

Sendai Framework
for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030

MIDTERM REVIEW

on implementation of Sendai Framework for
Disaster Risk Reduction for
2015-2030 in the Kyrgyz Republic





The views expressed in this report do not necessarily reflect those of the United Nations, the United Nations Development Programme and its programmes/projects.



CABINET OF MINISTERS OF THE KYRGYZ REPUBLIC

Ministry of Emergency Situations of the Kyrgyz Republic
Secretariat of the National Platform for DRR of the Kyrgyz Republic

Supported by:

United Nations Development Programme in the Kyrgyz Republic,
UN World Food Programme in the Kyrgyz Republic
UN Office for Disaster Risk Reduction





Ladies and Gentlemen OR Dear readers,

Our country is highly prone to various natural disasters due to its geographic location climatic change and anthropogenic factors that have a constant negative impact on the population and economy of the republic.

In March 2015, by committing to implement the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction for 2015-2030, the Kyrgyz Republic showed its firm intention to adopt an integrated approach to reducing disaster risk and enhancing resilience in line with sustainable socio-economic development.

In accordance with the principles of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction, the Government has made efforts to modify legislation, policy, and approaches to from a strategy for shifting from mitigating the effects of natural disasters to preventing them. This effort also emphasizes the participation, collaboration, and coordination of all stakeholders.

In the past seven years since 2015, the Kyrgyz Republic has significantly improved its capacity in disaster risk reduction and made progress in various medium-term objectives and indicators. New legislation has been enacted, a policy has been established as reflected in the Concept of Comprehensive Protection of the Population and Territories of the Kyrgyz Republic from Emergencies for 2018-2030. The monitoring and forecasting system has been improved dynamically, the hydrometeorological observation network is being modernized, and modern digital technologies are being introduced.

Special attention is given to the danger posed by radioactive and mining waste left on our country's territory due to the former uranium mines and processing enterprises.

2023 marks the halfway of the implementation of the Sendai Framework and in response to the UN General Assembly 75/216 of December 21, 2020, in 2022 the Kyrgyz Republic conducted a Midterm Review of the implementation of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction for 2015-2030.

The main objective of the review was to examine what has been accomplished from 2015-2022, assess areas where progress has been made, identify any changes, emerging problems, and challenges encountered during this period. The review proposes recommendations to accelerate the attainment of goals of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction by 2030.

The presented Mid-Term Review is particularly important as the Kyrgyz Republic undergone several crisis during the period that negatively impacted the country's socio-political and economic situation, public health, and psychological well-being of the population. These crises were mainly associated with the unprecedented spread of COVID-19 impact and the effects of climate change - two global challenges and risks that have affected nearly all nations and peoples.

I am confident that the presented review will help us to understand our country's disaster risk reduction challenges and apply them in practice.

Sincerely,
Minister of Emergency Situations of the Kyrgyz Republic
Boobek Ergeshevich Azhikeev



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LIST OF ACRONYMS

GIZ GmbH	Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GmbH)
INSARAG	International Search and Rescue Advisory Group
JICA	Japan International Cooperation Agency
MCR	Making Cities Resilient
CADRI	Capacity for Disaster Reduction Initiative
KOICA	Korea International Cooperation Agency
PNDA	Post-Disaster Needs Assessments
ADB	Asian Development Bank
CCA	Climate change adaptation
AIMS	Automated information management system
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
WB	World Bank
WHO	World Health Organization
WMO	World Meteorological Organization
UN WFP	United Nations World Food Programme
WSH	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene
HKDF	Hungarian-Kyrgyz Development Fund
Gosstroy/ SAACHCS	State Agency for Architecture, Construction and Housing and Communal Services
CP	Civil Protection
GIS	Geographic information system
DRCU	Disaster Response Coordination Unit
LSWP	Loud-speaking warning to the population
SSCP	State System of Civil Protection
DEMF	Department of Emergency Monitoring and Forecasting
EBRD	European Bank for Reconstruction and Development
EABR	Eurasian Development Bank
EFDRR	European Forum for Disaster Risk Reduction
EAEC	Eurasian Economic Community

UDDS	Unified duty and dispatch service
UCMFSE	Unified Complex Monitoring and Forecasting System of Emergencies
GCF	Green Climate Fund
IDB	Islamic Development Bank
KR	Kyrgyz Republic
IAEA	International Atomic Energy Agency
MES	Ministry of Emergency Situations
ICDO	International Civil Defence Organization
IOM	International Organization for Migration
ME	Ministry of Economy
MTC	Ministry of Transport and Communications
MCISYP	Ministry of Culture, Information, Sports and Youth Policy
MDD	Ministry of Digital Development
IFRC	International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies
NAP	National Adaptation Plan
NPDRR	National Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction
NRCS	National Red Crescent Society of the Kyrgyz Republic
RLA	Regulatory Legal Act
NGO/NPO	Non-governmental organizations/non-profit organizations
NSC	National Statistics Committee
NSSD	National Strategy for Sustainable Development
BLS	Basics of life safety
OSCE	Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe
NCPIWS	National Complex Public Information and Warning System
LSG	Local self-governance
NDC	Nationally determined contributions
UN	United Nations
EPR	Environmental Performance Review
DND	Deadliest Natural Disasters
PCCA	Plan to Climate Change Adaptation
GR KR	Government Resolution of the Kyrgyz Republic
RCM KR	Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Kyrgyz Republic

UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNFCCC	UN Framework Convention on Climate Change
RKDF	Russian-Kyrgyz Development Fund
SF for DRR	Sendai Framework for DRR
UNCT	United Nations Country Team
DRR	Disaster risk reduction
MR SF	Midterm Review of the Sendai Framework
PLNS	Performing Laboratory Network Surveillance
MM	Mass media
SES	Sanitary and Epidemiological Service
UN DRR	UN Office for Disaster Risk Reduction
UKDF	Uzbek-Kyrgyz Development Fund
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
CAIAG	Central-Asian Institute for Applied Geosciences
CMC	Crisis Management Center
SDG	Sustainable Development Goals
CESDRR	Center for Emergency Situations and Disaster Risk Reduction
CREED	Center for Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency Development
ES	Emergency Situation
UNDACT	UN Disaster Assessment and Coordination Team
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UNFPA	UN Population Fund
ESCAP	Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific

I. INTRODUCTION: Brief Summary:

The Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction for 2015-2030 is a global and voluntary agreement, a robust, focused, forward-looking and action-oriented framework for DRR, recognizing that disaster risk reduction is primarily a national responsibility, with shared responsibilities with other stakeholders, including local governments and the private sector.

2023 marks the mid-point in the implementation of the SF for DRR. In this regard, the UN General Assembly addressed DRR issues on the basis of the adoption of a Resolution dated December 21, 2020¹, urged the effective implementation of the SF DRR and decided to conduct a midterm review of SF implementation to assess progress in integrating DRR into policies, programmes and investments at all levels, identifying best practices, gaps and challenges, and accelerating the path to achieving the SF DRR goals till 2030.

In March 2015, the Kyrgyz Republic took an active part in the work of the Third UN World Conference on DRR, approved and made voluntary commitments to the practical implementation of the SF DRR for 2015-2030 and confirmed its determination to ensure that DRR issues and capacity building to counter disasters are addressed as a matter of priority in the context of sustainable social and economic development.

In order to achieve the goals, objectives, expected results and priorities of the SF DRR, the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic developed and approved the “Concept for the comprehensive protection of the population and territories of the Kyrgyz Republic against disasters for 2018-2030”², which is being carried out on the basis of the implementation of phased Action Plans.

This Concept is official proof that DRR issues become the basis of the state policy of the Kyrgyz Republic in the field of protection of the population and territory from emergency situations and they are implemented in the framework of the SSCP and NP of the Kyrgyz Republic on DRR.

Since 2015, the Kyrgyz Republic has significantly strengthened its capacity for disaster risk management and has made progress in DRR and loss reduction at the national and local levels in many mid-term indicators and benchmarks.

However, along with the progress, weaknesses, gaps, challenges and difficulties were also identified in disaster risk management, thus reducing exposure and vulnerability, necessitating a strengthening of emergency response capacity, including reconstruction and recovery .

Preliminary results, achieved progress, gaps and challenges encountered in implementing the SF DRR, new and emerging issues, and changes in the situation are reflected in this Mid-Term Review.

It is necessary to note that the Kyrgyz Republic, since 2015, has experienced crises that have dramatically affected the sustainable development of the country, the socio-political and economic situation, vital activities, and the socio-psychological state and the public health of the population. These crises were caused mainly by changes in the political structure and state governance of the country, as well as the unprecedented spread of COVID-19 and the processes of climate change - two global challenges and risks that affected not only the Kyrgyz Republic but virtually all countries and peoples.

¹ UN GA Resolution /75/216, 21 December 2020

² <http://cbd.minjust.gov.kg/act/view/ru-ru/11990>

During the period of the large-scale spread of COVID-19, the Kyrgyz Republic and its citizens have experienced the full impact of a significant decline in socio-economic activity, decline in production, declining revenues, investment, higher prices for energy, industrial and other essential goods, food, increased unemployment and other extremely negative processes, which together led to a decline in the rate of sustainable development, with all the ensuing numerous social, economic and environmental problems. This may also be stated for the government, thus affecting the entire population, particularly vulnerable groups, including women and children.

The adverse effects of climate change have increased vulnerability to meteorological and hydrometeorological hazards, which have taken on a more distinct character in recent years. At the same time, of particular concern have been the increasing frequency of slow-onset hazards and threats, such as land degradation, forest diseases, soil erosion and salinization, an increase in extreme weather events, an increase in the duration of hot and very hot periods, days with unseasonal frosts or intense precipitation, shifts in hydrological flow regimes and shallowing of rivers, intensive melting of glaciers, changes in biodiversity, prolonged droughts, low water availability and water deficit, changes in the state and properties of land, atmosphere, hydrosphere, biosphere and others.

During 2020-2022, the KR Government was forced to direct the main efforts, material, financial and human resources to combat the COVID-19 pandemic, which led to budget cuts to many other activities, including measures for DRR, environmental security, environmental protection and measures for adaptation to climate change, including those provided for in the implementation of the Action Plan for Phase 1 for 2018-2022 to implement the Concept of Comprehensive Protection of Population and Territory of the Kyrgyz Republic from Emergencies for 2018-2030³.

Midterm Review of the Sendai Framework for DRR from 2015 to 2022 in the Kyrgyz Republic:

- ❖ *Has enabled us to collect information from all stakeholders, to summarize, assess and analyze the results of the implementation of DRR for 2015-2030 as of 2022, to determine the achieved progress, and to analyze new conditions and difficulties encountered in the prevention and reduction of disaster risk;*
- ❖ *identified new and prospective challenges and changes since 2015 and presented results of the critical analysis;*
- ❖ *helped to recommend priority, urgent and comprehensive international, national and local co-operation actions and initiatives from 2023 to 2030, and to start thinking in general terms about possible international mechanisms for risk-sensitive sustainable development after 2023;*
- ❖ *informed policy decisions focused on risk-sensitive disaster prevention, to help mobilize the necessary funds and channel them into practical actions and partnerships, and to promote innovative solutions and good practices.*

This Midterm Review was developed by an expert working group specially created by the Ministry of Emergency Situations of the Kyrgyz Republic and the NPDRR of the Kyrgyz Republic on DRR with the active engagement of specialists from ministries and agencies, as well as experts from international and non-governmental organizations and academic institutions - development partners of the Kyrgyz Republic.

Technical and financial support for the development of this National Voluntary Midterm Review was provided by UNDP in the KR, WFP in the KR and UN DRR.

³ <http://cbd.minjust.gov.kg/act/view/ru-ru/11990>

II. METHODOLOGY AND PROCESS OF THE MIDTERM REVIEW

In developing this Midterm Review, the following key methodological approaches and tools, and processes were used:

A. IN THE PRELIMINARY PHASE

July-August 2022

Familiarizing themselves with guidance, regulations and legal instruments, other documents and materials, including UN General Assembly Resolutions related to ensuring the effective implementation of SF DRR and decisions on the midterm review to assess progress in integrating DRR into policies, programmes and investments at all levels, identifying best practices, gaps and challenges, and accelerating pathways to the achievement of the goals of 2030 Framework at the level of states.

Organizing and holding consultations and working meetings with representatives of international and non-governmental organizations - development partners of the Kyrgyz Republic, including experts from key ministries and departments of the Kyrgyz Republic, UN DRR, UNDP, WFP, NGO Associations and other stakeholders.

As a result of these consultations organizing joint work and assistance were coordinated, including organizational and technical support. A technical working group of national experts of the Secretariat of the National Platform for DRR was established by MES to develop the draft MTR, their activities were supported by UNDP in the Kyrgyz Republic, WFP in the KR and UNDDR.

On July 29, 2022, the Ministry of Emergency Situations of the KR, with the support of UNDP in the Kyrgyz Republic, WFP UN in the KR, held an extended consultation meeting with the participation of representatives of key ministries and departments of the Kyrgyz Republic, NP DRR of KR, experts from donor agencies, international and non-governmental organizations, and academic institutions to discuss and coordinate issues of the Midterm Review of SF for DRR in Kyrgyz Republic.

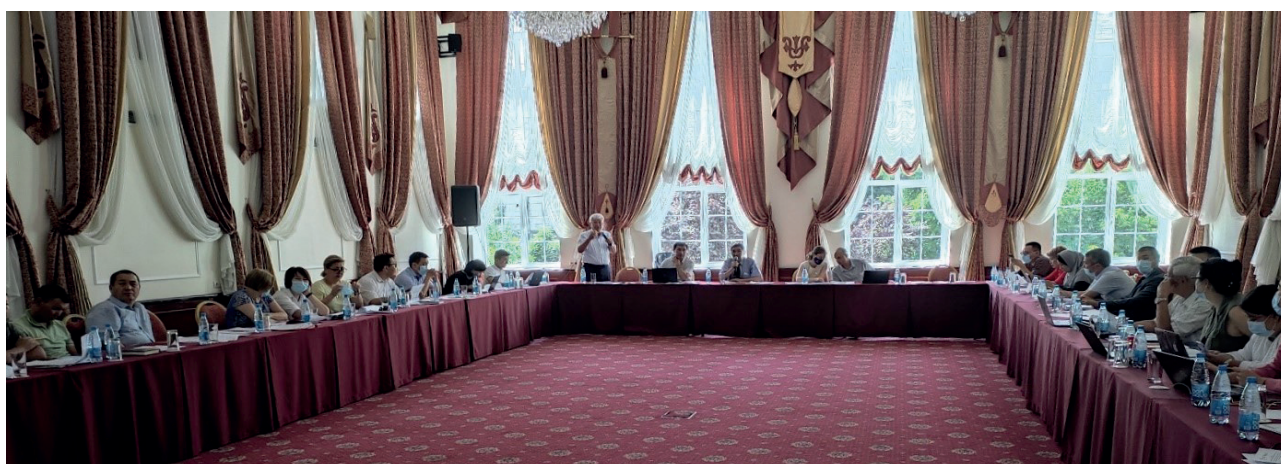




Image 1: Pictures of the Extended Consultation Meeting, 29.07.2022.

Comprehensive review and application of the Guidelines for National Consultations, Evaluation and Reporting on DRR Implementation for UN Member States, including the recommended structure and content of the Midterm Review.

Considering the importance of the MR SF, the team’s activities were directed and based on a series of consultations with the National Coordinator of SF DRR, government agencies, LSGs, local administrations, NGOs in the field of DRR, youth, private organizations and development partners. A particular focus was placed on using the results of discussions held in a number of regions of the KR.

The following methodological approaches were used in conducting the Midterm Review:

- 1) Qualitative and statistical analysis - obtaining actual reference and official statistical data (statistical data, literature review, collection and analysis of programs, strategies, existing reports, presentations, publications, documents - RLA, etc.).
- 2) Quantitative approaches - consultations, surveys and interviews, focus group discussions (with the participation of stakeholders).
- 3) Using the experience of the KR in conducting the National Voluntary Review of the Sustainable Development Goals, preparation of the Third and Fourth National Communications of the KR on the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change, the National Review of the “Stockholm +50” Global Conference, “Review of the environmental performance of the KR EPR-2022” and others.
- 4) Using the materials of the two-stage Diagnostic of the capacity of the DRR system in the KR with the assistance of the “CADRI Partnership”, conducted in June 2021 online and in February-March 2022 offline by a team of UN international experts.



Voluntary National Review on the Implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals in the Kyrgyz Republic



Source: <https://www.cadri.net/cadri-too>

B. AT THE STAGE OF DEVELOPMENT OF THE MIDTERM REVIEW DRAFT

September-October 2022

Approval of the development of the MR of SF Roadmap, its timeline, structure, content, other planning documents and materials.

Identification and agreement with key ministries and agencies, other stakeholders on the methodology, procedure, approaches and work processes for the MR preparation.

Identification and engagement of key ministries and agencies, local state administrations and LSGs of the KR, donor agencies, international and non-governmental organizations, scientific institutions – development partners of the KR in the Midterm Review process.

Collection, review, study, analysis and use of necessary literature, strategies, programmes and plans for the country's development, background information, statistical, documentary, analytical and other data, reporting and other documents and materials, scientific and research publications, including reviews of implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, the Paris Agreement, the Midterm Comprehensive Review of the International Decade for Action "Water for Sustainable Development" for 2018-2028, review of the implementation of the Convention on Biological Diversity, the Convention to Combat Desertification, materials and results of various events on DRR, global and regional platforms on DRR, and others.

Conducting online and offline bilateral and multilateral consultations and working meetings with stakeholders at all administrative levels: national, regional and local, involving all key sectors, local communities and citizens.

Conducting open surveys, interviews, and questionnaires, including using online platforms for digital interaction⁴, which facilitated the process of closed / confidential and open consultations, review and exchange of information and proved to be useful and informative.

For example, stakeholder consultations and interviews were conducted using three methods:

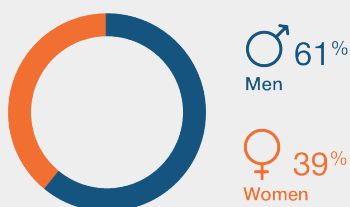
1. Online survey by filling in a Google form with a certain number of selected questions from the Manual of SF DRR, via social networks, messengers, chat rooms, e-mails of stakeholders: <https://web.whatsapp.com>, <https://www.facebook.com>, <https://forms.gle/bLKygr979AKVx-7Z3A>;
2. Written survey with a questionnaire - a form with a certain number of selected questions from the Manual of SF DRR via e-mail;
3. Focus group discussions in 3 regions of the Republic (pilot areas: Jala-Abad, Talas and Naryn regions).

According to the results of the survey, it was identified that 24% of the respondents who participated in the survey, are engaged in DRR issues from the period before the adoption of the Sendai Framework.

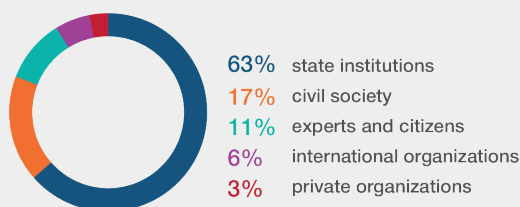
They are mainly representatives of ministries and agencies, regional government agencies and local self-governments.

As a positive indicator can be considered that 19% of those surveyed had been engaged in DRR since the adoption of the SF DRR, while the remaining 33% had been engaged for more than one year and 24% had been engaged for less than one year. Development of an initial draft of the Mid-term Review, organization of in-depth discussion and coordination during extended working meetings with the participation of stakeholders.

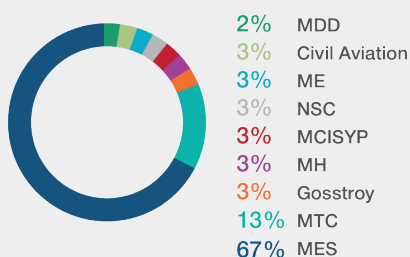
Number of men and women



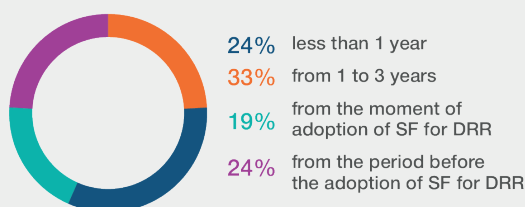
Participants of the survey



Ministries and agencies, participated in the survey within the Midterm review



Experience of survey participants in DRR



According to the composition of the survey participants in the process of MR SF we can make a brief conclusion that, 43% of the participants have sufficient understanding of DRR issues, 33% - yes, have less experience, but have a managerial view at a sufficient level.

