

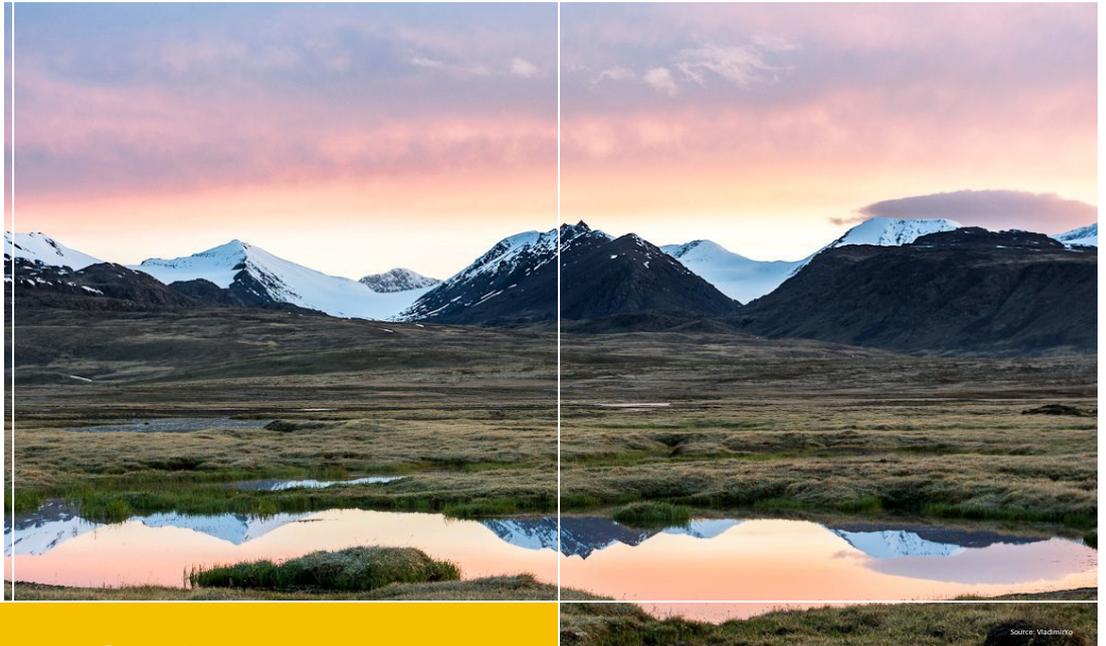


The National Platform of the
Kyrgyz Republic on Disaster
Risk Reduction

For the good of Kyrgyzstan!

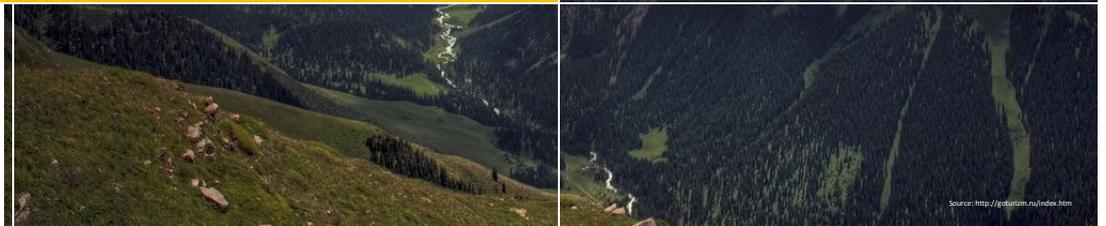
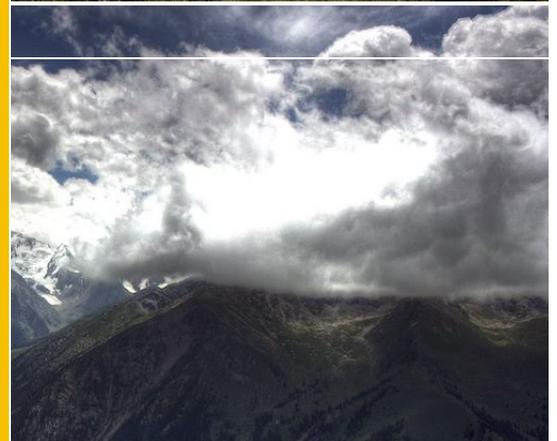


Deutsches Komitee Katastrophenvorsorge e.V.
German Committee for Disaster Reduction
within the International Strategy for Disaster Reduction (ISDR)



National Platforms for disaster risk reduction and stakeholder: enhancing capacity and contribute for sustainable development through coordination and collaboration

2014 - 2015



Editors:

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

German Committee for Disaster Reduction

Supported by:



Enhancing capacity of the National Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction through collaboration and coordination with multi-Stakeholder

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Imprint

Enhancing capacity of the National Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction through collaboration and coordination with multi-Stakeholder

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**National platform for disaster
risk reduction and stakeholder: enhancing capacity and
contribute for sustainable development through
coordination and collaboration**

2014-2015

Table of content

Foreword	5
Executive summary	8
Introduction	11
Background	11
Rationale for the project.....	12
Disaster Risk Reduction and Stakeholder.....	16
Defining enhancement of DRR.....	17
Incorporation Sendai Framework for DRR	17
Literature review.....	18
Kyrgyz Republic	21
Brief history.....	21
Disaster in the country.....	23
Disaster risk reduction in the country.....	27
Strategic assessment.....	32
Methodology.....	33
Sectorial and transdisciplinary analysis of DRR.....	34
SWOT Analysis of national platform in Kyrgyz Republic	38
Conclusions	41
Strategic recommendations for strengthening role of national platform for disaster risk reduction in Kyrgyz Republic.....	42
Strategic recommendation 1. Koordination	42
Strategic recommendation 2. Mobilization of resources	48
Strategic recommendation 3. Raising awareness and improving the promotion of DRR	53
Strategic recommendation 4. Preparedness and prevention.....	59
Strategic recommendation 5. Strengthening collaboration and cooperation.....	66
Conclusions	71
ANNEX I. Statement of Stakeholders, Closing event of the project, 25 June 2015, Bishkek, Kyrgyz Republic	73
ANNEX II. Strategic directions for strengthening national platform for DRR	74
ANNEX III. Definitions	75
ANNEX IV.	77
(1) List of Graphs	77
(2) List of pictures.....	77
(3) List of diagramms.....	78
(4) List of tables.....	78
ANNEX V. Bibliography	79

Acronyms

CAIAG	Central Asia institute for applied geosciences
CCM	Center for Crisis Management
CEO	Chief Executive Officer
CRED	Centre of Research on the Epidemiology on Disaster
DKKV	German Committee for Risk Reduction
DFID	Department for International Development
DRCU	Disaster Response Coordination Unit
DRR	Disaster Risk Reduction
GISS	Geo Informational System Service
GIZ	German Society for International Cooperation
HFA	Hyogo Framework for Action
IAC	Inter-Agency Commission
IAC CP KR	InterAgency Commission for Civil Protection of the Kyrgyz Republic
ICCO	Interchurch Cooperative for Development Cooperation
IFRC	International Federation Red Cross
ISDR	International Strategy for Disaster Reduction
JICA	Japan International Cooperation Agency
KAE	Kyrgyz Academy of Education
KR	Kyrgyz Republic
KRSU	Kyrgyz-Russian Slavic University
LSG	Local Authorities
MES KR	Ministry of Emergency Situations of the Kyrgyz Republic
NGO	Non-governmental organizations
NP DRR	National Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction
NP DRR KR	National Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction of the Kyrgyz Republic;
OCHA	Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs
SFDRR	Sendai Framework for DRR
SNP DRR	Secretariat of the National Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction;
SPLM	Prevention and Liquidation Measures
SSCP	State System of Civil Protection
STC	Scientific and Technical Council

