- ❑ What ministry is responsible to arrange transport to meet emergencies? (e.g. transportation to safe areas)
 - **Ministry of Emergency Situations, Ministry of Internal Affairs.**
- ❑ What are the capacities to respond to chemical/ industrial accidents?
 - **At each object, there are groups of help**

Communications

- ❑ How are the warnings transmitted to officials and to the population? (Channels of dissemination)
 - **There are 360 sirens located in Tashkent City. Each city and small town has sirens. TV and RADIO**
- ❑ What are the means of communications? (e.g. HF radio, normal phone lines). How dependable are these communication means?
 - **HF Radio, direct and automate telephone systems, telegraph and facsimile systems.**
- ❑ Is public radio/T.V. used to broadcast disaster warnings?
 - **Yes**
- ❑ Do all high risk areas have a HF radio?
 - **Yes**
- ❑ Are there radios in electrical sub-stations, water pumping stations, meteorology and hydrology posts, etc...
 - **Yes**
- ❑ Can all frequencies turn into a common UN security channel in case of a security alert (common disaster frequency)?
 - **Yes**
- ❑ Is there coordination between radio frequencies of different offices/ organizations during disaster?
 - **Yes**

8. Funding

- What has been the impact of disaster in the country during the past 5 years? (GDP, development)
- **There were not many and great disasters during the past 5 years. Only on regional or local level. Within 1990-1995 GDP declined by 18%, whereas starting 1996 GDP kept on growing and in 2002 it accounted for 98,7% of 1990 level. The break up of the Soviet Union and the difficult transition to market economy has also created a number of problems. These are include the weak of disaster management institutions to coordinate inside the country and ensure the coordination between republics; Lack of funds; the greatest threat is the salinisation of water and land; water pollution and drinking water; biodiversity loss, desertification and breakdown of ecological process; Erosion; atmosphere and climate change;**
- Average budget of the government per year allocated for:
 - Mitigation:
 - 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?
 - *UNDP*
- What role do international financial (lending) institutions play?

9. International and national assistance organizations

- *What are the existing international and regional operational supports?*
- *The United States (U.S. Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) and Uzbekistan) has agreed to work together to enhance both countries' emergency management planning and capabilities.*
- 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?
 - **Yes**
- What entity coordinates international response?
 - **Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Cabinet of Ministers, Ministry of Emergency Situations.**
 - *UNDP/Uzbekistan has been requested by the donor community to act as the international focal point for the drought relief assistance*

- ❑ Do programmes and procedures exist for mutual assistance between neighboring jurisdictions?
- ❑ How can the collaboration between various players be enhanced?
- ❑ What has been the country's experience with the provision and receipt of international assistance?
- **Humanitarian Aid, particularly means and facilities for use during disasters from US Government.**

10. 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
 - **International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent supports in building and strengthening capacity of Red Crescent Society of Uzbekistan; Donations of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies of other counters; UNHCR supports with grants.**
- ❑ Are there any relevant international/ regional agreements relating to any aspect of disaster management:
 - Watershed / flood management protocols:
 - Customs agreements
 - Transit of relief materials to other countries
- *Intergovernmental Agreement to combat pollution, between Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan and Uzbekistan:*
- *Interstate Council for Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan and Uzbekistan. multi-year agreement on water and energy for the Syr Darya River Basin (with the support of USAID*
- ❑ 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?
 - **On October 6, 2002 there was signed an agreement between 5 countries of Central Asia on regional cooperation on Aral Sea crisis baseline. It includes water and resource management cooperation. The document will be attached to the questionnaire.**

11. Strengths, gaps, outstanding needs & requirements

- ❑ What are the strengths and the challenges for disaster preparedness and prevention in the country?
 - **There is a system or institutions to respond to disasters within the country.**
- ❑ What are seen as gaps, outstanding needs and requirements for effective disaster management in the country and in the region?
 - **Lack of good coordination; lack of funds, lack of public outreach regarding training and awareness.**

- *Gaps: Need to improve water management in the upstream areas, Need new investments in the potable water*
 - *Exchange of scenic-technical attainment to prevent of emergency situation, to conduct mutual research:*
 - *Experience exchange to provide government structures, economic and people for emergency situation:*
 - *Familiarization to organize foreign experience and developing of national system to prevent emergency situation, developing mutual projects.*
 - *Operational information exchange, especially with bordering states in questions of how to forecast situation, capacity of necessary assistance.*
 - *Training and learning specialists, conduct joint training.*
 - *Experience exchange of citizen to prevent emergency situation.*
 - *To participate liquidation of emergency situation abroad using our forces, which are members of "International register fast reactio*
- What needs to be strengthened?
- **Training programs, public awareness, information on modern tools and facilities. Facilities for identification of poison biological things;**
- *Exchange of scenic-technical attainment to prevent of emergency situation, to conduct mutual research:*
 - *Experience exchange to provide government structures, economic and people for emergency situation:*
 - *Familiarization to organize foreign experience and developing of national system to prevent emergency situation, developing mutual projects.*
 - *Operational information exchange, especially with bordering states in questions of how to forecast situation, capacity of necessary assistance.*
 - *Training and learning specialists, conduct joint training.*
 - *Experience exchange of citizen to prevent emergency situation.*
 - *To participate liquidation of emergency situation abroad using our forces, which are members of "International register fast reaction".*
- Are there ways in which the country can assist other countries in the region?
- **Yes**
- What are the gaps in international co-operation and support in risk assessment and disaster preparedness and response?
- **No coordination and no information on possible cooperation.**
- What situations are likely to require international support?

- **Assistance in providing training, consultation, means and possible funds in order to be more prepared to face disasters. During the huge disasters there could be needed humanitarian, moral, financial and other support.**
- Is the country able to make appropriate use of external assistance and support?
- **Yes.**

12. Sources:

<http://www.unece.org/env/epr/studies/uzbekistan/welcome.htm>
<http://www.redcrescent.uz/>
<http://www.usembassy.uz/news/010131.htm>
<http://travel.state.gov/uzbekistan.html>
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