⁴ <https://web.whatsapp.com>, <https://www.facebook.com>

Development of an initial draft of the Midterm Review, organization of in-depth discussion and coordination during extended working meetings with the participation of stakeholders.



Image 2: Pictures of the extended working meeting on discussion and coordination of the Midterm Review of the SF DRR implementation in the KR, 11.10.2022.

C. AT THE FINAL STAGE

October 2022

Development of the final version of the draft MR, taking into account the documents and materials received from stakeholders, reports and other data, comments, changes and additions.

Conducting bilateral and multilateral consultations and working meetings with representatives of international and non-governmental organizations, and scientific institutions for a comprehensive discussion and agreement of the final version of the draft Midterm Review.

Conducting a procedure of official approval of the final draft of the Midterm Review with experts from international and non-governmental organizations, and scientific institutions, as well as with key ministries and agencies of the KR.

Official submission of the Midterm Review to UNDDR in accordance with the procedure established by the national legislation.



III. MIDTERM (retrospective) REVIEW

A. PROGRESS TOWARD THE END RESULT AND GOAL OF THE SENDAI FRAMEWORK

The Kyrgyz Republic, in its National Development Programme till 2026, has determined that the policy of the state will be aimed at the conservation and restoration of the natural environment, ecosystems, preservation of glaciers, landscapes and biodiversity and steadily following the strategic goal of creating a human-friendly environment, by making progress in building resilience and reducing losses and damage, significantly reducing disaster risk in a changing climate, considering future threats and hazards and based on an understanding of disaster risk in all its dimensions, strengthening disaster risk management systems, mobilizing investment, enhancing international cooperation and global partnerships.

In 2015-2022, the Kyrgyz Republic, with the aim of creating conditions for sustainable development of the country, increasing the level of protection of population and territories from emergencies, has taken a set of measures aimed at improving the national disaster risk management system based on the development of principles of multilateral partnership, innovative methods of risk analysis and their consideration in development planning, the transition from disaster response to prevention, and risk reduction through preventive measures, increasing preparedness to respond to emergencies, introducing decentralized approaches, with a clear delineation of the functions of central and local authorities.

By 2022, the Kyrgyz Republic has made midterm progress within the period from 2015 to 2022 in achieving the end result and reaching the targets of the Sendai Framework for DRR 2015-2030, based on the assessment and analysis of the midterm indicators of the implementation of national targets, priority areas of action:

<p>ACHIEVING END RESULT</p>	<p>PROGRESS</p> 
<p>By 2022, the Kyrgyz Republic, based on the assessment and analysis of midterm indicators, has made midterm progress in substantially reducing disaster risk and reducing disaster losses in terms of loss of life, loss of livelihood and health, and adverse effects on the economic, physical, social, cultural and environmental assets of people, businesses, communities...</p>	
<p>Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction for 2015-2030</p>	
<p>ACHIEVING END RESULT</p>	<p>PROGRESS</p> 
<p>By 2022, the Kyrgyz Republic, based on the assessment and analysis of midterm indicators, has made midterm progress in preventing new and reducing known disaster risks by implementing comprehensive and inclusive economic, structural, legal, social, health, cultural, educational, environmental, technological, political and institutional measures that prevent and reduce exposure to hazards and vulnerability to disasters, that increase response and recovery preparedness...</p>	

The progress of the Kyrgyz Republic towards achieving the SF DRR target has been determined based on the comparative assessment and analysis of the achievement of the midterm indicators of the following 7 national targets as of 2022:

Achieving national target 1



PROGRESS

(not considering Covid-19)

National Target 1: By 2030, achieve a significant reduction in disaster-related deaths so that between 2020 and 2030, the average number of such deaths per 100,000 people became lower than in 2005-2015.

a) The Kyrgyz Republic has made progress in reducing disaster mortality by 2022, based on the fact that the average number of deaths per 100,000 people **was 2.55 times (255%)** lower between 2020- 2021 than between 2005-2015.

Achieving national target 2



PROGRESS

(not considering Covid-19)

National Target 2: By 2030, to achieve a significant reduction in the number of people affected globally so that the average global number of people affected by disasters between 2020-2030 is 100,000 fewer than between 2005-2015.

b) By 2022, the Kyrgyz Republic **has made progress in reducing the number of people affected by disasters**, based on the fact that the average number of people affected per 100,000 people was 4.29 times (429%) lower between 2020-2021 than between 2005-2015.

Achieving national target 3



PROGRESS

(not considering Covid-19)

National Target 3: By 2030, reduce direct economic losses from disasters relative to gross domestic product (GDP).

c) By 2022, the Kyrgyz Republic **has made progress in reducing direct economic losses from disasters** relative to the KR GDP, based on the fact that by 2022 the direct economic losses from disasters relative to the gross domestic product have been reduced **by 0.8%** compared to 2005-2015.

Achieving national target 4



PROGRESS

National target 4: By 2030, significantly reduce disaster damage caused by disasters to critical infrastructure and the disruption of essential services, including medical and educational facilities, including by strengthening their resilience.

d) By 2022, the Kyrgyz Republic **has not been able to make progress in reducing disaster damage to critical infrastructure and disruption of basic services**, including health and education facilities, based on a **38.5%** increase in damage between 2016-2022 compared to 2005-2015.

Achieving national target 5



PROGRESS NOT MADE

National Target 5: By 2020, significantly increase the number of countries that have adopted national and local disaster risk reduction strategies.

e) The Kyrgyz Republic **has made progress by being among the countries that have adopted national and local disaster risk reduction strategies**, based on the fact that the country has developed, approved and is implementing national and local strategies for DRR.










Achieving national target 6	 PROGRESS
<p>National Target 6: By 2030, significantly increase international cooperation to reinforce their national measures to implement the present Framework.</p> <p>f) The Kyrgyz Republic has made progress in enhancing and strengthening regional and international cooperation on DRR and disaster management to reinforce their national measures to implement the 2030 Framework for DRR, based on the fact that regional and international cooperation on DRR was strengthened in the KR from 2015 to 2022.</p>	
Achieving national target 7	 PROGRESS
<p>National target 7: By 2030, significantly improve the availability and access to multi-hazard early warning systems and disaster risk information and assessments.</p> <p>g) The Kyrgyz Republic has made progress in improving the availability and access to multi-hazard early warning systems and disaster risk information and assessments for all stakeholders and people by 2022, with innovative ICT, based on the fact that national early warning, prevention and information systems are established, successfully operated and strengthened on an annual basis.</p>	
Achieving target 1	 PROGRESS
Achieving target 2	 PROGRESS
Achieving target 3	 PROGRESS
Achieving target 4	 PROGRESS NOT MADE
Achieving target 5	 PROGRESS
Achieving target 6	 PROGRESS
Achieving target 7	 PROGRESS

Figure 3: Achievement of midterm indicators for 7 national targets, as of 2022

NOTE: For a more detailed description and justification of progress toward the 7 national targets, see this Midterm Review in subsection **G. Progress on the Sendai Framework Targets...**

B. PROGRESS IN RISK ASSESSMENT, INFORMATION ANALYSIS, AND UNDERSTANDING OF RISK FACTORS

The Kyrgyz Republic has implemented a set of organizational and practical measures from 2015 to 2022, their implementation has made midterm progress in risk assessment, creation, analysis of information, and understanding of risk factors.

As a justification for achieving midterm progress in risk assessment, information analysis and understanding of risk factors, the following can be stated:

The Kyrgyz Republic, in the framework of the SSCP, from 2015 to 2022 implemented a range of activities and implemented more than 50 targeted and scientific and technical programmes and projects in the field of risk assessment, creation, analysis of information and understanding of risk factors with the involvement of experts from scientific institutions, international and non-governmental organizations, that contributed to:

- ❖ *better understanding of risk and processes that resulted in the emergence and spread of risk;*
- ❖ *improving the effectiveness of risk analysis and assessment, monitoring, forecasting and assessment of damage and losses, socio-economic consequences of emergencies;*
- ❖ *improving the collection, processing, exchange and provision of information in the field of civil protection;*
- ❖ *improving the efficiency of emergency prevention and disaster risk reduction activities;*
- ❖ *improving the quality of state expertise, control and supervision of industrial, mining, fire safety and civil protection control;*
- ❖ *strengthening the effectiveness in the engagement of all stakeholders in disaster risk reduction activities under the National Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction of the Kyrgyz Republic;*
- ❖ *facilitating more effective use of knowledge and in-depth information on risk in decision-making, control methods and risk reduction in situations requiring compromise.*

Achievements include the fact that the issues of risk assessment, information analysis and understanding of risk factors in the Kyrgyz Republic have been integrated into the national strategies, concepts, programmes and development plans of the country for the medium term (until 2026) and long-term periods (until 2030 and 2040).

An important achievement is that the development of measures and policies on sustainable development and planning of socio-economic development at the national and local levels in the Kyrgyz Republic from now is being implemented on basis of and taking into account the results of risk assessment, information analysis and understanding of risk factors, reliable information about the state of the environment and preliminary environmental and economic assessment of natural resources, environmental impact assessment and environmental expertise.

Since 2020, the Kyrgyz Republic has started implementing measures to introduce an environmental impact assessment system as a permanent component of national policy that provides a strategic environmental assessment of plans, programmes, legislative acts, and economic and investment projects and also includes a quantitative and cost assessment of damage and losses from emergencies, as well as reconstruction and rehabilitation needs, taking into account the principle “Build back better”.

In order to strengthen measures to reduce/mitigate existing risks (vulnerability and threats/hazards), adapt to changing risk factors, and prevent further increase in disaster risk, the KR Government Decree No. 569 of 23.10.2019 defined and enacted the *“Procedure for analysis and assessment of disaster risks (disasters)”*, defining the general requirements for analysis, procedure, the content of works and description of results on analysis and assessment of ES /disasters risk.

Based on the introduction of the established *procedure for analysis and assessment of emergency (disaster)* risk in the Kyrgyz Republic, it became possible to improve efficiency in the implementation:

- ❖ *comparative analysis of the nature and extent of risks associated with various threats and situations of vulnerability that may cause damage and losses to people, property, livelihoods, infrastructure and services;*
- ❖ *activities to reduce the level of threat or vulnerability through policy, legal and administrative measures, as well as planning and infrastructural actions;*
- ❖ *measures to reduce the casualties among the population and related economic damage, and losses if such cases occur, through strengthened response capacity, early warning systems, specialized training and drills and exercises.*

It is important that the analysis and assessment of disasters in the Kyrgyz Republic are conducted for all administrative territories, organizations and institutions, including potentially hazardous facilities and sites, as well as facilities of important socio-economic importance, and that key management of the SSCP, state bodies, local self-governance, economic organizations and institutions, as well as representatives of various strata of civil society are involved in this process.

As an achievement of progress in risk assessment, creation, analysis of information and understanding of risk factors can be stated that based on the execution of the Resolution of the KR Government was established, and with the aim of ensuring continuous monitoring of identified and potential sources of ES, timely and reliable forecasting of their development, aimed at early prevention of ES and the elimination of their consequences in the Kyrgyz Republic in 2019, according to the strategic document *“Unified System of Complex Monitoring and Forecasting of Emergencies”*.

Currently, the *Unified System of Complex Monitoring and Forecasting of Emergencies* is a set of independent and simultaneously interconnected, integrated functional and sectoral structures and services for monitoring and forecasting the sources of emergency risks of a natural, man-made, environmental and biological and social nature.

In 2018, the Interdepartmental Commission on Civil Protection of the KR approved and enacted the *“Guidelines for Local Disaster Risk Analysis and Assessment”*. By 2022, more than 100 LSGs’ representatives were trained.

Currently, up to 50% of LSGs of cities and rural districts of the KR, with the support of specialists from the Ministry of Emergency Situations of the KR, are implementing measures on risk measurement and assessment, creating, using data and analyzing information and understanding risk factors in order to reduce/mitigate existing risks and adapt to changing disaster risk factors, including those of climatic nature.

In the period from 2015 to 2022, measures for further improvement of the regulatory framework for disaster risk assessment and risk information management were implemented in the Kyrgyz Republic through amendments and extensions of the laws of the Kyrgyz Republic *“On Civil Protection”*, *“On Hy-*

drometeorological Activities in the Kyrgyz Republic”, “On Radiation Safety”, “On Fire Safety” and other more than 24 legal acts, wherein disaster risk assessment and risk management information were taken into account and regulated.

For example, the issues of risk assessment, information analysis and understanding of risk factors were integrated into the Methodological Guide for LSGs on the development of socio-economic development programmes (Order of ME KR and State Agency for Civil Service and Local Self-Government under the Cabinet of Ministers of the KR №63-A dated 15 May 2018 <https://mineconom.gov.kg/ru/document/375> , Chapter 5.1 “Disaster Risk Assessment” (Order of ME KR №11 dated 2 February 2021 and State Agency for Civil Service and Local Self-Government under the Cabinet of Ministers of the KR, Order 01-18/10 <https://www.gov.kg/ru/npa/s/2941>).

From 2019 to 2021, a joint project of MES KR, CESDRR and FAO in the Kyrgyz Republic on the development of DRR and ACC(Adaptation to Climate Change) Plans for LSGs (pilot version), using GIS technologies and introduction of regular semi-annual and annual reports on the impact of natural disasters and hydro-meteorological hazards on all sectors of agriculture (plant growing, animal husbandry), forestry and fishery was implemented.

Measures have been implemented to enable innovative methods to assess risk, analyze information, and understand risk factors. For example, in 2022, with the WFP support, work began to assess the feasibility of implementing the Real-Time Impact Monitoring and Assessment Platform (RIMAP), which is an innovative technological solution to provide access to key information about hazards, exposure and vulnerability in a user-friendly web interface. RIMAP is designed to ensure an effective transition from hazard analysis to risk assessment and aims to improve the processes of providing accessible information to decision-makers in the DRR system (a complete risk profile and vulnerability profile are created).

In 2018, the regulatory legal act on emergency classification and evaluation criteria was updated. While at the beginning of 2015 the classification and criteria for assessing 47 types of emergencies were defined, by 2022 there were already 53 types of emergencies. Steps are currently being taken to expand this range by expanding the classification for slow-onset hazards and threats associated with climate change.

In 2019, the “Procedure for assessment of damage and losses from emergencies” was developed and approved by the KR Government, which was implemented based on the adaptation of the global methodology for assessment of damage, losses and reconstruction and recovery needs from emergencies to the conditions of the KR.

Since December 2021, the ME of the KR, with the support of the UN FAO (Budapest office), is working on the adaptation and implementation in practice of the Methodological Guide on damage and loss assessment in agriculture (crop and livestock), fisheries and forestry of the Kyrgyz Republic, developed on the basis of the FAO Methodology on damage and loss assessment in the agricultural sectors.

An example of progress in risk assessment, information analysis and understanding of risk factors is the fact that since 2018 the Kyrgyz Republic has introduced semi-annual and annual mandatory state statistical reporting on damage from emergencies using a Form No.1-ES(Emergency Situation), which is submitted by all sectors and administrative territories.

Report on damage caused by ES is submitted by all economic entities operating in the field of agriculture, forestry and fishing (in this case, *peasant (farmer) farms and individual entrepreneurs engaged in agricultural production*), regardless of ownership, LSG of a particular territory, the current situation in which is recognized as an emergency situation on the basis of decisions of the Civil Protection Commission of local state administrations in coordination with the MES of the KR.

Beginning from 2019, the National Statistical Committee of the Kyrgyz Republic based on received data on damage from ES according to Form №1-ES and tables of indicators of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) on an annual basis develops and publishes on its website the NSC KR statistical compendium “Environmental Protection”⁵. The following tabular data is presented in the section “Main socio-economic indicators”:

- ❖ *Table 8.13: Number of emergencies by type;*
- ❖ *Table 8.14: Number of deaths as a result of emergency situations by territory;*
- ❖ *Table 8.15: Amount of damage caused by emergencies.*

The National Statistical Committee of the Kyrgyz Republic on the basis of received data on damage from disasters according to Form No.1-ES also annually develops, publishes and on the website of the NSC KR statistical compilation “Statistics of Sustainable Development Goals of the Kyrgyz Republic”⁶. *Table 1.5.2 “Direct economic losses from disasters as a percentage of the national gross domestic product (GDP)” is presented in the section “Goal 1 Universal elimination of poverty in all its forms”.*

In 2022 the MES of the KR established a national electronic database on emergencies, “Disinventor-Sendai”, based on the collection of historical and prospective online data, as well as a catalogue of emergencies. This innovative product allows rapid decision-making in the field of risk measurement and assessment, creation, use of data and analysis of information and understanding of risk factors at the national and local levels in mutual linkage with the socio-economic development plans of regions, districts and LSGs (<http://desinventar.cimafoundation.org>).

Dedicated scientific institutions carried out applied research to determine the likelihood of natural disasters and their impact, based on the formed database of statistical data on emergencies using GIS and mapping. This strengthened efficiency in the implementation of measures in the field of risk measurement and assessment, creation, use of data and analysis of information and understanding of risk factors using innovative ICTs.

A positive result in the implementation of measures in the field of risk measurement and assessment, creation, use of data and information analysis and understanding of risk factors is the activities carried out by CAIAG to collect, analyze, process and provide various data and final information to: - disaster risk data platforms; - *geospatial data exchange platforms and digital maps*, - *sensor data storage systems, seismological database of strong earthquakes*, etc.

In 2015-2022, measures to strengthen the institutional and technical capacity of the Hydrometeorological Service were implemented, including through automation of observation processes, implementation of modern programs (SmartMet, iEasyHYDRO, MODSNOW) and models to develop forecast products using modern technologies, such as global models, regional model COSMO-CA. They are used for notification, such as SmartAlert, mobile applications such as **MeteoKG**, and the implementation of digitization of historical meteorological data inter alia.

For example, as a result of strengthening the institutional and technical capacity of the Hydrometeorological Service, by 2022 efficiency has been increased by:

⁵<http://www.stat.kg/media/publicationarchive/3b14c243-e1c2-43d8-a647-46bf65fad902.pdf>

⁶<http://www.stat.kg/media/publicationarchive/aff32455-587b-478f-b293-07087a033cb6.pdf>

- ❖ *undertaking systematic observations, collecting and analyzing information on the emerging meteorological, agrometeorological and hydrological conditions, as well as on environmental pollution on the territory of the Kyrgyz Republic;*
- ❖ *monitoring of water resources, glaciers, breakthrough lakes and snow avalanches, making weather forecasts, river water availability, inflow to reservoirs, avalanche situations, natural hydrometeorological phenomena, extremely high levels of environmental pollution, in pilot mode - phenological forecasts of agricultural crops yield;*
- ❖ *issuing storm warnings for state bodies and population on natural and dangerous hydrometeorological phenomena, such as avalanches, mudflows, floods, storm winds, heavy rainfall, extreme temperatures, and droughts amongst others.*

An example of progress in the implementation of measures in the field of risk measurement and assessment, creation, use of data and analysis of information and understanding of risk factors is the historical Catalogue of ES and the annual publication “Monitoring, forecasting of hazardous processes and phenomena in the Kyrgyz Republic” developed by the MES of the KR, which contains:

- ❖ *information about the most widespread natural hazards and phenomena and certain types of anthropogenic hazards to which the territory of the Kyrgyz Republic is exposed;*
- ❖ *information on the distribution of hazardous processes on the territory of administrative regions, districts, and the cities of Osh and Bishkek . The schematic maps of districts point out areas of the possible impact of landslides, mudslides, floods, coastal erosion, rockfalls and rockslides, snow avalanches, location and degree of danger of high mountain breakthrough lakes, tailings ponds and so on;*
- ❖ *scientific and research materials of various agencies and authors on monitoring, forecasting hazardous processes and prevention of emergencies.*

It is important that this edition of the book is a guiding document for state administrations, ministries, departments, local authorities for the implementation of civil protection tasks in the field of DRR, and prevention of emergencies.

C. PROGRESS IN RISK MANAGEMENT

During the period from 2015 to 2022 the Kyrgyz Republic has implemented a set of organizational and practical measures, their implementation intended **to make progress in risk management**.