National platforms for disaster risk reduction and stakeholder

SWOT	Strengths Weaknesses Opportunities Threats
TOR	Terms of Reference
TWG	Technical Working Groups
VRT	Volunteer Rescue Teams
VRS	Voluntary Rescue Services
UN	United Nations
UNDP	Development Programme of the United Nations
UNISDR	United Nations International Strategy for Disaster Risk Reduction
UNOCHA	United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs
USDDS	Unified State Duty and Dispatch Service
WFP	World Food Programme
WMO	World Meteorological Organisation

Foreword

UN Member States started a new approach on Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) during the third UN World Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction in Sendai City, Japan. The Sendai Framework for DRR (SFDRR) 2015-2030 highlights the responsibility of states for DRR and addresses the importance of further development based on the results obtained during the implementation of the Hyogo Framework for Action (HFA) 2005-2015. It is obvious that the implementation of the SFDRR requires comprehensive commitment of countries to involve all relevant stakeholders into proceedings for improved DRR and to share lessons learned and best practices on local, national and international level. The German Committee for Disaster Reduction (DKKV), the National Platform for DRR within the International Strategy for Disaster Reduction (ISDR), contributes to interdisciplinary perspective of disaster risk reduction and disaster management, nationally and internationally. It brings together the expertise of different disciplines, end-users and decision makers. Among main objectives, the DKKV promotes importance of disaster risk reduction and strengthens collaboration among national platforms for DRR. Demand for such collaboration has been particularly recognized during process of the review of national platforms (2012-2013), which the DKKV carried out in collaboration with the UN office for ISDR and other national platforms. The results of the review strongly recommend enhancement of collaboration amongst national platforms that shall improve the effectiveness and efficiency of activities related to DRR.

As an important milestone, the DKKV has successfully implemented an approach within the scope of projects in the Kyrgyz Republic, funded by the German Federal Foreign Office and the Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development. With high engagement of the National Platform for DRR of the Kyrgyz Republic and all relevant stakeholders on national, sub-national and international level, the project achieved improved collaboration and coordination between the National Platform and the stakeholders related to DRR in the Kyrgyz Republic. One of the main achievements of the project are the strategic recommendations that reflect on experiences and expectations of the stakeholders in Kyrgyz Republic. The recommendations intend to guide further development of the national platform through strengthened coordination, awareness raising, resource mobilization, preparedness/prevention and collaboration/cooperation. Furthermore, the recommendations contemplate to be utilized for other countries as well. Based on the successful outcomes, we are confident that the Kyrgyz experiences will highly support the development and implementation of national plans within the SFDRR.

The experience from the activities in the Kyrgyz Republic prove that national platforms are highly useful entities for the facilitation of coordination and collaboration amongst stakeholders related to DRR on local and national levels. Therefore, we encourage national platforms to strengthen cooperation, regular knowledge exchange and to intensify their collaboration efforts.

Gerold Reichenbach
Head of the Executive Board DKKV,
Member of German Federal Parliament





Dear Sir / Madam,
Dear colleagues and friends,

I believe that there is no need to prove the significance of disaster risk reduction, given the fact that almost all countries, including the Kyrgyz Republic, for in their history repeatedly exposed to devastating disasters which entailed huge economic losses and most terribly human casualties loss of life. Today, the risks of catastrophic disasters have grown dramatically and become an objective of reality.

The most important goal of the efforts of the Ministry of Emergency Situations of the Kyrgyz Republic is to maximize the focus on issues related to the prevention and elimination of consequences of possible natural disasters, as well as the development of international relations that is a critical element in our activities.

As part of such activities from 2014 to the present time Kyrgyzstan and Germany have close and mutually beneficial relations, which in turn could enable the identification of further actions to strengthen the importance of the role of the National Platform in the Kyrgyz Republic for Disaster Risk Reduction. Additionally, as a national mechanism to assist the State System of Civil Protection of the Kyrgyz Republic in coordination of activities of government agencies, international and non-governmental organizations, civil society and the private sector.

I am convinced that the achievements from the framework of joint activities are backed by new ideas, best practices and plans that will undoubtedly contribute to disaster reduction in our country in the future.

I wish you all good health and success!

Yours faithfully,

Temiraliyev Talaipek Asanbekovich
State Secretary
Ministry of Emergency Situations
Kyrgyz Republic

The Secretariat of the National Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction of the Kyrgyz Republic, the German National Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction (DKKV) has implemented a joint project during the period 2014-2015. The project aimed at enhancing capacity of the National Platform of the Kyrgyz Republic for Disaster Risk Reduction to strengthen the resilience of the population and territory to the effects of natural disasters for sustainable development. The Ministry of Emergency Situations of the Kyrgyz Republic and the Ministry of Economic Development and Cooperation of the Federal Republic of Germany supported it.

The outcomes of the joint project presented in this publication. The publication considered as a base tool, of which the national platforms for disaster risk reduction in other countries could be able to develop the strategic areas of its activities that contribute to sustainable development.

In identifying our strengths, weaknesses, risks and opportunities, we did not easily come to the results. This was preceded by the hard work of the facilitators in the face of experts of working bodies of the national platforms of the Kyrgyz Republic and Germany. Enormous contribution to the development of this publication has been made by experts of the national platform for disaster risk reduction - representatives of government agencies, research institutes and educational institutions, international and non-governmental organizations involved in disaster risk reduction.

This publication contains the strategies to analyze the activities of the national platform for disaster risk reduction in our country. Further, it proposes to develop strategic areas for further improvement of the national platform for disaster risk reduction in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction (2015-2030) and also presents recommendations to strengthen the capacity of national platforms for disaster risk reduction. These Recommendations were developed through successful cooperation of National Platforms for Disaster Risk Reduction in Germany and Kyrgyzstan. The collaboration has significantly increased the capacity of the national platform of Kyrgyz Republic. The outcome of the strategic analysis have been highly considered and implemented into national working plan of Sendai Framework implementation in Kyrgyz Republic for the period of 2015-2030.

I call all those involved in the process of disaster risk reduction to use the recommendations to strengthen the capacity of national platforms for disaster risk reduction in their activities and work together to reduce disaster risks.

Minbolot Bekzhanov
Head of the Secretariat of the National Platform of the Kyrgyz Republic for Disaster Risk Reduction



Executive summary

National Platforms for Disaster Risk Reduction worldwide represent various and at the same time unique multi-stakeholder mechanisms for coordination of the disaster risk reduction. The National platforms are called to serve in line with the national policies supporting governments within the framework of disaster risk reduction of each country and also to enhance coordination and collaboration among stakeholders on national, sub-national, regional, local and international levels.

In 2012-2013, the German National Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction (DKKV) upheld a National Platforms Capacity Review coordinated by the United Nations International Strategy for Disaster Risk Reduction (UNISDR) with a voluntary contribution of fifty (50) international and national platforms for disaster risk reduction. This Review report recommended an increased and more visible role of National Platforms in supporting risk governance and in shaping decision-making process in disaster risk reduction. In line with the recommendations, DKKV generated a feasibility study that demand strengthened national ownership of development processes in disaster risk reduction particularly for disaster preparedness and prevention.

Successively the DKKV together with the Ministry of Emergency Situations of the Kyrgyz Republic (MES KR) and the Secretariat of the National Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction of the Kyrgyz Republic (NP DRR KR) have implemented a project that aims at enhancing the capacity and mandate of the National Platforms for Disaster Risk Reduction (NP DRR). The project focuses on coordination mechanisms within the area of preparedness and prevention at the national level and seeks to present that the NP DRR, through intersectional synergies, can play a key role in coordinating DRR at national level in Kyrgyz Republic. The Federal Foreign Office of Germany and the German Ministry for Economic Development and Cooperation funded this project during entire implementation period 2014-2015.

Main objectives of the project were:

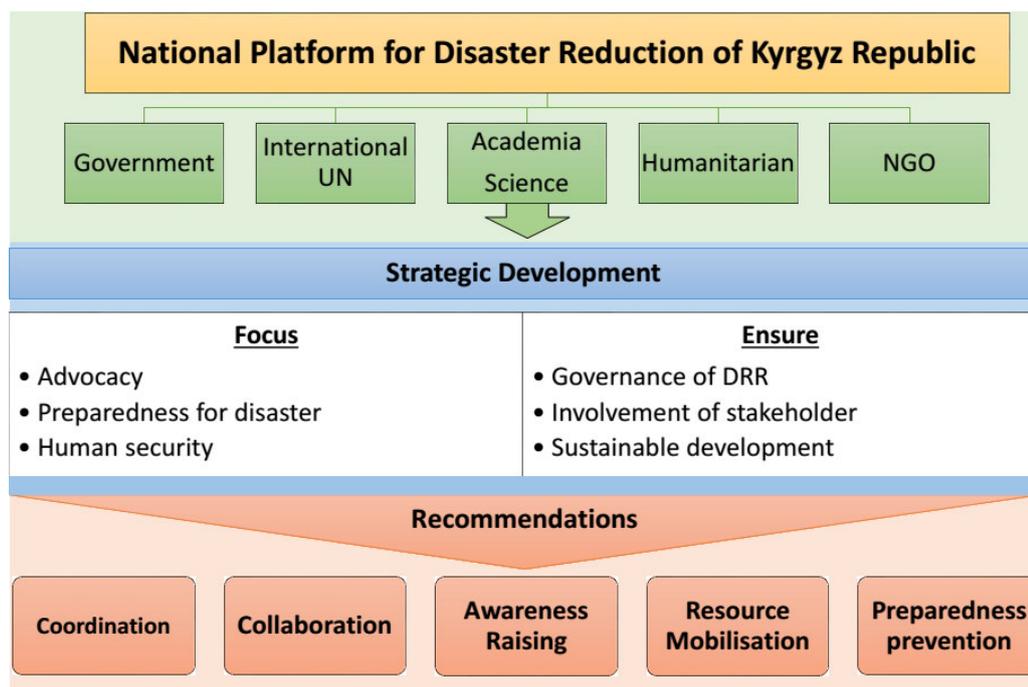
- ▶ To analyse current state of the National Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction (NP DRR) in Kyrgyz Republic in terms of coordination and collaboration mechanisms between stakeholders and NP DRR in the area of Disaster Risk Reduction, with a focus on preparedness and prevention.
- ▶ To consolidate a comprehensive approach through identification of best practices, strengths and expectations of stakeholder as current needs of national platform in Kyrgyz Republic.
- ▶ To develop strategic recommendations for possible enhancement of national structures as of national platform for DRR in the future.

The project was implemented considering specific needs, political structures and conditions of Kyrgyz Republic. Considering the distribution of both competencies and responsibilities among partners and the involved multi-stakeholders, the objectives were achieved through expert meetings and interactive workshops. The workshops took place in Bishkek, capital of Kyrgyz Republic.

A total of 45 stakeholders, representing government agencies, ministries and departments, non-governmental organizations, international organizations, scientific institutions and institutes, humanitarian organizations, attended all of the sessions. The workshops comprised of “participatory” working sessions followed by discussions and presentations of final results. The achievements contributed to strengthening of the national platform of DRR in Kyrgyz Republic accomplished through following:

- ▶ Analysis of the status quo of disaster risk reduction in Kyrgyz Republic (conducted throughout interactive sessions on sectorial analysis and inter-sectorial analysis).
- ▶ SWOT (Strengths, Weaknesses, Threats, Opportunities) analysis of the national platform in Kyrgyz Republic.
- ▶ Identification of five main areas that need strategic improvement within the current processes of disaster risk reduction in Kyrgyz Republic: coordination, awareness raising, collaboration on national and international levels, preparedness and prevention and resource mobilization.
- ▶ Development of strategic recommendations with strategic planning, working objectives, role and specific tasks for various sectors. All the recommendations complied with priorities for actions in compliance with guiding principles of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction (SFDRR).

Graph Nr.1. Conceptual framework of the project. Source: DKKV, 2015.



The analysis within sectors and throughout all relevant sectors led to the conclusion that there are five major current issues within the DRR processes in Kyrgyz Republic that requires immediate consideration and improvement. The areas identified are following:

- ▶ Coordination
- ▶ Cooperation
- ▶ Awareness raising

- ▶ Resource mobilization
- ▶ Preparedness as prevention for disaster

The strategic assessments exposed that there is a high potential in Kyrgyz Republic for an enhancement of disaster risk reduction processes. The analysis disclosed that stakeholder are familiar with the current DRR structure in Kyrgyz Republic.

The national platform particularly demonstrated strength in following:

- ▶ Existing official ties between the SNP DRR and governmental structures
- ▶ There is an active collaboration of SNP DRR with international organizations, non-profit organizations, private sector and UN organizations;
- ▶ The NP KR DRR works as a platform for regular discussions on DRR issues in KR at national, sub-national and local level.
- ▶ NP KR DRR has no legal status. However, a legal mandate is being considered in the near future.

The following are main issues that participants raised during the process of analyses:

- ▶ There is no coordination mechanism for DRR processes and activities in the country.
- ▶ There is no pre-determined minimum funding for the SNP DRR.
- ▶ There is limited involvement of the private sector and foundations.
- ▶ Scientific organizations are involved only in particular projects for specific tasks.
- ▶ Humanitarian organizations do not work with the NPDRR directly.

The outcome of the project presented that the National Platform for DRR in Kyrgyz Republic, through sectorial and intersectional synergies, plays a significant role in coordinating disaster risk reduction and in management of DRR activities on all levels. The closing event of the project has emphasized the value of stronger collaboration in development and of setting the national priorities for disaster risk reduction and resilience building. Furthermore, the event highlighted the importance of involvement of related stakeholders from all levels into strategic processes of DRR. Accordingly, participants of the project concluded this event with the official multi-stakeholder statement (Annex I). The statement constituted that the national platform for DRR in Kyrgyz Republic is currently the most appropriate mechanism to coordinate disaster risk reduction and declared their commitment to efficient contribution to future processes in DRR in the country.

Additionally, the strategic recommendations led into ten strategic directions (Annex II) for strengthening the national platform and provided a foresight of its scale-up in Kyrgyz Republic. The recommendations and directions provide the basis for possible actions and project proposals, both structural and non-structural measures, to enable better disaster risk reduction and disaster preparedness that will contribute to sustainable development of the country. The directions are considered to be relevant for Central Asian and South Caucasus countries and intend to be replicated there as in other countries worldwide.