The following can be stated as a justification for achieving midterm progress in risk management:

Issues of disaster risk management in the KR are integrated into national strategies, concepts, programmes and development plans of the country for the midterm (until 2026) and long-term periods (until 2030 and 2040), including:

- ❖ *The National Development Programme of the Kyrgyz Republic till 2026, Decree of the President No. 435 as of October 12, 2021;*

- ❖ *The Action Plan of the Cabinet of Ministers of the KR to implement the National Development Programme of the KR until 2026, introduced by the Decree of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Kyrgyz Republic No. 352 as of December 25, 2021;*
- ❖ *The Concept of Comprehensive Protection of the Population and Territory of the Kyrgyz Republic from emergencies for 2018-2030 (Resolution of the Government of the KR No. 58 as of January 29, 2018);*

Decree of the President of the KR UP No. 64 as of December 17, 2020, "On urgent measures to enhance the implementation of digital technologies in public administration of the Kyrgyz Republic" (<http://cbd.minjust.gov.kg/act/view/ru-ru/430271?cl=ru-ru>).

In the Kyrgyz Republic, a *Unified Information Management System (UIMS KR)* was established and has been operating since 2016. The system is designed to automate the activities of SSCP management bodies, and improve the efficiency, reliability, validity and quality of management decision-making on issues of civil defense based on the integration of information resources, extensive and comprehensive automation of forces and means management processes, communication of management decisions and early warning signals to management bodies and the population about emergency and crisis situations.

The UIMS KR is an organizational and technical combination of forces and means of communication, notification, broadcasting networks, channels of the public communication network and departmental communication networks that ensures the fulfillment of the main tasks of the system.

The main objective of the UIMS KR is to ensure close cooperation between national executive authorities, local state administrations, local self-government bodies and organizations in risk management activities in emergency and crisis situations. The day-to-day management bodies of the UIMS of the Kyrgyz Republic are:

- *at the republican level - CMC of the MES of the KR;*
- *at the territorial levels, the CMC of the regional directorates of the MES of the KR and the relevant dispatch services.*

From 2015 - 2022 the Crisis Management Centers of the Ministry of Emergency Situations of the Kyrgyz Republic played the most important role in risk management on a continuous and 24-hour basis. This was established on the basis of the integration and use of innovative information and communication technologies to ensure the smooth functioning of the following set of tasks in the field of risk management:

- ❖ *timely analysis, monitoring and modeling of ES of natural, anthropological, environmental and biological and social nature;*
- ❖ *monitoring and short-term forecasting of seismic conditions, toxic and radioactive waste sites, transboundary water resources, including transboundary character and breakthroughs of high mountain lakes;*
- ❖ *organizing and ensuring timely management of notification and operative informing of all interested parties and the population about the threat and emergence of emergency situations;*
- ❖ *creating joint data banks on hazardous natural processes, emergencies and crisis situations for further generalization and forecasting of occasions;*
- ❖ *the organization of operational risk management and coordination of actions of public authorities and LSGs of all levels, forces, means and population in the field of civil defense;*

- ❖ *collecting, processing and analyzing information on civil defense issues in accordance with the established procedure, preparing appropriate management decisions and exchanging data with stakeholders.*

Since 2017 an important component of risk management is the informational support and notification of the management of the CP, LSGs and the population on their actions to prevent and eliminate the consequences of emergencies in the KR, which is carried out using the National Complex System of Public Information and Notification (NCPIWS) - an integral part of the UIMS of the KR.

The purpose of the creation of NCPIWS is to provide timely risk management, information and warning of the population about the threat and occurrence of disasters / emergencies, crisis situations, improving the efficiency of training in the field of civil protection; ensuring fire safety and public order, timely notification and rapid notification of citizens about emergencies and the threat of terrorist acts; monitoring the situation and state of law and order in places of mass presence of people on the basis of the use of the joint information and communication system.

The NCPIWS uses the following technologies and technical means for informing and alerting the population:

- ❖ *electronic sirens (unfortunately, many of them are inoperable);*
- ❖ *interception of TV and radio broadcasting channels;*
- ❖ *an instant messaging service, i.e. mobile application “112 Kyrgyzstan”;*
- ❖ *audio messages;*
- ❖ *LED screens;*
- ❖ *video surveillance cameras;*
- ❖ *sound-amplifying information equipment;*
- ❖ *full-color plasma (liquid crystal) panels;*
- ❖ *text displays of the “running line” type;*
- ❖ *video display deployment systems;*
- ❖ *mobile complexes for informing and warning the population.*

In 2017 in the Kyrgyz Republic, the Unified State Dispatch Service (a single hotline) 112 was established and started functioning, and is currently used for:

- ❖ *reception-transmission of risk management signals, signals to change the modes of operation of the territorial subsystem of the SSCP;*
- ❖ *receiving messages about fires, accidents, disasters, natural calamities and other emergencies from all government agencies, LSGs, organizations and population, including via the “**112 Kyrgyzstan**” mobile application;*
- ❖ *operational administration of the response, coordination of joint actions by departmental duty and dispatch services;*
- ❖ *operational administration of forces and means of fire rescue service units, rescue, search and rescue and other civil protection forces, maintaining a state of constant readiness.*

The Law on Civil Protection 2018, amended in 2018, regulates legal relations and ensures the implementation of a unified state policy in the field of risk management, taking into account demographic, gender, and cultural characteristics of different population groups, the specifics of the territory and the degree of danger of ES.

Taking into account the gender aspects in DRR, the KR Government established the order of interagency and sectoral cooperation to prevent, suppress and respond to gender-based violence in emergencies of a natural, man-made, environmental, biological or social and conflict nature.

Progress has been made with respect to the provision of the ownership of government, all sectors of society and stakeholders in risk management across sectors, institutions and levels in a comprehensive analysis of compliance with **the guiding principles** of the Sendai Framework, the results of which are summarized in the following table:

Guiding principle	Implementation indicators
<p><i>Each State has the primary responsibility to prevent and reduce disaster risk, including through international, regional, subregional, transboundary and bilateral cooperation.</i></p>	<p><i>New Law of the KR “On Civil Protection”. Implementation of “DRR Day” throughout the Republic - October 05. Participation in all regional forums and global DRR platforms. Development of the Regional Center for Emergency Situations and DRR</i></p>
<p><i>Disaster risk reduction requires that responsibilities be shared by the central Government and relevant national authorities, sectors and stakeholders, as appropriate to their national circumstances and systems of governance</i></p>	<p><i>The SSCP includes three sub-systems: 1. sectoral. 2. territorial. 3. special. The SSCP includes the National Platform for DRR</i></p>
<p><i>MRD is aimed at protecting persons and their property, health, livelihoods and productive assets, as well as cultural and environmental assets, while promoting and protecting all human rights, including the right to development</i></p>	<p><i>In the framework of the legislation, the entire population of the country, residences, economic facilities and infrastructure are to be protected on the basis of the “leave no one behind” principle</i></p>
<p><i>Disaster risk reduction requires an all-of-society engagement and partnership. A gender, age, disability and cultural perspective should be integrated in all policies and practices, and women and youth leadership should be promoted.</i></p>	<p><i>The legislation of the Kyrgyz Republic defines the participation of all stakeholders in the SSCP and the National Platform for DRR. State statistical reporting Form 1ES takes into account all factors (gender, age, presence or absence of disability). Activities of voluntary, rescue and volunteer movements are enshrined at the legislative level</i></p>
<p><i>DRR and management depends on coordination mechanisms within and across sectors and with relevant stakeholders at all levels, and it requires the full engagement of all State institutions of an executive and legislative nature at national and local levels and a clear articulation of responsibilities across public and private stakeholders, including business and academia, to ensure mutual outreach, partnership, complementarity in roles and accountability and follow-up</i></p>	<p><i>SSCP is a nationwide system, which elements are administration bodies, forces and means of state agencies, LSGs, public associations and voluntary organizations of the KR, which performs functions protecting the population and territory of the KR during emergencies in peacetime and wartime. The law defines the procedure of interaction between state authorities and LSGs, as well as other organizations and citizens to reduce the risks of violence against women and children in emergency and crisis situations; (Decree of the Government of the KR dated August 22, 2019 No. 418)</i></p>

<p><i>While the enabling, guiding and coordinating role of national and federal State Governments remain essential, it is necessary to empower local authorities and local communities to reduce disaster risk, including through resources, incentives and decision-making responsibilities, as appropriate</i></p>	<p><i>Legislation establishes broad powers to local governments, delegating authority in the field of DRR to the full extent</i></p>
<p><i>Disaster risk reduction requires a multi-hazard approach and inclusive risk-informed decision-making based on the open exchange and dissemination of disaggregated data, including by sex, age and disability, as well as on easily accessible, up-to-date, comprehensible, science-based, non-sensitive risk information, complemented by traditional knowledge</i></p>	<p><i>In accordance with the law, the Cabinet of Ministers of the KR:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>establishes the classification of ES and criteria for their assessment; (Decree of the Government of the KR dated November 22, 2018 № 550);</i> - <i>defines the procedure for assessing risk and damage from ES; (Decree of the Government of KR № 597 of November 11, 2019);</i> - <i>defines the order of creation and functioning of the system of comprehensive monitoring and forecasting of ES. (Decree of the Government of the KR № 569 of October 23, 2019).</i>
<p><i>The development, strengthening and implementation of relevant policies, plans, practices and mechanisms need to aim at coherence, as appropriate, across sustainable development and growth, food security, health and safety, climate change and variability, environmental management and disaster risk reduction agendas. Disaster risk reduction is essential to achieve sustainable development</i></p>	<p><i>Disaster risk reduction issues are updated in the National Development Programme and the Plan of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Kyrgyz Republic until 2026. Phased implementation of the Comprehensive Population and Territory Protection Concept for 2018-2030, covering 4 Sendai Framework priorities, all sectors and administrative areas. Plans for adaptation to climate change have been developed. Conducting annual DRR days across the country is also a priority.</i></p>
<p><i>While the drivers of disaster risk may be local, national, regional or global in scope, disaster risks have local and specific characteristics that must be understood for the determination of measures to reduce disaster risk</i></p>	<p><i>In accordance with the classification of ES in the KR, the criteria of emergencies begin to be established from the object level to the national and transboundary.</i></p>
<p><i>Addressing underlying disaster risk factors through disaster risk-informed public and private investments is more cost-effective than primary reliance on post-disaster response and recovery, and contributes to sustainable development</i></p>	<p><i>State and private investments in DRR are carried out according to the Plan of Implementation of the Concept of Comprehensive Protection and Policy led by the Cabinet of Ministers of the Kyrgyz Republic through various preferences for private business structures, as well as targeted programs for the development of the “green economy” and other programmes.</i></p>
<p><i>in the post-disaster recovery, rehabilitation and reconstruction phase, it is critical to prevent the creation of and to reduce disaster risk by “Building Back Better” and increasing public education and awareness of disaster risk</i></p>	<p><i>The Cabinet of Ministers of the Kyrgyz Republic defines the procedure for assessing risk and damage from emergencies, according to which the recovery and reconstruction after an emergency is based on the principle of «do better than it was». (Decree No. 597 of the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic, November 11, 2019).</i></p>

D. PROGRESS IN INVESTING TO DISASTER RISK REDUCTION AND RESILIENCE

In the period of 2015 and 2022 the Kyrgyz Republic has made progress on many indicators for disaster risk reduction and resilience investments.

The following can be stated as a justification for achieving midterm progress in investing in DRR and resilience:

In the Kyrgyz Republic, the foundations of normative and legal regulation in the sphere of public finance management in the process of formation, consideration, approval, clarification and execution of the state and local budgets, including measures for DRR, prevention and elimination of the consequences of emergencies, protection of the population and territory from ES are established and being improved on an annual basis.

On the basis of the adoption of the Laws of the KR on the Republican Budget at the republican level, planning and budgeting of key sectors/sectors for disaster risk reduction, prevention and elimination of the consequences of emergencies, protection of the population and territory against emergencies is carried out with the involvement of ministries and departments, their subordinate structures, scientific institutions, as well as local state administrations and LSGs.

At the level of the Cabinet of Ministers of the KR, by resolutions and orders, decisions are made that are binding throughout the country, including on DRR activities, prevention and elimination of the consequences of ES, related to investment, allocation of financial resources (budgeting).

Activities in the field of DRR and increasing resilience in the Kyrgyz Republic are implemented in the national strategies, concepts, programmes and development plans of the state, including within the framework of the established and operating State System of Civil Protection (SSCP KR), which includes the National Platform for DRR.

Planning, budgeting and financing of DRR activities are carried out in accordance with plans for civil protection, civil protection training, protective and other emergency measures, SPLM, plans for implementing targeted and scientific and technical programs and disaster risk reduction measures to prevent emergencies, ensure fire safety and population protection, reduce possible damage and losses, and improve the stability of social and industrial facilities and economic sectors in emergency situations.

At present time, in the Kyrgyz Republic the midterm National Development Programme of the Kyrgyz Republic until 2026 is being implemented. It is developed within the National Development Strategy of the Kyrgyz Republic until 2040, and maintains the principle of continuity based on the long-term strategic development goals of the country, with an orientation and emphasis on the fundamental commitment to *“leave no one behind” the SDGs, including environmental protection, DRR and combating climate change.*

The National Development Programme of the Kyrgyz Republic until 2026 is implemented on the basis of the Action Plan of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Kyrgyz Republic, which is a concrete and practical fundamental document that reflects planning and budgeting, attracting public and private investment, with a clear definition of objectives, measures, indicators, expected results, responsible for implementation, the timing of implementation, and most importantly, sources of funding for implementation. *The intended impact areas include such areas as the spread and effects of COVID-19, crisis management, green economy development, environmental sustainability, and climate change.*

This Action Plan of the Cabinet of Ministers of the KR includes 853 activities in 7 main areas, including 50 practical measures in the field of DRR, environmental protection and climate change, the sources of funding for the implementation of tasks and activities which are mainly determined by the republican budget, as well as:

- ❖ *funds of donor organizations;*
- ❖ *private investments; resource streams from enterprises; local budgets; funds from the regional development fund;*
- ❖ *local budgets; regional development funds of MFA and LSGs, special accounts;*
- ❖ *funds from UN agencies: i.e. WFP; UNICEF;*
- ❖ *grant funds from donor agencies and development partners;*
- ❖ *funds from the World Bank, JICA, ADB, Islamic Development Bank, Saudi Fund for Development, Arab Coordination Group, IDB, EBRD, EBRD, SFD, KFW, SECO, IDA, EIB, Soros-Kyrgyzstan Foundation, COVAX mechanism; Export-Import Bank of China;*
- ❖ *additional financing mechanisms, such as international financial institutions, financial and credit organizations, RKFR, UKFR, VCFR, commercial banks, CIS Executive Committee;*
- ❖ *support funding from the Green Climate Fund.*

In the Kyrgyz Republic, within the framework of the implementation of the Sendai Framework for DRR, the “Concept of Integrated Protection of Population and Territory of the KR from Emergency Situations for 2018-2030” was adopted and is being implemented. Since 2018 it is based on the implementation of the Action Plan of Phase 1 for 2018-2022.

This Action Plan considers 12 tasks and 53 activities / actions, including the implementation of Priority 3: Investing in Disaster Risk Reduction Measures to Strengthen Resilience. 3 of these tasks, and 12 activities / actions provide for:

- ❖ *implementation of structural work to reduce the threat of emergencies, adapt to climate change and improve the material and technical equipment of specialized services;*
- ❖ *development of the system of insurance against disaster risks and elaboration of mechanisms for stimulation of investments. At the second stage it is planned to develop a system of social protection;*
- ❖ *increasing the resilience of social facilities (education, healthcare, culture, etc.) and infrastructure to disasters.*

The budget of the Action Plan on implementation of the Concept of Integrated Protection of Population and Territory of the Kyrgyz Republic from Emergency Situations for 2018-2030 (1st stage - 2018-2022) for the implementation of all 4 Priority Areas provides the following funding (in millions of Kyrgyz soms):

Implementation period	Requirements of resources for implementation measures				Funding opportunities for implementation measures				Financial gap				
	Total for the implementation of the measure (1+2)	Budget (1)		Extrabudgetary funds (2)	Total for the implementation of the measure (1+2)	Budget (1)		Extrabudgetary funds (2)		Total for the implementation of the measure (1+2)	Budget (1)		Extrabudgetary funds (2)
		Republican budget	Local budgets			Republican budget	Local budgets	Volume	Source of funding		Republican budget	Local budget	
2018-2022	9 839,9	5 306,9	3 561,6	4 528,8	7 011, 7	4 180, 1	77, 9	2 753, 8	-	2 828, 2	2 202, 7	-	625, 2
%	100			71,25						28,75			

The preliminary results of the study and analysis of the implementation of the Action Plan of the 1st stage for the period of 2018-2022 on the implementation of the Concept of Integrated Protection of Population and Territory of the Kyrgyz Republic from Emergency Situations for 2018-2030 are as follows: out of 53 activities planned for implementation- fully implemented: 19 activities (36%), implemented as planned (with possible continuation in the framework of implementation of the Action Plan of the 2nd stage): 22 activities (41%), partially implemented: 12 activities (23%).

To some extent, the following factors influenced the falling short of the full achievement of the expected key results: the introduction of restrictions and emergency work regimes, concentration of the main efforts to combat the pandemic COVID-19 in 2020-2022, repeated changes in the structure of the KR Government (ministries and agencies), and other events of social and political nature, notwithstanding the timely allocation of financial resources.

Investment, financing (budgeting) of measures on DRR and increasing resilience in the KR were mainly carried out at the expense of:

- ❖ targeted use of funds from the republican budget of the Kyrgyz Republic;
- ❖ attracting internal and external investors to projects;
- ❖ attracting funds from multilateral development partners.

In 2021-2022 there were serious problems with investment, financing (budgeting) of measures on DRR and sustainability in the period of COVID-19.

It should be noted, that the efforts made by the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic to combat the pandemic, requiring significant financial and material resources, of course, weakened the measures on disaster risk reduction, prevention and adequate response to emergencies of natural and man-made character, due to forced reduction of investment, financing (budgeting) measures in the field of DRR and necessity of increasing resilience.

In the period from 2015 to 2022, included on a permanent basis in the national budget of the Kyrgyz Republic, the section “National expenditures” considers investment, allocation of funds in special accounts for the prevention and elimination of the consequences of emergencies, e.g. for housing certificates, victims of natural disasters, as well as other priority measures aimed at DRR and increasing resilience (**justification - Figure 4**).

Figure 4

Period from 2015 to 2022, mln. KGS							
2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
For COVID-19 activities							
Strengthening the capacity to provide essential health services to ensure emergency response capabilities							
					3 800		996,9
Special account for prevention and liquidation of emergencies							
100,0	242,6	100,0	100,0	57,9	100,0	100,0	100,0
	progress						
For measures to eliminate the consequences of natural disasters (housing certificates)							
574,8	500,0	400,0	150,0	350,0	150,0	150,0	150,0
	Positively, allocations are reduced due to the use of funds from insurance against natural disasters						
Contributions of the KR to international organizations and integration associations							
242,3	530,0	442,0	450,0	484,6	635,0	535,0	996,9
	progress	progress	progress	progress	progress	progress	progress
Safe City component as part of the Smart City Project							
		442,0	500,0	455,0	150,3	600,0	600,0
			progress	progress	progress	progress	progress

Budgetary investments are provided in the KR *on a permanent basis*: capital investments for completion of construction and reconstruction of the most priority objects of social and economic importance, including schools, hospitals, water and irrigation facilities, roads and so on... according to annually approved Lists of Objects (**justification - Figure 5**).

Figure 5

Period from 2015 to 2022, mln. KGS							
2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
For the completion of construction and reconstruction of the highest-priority objects of socio-economic importance, including schools, hospitals, water and irrigation facilities, roads and so on... according to the annually approved List of Objects...							
5 845,2	8 734,0	9 513,6	5 919,5	6327,8	3 548,3	6 206,5	3 000,0
	progress	progress	progress	progress		progress	

On a systematic basis, incentive (share) grants are allocated from the national budget to implementing LSGs on a design and competitive basis with the shared participation of local budgets and other funds raised to implement programmes for the socio-economic development of territories (**justification - Figure 6**).

Figure 6

Period from 2015 to 2022, mln. KGS							
2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Funds provided from the national budget to executive LSGs on a competitive basis with the share participation of local budgets and other funds raised for the implementation of programs for socio-economic development of territories. ○ Incentive (share) grants are directed to the implementation of priority projects to finance repair, reconstruction and improvement, construction and reconstruction of auxiliary and additional facilities of educational, health care, housing, agriculture, water management and other facilities and are provided in the form of co-financing for implementation of projects, in addition to the mobilized resources of local budgets, international organizations and other entities. 							
350,0	360,4	380,0	355,0	420,0	360,0	526,6	600,0
0	progress	progress	progress	progress	progress	progress	progress

In the “Health Care” sector, about 100 health care organizations are financed *on a progressive basis*: AIDS centers, general hospitals, medical and rehabilitation centers, blood transfusion stations, sanitary and epidemiological stations and centers for quarantine and dangerous infections, as well as the Mandatory Health Insurance Fund, which provides citizens with medical and sanitary assistance and mandatory health insurance (**justification – Figure 7**).

Figure 7

Period from 2015 to 2022, mln. KGS							
2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Mandatory Health Insurance Fund - providing citizens with health care and compulsory health insurance							
8 962,5	10 492,7	10 908,3	11 751,4	10 739,2	13 244,5	11 191,3	15 614,7
0	progress	progress	progress	progress	progress	progress	progress
About 100 health care organizations are funded: AIDS centers, general hospitals, medical and rehabilitation centers, blood transfusion stations, sanitary and epidemiological stations and centers for quarantine and dangerous infections.							
690,0	786,0	2 151,5	2 157,0	2 091,3	3 275,6	2 719,4	4 462,0
0	progress	progress	progress	progress	Progress	progress	progress

For example:

- ❖ *for the financing of the Mandatory Health Insurance Fund in 2015 about 8.9 billion KGS was allocated, then increasing annually, in 2022, to more than 15.6 billion KGS, an almost 2-fold increase in coverage;*
- ❖ *About 0.7 billion KGS was allocated to the financing of healthcare organizations in 2015, then annually increasing, in 2022, to more than 4.4 billion KGS, a more than 6-fold increase.*

In the “Civil protection: disaster risk reduction, prevention and elimination of emergencies” sector there is stable and even progressive financing of measures on prevention and elimination of the consequences of natural disasters, management of civil protection forces and support to them (**justification - Figure 8**), including:

- ❖ *for mudflow protection measures: an increase in funding from 0.7 billion KGS in 2015 to 1.5 billion KGS in 2022;*
- ❖ *for hydrometeorological measures (with insignificant progress);*
- ❖ *for the creation and maintenance of state material reserves (on a stable basis);*
- ❖ *state investments for priority measures to restore mudflow protection structures, dams, roads, bridges, shore protection works, engineering communications and other facilities to replace those destroyed as a result of the disaster and not provided for in the construction plan (with 3 times progress).*

Figure 8

Period from 2015 to 2022, mln. KGS							
2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Structural subdivisions of the MES of the KR: for the implementation of measures to prevent and eliminate the consequences of natural disasters, management and support of civil protection forces							
746,1	1 034,8	664,6	1 433,4	1 461,4	1 519,8	1 421,6	1 557,1
	progress	progress	progress	progress	progress	progress	progress
For mudflow protection measures							
143,5	126,9	127,8	127,8	133,8	134,8	134,8	134,8
For hydrometeorological activities							
122,0	131,8	139,9	138,6	144,9	144,9	144,9	144,9
	progress	progress	progress	progress	progress	progress	progress
For the creation and maintenance of state material reserves							
514,6	823,0	290,3	290,3	748,8	290,3	290,3	460,3
	progress			progress			
State investments for priority measures to restore mudflow protection structures, dams, roads, bridges, shore protection works, engineering communications and other facilities to replace those destroyed as a result of the disaster and not provided for in the construction plan							
227,8	-	19,1	171,8	182,1	292,5	1 343,3	728,2
				progress	progress	progress	progress

In the “Agriculture” sector *there is a stable, with little progress*, investment in measures to ensure the safety of food, products of plant and animal origin, as well as anti-epizootic measures (**justification - Figure 9**).

Figure 9

Period from 2015 to 2022, mln. KGS							
2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
For Service for Veterinary and Phytosanitary Security for carrying out activities to ensure the safety of food products, products of plant and animal origin, as well as anti-epizootic activities							
	441,3	488,8	245,9	522,4	480,8	511,1	541,6
		progress		progress	progress	progress	progress

In the “Environmental Protection / Ecology” sector there is *a stable, slight progress*, in terms of investment of activities from the state budget on environmental protection, pollution control, anti-epizootic activities, protection of biodiversity and landscape protection, activities on environmental and technical supervision and others (**justification - Figure 10**).

For example, the total expenses of the Ministry of Natural Resources, Ecology and Technical Supervision of the KR for 2022 increased by 35.9% relative to the approved budget of 2021, which are represented by two functions: economic issues and environmental protection.

Expenditures under the section “Environmental Protection” amount to 0.3% of total expenditures of the national budget and 0.1% of GDP for 2022.

Figure10							
Period from 2015 to 2022, mln. KGS							
2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
State budget expenditures on environmental protection							
810,1	934,5	921,5	962,4	798,7	588,7	721,6	992,8
	progress	progress	progress				progress
To combat air pollution							
71,5	60,4	49,1	69,8	72,2	63,7	67,5	229,2
							progress
На противоэпизоотические мероприятия							
46,6	109,3	105,6	153,6	64,7	71,0	87,0	87,0
	progress	progress	progress	progress	progress	progress	progress
On Protecting Biodiversity and Landscape Protection							
392,6	358,5	231,4	212,8	197,7	103,2	228,4	228,9
	progress						
For carrying out environmental and technical supervision activities							
235,6	226,9	227,0	239,9	264,5	312,8	240,1	144,9
			progress	progress	progress	progress	

The Central Asian Institute for Applied Geosciences is steadily investing in the “Applied Research in the Field of DRR” sector. (justification - Figure 11).

This institute, in addition to the KR, also receives co-financing from the German Government.

Figure 11							
Period from 2015 to 2022, mln. KGS							
2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
The study of global and regional change processes and their impact on the environment; monitoring of natural hazards and phenomena, multidisciplinary risk assessment, reducing vulnerability to disasters; applied research in the areas of: geodynamics and geocatastrophes; climate, water, and geocology; technical infrastructure and data management; capacity development activities							
14,9	14,9	37,9	37,9	13,1	14,3	14,3	14,3
		progress	progress				

In the “Road Facilities” sector there was a *stable, significant progress* in 2022, in terms of investment in repair and reconstruction of roads, bridges and road infrastructure, including for DRR and emergency response (justification - Figure 12).

Figure12							
Period from 2015 to 2022, mln. KGS							
2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Maintenance, repair and reconstruction of roads, bridges and road infrastructure							
				1 854,4	720,8	600,0	2064,0
							progress

In the “Water Management” sector, there was a *stable, marginal progress*, in terms of investment in repair and reconstruction of water facilities, including for the purposes of DRR and emergency response (justification - Illustration 13).

Figure 13

Period from 2015 to 2022, mln. KGS							
2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Maintenance, repair and reconstruction of water facilities							
	1 213,1	1 380,8	1 342,9	915,7	976,7	1 076,7	1 171,0
		progress	progress			progress	progress

In the “Forestry” sector there is *a stable, marginal progress*, in terms of investment of measures aimed at the conservation and development of forest ecosystems, the rational management of forests in the state forestry fund, as well as ensuring the sustainable development and functioning of forest ecosystems, taking into account the conservation of biodiversity (**justification – Figure 14**).

Figure 14

Period from 2015 to 2022, mln. KGS							
2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Preservation and development of forest ecosystems, rational forest management on the territory of the state forest fund, as well as ensuring sustainable development and functioning of forest ecosystems, taking into account the conservation of biodiversity							
	307,5	337,1	326,7	442,3	603,8	676,2	361,7
		progress	progress	progress	progress	progress	progress

In the period from 2015 to 2022, on *a stable basis*, the national budget provides for the budgeting of “Reserve Funds”, the balance of which are used exclusively for financial support of urgent and unforeseen expenditures of a socially significant nature, including measures for DRR and sustainability (**justification - Figure 15**).

Figure 15

Period from 2015 to 2022, mln. KGS							
2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Reserve Fund of the Speaker of the KR Parliament							
30,0	30,0	30,0	30,0	30,0	30,0	30,0	30,0
Reserve Fund of the President of the KR							
40,0	40,0	40,0	40,0	40,0	40,0	40,0	40,0
Reserve fund of the Chairman of the Cabinet of Ministers of the KR							
30,0	30,0	30,0	30,0	30,0	30,0	30,0	30,0
Reserve fund of plenipotentiary representatives of the President of the Kyrgyz Republic in the regions							
30,0	30,0	30,0	30,0	30,0	30,0	30,0	30,0
Reserve fund of heads of districts							
30,0	30,0	30,0	30,0	30,0	30,0	30,0	30,0

The state budget of the Kyrgyz Republic endeavours to provide *a stable, with annual increases for the* budgeting of local budgets, some of which LGBs are authorized to use for the purposes of DRR and emergency response (**justification - Figure 16**).

Local budgets are the budgets of 484 LSGs (2 cities of national significance, 12 cities of regional significance, 18 cities of district significance and 452 rural districts).

The formation, approval, execution, and control of the execution of local budgets are carried out by local self-government bodies, based on the approval of the local councils.

Figure 16

Period from 2015 to 2022, mln. KGS							
2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Local budgets are the budgets of the local community of aiyyl aimak and city, the formation, approval, execution and control of which is carried out by the bodies of local self-government.							
17 517,3	17 712,9	19 661,0	20 078,6	21 064,9	23 706,2	25 398,4	21 064,6
	progress	progress	progress	progress	progress	progress	progress

The Kyrgyz Republic *on a stable basis* provides for the State budget reserve, which is formed annually to finance contingencies in cases of urgent and unforeseen needs, including those associated with emergencies of natural or man-made nature (**justification - Figure17**).

Figure 17

Period from 2015 to 2022, mln. KGS							
2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
State budget reserve:							
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ is formed as part of the national budget to finance contingencies that require immediate funding in the current budget year. ○ used in cases of urgent and unforeseen needs, including those related to emergencies of natural or man-made nature. 							
The annual budget reserve: Not more than 2 percent from the amount of expenditures of the republican budget							2 290,0

The Kyrgyz Republic endeavours to provide *stable progressive* investment, financing (budgeting) of DRR measures and increasing sustainability by attracting internal and external investors to projects (**rationale - Figure18**):

For example, in terms of external funding - grants increased from KGS 2.2 billion in 2015 to KGS 13.7 billion in 2022. Approximately the same progress is noted with external funding through loans, internal funding (co-financing by the Cabinet of Ministers of the Kyrgyz Republic).

Significant progress is noted in external financing in the sectors of DRR, emergency situations, IT and environment, increasing from 0.35 billion KGS in 2015 to 4.05 billion KGS in 2022 (a ten fold increase)

Figure 18

Period from 2015 to 2022 годы, mln. soms							
2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
External funding - grants							
2 202,9	3 403,8	5 666,57	5 737,40	5 272,60	5 281,13	11 772,65	13 779,50
	progress	progress	progress	progress	progress	progress	progress
External funding - loans							
17 185,9	20 767,5	22 222,87	9 087,30	13 042,80	10 410,42	25 188,59	21 917,98
Internal funding (co-funding KM KR)							
377,3	504,1	975,70	912,09	804,00	491,46	1 722,08	2 081,39
	progress	progress	progress	progress	progress	progress	progress
External funding - selectively by sectors of emergency, IT, environment							
351,0	127,1	101,02	250,61	894,56	910,72	4 854,14	4 056,9
			progress	progress	progress	progress	Progress

E. PROGRESS IN DISASTER PREPAREDNESS, RESPONSE AND HIGHER RECOVERY STANDARDS

The Kyrgyz Republic has made [progress in disaster preparedness, response and higher recovery standards in the period from 2015 - 2022](#).

The rationale for achieving medium-term progress in disaster preparedness, response and higher recovery standards are as follows:

Since 2015, measures have been taken to develop and improve the legislative and regulatory framework for improving preparedness, response, and recovery after emergencies.

The Government of the Kyrgyz Republic has newly adopted and amended 24 legal acts regulating organizational and practical measures to ensure disaster preparedness, response, and compliance with higher standards during recovery, including through:

- ❖ *Establishment, expansion, and strengthening of the capacity of the CMC;*
- ❖ *introduction of additional special disciplines on basics of life safety in higher education institutions;*
- ❖ *organizational and structural integration of two separate services: rescue and firefighting services into a single fire and rescue service, by the decision of the Govt KR № 648 dd. 08.12.2016;*
- ❖ *Development and implementation of the Targeted Training and Education Programme for DRR specialists in the Department of CP of Center for Training and Retraining of Civil Protection Specialists;*
- ❖ *creation and enactment of UCMFS and ES;*
- ❖ *introducing new approaches to the activities of DRCU, NRCS;*
- ❖ *establishment of voluntary rescue teams in the LSGs of cities and aiyl aimaks.*
- ❖ *strengthening the powers of civil protection commissions;*
- ❖ *development of emergency preparedness and response plans at the national and local levels, including in the sectors of agriculture, forestry, and fisheries*
- ❖ *implementation of the established procedure for coordination for the long-term restoration of infrastructure facilities affected by emergency situations;*
- ❖ *strengthening the capacity of fire and rescue units through training 100% of staff in fire and rescue training with certification;*
- ❖ *implementation of the established Procedure for interaction between state authorities and local self-government, as well as other organizations and citizens to reduce the risks of violence against women and children in emergency and crisis situations - Decree of the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic dd August 22, 2019 No. 418;*
- ❖ *expanding the authority and range of tasks of the Ministry of Emergency Situations of the Kyrgyz Republic to implement a unified state policy in the field of civil protection, coordination and implementation of measures to respond to emergency situations, as well as special preventive and liquidation measures, emergency recovery and restoration work and other measures to ensure disaster preparedness, responding to them and meeting higher standards in recovery;*
- ❖ *ensuring the safety of radiation tailings, water and road facilities;*
- ❖ *creation, accumulation, and storage of state stockpiles created to ensure disaster preparedness, response and compliance with higher standards during recovery.*

The Civil Protection Law of the Kyrgyz Republic is the key law for emergency preparedness and response. One of the most important functions of this law is preparedness and response to situations of natural, man-made, environmental, biological-social and conflict nature. The law establishes the authority of the KR Government, the Ministry of Emergency Situations, as well as the roles and responsibilities of other ministries and departments in the field of civil protection, local authorities and the population. Key elements of preparedness and response to emergencies, such as notification of the population, emergency rescue work, and priority life support of the population, are included in the law and subordinate regulatory document.

With the adoption in 2017 and updating in 2020 of the Law of the Kyrgyz Republic “On International Emergency Assistance”, the Kyrgyz Republic established and put into practice the procedure for initiating, facilitating, transiting and regulating international disaster relief, providing initial assistance in recovery, defined legal, organizational and social framework for the provision of international emergency assistance in the Kyrgyz Republic, which regulate the entry of international personnel, goods, supplies, equipment and vehicles across national borders, the issuance of simplified visas to international humanitarian personnel, the creation of favourable conditions for the provision of international emergency assistance, as well as customs and tax breaks and preferences.

In the period from 2015 to 2022, it was possible to make some progress in the development of preparedness and response plans for the threat and emergence of emergencies, which are developed at the national, regional, city, and district levels and at the level of local government, which are subject to regular updating.

To test the readiness of management bodies, forces and means to act in case of a threat, command-staff exercises and comprehensive exercises with the mandatory involvement of local communities and the population. It is important that these exercises and drills are often held with the participation of experts from international and non-governmental organizations, within the framework of the coordination mechanism for response to emergencies (SCRES). For example, more than 10 complex exercises are conducted annually at the national level, of which four to five are necessarily conducted in cooperation with international organizations.

In the period from 2015 to 2022, the institutional and technical capacity of the response forces and means of constant readiness, which consist of civil protection troops (*State Rescue Training Center (Northern Region) and the Republican Separate Rescue Detachment*), diving, rescue, and firefighting units of the MES of the Kyrgyz Republic, as well as rescue units of ministries and departments, civil protection services have been significantly strengthened in the KR.

During the past 4-5 years, measures have been implemented to strengthen the training of specialists in civil protection and training and population to act in conditions of threat and emergencies, which are organized and carried out by the Center for Training and Retraining of Specialists of Civil Protection under the Ministry of Emergency Situations of the Kyrgyz Republic.

In 2020-2022, during the COVID-19 pandemic, the Kyrgyz Republic implemented measures to improve public health crisis management processes and strengthen sanitary and epidemiological control and oversight. Currently, the creation is underway of a modern information epidemiological platform, as well as a standardized methodology of rapid risk assessment for public health events, such as infectious disease outbreaks.

The Ministry of Health has strengthened emergency preparedness through the creation and implementation of a “*Public Health Emergency Operations Center*”. The center is designed to coordinate emergency responses to public health emergencies for the public health sector. Such centers provide timely information sharing and analysis, and strategic coordination for effective response during emergencies.

In the Kyrgyz Republic, UNICEF-supported Emergency Response Plans for Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) sectors were developed and put into effect in 2021, which consider risk analysis in conjunction with early warning systems.

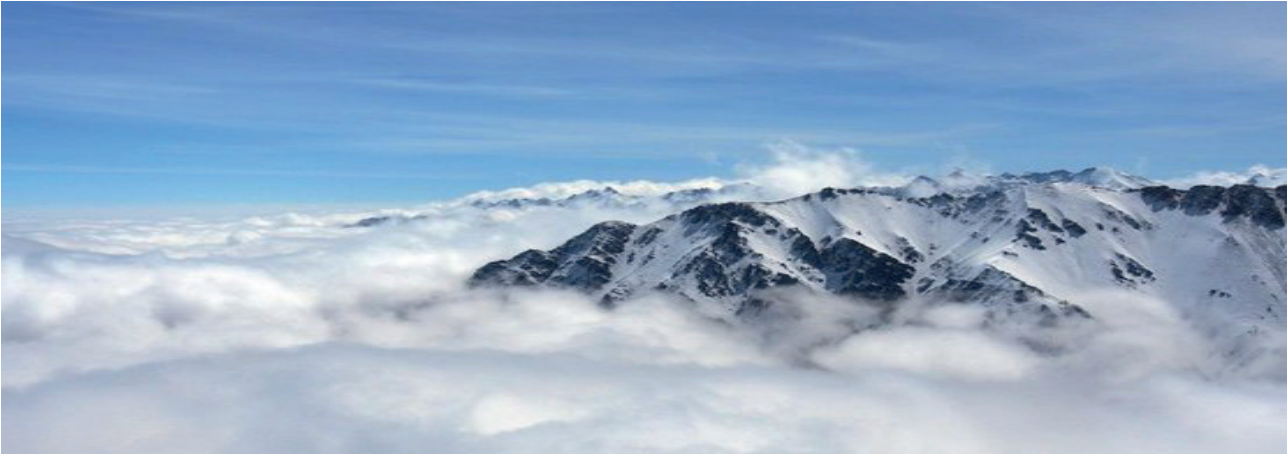
These plans cover 5 possible scenarios of emergencies: I) Small- and medium-scale emergencies: rural floods/landslides; II) Large-scale emergencies: earthquakes; III) Displaced persons and refugees; IV) Public health emergencies (pandemics/outbreaks of disease); V) Border conflicts.

These plans are intended to be used by the government and non-governmental organizations as a model for ensuring public access to safe drinking water and improved sanitation. The WASH sector supports the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic in ensuring proper planning and implementation of specific preparedness measures, as well as proper planning and follow-up of recovery activities when an emergency occurs and the subsequent phases of response, reconstruction, and recovery.