This document refers to case studies in the Kyrgyz Republic and promotes guidance on strengthening National Platform for providing national ownership of disaster risk

reduction in the area of preparedness and prevention. The directions are intended to be replicable to other developing and developed countries.

Introduction

Background

Humanity has entered the third millennium. Due to scientific and technological, and social progresses, many things radically change. Indeed, there is a tremendous amount also of positive changes. Yet along with them there are new dangers and challenges and some of those become global in nature and pose a real threat to all mankind. The main factors that increase the risk of catastrophic phenomena are: the widespread aggravation of economic, social and political, moral and spiritual problems; concentration of climatic variability; sharp population growth; intensification of industry, transport and energy; the actual presence of potentially hazardous natural and anthropogenic processes and phenomena.

Most countries in the world are currently being more extensively exposed to large-scale natural hazards, accidents and catastrophes that cause significant human and material losses. During the last decade (2005-2014) alone, disasters claimed more than 700,000 lives, injured more than 1,4 million people, and left about 23 million people homeless. In general disasters somehow affected more than 1,5 billion people. Total economic losses have exceeded US\$1.3 trillion. Besides, between 2008 and 2012, there 144 million people were forced to relocate away from disasters (ISDR; 2015). The disasters have been increased in frequency and intensity, and those disasters, which are intensified by the effects of climate change, may cause serious obstacles towards achieving progress in sustainable development.

Evidence indicates that exposure of people and assets in all countries has increased faster than vulnerability has decreased, thus generating new risks and an increase in the level of losses with significant socio-economic impact in the short-, medium- and long-terms, particularly at the local level and at the community level (WMO, 2015). Natural hazards, accidents and catastrophes have a negative impact on the results of investments in economy of the countries, which is an hindrance to their sustainable development and to poverty eradication. The scales and frequency of many major disasters, in most cases, exceed the capacity to respond by many of the affected countries. There is a general tendency to accumulate unresolved problems in the area of disaster risk reduction, provision of proper disaster recovery for countries and communities, creation of effective systems for monitoring and risk assessment, disaster risk information management, early warning, public awareness and education, preparedness of local communities and population. Natural disasters that happen on our planet do not discriminate humans by race or border posts, and no any single country will cope with present-day threats alone.

Present-day threats have increased the risks of accidents, catastrophes and natural disasters, including ones with a large-scale and cross-border nature, so that hazard resistance measures through mitigation their risks became a priority for a long period of time. To achieve tangible results in disaster risk reduction, to significantly prevent

death of people and reduce social, economic and environmental losses for people, communities and countries from disasters, it requires a comprehensive approach.

All countries are to unite their efforts for disaster risk reduction, based on further strengthening of bilateral, multilateral, regional and international cooperation and global partnership. Disaster risk reduction (DRR) is a very complicated area with issues that depend upon public understanding, involvement and support from all stakeholders, scientific and academic knowledge, and for all that political commitment or effective tools disaster risk reduction mechanisms.

National Platforms for Disaster Risk Reduction, which involve all stakeholders that are possessing combined knowledge, skills and resources, having a solid institutional frameworks, clearly defined responsibilities and authority, are devoted and committed to serve as the coordination mechanism in the implementation of the whole set of measures on disaster risk reduction at the national and local levels, as appropriate to each country.

Rationale for the project

The Hyogo Framework for Action (HFA) 2005-2015: Building the Resilience of Nations and Communities to Disasters was the first plan to explain, describe and detail the work that is required from all different sectors and actors to reduce disaster losses. It was developed and agreed on with the many partners needed to reduce disaster risk - governments, international agencies, disaster experts and many others - bringing them into a common system of coordination. The HFA outlined five priorities for action, and offers guiding principles and practical means for achieving disaster resilience. Its goal was to substantially reduce disaster losses by 2015 by building the resilience of nations and communities to disasters (ISDR, 2015). The HFA called upon all states to support the establishment and strengthening of national platforms for DRR to ensure that priority is given to disaster risk reduction at the national and local level.

According to ISDR the main objectives of national platforms are:

- ▶ To serve as a coordination mechanism, to enhance multi-stakeholder collaboration and coordination for DRR and implementation of the HFA.
- ▶ To facilitate the integration of disaster risk reduction into national policies, planning and programmes in various development sectors.
- ▶ To foster an enabling environment for developing a culture of prevention

In 2012-2013 DKKV upheld a National Platforms Capacity Review coordinated by the United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction (UNISDR) with a voluntary contribution of fifty international national coordination mechanisms for disaster risk reduction. The outcomes of the review showed that national platforms:

- ▶ Getting an insufficient political support due to missing understanding of disaster risk reduction as to permanent political changes and changes of governments
- ▶ Lack of resources in terms human resources and technical expertise or “lack of human resources and technical expertise”

-
- ▶ Not having sufficient financial resources
 - ▶ Not know-how to integrate DRR into development programmes

The review led to comprehensive discussion on importance and complexity of the role of national platforms. It has however strongly acknowledged all efforts of national platforms in particular the high value of involvement and contribution of stakeholders and partners. The study presented recommendations that among others suggested:

- ▶ Strengthen multi-stakeholder and cross – sectoral nature of national platforms
- ▶ Provide a legislative basis and clear Terms of Reference (TORs) for National Platforms in relation to the Cabinet or other high-level political institutions.

In particular, the recommendations encouraged national platforms to:

- ▶ Take a more proactive leadership and advocacy role in coordinating disaster risk reduction work
- ▶ Systematically engage with other sectors in the deliberations of National Platforms.
- ▶ Enhance collaboration with the private sector and local communities.
- ▶ Facilitate the application of science and evidenced based decision-making in disaster risk reduction.
- ▶ Foster exchange of experiences and expertise among National Platforms, through peer-reviews and the constitution of regional networks of National Platforms

The Review Report recommended an increased and more visible role of National Platforms in supporting risk governance and in influencing the disaster risk reduction decision-making process. In line with the recommendations, DKKV generated a feasibility study that demands strengthened national ownership of development processes in disaster risk reduction in particular for disaster preparedness and prevention.

This kind study could be implemented in natural disaster prone country that among other structures deals with the national platform for disaster reduction. Cooperativeness of Governance to support procedure of the project and at the same time readiness and willingness to collaborate of respective local and regional organizations to support project were the key aspects for approaches that aim in to enhancing national processes. Hence, considering above and being in the process of conducting analysis of existing disaster risk reduction related mechanism Kyrgyz Government happened to become an appropriate and most important interested to implement this project.

Kyrgyz Republic context

The National Platform of the Kyrgyz Republic for Disaster Risk Reduction, created in 2011, is an institution to assist coordination of state bodies, international, non-governmental organizations and civil society activities in the field of disaster risk reduction. Currently, the Secretariat of the National Platform KR for DRR has no legal status, and needs strengthening particularly in terms of experts and technical capacity. In close collaboration with international and non-governmental organizations, the Secretariat is actively working on the implementation of measures for reducing risk of disasters.

The platform for discussing DRR issues in KR works regularly on national, sub-national and local level that provides an opportunity to determine most the pressing questions and proceeds to immediate decision-making processes. National platform collaborates with all ministries and agencies. The Interdepartmental commission of Civil Defence of the Kyrgyz Republic heads it. In total there are 22 agencies including Government and Ministry of Emergency Situations of the Kyrgyz Republic. Even though that Field of activity of all ministries and agencies carry a wide filed of activitybut at the same time responsibilities very much structured and limited in terms of very structured and clear references.