The Kyrgyz Republic has progressed from 2016 to 2022 in disaster preparedness, response, and higher standards in recovery

For example:

- ❖ *4 new modern buildings were built and put into operation and 11 buildings were reconstructed for the fire and rescue units of the Ministry of Emergency Situations of the Kyrgyz Republic ;*
- ❖ *a unique training complex for diving and water rescue training, including for ICDO member countries, has been built and is in operation;*
- ❖ *more than 250 units of modern fire and rescue and other equipment were purchased by the Ministry of Emergency Situations of the Kyrgyz Republic, including helicopters and UAVs ;*
- ❖ *the establishment and operation of more than 90 new fire and rescue units dramatically increased the capacity of two rescue services in the largest settlements of the Kyrgyz Republic in the cities of Bishkek and Osh, equipped with modern fire and rescue equipment;*
- ❖ *measures have been taken to strengthen the capacity of the CP medical service forces with new ambulance stations and mobile emergency medical complexes;*
- ❖ *the technical capacity of the PLNS forces (SES, veterinary, plant quarantine) was expanded and strengthened;*
- ❖ *the capacity of other specialized services, such as mountain rescue service, diving service, and canine service, has been strengthened;*
- ❖ *equipment and capacity of the Tailings Management Agency has been strengthened;*
- ❖ *capacity of emergency services has been strengthened through the acquisition of helicopters, UAVs, and other modern technical means;*
- ❖ *every year, WFP and other international organizations provide assistance for mitigation projects under the national Special Prevention Liquidation Activities (SPLA) program, through which populations from vulnerable groups in communities at a high risk of disaster are assisted with construction work and receive food and material support from WFP;*
- ❖ *in 2022, in accordance with the request of the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic, WFP assisted in the transition from manual to mechanized production of gabions and the organization of two mechanized workshops for the production of gabion mesh, whose capacity will fully meet the continuing needs of the government in this important structural element;*
- ❖ *In 2000 - 2022, WFP, UNDP and the World Bank assisted in strengthening the institutional and technical capacity of Kyrgyzhydromet. For example, in 2022 WFP purchased and transferred to Kyrgyzhydromet 8 new automatic meteorological stations and other equipment to strengthen the capacity of agrometeorological posts.*



F. PROGRESS IN COLLABORATIVE WORK, PARTNERSHIP AND COOPERATION

The Kyrgyz Republic made progress in joint work, partnership and cooperation from 2015 to 2022.

The rationale for making medium-term progress in working together, partnering, and collaborating is following:

During the period from 2015 to 2022, the Kyrgyz Republic has significantly developed and strengthened regional and international cooperation and in implementation of joint programmes and projects in the field of disaster risk reduction, prevention and elimination, adaptation to climate change, through such measures as:

- ❖ *Intergovernmental cooperation, especially between the emergency services of the Central Asian countries of Kazakhstan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan, in the implementation of existing bilateral and multilateral interstate agreements in the field of disaster management, as well as joint plans to strengthen interaction and cooperation, including through the permanent consultative and advisory platform established in 2015 in the format of the Regional Forum-Meeting of Heads of Emergency Agencies of Central Asia;*
- ❖ *With the Governments, especially the emergency services, of more than 20 other countries, including in the framework of the activities of such international associations and organizations as the UN, EAEC, SCO, OSCE, CIS, ECO, CSTO, as well as in such dialogues as Central Asia plus EU, Central Asia and USA, Central Asia plus Japan and others;*
- ❖ *Donor agencies, including the European Union, the World Bank, the Asian Development Bank, the governments of Switzerland, Germany, Japan, China, South Korea, and many others;*
- ❖ *With UN agencies, especially UNDP, UNISDR, UN OCHA, WFP, UN FAO, UNICEF, WHO, IOM, UNESCO, ESCAP, and others;*
- ❖ *International organizations, especially GIZ, USAID, OSCE, JICA, IAEA, KOICA, ICDO, IFRC, and others;*
- ❖ *Non-governmental organizations, National Red Crescent, NGO associations, and others;*
- ❖ *Many scientific institutions, the National Academy of Sciences of the Kyrgyz Republic, CAIAG, the Institute of Seismology, WMO, IAEA and others.*

Development, capacity building and successful functioning of the coordination *mechanism for emergency response* established between the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic and the UN country team, other international and nongovernmental organizations, including the NRCS KR, operating within the framework of the DRCU.

The DRCU is an advisory and consultative mechanism whose main purpose is to coordinate the humanitarian response to emergencies, as requested by the Kyrgyz Government, and to enhance cooperation among UN agencies, the Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement, local and international NGOs, and other organizations in the field of emergency response preparedness.

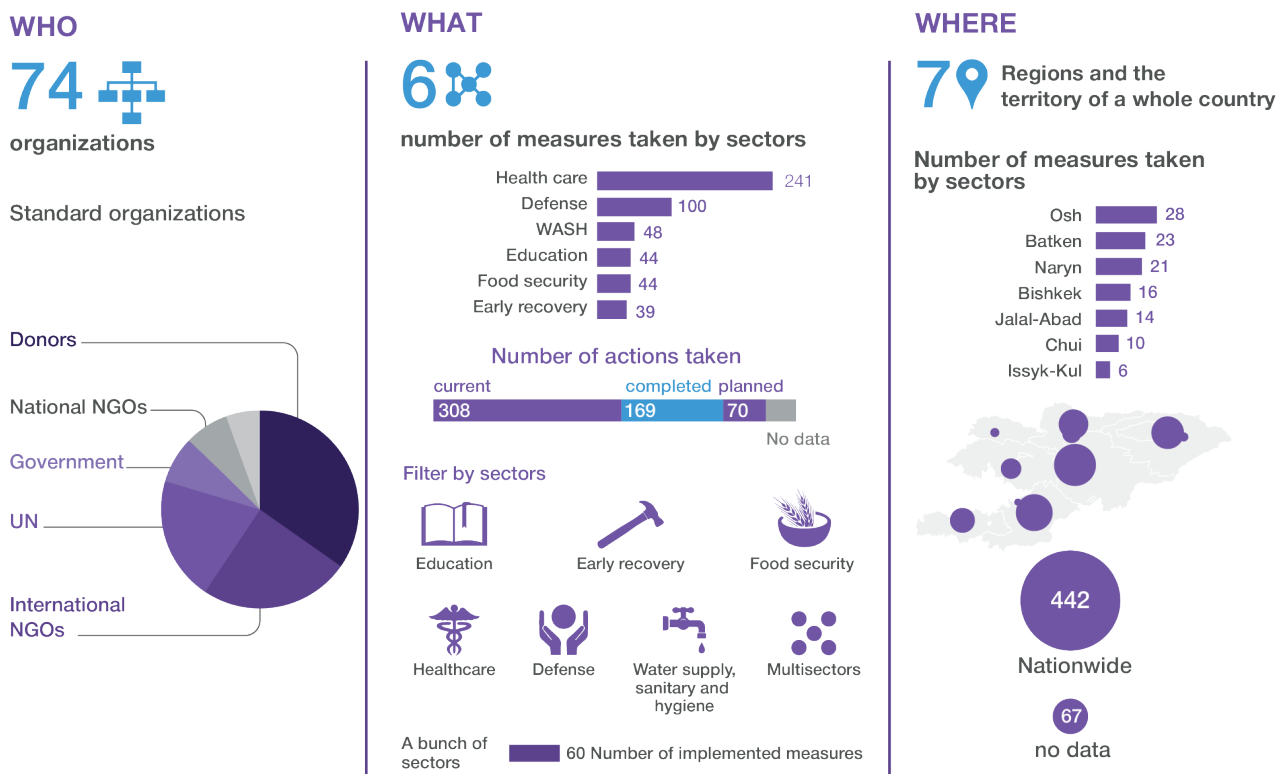


Figure 19: Disaster Response Coordination Unit

Who – 74 organizations: standard organizations, donors, national NGOs, Government, UN, and International NGOs.

What – 6 sectors, number of measures taken by sectors, health care, defense, WASH, education, food security, early recovery. A number of actions taken. Current, completed, planned.

Where – 7 oblasts throughout the country. A number of measures taken by sectors. Osh, Batken, Naryn, Bishkek, Jalal-Abad, Chui, Issyk-Kul.

In recent years more than \$74 million in technical support and humanitarian assistance has been mobilized and provided in six priority areas under the coordination of the DRCU.

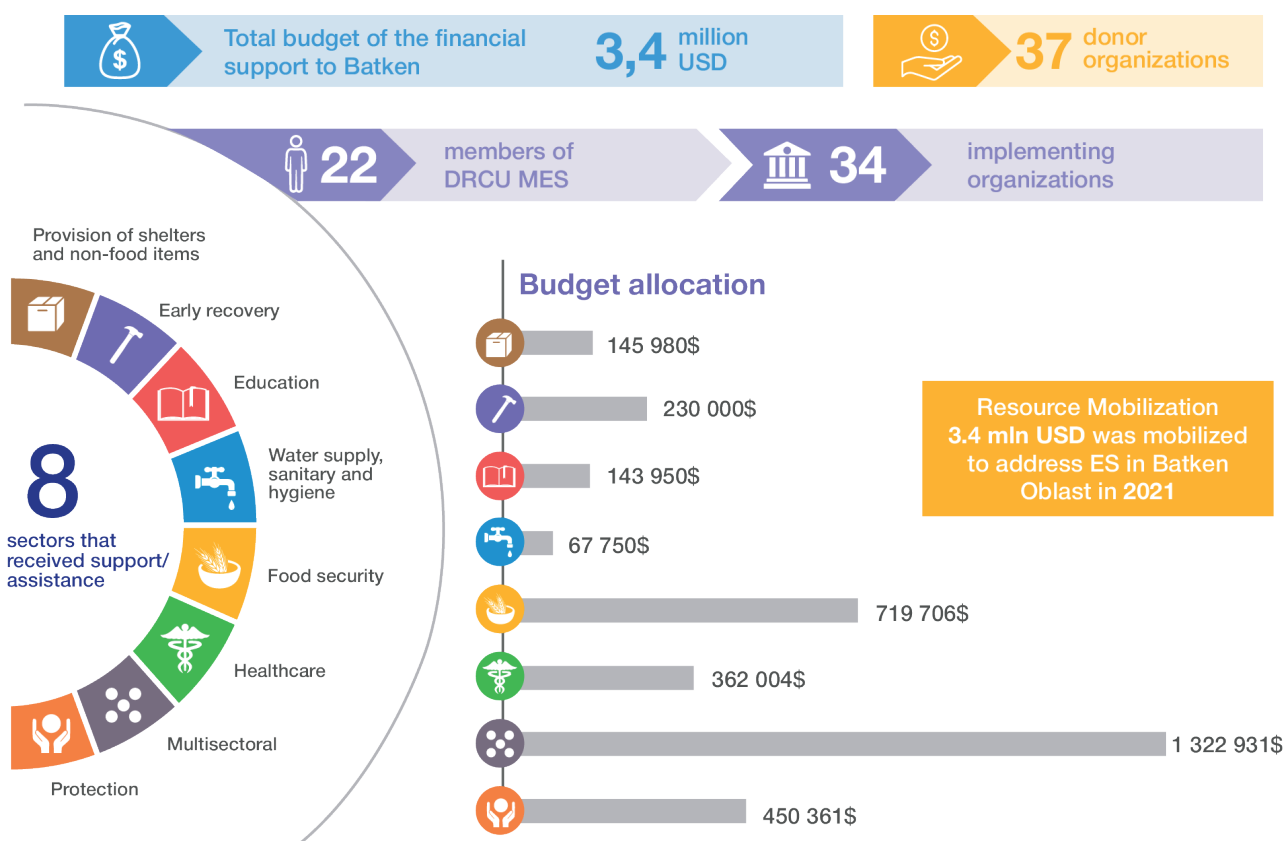


Image 20: Emergency Response Coordination Team, Example of Humanitarian Assistance

Long-term partners in DRR and capacity building are the World Bank, Asian Development Bank, European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (tailings support), Swiss Cooperation Office, KOICA (Korea), JICA (Japan), UNDP, WFP, NOCP, FAO, UNICEF, IOM, WHO, UN OCHA-UNSD, OSCE and others.

The Kyrgyz Republic has seen stable investment and financing of DRR measures and increased sustainability by attracting funds from multilateral development partners, including through the implementation of the following programmes and projects (optional):

- ❖ *Launch of the national system, “Green Economy Standards”;*
- ❖ *Launch of the “Green Public Transport Project”;*
- ❖ *Approval of an Action Plan for the transition of government organizations (ministries and departments) to electric vehicles;*
- ❖ *Approval and implementation of a national plan for climate change adaptation and low greenhouse gas emission development;*
- ❖ *expanding the ecological network of specially protected natural areas and increasing its potential through an effective science-based approach to management planning;*
- ❖ *implementation of the national “Forest” programme;*
- ❖ *implementation of the Interstate Targeted Programme “Reclamation of Territories of States Affected by Uranium Production Facilities»;*
- ❖ *carry out reclamation work at legacy - uranium tailings in Shekaftar, Min-Kush, and Mailuu-Suu settlements*

- ❖ *development of comprehensive measures for sustainable waste and recycling management;*
- ❖ *implementation of the project, “Landslide Risk Management in the Kyrgyz Republic”;*
- ❖ *strengthening resilience to natural disasters, including those related to climate change, through comprehensive assessment and consideration of disaster risk reduction opportunities.*

For example, between 2015 and 2022, the World Bank increased financial support to the Kyrgyz Republic to help the country maintain macroeconomic stability, invest in strategic infrastructure and improve access to social services, and strengthen DRR. Over the past few years alone, the World Bank has allocated:

- ❖ *From 2017 to 2022, \$38.0 million for the Improving Agricultural Productivity and Nutrition Project (Food Security Fund account);*
- ❖ *In 2020, \$20.0 million for the COVID-19 Emergency Response Project in the Kyrgyz Republic, to support the COVID-19 Emergency Response Action Plan in the Kyrgyz Republic, including ensuring appropriate preventive measures, procurement of essential medicines, supplies and equipment, risk reduction for healthcare providers, and patient care;*
- ❖ *In 2020, \$55.0 million for the project “Enhancing Resilience to Natural Disaster Risks in Kyrgyzstan”.*

For example, between 2015 and 2022, the WFP significantly increased the amount of investment in the Kyrgyz Republic through such measures as:

- ❖ *Providing vulnerable families with food and cash payments in exchange for community service to rehabilitate local infrastructure, training in practical skills, including agriculture, efficient use of natural resources, proper storage, processing of crops, and selling them in local markets, with a special emphasis on strengthening the role and capacity of rural women, who do most of the work but receive less income;*
- ❖ *Providing food and cash in exchange for work done in regions most exposed to natural hazards and climate change that helps improve preparedness for natural emergencies and reduce exposure to climate risks;*
- ❖ *to provide technical assistance to local authorities to improve preparedness for natural disasters, prevention and planning for community resilience to natural hazards, and prevention and adaptation to climate change;*
- ❖ *to support public authorities at central and local levels to strengthen their capacity for food security and nutrition. This includes improving the coverage, effectiveness and quality of social protection measures, promoting equal access to resources and reducing inequalities, including through WFP-supported school meals programmes and social support for vulnerable populations.*

For example, since 2015, the Kyrgyz Republic has increased interaction and cooperation with the International Civil Defense Organization. Since 2016 to the present time, the Minister of Emergency Situations of the Kyrgyz Republic is the Chairman of the Executive Committee of ICDO. In the framework of programmes and cooperation projects with the ICDO, since 2016 specialized international master classes on diver training have been continuously conducted in the Kyrgyz Republic, which is certified and approved by the decision of the General Assembly of the ICDO for all 60 country members of this organization. Further information is available at the following URL, <https://icdo.org/ru>.

In September 2016, the Governments of the Kyrgyz Republic and the Republic of Kazakhstan, based on the ratification of the interstate agreement, established the Disaster Risk Reduction Emergency

Response Center in the city of Almaty. As one of the most active and successful regional organizations, the CESDRR has joint exercises, colleges, and regional forums of heads of emergency departments. In December 2021, the Strategy for Development of Cooperation of CA countries in DRR for 2022-2030 was signed in Tashkent, as well as an associated Road Map for its implementation.

The CESDRR attracted investments in the form of grant funds from donor agencies and international organizations, as an implementing agency or partner, and has implemented or is currently implementing 27 programmes and projects to strengthen regional cooperation, DRR, and CCA.

Programmes and projects implemented between 2015 and 2022 with technical and support from donor agencies and international organizations are listed as selected examples in **Figure 21**.

Figure 21

2015 – 2022, million soms

2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Information technology: Implementation of the “Safe Road” system							
			35,0 mln. USD				
Information technology: Installation of photo-video recording systems in Balykchy and Cholpon-Ata cities under the “Safe City” project							
			0,6 mln. USD				
Gazprom: social sphere: construction of a modern secondary school according to modern standards							
			20,5 mln. долл. USD				
UNDP: “Strengthening Integrated Risk Management Capacity in the Kyrgyz Republic and Regional Cooperation in Central Asia”, a project funded by the Government of Japan							
			5,3 mln. USD				
KOICA: Project “Improving Public Safety from Fires by Strengthening the Capacity of the Fire and Rescue Service” in the Kyrgyz Republic							
				7,3 mln. USD			
WFP and GCF: “Empowering Vulnerable, Food Insecure Communities through Climate Services and Client Sensitive Livelihood Diversification in the Kyrgyz Republic”							
			9,6 mln. USD				
UNDP-RF: “Strengthening Climate Resilience in Batken Province through the Implementation of a Climate Smart City” Project							
					900 thousand USD		
IAEA: Tailings Recultivation Project under the Framework Agreement on Environmental Remediation Account Operations for Central Asia in the Kyrgyz Republic							
				26,7 mln euro			
UNDP, under the EC Environment and Security Initiative (ENVSEC): Stakeholder Engagement in Addressing Uranium Tailings in Central Asia Project							
				about 0,6 mln euro			
IAEA: “Improving the System of Monitoring and Control of Uranium Sites in Accordance with International Safety Standards”							
				about 0,314 mln. euro			
						55,0 mln. USD	
ADB: Enhancing Resilience of Water Resources to Climate Change and Natural Disasters Project							
						43,6 mln.USD	

The Kyrgyz Republic has significantly increased its cooperation with the German Society for International Cooperation over the past 10 years (GIZ).

For example, in 2019 - 2022, the GIZ project «Technology-Based Adaptation to Climate Change» implemented measures such as:

- development of standards and rules for the exchange of geographic information data;
- creation of a geo-information portal for data exchange - <http://nsdi.kg/> - MES is part of this portal
- support for the development of the National Spatial Data Infrastructure (NSDI);
- capacity building through training courses for the staff of government agencies.

In 2015 - 2020, as part of the GIZ project «Ecosystem-based approach to adaptation to climate change» measures were implemented inter alia:

- on developing a methodology for an ecosystem-based approach to climate change adaptation – [CoSEbA Manual – EbA \(camp.kg\)](#);
- on piloting the implementation of climate information at the national, regional, and local levels. Based on this experience, local action plans for adaptation to climate change were developed on the basis of PSEER - Local Adaptation Plans - EbA (camp.kg);
- on developing analytical materials - <http://eba.camp.kg/policy-briefs/> - <http://eba.camp.kg/ru/policy-briefs/> on incorporating climate information into DRR planning and policy formulation;
- on climate risk analysis of the transport and tourism sector - <http://eba.camp.kg/ru/economic-evaluations/> ;
- In 2019 - 2022, as part of the implementation of the GIZ Programme on green economy and private sector support, measures were implemented to implement tools to adapt the private sector to the effects of climate change - <https://www.climate-expert.org/en/home> , as well as models for the development of a green economy.

G. PROGRESS TOWARD THE SENDAI FRAMEWORK TARGETS

The Kyrgyz Republic made progress in achieving the Sendai Framework targets between 2015 and 2022.

The following can be used as a rationale for citing midterm progress toward achieving the DRR under SF targets:

The Kyrgyz Republic joined the online SF monitoring system in 2018 and provides information on the platform <https://sendaimonitor.unisdr.org/> for 38 indicators of the 7 global targets (A, B, C, D, E, F, G) and metadata of the Kyrgyz Republic.

Metadata and indicator data from 2005 to 2021 were provided.

In 2018, state statistical reporting Form No. 1 ES, which includes disaggregated data on global objectives A (mortality), B (affected), C (direct economic losses), was developed and submitted to the NSC KR on an annual basis;

In 2019, the Reporting Mechanism for Achieving DRR Goals in SF the Kyrgyz Republic was implemented (the document is available on the website of the Ministry of Emergency Situations of the Kyrgyz Republic).

82% of the Plan of the 1st stage (2018-2022) of the Concept of Integrated Protection of Population and Territories from Emergencies (Country Strategy for DRR until 2030) has been implemented.

Progress toward National Target 1: By 2030, achieve a significant reduction in disaster-related deaths so that between 2020 and 2030, the average number of such deaths per 100,000 people is lower than in 2005-2015:

a) By 2022, the Kyrgyz Republic has made progress in reducing the mortality rate from disasters, based on the fact that the average number of deaths per 100,000 people was lower between 2020 and 2021 than between 2005 and 2015.

Average annual number of deaths for 2005-2015	The average annual number of deaths for 2005-2015 per 100,000 people	Average annual number of deaths for 2020-2021	Indicator of the average annual number of deaths for 2020-2021 per 100,000 people
110,1	2,14	64,1 <i>(excluding death from COVID19)</i>	0,84
Reduction		- 41,8	- 2,55 fold
Reduction in %		59,2 %	255 %

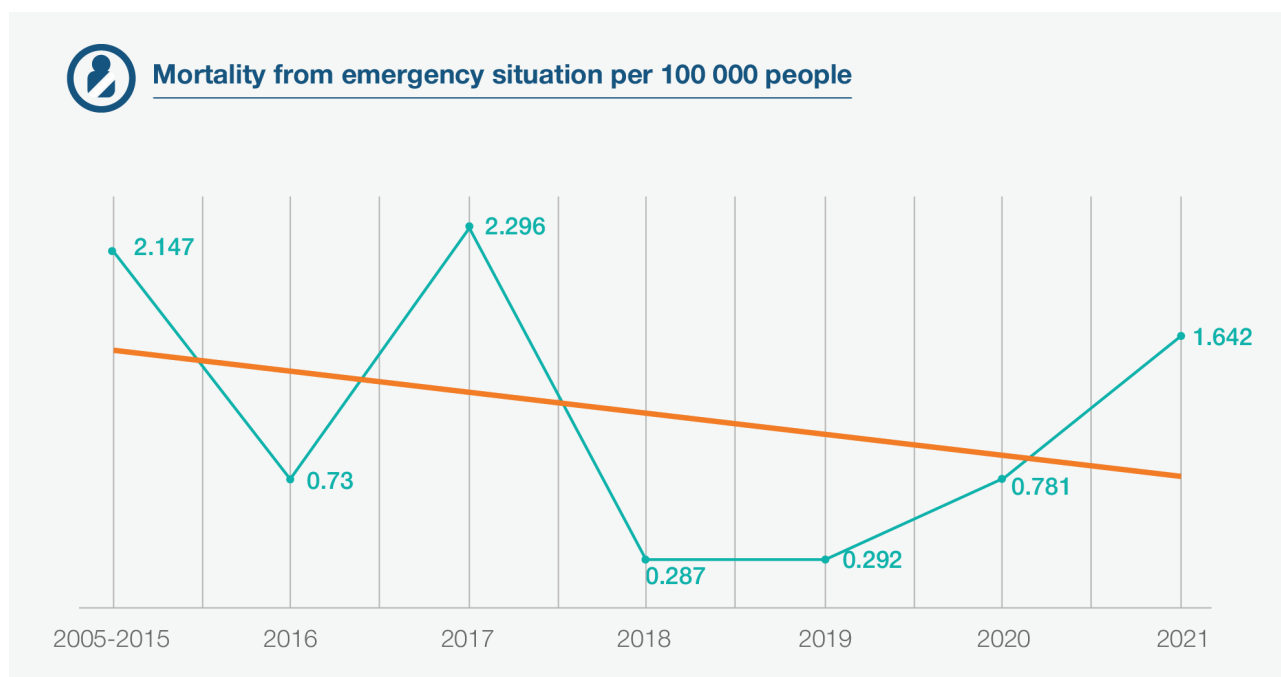
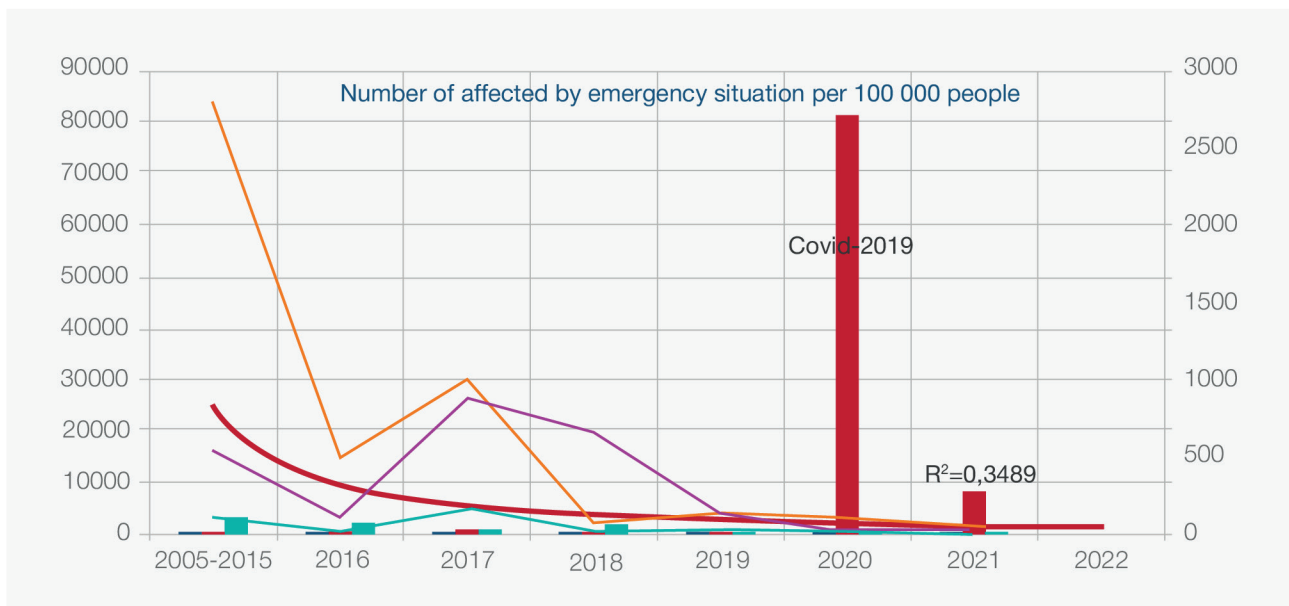


Figure (diagram) 22: Disaster mortality rates for the period 2005-2015 and 2020-2021 per 100,000 people. Data sources - reporting of the Kyrgyz Republic on the platform <https://sendaimonitor.unisdr.org>.

Progress toward national Target 2: By 2030, achieve a significant reduction in the number of people globally affected, so that in 2020 - 2030, the average global number of people affected by disasters is 100,000 fewer than between 2005 and 2015:

b) By 2022, the Kyrgyz Republic has made progress in reducing the number of people affected by disasters, based on the fact that the average number of people affected per 100,000 people was lower between 2020 and 2021 than between 2005 and 2015.

The average annual number of affected in 2005-2015 per 100,000 people	Indicator of the average annual number of affected in 2020-2021 per 100,000 people	Indicator of the average annual number of affected for 2016-2021 per 100,000 people
315,1 for indicators: B1, B2, B3, B3a, B4, B4a, B5	73.4 (excluding COVID19)	298,8 (including COVID19) for indicators: B1, B2, B3, B3a, B4, B4a, B5
Reduction	- 241,7	- 16,3
Reduction in %	- 429,3 % (4,29 fold)	- 5,3 %



	2005-2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
B-1	315,1	194,75	143,45	34,77	18	1253,4	137,11	
B-2	43	7	1292	70	105	81156	8306	
B-3	3296	2113	1050	2014	128	253	252	
B-4	544	110	889	658	140	14	35	
B-4a	116	21	166	17	28	7	7	
B-5	2782	507	1001	75	140	109	35	

Figure (diagram) 23: Indicators of progress in Target “B

there:

B-1 Number of people directly affected by disasters per 100,000 people

B-2 Number of people injured or affected by disease as a result of disasters

B-3 Number of people whose houses were damaged by disasters

B-4 Number of people whose houses were destroyed by disasters

B-4a Number of houses destroyed by disasters.

B-5 Number of people whose livelihoods are affected or destroyed by disasters

Progress toward national Target 3: Reduce direct economic losses from disasters relative to global gross domestic product (GDP) by 2030:

c) By 2022, the Kyrgyz Republic has made progress in reducing direct economic losses from disasters in relation to the gross domestic product (GDP of the KR)

Average annual direct economic losses from disasters in relation to GDP of the Kyrgyz Republic for 2005-2015 as a percentage	Average annual direct economic losses from disasters relative to GDP for 2016-2021 as a percentage
0,24 %	0,16 %
Reduction	- 0,8 %

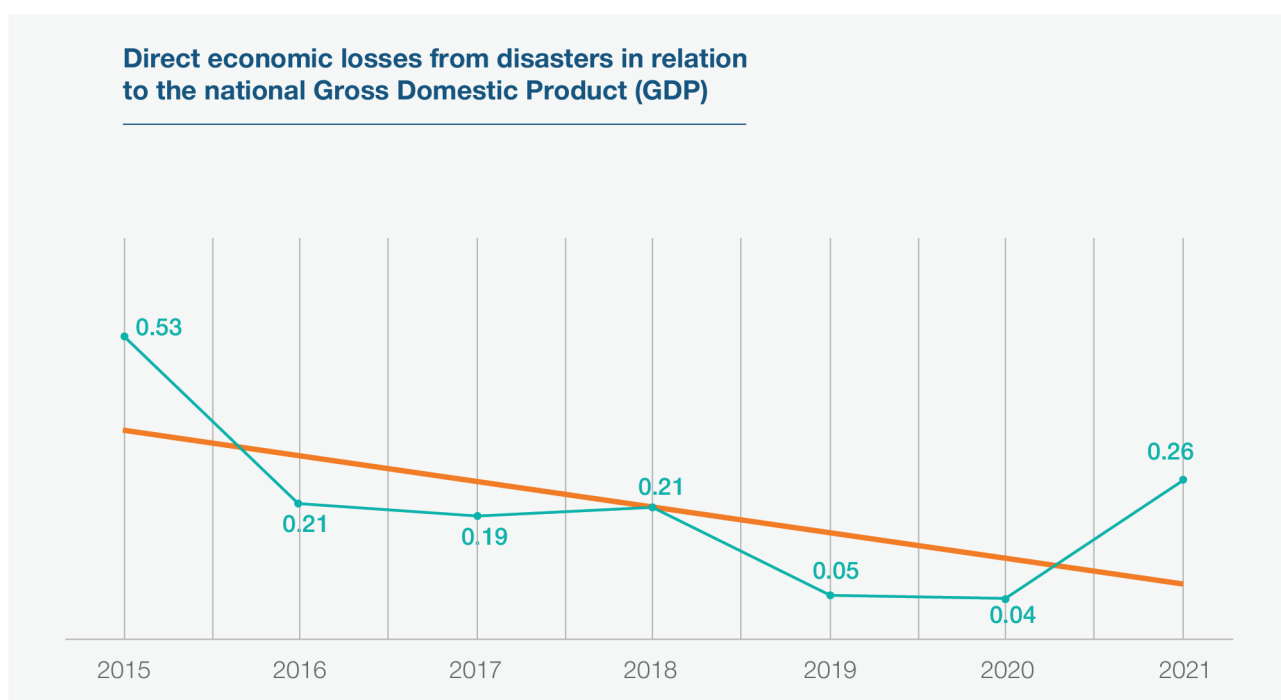


Illustration (diagram) 24: Economic loss indicators for the period 2005-2015 and in 2020-2021. Data sources - reporting of the Kyrgyz Republic on the platform <https://sendaimonitor.unisdr.org>

Progress toward national target 4: *By 2030, significantly reduce disaster damage to critical infrastructure and disruption to essential services, including health and educational facilities, including by strengthening their resilience:*

d) By 2022, the Kyrgyz Republic failed to make progress in reducing disaster damage to critical infrastructure and disruption of basic services, including health and education facilities, including by strengthening their resilience

Indicator of average annual disaster damage to critical infrastructure and disruption of essential services, including health facilities and educational institutions, including by strengthening their resilience for 2005-2015	Indicator of average annual damage caused by disasters to critical infrastructure and damage in the form of disruption of essential services, including health facilities and educational institutions by strengthening their resilience for 2016-2021
591,0 mln. som	961,6 mln. som
Increase	+ 370,5 mln. som
Decrease in percentages	+38,5%

Progress toward national Target 5: Significantly increase the number of countries that have adopted national and local disaster risk reduction strategies by 2020:

e) The Kyrgyz Republic has made progress joining the countries that have adopted national and local disaster risk reduction strategies, based on the fact that the Kyrgyz Republic has developed, approved, and is implementing:

- ❖ *The concept of comprehensive protection of the population and territory of the Kyrgyz Republic from emergencies for 2018-2030;*
- ❖ *The Action Plan to implement the Concept of Comprehensive Protection of Population and Territory of the Kyrgyz Republic from Emergency Situations for 2018-2030 (Phase 2 - 2018-2022);*
- ❖ *Local strategies and plans for socio-economic development, Civil Protection Plans and other plans aimed at reducing the risk of disasters of regions, cities, districts, LSGs.*

Progress toward national Target 6: Significantly increase international cooperation to support their national efforts to implement the current Framework programme by 2030:

f) The Kyrgyz Republic has made progress by 2022 in expanding and strengthening regional and international cooperation on disaster risk reduction and disaster management to support national measures to implement the current Framework programme by 2030

NOTE: For a more detailed description and rationale for progress toward the 6 national target is given in the Midterm Review in subsection **F. Progress in Collaboration, Partnership and Cooperation**

Progress toward national Target 7: By 2030, significantly improve the availability of and access to multi-hazard early warning systems and disaster risk information and assessments:

g) The Kyrgyz Republic has made progress and improved the availability of multi-hazard early warning systems and disaster risk information and assessments by 2022 and increased access to them by all stakeholders and people with the introduction of innovative information and communication technologies.

Currently, capacity and performance are established, successfully functioning, and increasing annually:

- ❖ *Unified Information and Management System (UIMS KR);*
- ❖ *Crisis Management Center (CMC of the Ministry of Emergency Situations of the Kyrgyz Republic);*
- ❖ *National Comprehensive Public Information and Warning System (NCPIWS);*
- ❖ *Unified duty and dispatch service (unified hotline) (UDDS - 112).*

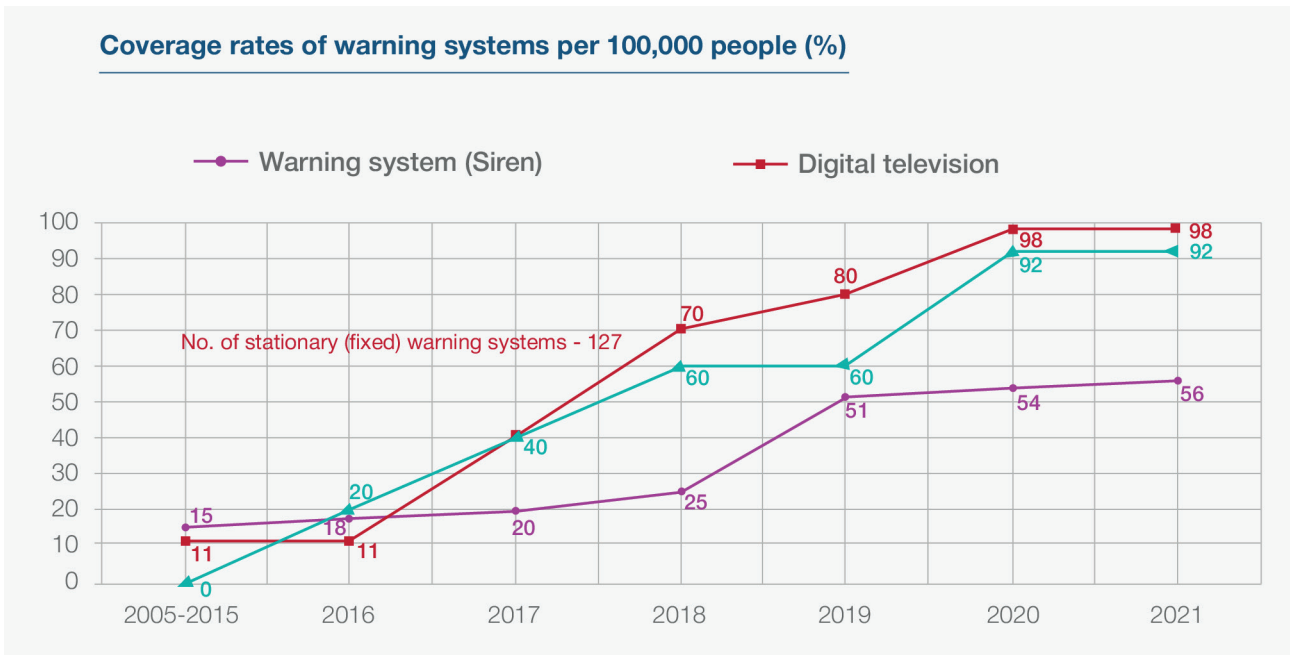


Figure 25: Coverage rates of public warning systems

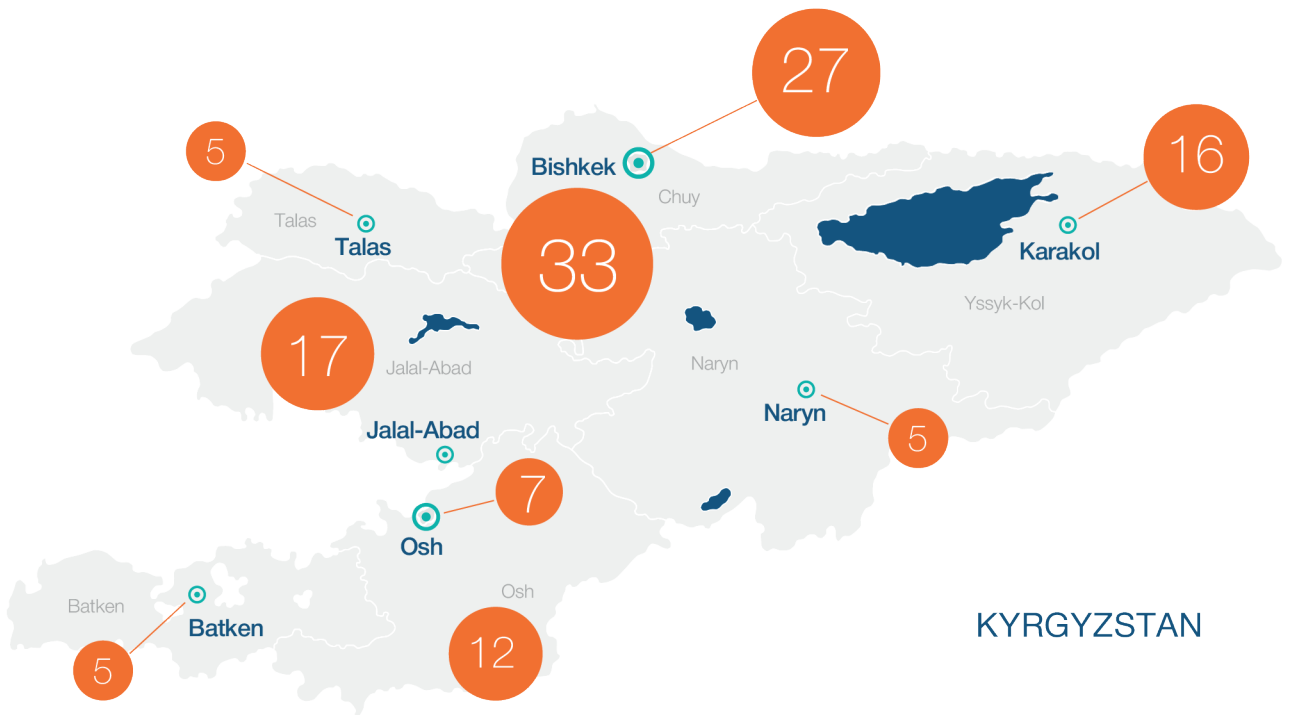


Figure 27: Indicators of coverage of warning systems in the territory of the Kyrgyz Republic

IV. CHANGING CONDITIONS, NEW AND EMERGING CHALLENGES AND DIFFICULTIES

A. CHANGING CONDITIONS AND NEW CHALLENGES RETROSPECTIVE ANALYSIS (2015-2022)

As a result of the retrospective analysis, the following changes in conditions, new challenges and difficulties have been identified, which mainly negatively affected the achievement of the medium-term results and the goal of the Sendai Framework, and made the KR Government to adjust its vision of risk and approaches to disaster risk reduction:

From 2020-2021, the COVID-19 pandemic posed a serious challenge to the country and highlighted systemic problems in the State Civil Protection System, ranging from disaster risk management in public health and education to migration policy. The weakest element in the KR CPSS proved to be the ability of the system to respond systematically to cascading emergencies, the COVID-19 epidemic and a succession of natural disasters, which was confirmed during the spread of COVID-19.