It is very important that the national platform of Kyrgyz Republic already works with all relevant sectors and stakeholders and that Kyrgyz government strives to achieve the sustainable disaster risk reduction in the country.

Project methodology

A participatory approach is a basis for implementation this project. From the starting phase through the final stages, the project meets stakeholder expectations and provides group decisions.

Rationale behind the participatory approach:

Participatory processes imply the full involvement of relevant groups in appropriate tasks including exchanging information, decision-making, and implementation. EIRD, 2015

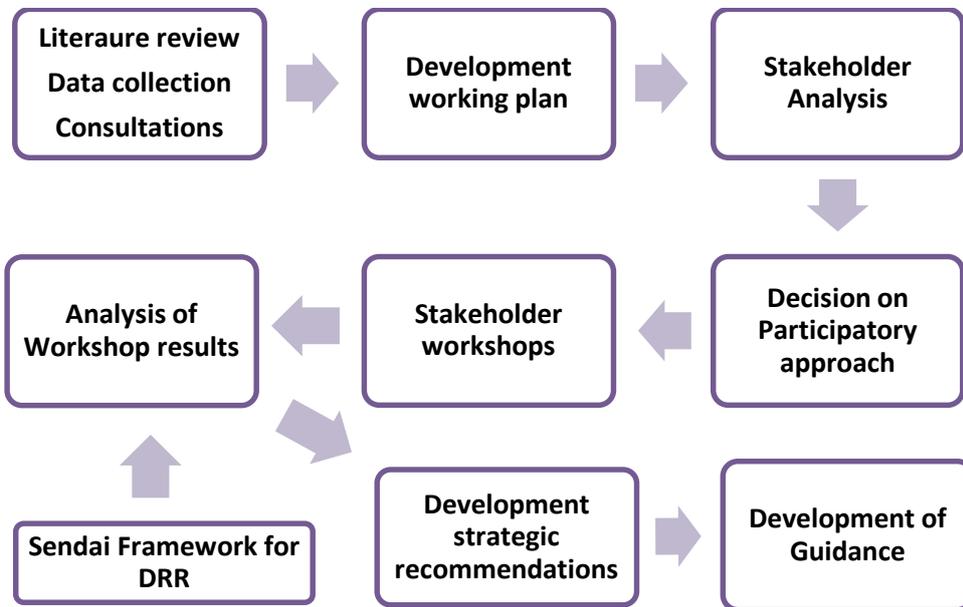
- ▶ Involve all relevant stakeholders in all tasks including exchanging information, decision making, and joint performance
- ▶ Bring together different levels and different sectors
- ▶ Has a positive influence on decision makers

At the initial stage, the project team conducted stakeholder analysis. The stakeholders were introduced to the aims and objectives of the project through meetings and workshops that provided them also an interactive platform for knowledge and experience exchange. Throughout the implementation process, project feedback was sought from the stakeholders, and opportunities taken to update them on progress of the implementation of developed strategic recommendation.

The strategic recommendations were developed by conducting a comprehensive analysis on sectorial and interdisciplinary work within sectors for disaster risk reduction. This included organizational policies, cooperation and collaborations, organizational responsibilities and needs for better DRR in the country. The analysis was a baseline for making inquiry of national platform that indicates its competencies, weaknesses, risks and future opportunities, wherefore was applied SWOT analysis format. The SWOT analysis provided an overview of the main competencies and current needs of the national platform, which led to the identification of main issues that needed to be improved through development of strategic recommendations. The strategic recommendations accordingly align with the Sendai Framework for Disaster

Risk Reduction. The Graph Nr.2 illustrates the processes undertaken in completing this project.

Graph Nr.2. Project methodology. Source: DKKV, 2015.



Project processes were achieved through participatory mapping with assistance of stakeholder from government, international organizations, academic/research institutions, non-government organizations (represented by NGO Alliances) and humanitarian organizations. The strategic recommendations were identified referring to the country conditions, political structures, perspectives, and knowledge of participating stakeholders.

Key stakeholders

This project involved actors on national and sub-national level including partnerships with the international humanitarian organizations:

- ▶ The Ministry of Economic of the Kyrgyz Republic
- ▶ The Ministry of Energy and Industry of the Kyrgyz Republic
- ▶ The Ministry of Transport and Communications of the Kyrgyz Republic
- ▶ The Ministry of Agriculture and Land Reclamation of the Kyrgyz Republic
- ▶ The Ministry of Health of the Kyrgyz Republic
- ▶ The State Agency Local Government and Inter-Ethnic Relations
- ▶ The State Agency of architectural construction and housing and communal services
- ▶ Central Asian Institute for Geosciences
- ▶ Institute of Seismology of the National Academy of Sciences of the Kyrgyz Republic
- ▶ Kyrgyz-Russian Slavic University
- ▶ Kyrgyz Research Institute of Earthquake Engineering

- ▶ Alliances non-profit organizations in Batken, Jalal-Abad, Issyk-Kul, Naryn, Osh, Talas oblasts.
- ▶ The German Society for International Cooperation
- ▶ The German Red Cross in Central Asia
- ▶ Red Crescent Society of the Kyrgyz Republic
- ▶ The United Nations
- ▶ The World Bank in Kyrgyzstan
- ▶ The UN World Food Programme
- ▶ World Health Organization in the Kyrgyz Republic
- ▶ The program of the United Nations Development
- ▶ Interchurch Cooperative for Development Cooperation
- ▶ Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA)
- ▶ Department for International Development (DFID)
- ▶ The German National Platform for Disaster Reduction
- ▶ The Secretariat of the National Platform for DRR in the Kyrgyz Republic

Disaster Risk Reduction and Stakeholder

Disaster risk reduction (DRR) is an issue of great complexity that needs overall understanding among stakeholders, political and legal willingness as well as high contribution by all stakeholders in particular in the context of scientific knowledge and field experience. The disaster risk reduction, in general, shall be considered as a sustainable process and therefore requires comprehensive skills and knowledge as effective disaster risk reduction tools for its mainstreaming into development planning and praxis.

The process of implementing Sendai Framework for DRR (SFDRR) 2015-2030 will be based on the principles and outcomes of implementation of the Hyogo Framework for Action. SFDRR accordingly takes into account national circumstances of national legislation, as well as many international obligations and commitments.

One of the main guiding principles of SFDRR points out very important aspect: that disaster risk reduction and management are dependent on the presence of coordination mechanisms within sectors as well as cooperation with relevant stakeholders at all levels. This requires full participation of all public institutions of the executive and legislative organizations at national and local levels, and a clear definition of responsibilities for public and private stakeholders, including businesses and the scientific community, to ensure mutual understanding, partnerships, complementary roles, accountability and follow-up on plans (SFDRR, 2015).

Indeed, achieving significant results requires strong commitment and involvement of political leadership at all levels in the implementation of this framework and follow up on obtained results. The involvement of all relevant stakeholders is considered as the key aspect of strengthening disaster risk reduction at the national, sub-national and local levels. Sharing lessons learned from science, civil society and the international level in the government and communities could make a huge impact on any development processes for disaster risk reduction. In addition, it can minimize

duplicating work, create based on the results obtained or strengthen the capacity of communities.

Defining enhancement of DRR

Policies and practices for disaster risk management should be based on an understanding of disaster risk in all its dimensions of vulnerability, capacity, exposure of persons and assets, hazard characteristics and the environment. Such knowledge can be leveraged for the purpose of pre-disaster risk assessment, for prevention and mitigation and for the development and implementation of appropriate preparedness and effective response to disasters (Priority 1, SFDRR).