The COVID-19 pandemic exacerbated the problems of the most vulnerable populations, such as internal migration and social protection, and violence against women and children increased by 65% during the quarantine measures. Another complicating factor in the response was the lack of a clear division of roles and responsibilities, and coordination between different sectors, both at the national and local levels.

In the period 2020-2022, the KR Government was forced to direct its main efforts, material, financial and human resources to combat the COVID-19 pandemic, which led to budget cuts in many other activities, including measures for DRR, environmental security, environmental protection and measures for adaptation to climate change, including those provided for in the implementation of the Action Plan for Phase 1 for 2018-2022 to implement the Concept of Integrated Protection of Population and Territory of the Kyrgyz Republic from Emergency Situations for 2018-2030⁷.

In the Kyrgyz Republic, the exposure and vulnerability to man-made disasters, such as power grid failures or industrial accidents leading to pollution, have increased in recent years. Due to the location of mining facilities in the headwaters or watersheds of river basins, earthquakes and landslides are more likely to result in water pollution by toxic wastes, which could potentially lead to environmental disasters affecting the Kyrgyz Republic's neighbours as well.

The adverse effects of climate change have increased exposure to meteorological and hydrometeorological hazards, which have become more pronounced in recent years.

Climate change and environmental degradation caused by human activity, already observed in several regions of the Kyrgyz Republic, may become irreversible and aggravate food security by reducing access to water and land resources.

In the Kyrgyz Republic, the degree of land degradation has reached a critical level and taking into account the effects of climate change, there is almost no time to improve the situation.

⁷ <http://cbd.minjust.gov.kg/act/view/ru-ru/11990>

Of particular concern are the increasing frequency of slow-onset hazards and threats over the past decade, such as land degradation, forest diseases, soil erosion and salinization, increasing extreme weather events, increasing duration of hot and very hot periods, days with out-of-season frosts or intense precipitation, shifts in hydrological flow regimes and shallowing of rivers, intensive melting of glaciers, changes in biodiversity, prolonged droughts, low water availability and water scarcity, changes in the state and properties of land, atmosphere, hydrosphere, biosphere and others.

According to the National Statistical Committee of the Kyrgyz Republic at the beginning of 2021, the area of unused arable land due to salinization and swamping, lack of irrigation because of faulty irrigation network, exposure to natural disasters (landslides, mudflows) is gradually increasing and in 2022 amounted to 53,596 ha.

A lack of effective water resources management under market conditions, the poor technical condition of irrigation infrastructure due to worn-out structures, a lack of funds for repair and maintenance, as well as construction of new facilities, continues to hinder the increase in crop, livestock, forestry and fishery production.

Despite the implementation of a number of projects, programmes, initiatives and interventions, significant progress in strengthening DRR measures for climate change adaptation in the agriculture and forestry sector has not been achieved by 2022. The agricultural sector has been left out in DRR planning, as the main governmental authorities do not have sufficient experience in disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation in the crop, livestock, forestry and fisheries sectors.

Climate change in recent decades has worsened the situation of vulnerable citizens, particularly affecting women, depriving them of their livelihoods, increasing their workload, and leading to increased gender discrimination and feminization of poverty. Women manage households and care for family members, which often limits their mobility and increases their vulnerability to sudden weather-related natural disasters. Populations living in rural areas and relying on agriculture for their livelihood are more exposed to damage and losses from disasters because of their increased vulnerability.

Existing problems and shortcomings and the inconsistency of legislation of different sectors lead to weak involvement of state bodies, local governments, and public organizations in the implementation of measures for disaster risk reduction and adaptation to climate change. There is little consideration of emergency risks in socio-economic development planning at territorial and sectoral levels, especially at local level - at aiyl aimak level.

The relevant legal framework and practice of oversight in the field of civil protection does not allow us to fully assess the degree of preparedness of state bodies and organizations that are part of the State System of civil protection to respond to and eliminate the consequences of emergencies, as well as compliance with safety standards and regulations by both the population and economic entities.

Given the current socio-economic development of the country, it is difficult to fully protect the population and territories from emergencies, because protection measures are very expensive and require significant financial resources. Other approaches and the involvement of the whole society are needed.

By 2022, there is a low level of “safety culture” among the population and an insufficient level of training of officials, especially specialists of local self-government bodies. The insufficient level of training of officials is primarily due to staff turnover, insufficient financial support for the professional development process, lack of staff units for the organization and implementation of DRR measures.

In most cases, the population has a one-sided perception of “life safety”. The population, while understanding the need to protect life and health in natural emergencies, underestimates the need for preventive measures and does not perceive dangerous natural processes and phenomena, including those of a climatic nature, as sources of emergencies. We need a transition to an understanding of “disaster risk reduction” and “BLS”.

The focus of the country’s existing SSCP system remains more on preparedness and response than on DRR, preventing existing risks and mitigating the negative consequences of new risks, with little or no consideration of recovery.

Existing legislative, regulatory, and policy documents only partially cover an integrated DRR framework that focuses on the resilience of societies and communities and the creation and implementation of disaster and climate change resilience measures and actions.

Existing legal and policy documents on SSCP do not sufficiently take into account aspects of climate change, which may make them ineffective in the long term under possible climate change projections and scenarios.

Socio-economic development plans at the regional, district and local levels and some sectoral development plans do not ensure the widespread inclusion of DRR aspects and measures, which affects the institutional capacity of local state administrations and local governments.

Currently, in the Kyrgyz Republic, the issues of transferring disaster risks through insurance are in practice implemented only within the framework of the Law of the Kyrgyz Republic, “On compulsory insurance of residential premises against fire and natural disasters”. Despite the fact that this mechanism has been in force for more than 6 years, its efficiency and effectiveness leaves much to be desired, mainly due to the extremely small number of insured households.

Key government agencies, when developing and submitting draft budgets for financing DRR, climate change adaptation, prevention and elimination of the consequences of emergencies, do not sufficiently use quantitative and qualitative data of risk assessment, projection of possible losses and damages as justification of their emergency needs. On reconstruction and recovery from anticipated disasters in cases where proactive measures for DRR and disaster prevention are not carried out in a timely manner, without due consideration of the evidence base that a dollar invested in DRR saves \$7-10 dollars that could be the result of a natural disaster.

With budget deficits and a related inability to allocate sufficient funding for DRR, disaster management, and climate change adaptation, key government agencies are not fully utilizing their potential to attract investment, by developing and strengthening interaction and cooperation with donor agencies, international organizations, scientific institutions and the private sector, initiating, elaborating and submitting conceptual project proposals to donor agencies and international organizations to receive technical and financial support (grant funds).

The budget of the Republic annually provides for funds in the special account for the prevention and liquidation of the consequences of emergencies in the amount of 100.0 million Soms. This amount is extremely insufficient, and these funds are used annually mainly not for DRR, but for the elimination of the consequences of emergencies that have occurred.

In accordance with the legislation, the financing of measures to prevent and eliminate emergencies is provided in the “Defense” section, which includes expenditures on civil protection and emergencies, while there is no separate section “DRR, prevention and elimination of the consequences of emergen-

cies”. This is provided for in a separate other section “Environmental Protection”, which provides for the allocation of funds for the prevention and elimination of emergencies, environmental protection and special accounts. However, these sections cannot meet the needs for a set of measures of DRR, CCA, environmental protection. Most of these funds are thus used not for DRR and preventive measures, but for the elimination of the consequences of emergencies.

In addition, the existing two-tier budget system: republican and local budgets, for the regional and district level funding for DRR, CCA, prevention and elimination of the consequences of emergencies remains an issue.

In the Kyrgyz Republic there are 484 local self-governments, which are an independent structure, with their own lawmaking and budget. In practice, it was the case that they do not provide funding, and if they do, then extremely insignificant funds are disbursed, for the financing of DRR, CCA, prevention and elimination of the consequences of emergencies. This is due to the absence of a norm in the budget classification of LSGs.

B. INCIPIENT PROBLEMS AND FUTURE CONDITIONS - PERSPECTIVE ANALYSIS (2023-2030)

In the medium term, from 2023 to 2030, the Kyrgyz Republic, in order to achieve the outcome and goal of the Sendai Framework, to identify disaster risk management approaches, systems and mechanisms that can cope with the risks of the 21st century, should implement measures in DRR, adaptation to climate change, strengthening preparedness and emergency response, taking into account the following key challenges, emerging issues and future conditions:

1. Challenges associated with conflict and crisis situations that may occur in the future and which may adversely affect the sustainable development of the country, the socio-political and economic situation, livelihoods, the social and psychological state and the public health of the population
2. Challenges and threats posed by the possibility of new outbreaks of COVID-19 or other dangerous infectious diseases.
3. Global trends associated with increasing processes of climate change and extreme weather events. The Kyrgyz Republic is one of the most vulnerable countries to climate change in the Central Asian region.

Natural disasters caused by climate change, particularly rising temperatures and reduced precipitation, are projected to increase, likely increasing the frequency and severity of floods and droughts. Retreating glaciers, changes in seasonal solid precipitation, and melting lead to even greater uncertainty in water allocation regimes and may pose risks to power generation, domestic water supplies, agricultural operations, and infrastructure. The extremely low capacity of organizations and personnel in forecasting and managing such risks prevents the Kyrgyz Republic from implementing measures to increase its resilience to them.

4. Problems with the creation of emergency funds, reserves and stocks, sufficient for localization and liquidation of large-scale ES and crisis situations, without reducing budget allocations for measures of DRR, ecological security, environmental protection and measures for adaptation to

climate change, including those in the Action Plan for Phase 2 for 2023-2026 and Phase 3 for 2027-2030 to implement the Concept for Comprehensive Protection of Population and Territory of the Kyrgyz Republic from Emergencies.

5. Risks associated with trends in increased exposure and vulnerability to man-made disasters, such as possible dam breaks or industrial accidents resulting in pollution, as well as other industrial accidents and fires.
6. Problems caused by trends in exposure to meteorological and hydrometeorological hazards, which have become more pronounced in recent years due to climate change.
7. Factors related to environmental and ecological degradation caused by human activity, already observed in a number of regions of the Kyrgyz Republic, may become irreversible and aggravate food security by reducing access to water and land resources.
8. Processes leading to land degradation, the degree of degradation of which has already reached a critical level.
9. Risks associated with slow-onset hazards and threats, such as forest diseases, soil erosion and salinization, growth of extreme weather events, increased duration of hot and very hot periods, days with unseasonable frosts or intense precipitation, shifts in hydrological flow regimes and shallowing of rivers, intensive melting of glaciers, changes in biodiversity, prolonged droughts, low water availability and water deficit, desertification processes and soil salinization, changes in land, atmosphere, hydrosphere, biosphere and other conditions.
10. Problems caused by the long service life of engineering communications and structures, which already lead to an increased risk of man-made emergencies, increased anthropogenic pressure on the environment and land degradation, cause the activation of hazardous processes and increase the vulnerability of the population and territories to disasters.
11. Issues with the inconsistency of legislation in the sphere of DRR, CP and emergencies. For example, the law of the Kyrgyz Republic on LSG states that they are only obliged to provide assistance in the prevention and elimination of the consequences of emergencies, but not to reduce the risk of disasters, to prevent and eliminate the consequences of emergencies, although it is prescribed in the law of the Kyrgyz Republic on civil protection.
12. Problems associated with the understanding of “transfer of disaster risks”, including through insurance, which in practice is carried out only in the implementation of the Law of the Kyrgyz Republic, “On Compulsory Insurance of Residential Property against Fire and Natural Disasters”.
13. Problems with insufficient financing of measures for DRR, prevention and elimination of emergencies, environmental protection, adaptation to climate change.
14. Issues associated with the existing two-tier budgeting system in the Kyrgyz Republic (republican and local levels), due to which the most important - the district level, financing of DRR, CCA, prevention and elimination of the consequences of emergencies is practically not implemented.
15. Problems associated with the extremely slow process of transition of the State Civil Protection System from emergency preparedness and response to a set of measures for disaster risk reduction, prevention of existing risks and mitigation of the negative effects of new risks, including measures to adapt to climate change.

In terms of incipient problems and future conditions, it is recommended to emphasize and implement measures on the following three aspects:

1. *Losses in agriculture from the variability of weather conditions, shift in seasonality, losses and damage of all sectors will grow. It is necessary to apply a set of measures outlined in the policy documents, both in DRR and in adaptation to climate change.*
2. *The gap between public education and the increasing risk of epidemics from viral and other diseases will have serious consequences. It is necessary to strengthen the work on expanding the network of information portals, implement preventive measures, and strengthen the capacity of PLNS.*
3. *The growth of the economy, the sensitivity of ecosystems, possible synergies with social outbursts, migration flows, poor infrastructure protection all have the potential to increase risks of disasters in the technosphere. It is hence necessary to create a state system for monitoring the technosphere, with the creation of databases and a managed information system based on the introduction of innovative IT solutions.*

V. FORWARD-LOOKING REVIEW AND RECOMMENDATIONS

A. FORWARD-LOOKING REVIEW AND RECOMMENDATIONS FOR ACHIEVING THE END RESULT AND THE DRR GOAL IN SF

Taking into account the results of the Mid-Term Review of the Sendai Framework for DRR from 2015 to 2022 in the Kyrgyz Republic, and in view of the fact that existing disaster risks and new challenges and threats exacerbated by climate change entail risks to the sustainable development of the country and normal life and well-being of the population, there is an urgent need to further strengthen the capacity of the State Civil Protection System of the Kyrgyz Republic, within the National Development Program of the Kyrgyz Republic until 2026.

Looking forward to 2030, it is recommended that the Kyrgyz Republic strengthen the capacity and performance of the State Civil Protection System, together with development partners, to achieve the end result and goal of the Sendai Framework for DRR by 2030 and achieve a substantial reduction in disaster risk and disaster losses in the form of loss of life, impacts upon livelihoods and health, and adverse effects on the economic, physical, social, cultural and environmental assets of people, businesses, organizations and local communities.

To achieve the expected outcome by 2030, the Kyrgyz Republic, in cooperation and collaboration of donor agencies, international and non-governmental organizations, and scientific institutions, is recommended to make progress in preventing new and reducing the risk of known disasters by implementing integrated and inclusive economic, structural, legal, social, health, cultural, educational, environmental, technological, political and institutional measures that prevent and reduce exposure to hazards and vulnerability to disasters, enhance preparedness for response and recovery, and thereby strengthen resilience.

In order to achieve the result and the goal of the DRR in SF by 2030, the Kyrgyz Republic is recommended to strengthen the efficiency and effectiveness in the implementation of the Concept of Integrated Protection of Population and Territory of the Kyrgyz Republic from emergencies in 2023-2030.

It is recommended that the Kyrgyz Republic focuses on the implementation of phased Action Plans to implement the Concept of Integrated Protection of Population and Territory of the Kyrgyz Republic from Emergency Situations by 2030, namely:

- ❖ *in the medium term - based on the implementation of the Action Plan for 2023-2026 (four years);*
- ❖ *in the long term - based on the implementation of the Action Plan for 2027-2030 (four years).*

In the medium term, 2023-2026, in order to achieve the final result and the goal of the Sendai Framework for DRR until 2030, the Kyrgyz Republic is recommended to effectively and efficiently implement a set of measures and actions on the following four priority areas and 12 target tasks:

Priority Area 1 - Improving Knowledge of Disaster Risk:

- ❖ **Task 1:** *Increase the effectiveness of the system for monitoring and predicting emergencies of various kinds;*
- ❖ **Task 2:** *Conduct disaster risk assessment and research in the field of GE to improve the effectiveness of disaster risk reduction measures;*
- ❖ **Task 3:** *Increasing the “safety culture” of the population.*

Priority direction 2 - Improvement of the organizational and legal framework for disaster risk management:

- ❖ **Task 4:** Development of the legal framework and organizational structure of the SSCP;
- ❖ **Task 5:** Integrate disaster risk management into public administration and LSG sectors and enhance stakeholder engagement;
- ❖ **Task 6:** Development of an automated control and warning system for EIUS in emergency and crisis situations.

Priority Area 3 - Investing in Disaster Risk Reduction for Resilience:

- ❖ **Task 7:** Implementation of measures to prevent emergencies and reduce the level of risk, including in the context of climate change;
- ❖ **Task 8:** Develop disaster risk insurance and encourage domestic investment in DRR;
- ❖ **Task 9:** Introduce inclusive and innovative tools to reduce and build resilience to current, emerging and future disaster risks in the context of global climate change.

Priority Area 4 - Enhancing Disaster Preparedness for Effective Response:

- ❖ **Task 10.** Increase the level of readiness and capacity of response forces, including emergency services;
- ❖ **Task 11.** Initiate the development of a system for training officials in the organization and conduct of CP.
- ❖ **Task 12.** Improve the coordination mechanism for recovery after an emergency.

By 2030, the Kyrgyz Republic is recommended to ensure progress in the implementation of seven national targets by:

- 1) Development of RLAs and methodological materials regulating the procedure and methodology of systematic registration and accounting of damage and losses from natural disasters/emergencies (including climatic);
- 2) Improvement of mandatory state statistical reporting on damage and losses from the impact of disasters/emergencies;
- 3) Conducting a comprehensive analysis of the distribution of tasks, functions, roles and responsibilities of civil defense services in the context of industries for DRR and emergency response;
- 4) Improving aspects of disaster risk management in the agricultural sector through digital modernization and implementation of innovative ICTs;
- 5) Organizing the development and implementation of sectoral and territorial DRR programmes/plans;
- 6) Introducing disaster risk management into the agricultural sector by introducing regular reporting at the district level on the impact of disasters/emergencies;
- 7) Implementation of disaster risk management aspects in the hydrometeorological observation network by improving the regulatory and methodological framework in order to strengthen their institutional capacity;
- 8) Development, creation and maintenance of an automated system of early warning of territories and population of the Kyrgyz Republic about the occurrence of strong earthquakes;

- 9) Integration of the national early warning system of the Kyrgyz Republic with the early warning systems of CA countries (Kazakhstan, Tajikistan and Uzbekistan) within the framework of the implementation of measures to create and ensure the functioning of the Regional Earthquake Early Warning System and exchanging mutual information about the threat and occurrence of emergencies of transboundary nature;
- 10) Implementation of DRR measures (including climatic, cascade and cumulative) and threats of emergencies at the local community level, by conducting special and preventive protective measures at potentially hazardous facilities and sites;
- 11) Implementation of measures to map, assess and analyze land degradation vulnerability in the territory of the Kyrgyz Republic as a result of erosion, desertification, salinization, disasters, including climate change, as well as the activities of economic entities;
- 12) Development and implementation of the National Programme for agricultural development of foothill lands, based on the mapping of foothill areas of the territory of the Kyrgyz Republic, in order to determine the suitability of land for agricultural development;
- 13) Development and improvement of the system of compulsory insurance of housing and facilities against natural disasters and fires;
- 14) Development and implementation of measures aimed at expanding the powers and competencies of state bodies and local governments to attract domestic investment in DRR and ES, including climate change;
- 15) Implementation of the Programme: “Safe Schools and Preschool Educational Organizations”, with the introduction of innovative and inclusive teaching methods;
- 16) Implementation of a set of measures for reclamation of tailings and waste dumps under the Interstate Target Programme of the European Bank for Development and Reconstruction;
- 17) Developing a digital map of land resources subject to degradation, reduction of biological and economic productivity of the soil, using inclusive and innovative tools;
- 18) Development and implementation of Action Plans for the resettlement of the population from potentially hazardous areas on the basis of the order of evacuation and resettlement of the population, approved by the Cabinet of the KR;
- 19) Developing and Implementing a Climate Change Adaptation Plan;
- 20) Creation of mobile rapidly deployable hospitals with modern medical equipment and supplies to provide timely emergency medical assistance to victims of emergencies;
- 21) Improving the level of preparedness and response capacity of the SSCP by strengthening the mechanism of territorial and sectoral coordination of emergency response;
- 22) Modernization, expansion and strengthening of the institutional and technical capacity of the PLNS in order to improve the effectiveness of surveillance and laboratory control;
- 23) Improving plans and programmes to educate and inform communities and the public about disaster risk reduction, CP, BLS, including climate emergencies;
- 24) Improving coordination mechanisms for long-term recovery from emergencies, introducing the concept of “make it better, more resilient than it was”;
- 25) Further integration of national mechanisms for responding to slowly evolving hazards, with applied research, risk assessments, and situation analyses for each type of threat.