Development of various policies and implementation of results for disaster risk reduction should be based on a clear understanding of disaster risk and all its dimensions including political structures, cultural aspects, hazard characteristics, environment, vulnerabilities, capacities, exposures of persons. This kind of knowledge could be used for the purpose of enhancement of existing capacities as for assessment of tools for prevention and preparedness for disaster or for the development and implementation of effective measures for preparedness for disaster.

However, the strengthening of DRR through involvement of all relevant stakeholders could succeed only having coherent language. Therefore, the project considered definitions proposed by ISDR that are listed in the Annex III.

Disaster risk reduction

The concept and practice of reducing disaster risks through systematic efforts to analyse and manage the causal factors of disasters, including through reduced exposure to hazards, lessened vulnerability of people and property, wise management of land and the environment, and improved preparedness for adverse events.

National Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction

A generic term for national mechanisms for coordination and policy guidance on disaster risk reduction that are multi-sectoral and inter-disciplinary in nature, with public, private and civil society participation involving all concerned entities within a country.

Incorporation Sendai Framework for DRR

In 2005, the United Nations (UN) Global Summit held in Kobe, Japan, adopted the Hyogo Framework for Action (HFA) 2005-2015: "Building the Resilience of Nations and Communities to Disasters". Subsequently, in order to determine priority areas for actions on disaster reduction for the period after 2015, the Third UN World Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction held on 14-18 March 2015 in Sendai, Miyagi Prefecture, Japan, adopted the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030.

Based on the experience gained in the implementation of the Hyogo Framework for Action, in order to achieve the expected results and objectives the nations shall

undertake interventions in the framework of individual and all sectors at the local, national, regional and global levels, and in the following four priority areas:

- ▶ Understanding disaster risk.
- ▶ Strengthening disaster risk governance to manage disaster risk.
- ▶ Investing in disaster risk reduction for resilience.
- ▶ Enhancing disaster preparedness for effective response and to “Build Back Better” in recovery, rehabilitation and reconstruction. (Sendai Framework, 2015)

Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030 calls on the entire international community to improve the institutional framework of disaster risk management through establishing and strengthening government coordination forums with the participation of relevant stakeholders at national and local levels, namely, local and national platforms to reduce disaster risk. This global agenda includes four (see above) priority areas, the achievement of which is an obligation for each member state to the said global agenda. The priorities and targets include main aims and objectives of the DRR strategic national plan of Kyrgyz Republic. Therefore, the final strategic recommendations that are main results of this project, are presented associated with the SFDRR in this publication.

Graph Nr.3. Chart Sendai Framework for Action, ISDR, 2015.



Literature review

The aim of the project is to strengthen the role of NPDRR in not just national context, but also in international context, so to enhance its effectiveness and its contribution to worldwide disaster reduction goals. In the literature review was made effort to determine the status quo of DRR science linked to national platforms for DRR, their

objectives and problems while focusing on its strengthening considering interdisciplinary and participatory approach. It were analyzed both the established, as well as contemporary developments.

National Platforms for Disaster Risk Reduction (NP DRR) are defined to be nationally owned and led forum for multi-stakeholders. They shall advocate Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) and serve as a coordination mechanism that analyses important areas through participatory means. Their objective is to establish and develop national DRR systems as fitting to their respective country. (UNSIDR, 2007). Since the adaptation of the Hyogo Framework for Action (HFA) in January of 2005, NPDRRs are expected to deal with both national and international disaster reduction issues.

The review conducted using Google Scholar, science direct, prevention web, as well as academic research Microsoft literature databases. Additionally, the publication database of the Centre of Research on the Epidemiology on Disaster (CRED) was used.

There were three main criteria considered for an in depth analysis:

- ▶ Strengthening national platform; it includes the capacity building of a national platform in disaster risk reduction by any means (as partnership networks, practice of good governance etc.)
- ▶ Participatory approach; it includes the participatory approach and its employment within disaster risk reduction
- ▶ National Platform and Stakeholder involvement in Preparedness and Prevention
- ▶ Interdisciplinarity; it includes an(other) interdisciplinary method for disaster risk reduction and preparedness and prevention that is relevant for capacity building

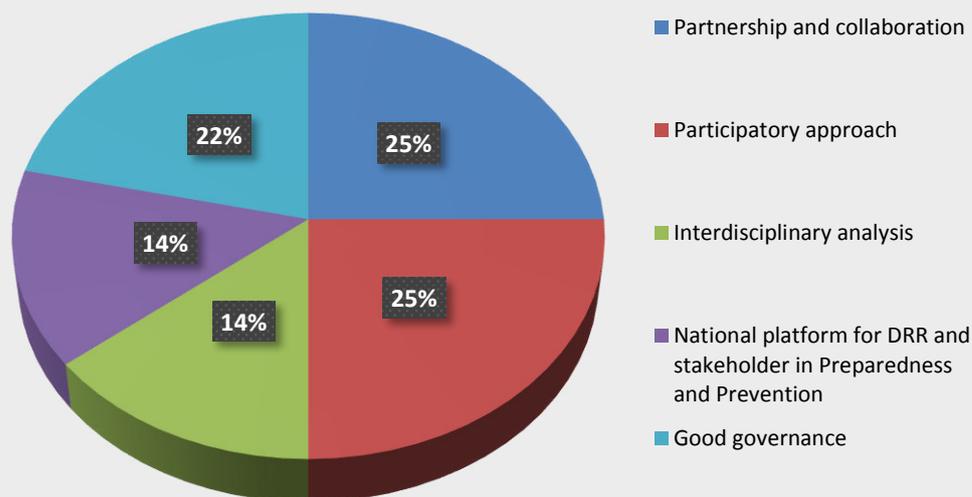
This review refers in all its applicable technical terms to the terminology on disaster risk reduction, developed by the UNISDR (see <http://www.unisdr.org/>).

According to the aim of the study analysis of the literature were conducted through two main pillar – multi-stakeholder processes and enhancing national platforms for DRR – and have been considered following aspects (Graph Nr.4):

- ▶ Partnership and collaboration
- ▶ Participatory approach
- ▶ Interdisciplinary analysis
- ▶ National platform for DRR and stakeholder in Preparedness and Prevention
- ▶ Good governance

Graph Nr.4. Finding in the scientific literature, Multistakeholder Processes & Stranghtening National Platforms on National Level.Source: DKKV, 2015.

Literature on multistakeholder processes and stranghtening national platforms for DRR



Thomas Mitchell proposes a participatory approach in his working paper “An Operational Framework for Mainstreaming Disaster Risk Reduction” (Mitchell, 2003). While he focuses on indicators to measure DRR, in a general sense, his method is also applicable to more specific aspects of DRR.

Djalante, R. 2012: “...The role of transnational partnerships in contemporary global environmental discourse raises larger questions of the legitimacy, effectiveness and accountability of networked governance. Recent evaluations of the Johannesburg partnerships suggest that they can gain from a clearer linkage to existing institutions and multilateral agreements, measurable targets and timetables, leadership that is more effective, improved accountability, systematic review, reporting and monitoring mechanisms”.

IFRC concluded Workshop on Urban Disaster Risk Reduction and Management – Building Urban Resilience. The outcome emphasises:

“Collaborative efforts and multi-stakeholder cooperation at local, national and regional levels are essential for effective urban disaster risk reduction and management in MENA region. The linkage between urban DRR & DM and other sectors and issues such as climate change, urban development, health, education, legal systems, technology, etc. should be better understood and included in the relevant programmes”(IFRC, 2013).