B. FORWARD-LOOKING REVIEW AND RECOMMENDATIONS IN THE AREA OF RISK ASSESSMENT, INFORMATION ANALYSIS, AND UNDERSTANDING OF RISK FACTORS

The priority task of SSCP in risk assessment, analysis of information and understanding of risk factors is to further develop and strengthen the legislative, policy, regulatory and legal framework, in the technical component of the development of the AIMS structure, as well as the integration of existing and newly formed systems of monitoring, analysis and risk assessment of natural disasters, and ensure communication between the state scientific institutions of the country on risk management.

By 2030, it is recommended that the Kyrgyz Republic make progress in risk assessment, information analysis, and understanding of risk factors by:

- 1) Ensuring the implementation of the Action Plan of Phase 2 of the Concept of Integrated Protection of Population and Territory of the Kyrgyz Republic from Emergency Situations for 2023-2026, namely:
 - ❖ *Task 1 - "Raising Knowledge of Disaster Risk»:*
 - ❖ *Task 2: Increase the effectiveness of the system for monitoring and forecasting emergencies of various kinds.*
 - ❖ *Task 2: Conduct disaster risk assessment and CP research to improve disaster risk reduction measures.*
 - ❖ *Task 3: Increasing the "safety culture" of the population".*
- 2) Ensuring the quality implementation of the following programmes and plans provided for in the Action Plan of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Kyrgyz Republic to implement the National Development Program of the Kyrgyz Republic until 2026, including:
 - ❖ *the interstate target programme "Reclamation of territories of states affected by uranium mining"; work on the reclamation of uranium heritage sites in the settlements of Shekaftar, Min-Kush, and Mailuu-Suu;*
 - ❖ *The ADB project, "Landslide Risk Management in the Kyrgyz Republic";*
 - ❖ *The project, "Strengthening Resilience to Natural Disasters, including those Related to Climate Change, through a Comprehensive Assessment and Integration of DRR Capacities";*
 - ❖ *The project on digitalization of disaster risk management and development of digital infrastructure.*
- 3) Integration of the actions of government, scientific, educational organizations and institutions, as well as the involvement of civil society in the monitoring and prediction of emergencies;
- 4) Improving the capacity to monitor and predict emergencies through the introduction of innovative information and communication technologies;
- 5) Creation of a data processing center for the integrated system of monitoring and forecasting emergency situations;
- 7) Creating a web portal for information on monitoring emergencies and creating mechanisms for involving the public in hazard observation;
- 8) Creation of mobile emergency monitoring and forecasting stations and modernization of specialized monitoring networks;

- 9) Establishing a Center for Glaciological Research on Climate Change to monitor glaciers and breakthrough lakes;
- 10) Improvement of statistical reporting forms in the field of civil protection, including the assessment of damage, losses;
- 11) Assessment of seismic resistance of residential buildings in zones with seismicity of 8 or more and creation of a related database;
- 12) Assessment of seismic risk of territories of large settlements and development of risk management measures to minimize possible damage;
- 13) Conducting epizootic zoning of the territory of the Kyrgyz Republic;
- 14) Risk assessments on hazardous production facilities;
- 15) Development/adoption and/or amendment of regulations to consolidate the mechanism of oversight in the field of CP;
- 16) Development of mechanisms to regulate urban development, taking into account DRR issues;
- 17) Updating, systematization and digitalization of monitoring information with updating of cartographic materials and the data bank of emergency sources;
- 18) Modernization, enhancement of technical capacity, functional resources, and expansion of the information database of the UCMFS web portal;
- 19) Development of the Country Programme for Further Development of the UCMFS of Emergency Situations in the Kyrgyz Republic;
- 20) Procurement and use of unmanned aerial vehicles (UAVs) for monitoring and forecasting emergencies of various natures;
- 21) Implementation of measures to strengthen the scientific, coordination and expert capacity of the Scientific and Technical Council of the Ministry of Emergency Situations of the Kyrgyz Republic;
- 22) Conducting research on glacier melting processes in order to develop proposals for the planning and implementation of conservation measures;
- 23) Amending the State educational standards by the level of education, aimed at the acquisition of competencies in the field of security of the individual, society and the state;
- 24) Conducting sociological and other studies on the perception, understanding and practice of disaster risk by various categories of the population, the development and approval by the KR Committee of the Concept of Strengthening Awareness of the Population and Local Communities;
- 25) Development of methodological, educational, and other materials, standards, and key indicators to assess and analyze disaster risk, exposure and vulnerability of the population to emergencies, as well as the needs of the most vulnerable population in humanitarian assistance.

C. FORWARD-LOOKING REVIEW AND RECOMMENDATIONS FOR RISK MANAGEMENT

In order to make progress in the field of risk management it was recommended to the Kyrgyz Republic to:

- 1) Ensure the creation of a decision-making center in an emergency situation and state of emergency;
- 2) Implement measures to strengthen social protection systems to mitigate the effects of mass disease transmission and support the disabled and socially vulnerable populations;
- 3) Implement measures to develop and implement distance learning methods for public safety in emergencies;
- 4) Ensure that measures to reduce disaster risks and risks of slow-onset hazards and threats, including those related to climate change, are developed and integrated into governmental strategic documents;
- 5) Implement measures to integrate disaster risk reduction into the development programs of oblasts, districts and LSGs;
- 6) Implement measures for the formation of national policy on medium- and long-term planning and implementation of adaptation measures to climate change, within the framework of the Paris Agreement of the UNFCCC and NDC;
- 7) Create a centralized digital data/information system for DRR and emergency situations with accessibility to all stakeholders, including local communities and the public;
- 8) Establish a unified National Spatial Data Infrastructure to govern the communication and exchange of spatial data in the country among key agencies in disaster risk reduction;
- 9) Clarify and specify tasks, functions, roles and responsibilities of civil protection services by industry in the field of disaster risk management;
- 10) Ensure the implementation of measures to improve the disaster risk management aspects of the agricultural sector through digital modernization and the introduction of innovative ICT;
- 11) Organize the development and implementation of sectoral and territorial disaster risk reduction programmes/plans, especially at the district and local levels;
- 12) Ensure the implementation of disaster risk management aspects in the hydrometeorological observation network by improving the regulatory and methodological framework, in order to strengthen their institutional capacity;
- 13) Implement measures to strengthen the technical capacity of the NCPIWS by equipping and developing automated early warning systems for the population about the threat of emergencies, at the level of each village;
- 14) Ensure the development and strengthening of the capacity of automated early warning systems of territories and population of the Kyrgyz Republic about the threat of emergencies;
- 15) Implement measures to integrate the national early warning system of the Kyrgyz Republic with the Regional Earthquake Early Warning System and mutual information about the threat and occurrence of emergencies of a transboundary nature;

- 16) Modernize and strengthen the capacity of the UIMS in the Kyrgyz Republic through the introduction of innovative information and communication technologies, including innovative software products;
- 17) Develop and implement measures aimed at expanding the powers and competencies of state and local governments to attract domestic investment in DRR and emergencies, including climate change;
- 18) Ensure further integration of the national mechanisms for responding to slow-onset hazards, with applied research, risk assessments, and situation analyses for each type of threat;
- 19) Develop and implement minimum standards for the provision of humanitarian assistance to victims of emergencies;
- 20) Implement measures to strengthen the capacity of the Unified Information Management System in emergency and crisis situations by connecting new components to it and ensuring coverage throughout the country;
- 21) Develop and implement sectoral and territorial DRR programmes/plans;
- 22) Implement measures to develop safety passports for settlements and facilities based on disaster risk assessment;
- 23) Create a mechanism to involve television and radio broadcasting, communications, and cable television operators in the system of early warning and informing the population;
- 24) To ensure the introduction into the practice of hazard mapping through the development/making of maps/charts of the distribution/positioning of potentially dangerous processes and phenomena of various nature, indicating zones of possible damage, reflecting the general geographic elements of the area (hydrographic network, terrain elements, engineering networks, buildings, and structures); zones and areas of possible damage; design elements (symbols, names, etc.).

D. FORWARD-LOOKING REVIEW AND RECOMMENDATIONS FOR INVESTING IN SRB AND INCREASING RESILIENCE

The analysis of the current situation in the field of investment and resilience, despite the progress made, shows the insufficient financial capacity and limited capacity of the material and technical base of the state system of civil protection.

Given the current socio-economic development of the country, comprehensive protection of the population and territories from emergencies in full in 2023 - 2030 will be difficult, because the activities of DRR and resilience building are very expensive and require significant financial resources.

Due to the fact that the KR, since 2015, has experienced a number of shocks - crises, including those associated with the unprecedented spread of the COVID-19 coronavirus pandemic and processes due to global climate change, which has dramatically affected the socio-political and economic situation, investment, financing (budgeting) in DRR to increase sustainability and beyond until 2030 will be carried out on a stable basis, but not on a priority basis.

The Kyrgyz Republic is recommended to intensify work and strengthen the implementation of a set of organizational and practical measures aimed at achieving progress in the area of investment in disaster risk reduction and resilience by 2030, in close cooperation with countries, donor agencies, UN agen-

cies, international and non-governmental organizations, scientific institutions – development partners by attracting domestic (public), foreign and private investment, thus providing a common platform for the exchange of innovative information and communication technologies, best practices, knowledge, information, financial resources.

In order to make progress in investing in disaster risk reduction and resilience by 2030, it is recommended that the Kyrgyz Republic:

- 1) When planning, budgeting and financing measures for DRR, prevention and elimination of the consequences of emergencies and justification of needs for material resources and financial resources, it is necessary to use data from disaster risk assessment and analysis, quantitative and qualitative data of monitoring and forecasting of possible damage, losses and needs for reconstruction and recovery, taking into account the principle “do better, more sustainable than before” as the evidence base;
- 2) Strengthen investment attraction activities by initiating, developing and submitting to donor agencies and international organizations - development partners of programme and project proposals in the field of DRR and CCA for technical and financial support (grant funds);
- 3) Implement measures to amend the Budget Code of the Kyrgyz Republic, Article 50 of the expenditure commitments of the Cabinet of Ministers through the inclusion of expenditures from the national budget for DRR and emergency situations in order to legally assign these activities the status of activities of national importance, responsibility for which is assigned to the Cabinet of Ministers of the Kyrgyz Republic through the relevant state authorities;
- 4) Implement measures to include in the national budget for subsequent years in the planned expenditures for the functional qualification: operating expenses, non-financial assets, financial assets additional code of functional qualification and the name of the expenditure of the functions of public administration “DRR, prevention and response to emergencies” in order to legally consolidate the status of these functions among other planned expenditures for functional qualification;
- 5) Take measures to rename the existing “Special account for prevention and liquidation of the consequences of emergencies” to the “Special Account for Disaster Risk Reduction and Emergency Response” in the annual national budgets for national expenditures, through centralized financing separately through the Ministry of Finance and increase its size, in order to strengthen DRR and emergency response measures;
- 6) Plan and implement a set of institutional, organizational, practical, structural and non-structural measures to improve planning, budgeting and financing of DRR and CCA in the agricultural sector;
- 7) Plan and implement a set of institutional, organizational and practical, structural and non-structural measures aimed at improving planning, budgeting and financing of DRR and AIC at the oblast and rayon level and at the level of LSGs of cities and aiyl aimaks;
- 8) Strengthen control over the implementation by organizations and enterprises - operating economic entities, regardless of ownership, assigned to them by legislative and regulatory and legal acts in the field of planning, budgeting and financing of measures for DRR, prevention and elimination of the consequences of emergencies;
- 9) Implement measures to develop and strengthen disaster risk transfer mechanisms by insuring against natural disasters and fires not only on residential premises but also objects of defense,

economic and social importance, which represent a high degree of danger of emergencies, as well as other objects at risk of emergencies, including agricultural, water, forestry, fishing industry and other socio-economic facilities;

- 11) Achieve progress in investment, financing (budgeting) of measures for DRR and resilience through improved efficiency in the implementation of Action Plan 2 (for 2022-2026) and Phase 3 (for 2027-2030) of the Concept of Comprehensive Protection of Population and Territory of the KR from ES for 2018-2030;
- 12) Make progress in investing in critical infrastructure and systems protection to address the impacts of climate change and the risk of future cascading and mutually reinforcing disasters;
- 13) Improve procedures in the planning and use of transparent and sustainable investments for disaster risk reduction for all populations in a gender- and age-sensitive manner at all levels, especially at the LSG level;
- 14) Achieve strengthened national and local budgets and regulatory authority to ensure that DRR measures are inclusive to address future climate change and disaster risks;
- 15) Develop and introduce mechanisms, standards and tools to ensure sustainable financing of investments at all levels, especially at the regional, district and LSG levels.

E. FORWARD-LOOKING REVIEW AND RECOMMENDATIONS FOR COLLABORATIVE WORK, PARTNERSHIPS, AND COOPERATION

In order to make progress on strengthening joint work, partnership and cooperation with donor agencies, international and non-governmental organizations, scientific institutions - development partners of the Kyrgyz Republic, it is recommended to implement a set of organizational and practical measures aimed at:

- 1) Continued and strengthened cooperation with the UN country team, SCRF, including through the established disaster response coordination mechanism;
- 2) Development and expansion of interaction and cooperation with IOGO, UNDP, WFP, FAO, OSCE, UNICEF, IOM, WHO, UN/OCHA, UNESCO, WB, ADB, EBRD, SDC, GIZ, KOICA, JICA and other international organizations;
- 3) Strengthening the capacity of the Center for Emergency Situations and Disaster Risk Reduction, jointly initiating, promoting and implementing regional programs in DRR, climate change adaptation, preparedness and response, with technical and financial support from donor agencies and international organizations;
- 4) Development and strengthening of regional and international cooperation in initiating, attracting investment and implementing joint programmes and projects in disaster risk reduction, prevention and elimination, and adaptation to climate change;
- 5) Taking measures on DRR within the framework of the EFSD Roadmap 2021-2030 and the Roadmap for the Implementation of the Central Asia DRR Cooperation Strategy 2022-2030;
- 6) Conduct a mapping of the recommendations of the DRR Diagnostic conducted by the CADRI partnership and take steps to implement them by 2032;
- 7) Introduction of medium-term recommendations of the “KADRI Partnership” into the action plans for the implementation of the UN Development Assistance Framework in the Kyrgyz Republic for 2023-2027;

- 8) Implementation of the Roadmap (in 5 priority areas) for the implementation of a comprehensive applied study to assess strategic development directions in DRR and adaptation to climate change, until 2027;
- 9) Capacity building for DRR and climate change adaptation for local governments and communities;
- 10) Implementation of measures to communicate to stakeholders relevant and accessible information on DRR and adaptation to climate change, preparedness and response to emergencies;
- 11) Strengthening of public-private partnerships with scientific institutions in order to implement measures for the integration of the national early warning system of the Kyrgyz Republic with early warning systems of CA countries (Kazakhstan, Tajikistan and Uzbekistan) within the framework of the implementation of measures for establishment and operation of the Regional Earthquake Early Warning System and mutual information about the threat and occurrence of emergency situations of transboundary nature;
- 12) Intensifying joint actions with partners to initiate and implement programmes and projects aimed at improving the institutional and technical capacity of disaster risk management of the SPSS of the Kyrgyz Republic, learning, and sharing experiences, introducing innovative information and communication technologies, improving coordination, interaction and response mechanisms in emergencies.

In concluding the Midterm Review of the implementation of the Sendai Framework for DRR in the Kyrgyz Republic, two key findings from the surveys, interviews, and consultations are presented as examples:

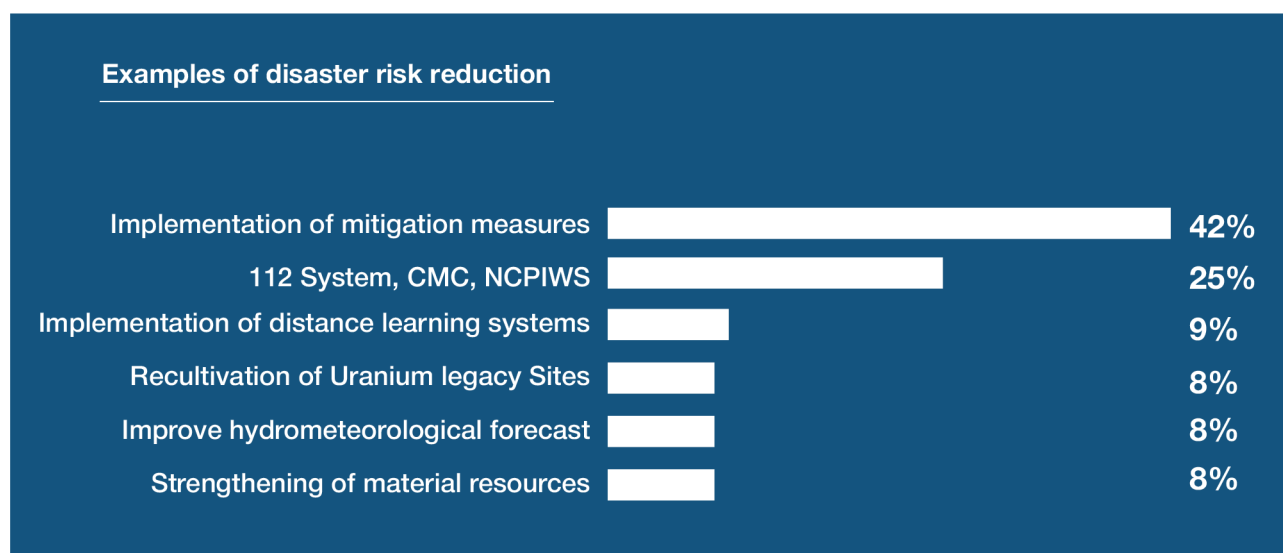


Figure 28: Respondents' views on which areas of DRR have achieved the best results - progress.

Do you agree that KR will achieve the results and goals of the DDR in SF by 2030

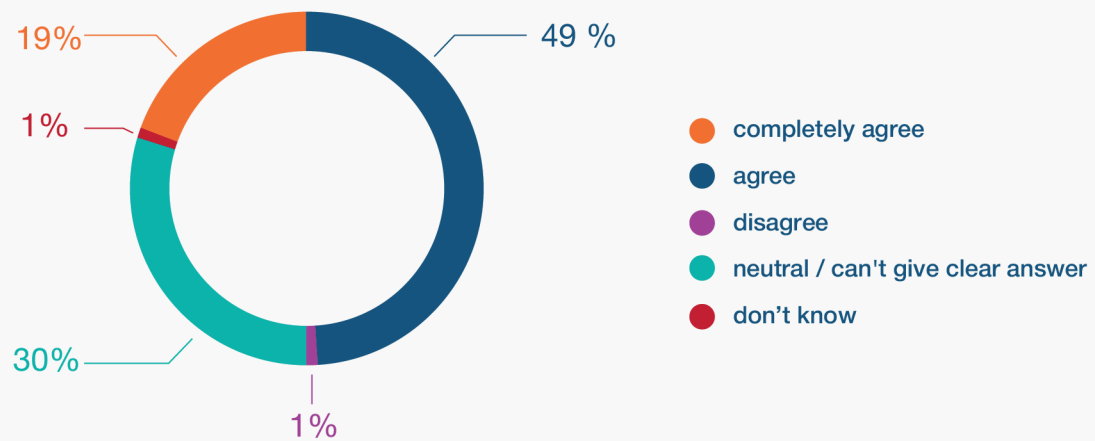


Figure 29: Respondents' views on the question: Do you agree that KR will achieve the results and goals of the DDR in SF by 2030.

In MES KR all - 100% of respondents answered positively, other respondents: 19% - completely agree, 49% agree. This indicates that 68% agree and believe that the Kyrgyz Republic will make progress toward achieving the DRR outcomes and SF goals by 2030.

APPENDIX: Literature Review

International documents:

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2. The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, 2015.
3. The Paris Agreement to the UNFCCC, 2015.
4. Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030, 2015.
5. UN GA Resolution No. 62/128 “The Role of the International Community in Preventing the Radiation Threat in Central Asia.
6. UNGA Resolution /75/216 of 21 December 2020.
7. UNGA Resolution /76/204 of 17 December 2021.
8. UNFCCC technical paper “Slow moving phenomena” FCCC/TP/2012/7.
9. IPCC Sixth Assessment Report: Climate Change in 2022.
10. UN Convention to Combat Desertification, Paris - 17 June 1994, entered into force 26 December 1996.
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14. Ramsar Convention on Wetlands, 1971.
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