Another point to focus on is sustainability. In the field of DRR, it is more vital than in any other field because of its very nature. Massive funds are usually generated shortly after a disaster occurs for immediate assistance, but quickly subside after a short amount of time. Consequently, it is a challenge to find a sustainable solution for preparedness and prevention measures. The answer is to establish a solid institutional structure and network for DRR, which is advised by DebaratiGuha-Sapir in her paper for the health sector (DebaratiGuha-Sapir, Director of the Centre for Research on the Epidemiology of Disasters (CRED) and Professor at University of Louvain School of Public Health, in Brussels). However, one weakness of the paper is that it does not consider interdisciplinary thoughts.

Conclusion

According to the literature that has been reviewed for our research, a participatory approach specifically for strengthening a national DRR platform on national level has not been utilized before.

Yet, with different aims, the participatory approach for strengthening various mechanisms within the DRR has successfully been exercised before and proven to be effective in various related to DRR fields. Not only all relevant stakeholders are involved, but they also interact with each other, which improves the chances for identifying problems and resolving conflicts early on in the process.

The participatory approach shows that it is easier to analyse “good and bad” practices when different views meet. Modern challenges require an interdisciplinary answer, which this approach supports. Strengthening national platforms is one of these challenges that will become increasingly relevant in the future.

Kyrgyz Republic

Brief history

Kyrgyzstan is a mountainous country in the Central Asia. The area of the territory of Kyrgyzstan is 199.9 thousand square kilometers. 94% of the country is covered by mountains and the average height is 2750 m above sea level. Kyrgyzstan which is situated between 39° and 43° of north latitude expands from west to east in 900 km and from north to south in 410 km.

Picture Nr.1. Mountain Area in Kyrgyz Republic. Loveopium, 2012.



Kyrgyzstan borders on Kazakhstan in the north, Uzbekistan - in the west, Tajikistan - in the southwest and China - in the southeast.

Picture Nr.2. Administrative distribution of Kyrgyz Republic. Source: Mini pansionat-Kovtcher-grad, 2015.



The population of Kyrgyzstan is 5,776,570 people. In total, the country is populated with the representatives of more than 80 different urban agglomerations. The urban population of Kyrgyzstan consists of 33.6 percent of total population whereas rural population consists of 66.4 percent.

In terms of administrative division, the country has 7 regions (Batken, Jalal-Abad, Issyk-Kul, Naryn, Osh, Talas and Chui), 40 districts, 22 cities and 429 villages. Major cities - Bishkek and Osh.

The major ethnic groups is Kyrgyz that comprises of 4,193,850 people (72.6% of total population). The Kyrgyz live throughout the country, and prevail in most rural areas. The second highest number ethnic groups is Uzbeks with population of 836,065, who make up 14.5% of the total population they mainly reside in the south-west of the country in the border areas with Uzbekistan. Russian with number of 369,939 people makeup 6.4% of total population; reside mainly in the cities and villages in the north of the country. The other groups are as followed: Dungans with population of 64,565, Uighurs with population of 52,456, Tajiks with population of 50,174, Turks with population of 40,953, Kazakhs with population of 33,701, Tatars with population of 28,059, Azerbaijanis with population of 18,946, Koreans with population of 16,807, Ukrainians with population of 14,485 and Germans with population of 8,563.

Since 1991, after the collapse of the Soviet Union, a new page in the long history of the Kyrgyz people opened. August 1991, Kyrgyzstan declared itself a sovereign state and entered a phase of reform. In socio-political terms, the country acquired all the attributes of statehood, became an equal member of the world community. In 1993, it

adopted the first Constitution of independent Kyrgyzstan. However, the shortcomings of market reforms led to a high state budget deficit and the country became agro-industrial.

Kyrgyzstan's economy consists mainly of industry and agriculture, and more than half of the working population is employed in agriculture. Industry is represented by energy and mining. There are enterprises of light and food industry. A large part of agricultural products is exported. An important source of income in Kyrgyzstan is tourism. The spiritual life of sovereign Kyrgyzstan has also undergone significant changes due to the process of democratization. In this regard, there has been adopted a series of laws in the field of education to adapt it to the market economy.

Respect for the cultural heritage, in particular, to a masterpiece of oral folklore - the epic "Manas" - is crucial for the spiritual revival of society. The state structure of the Kyrgyz Republic is determined by the Constitution adopted on 27 June 2010. The new Constitution determines the form of government in Kyrgyzstan as a parliamentary republic. As a result, Kyrgyzstan became the only parliamentary republic in the Central Asian region.

Picture Nr.3.State symbols of Kyrgyzstan: a) on the left - the state flag of the Kyrgyz Republic; b) on the right - the state emblem of the Kyrgyz Republic. Source: SNPDRR KR, 2015.



The President is elected by popular vote for a term of six years, without the right to reelection. The current President of the Kyrgyz Republic is A.Sh.Atambayev elected on 30 October 2011. The head of Government - the Prime Minister is appointed by Parliament on the proposal of the parliamentary faction or coalition majority.

Parliament of the country—*Jogorku Kenesh* has a priority to address and determine the most important decisions and policies of the state; it is unicameral and consists of 120 members elected for five years by party lists. The state language in the Kyrgyz Republic is Kyrgyz, the official language- Russian. Both languages are used equally, and record keeping is conducted in two languages.

Disaster in the country

Because of its majestic mountains and temperate continental climate, Kyrgyzstan is considered the land of the world's largest glaciers, vast snowfields, rapid mountain rivers, high altitude lakes, alpine meadows as well as rich flora and fauna of fertile

valleys. Due to its geographical location, Kyrgyzstan is a country that is largely exposed to natural disasters and catastrophes.

The greatest threat to the population and critical infrastructure in Kyrgyzstan are earthquakes, landslides, avalanches, mudslides, floods, underflooding, ground water level rises, highland outburst lakes, tailings, hurricanes. According to incomplete statistics, in Kyrgyzstan there are at least 14000 hazardous and more than 4000 highly hazardous sites, areas and zones. These are the main sources of various natural disasters, accidents and catastrophes, which are distributed unevenly and occur with varying degrees of activity on the territory of seven administrative regions of Kyrgyzstan.

More than 80 large settlements are located in the area of possible earthquake sources, the intensity of which can be up to 9 points or more. About 75% of total population lives there (approximately 4,332,450 people). Below is the corresponding diagram.¹

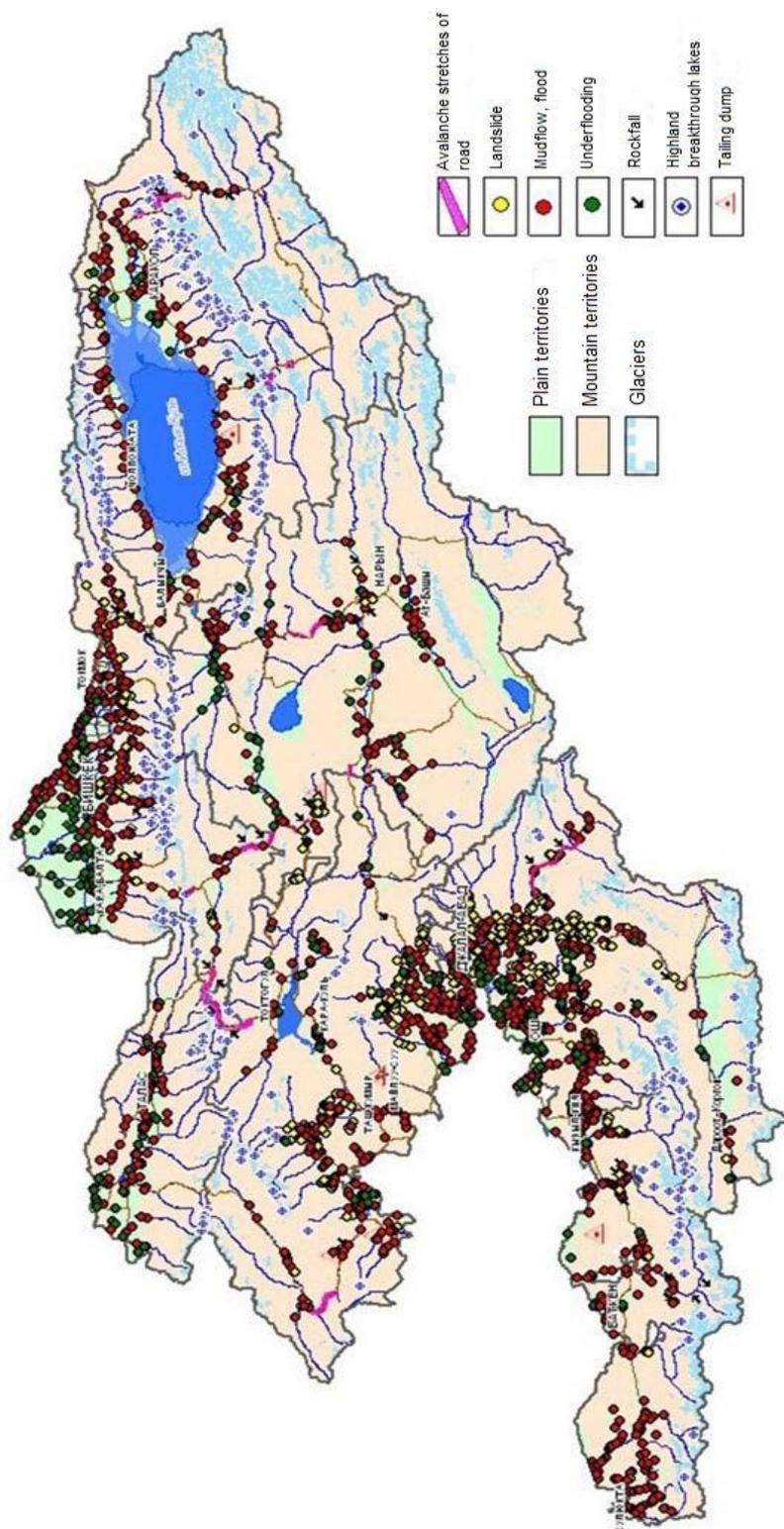
Moreover, on the territory of the Kyrgyz Republic there are:

- ▶ more than 5000 landslide-prone areas;
- ▶ more than 60 tailings, which contain about 160 million m³ of toxic and radioactive waste, as well as more than 100 dumps of overburden, waste rock and substandard ore - radioactive waste with a total weight of more than 2 billion tons. The zone of possible radioactive contamination includes the territory of Kyrgyzstan, Kazakhstan, Tajikistan and Uzbekistan, with a total population of about 5 million people;
- ▶ more than 300 highland outburst lakes, which create a serious potential threat to the population and economic assets, as their outbursts cause the formation of powerful mudflows and floods which can lead to disastrous consequences in the densely populated valleys.

By destructive effect, earthquakes in Kyrgyzstan occupy a special place among the natural hazards as they occur suddenly, often accompanied by secondary effects: landslides, avalanches, fires and other (Picture 4).

¹The diagram developed by the Secretariat of the National Platform of the Kyrgyz Republic for Disaster Risk Reduction (SNP KR DDR) based on the statistics of the Department for Emergency Situations Monitoring and Forecasting of MES KR

Picture Nr. 4. Schematic map of the spread of hazardous natural processes and phenomena in the Kyrgyz Republic², Source: MES, 2015.



² Map book of the Department for Emergency Situations Monitoring and Forecasting of MES KR "Monitoring, forecasting hazardous natural processes in the Kyrgyz Republic for 2015"

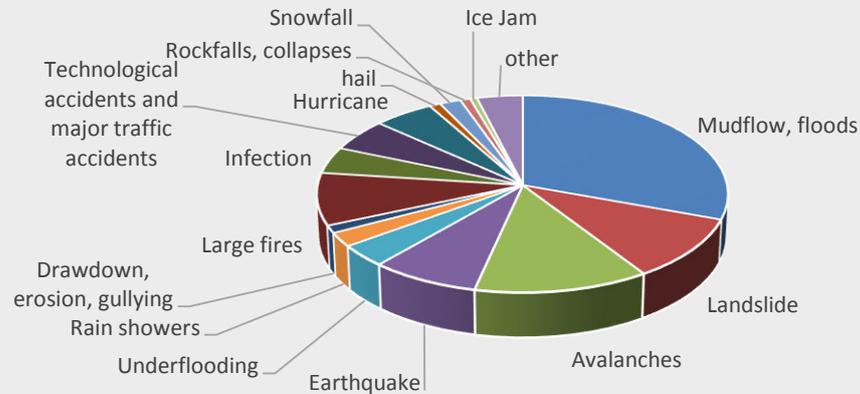


Diagramm 1. Statistics on the number of occurred emergency situations of natural, technological, environmental, biological and social nature in the Kyrgyz Republic for the period 1990-2014. Source: SNPDRR KR, 2015.

Kyrgyzstan occupies a large part of Tien Shan and northern areas of Pamir and is one of the earthquake-prone regions of Central Asia. Tien Shan is bordered on the north and west with the Kazakh shield and Turan plate, in the south –with the Tarim platform and experiences a strong submeridional compression, which is one of the causes of many earthquakes.

On average, 3000 earthquakes are registered yearly in the country, of which about ten to twenty were tangible events with a magnitude greater than 5. The foci of earthquakes are located within the earth's crust. Most of the hypocenters are at the depth of 5 to 25 km (see Picture 4. Seismic zoning map of the Kyrgyz Republic).

Overall statistics on the territory of the republic shows that about 200 emergency situations of different nature are annually registered. The direct cost from such events is estimated on average between 30-35 million US dollars, however the total scale of material losses, economic damage and needs for rehabilitation and reconstruction is actually ten times greater than the direct loss. The real scale of the annual material losses, economic damage and needs for rehabilitation and reconstruction of all affected by disasters is actually ten times greater.

Diagram 2. Annual economic losses (in million US dollars) in Kyrgyzstan³. Source: SNPDRR KR, 2015.



Disaster risk reduction in the country

Data from the Ministry of Emergency Situations of the Kyrgyz Republic, which is the authorized state body of executive power in the Kyrgyz Republic implementing the unified state policy in the field of Civil protection, fire, radiation safety, water safety and hydrometeorology, shows a steady increase in the number of natural and manmade emergency and crisis situations.

Over a long period, emergency and crisis situations occurring in the territory of the Kyrgyz Republic severely undermine investment results and from year to year become a serious obstacle to sustainable development of the country and poverty reduction.

Kyrgyzstan, as a sovereign state, with high interest in national security in the field of civil protection, was almost the first state among the former Soviet states that has made the transition from the system of civil defense (protecting people in wartime) to a system of civil protection (using the basic principles for strengthening the activities for disaster reduction).

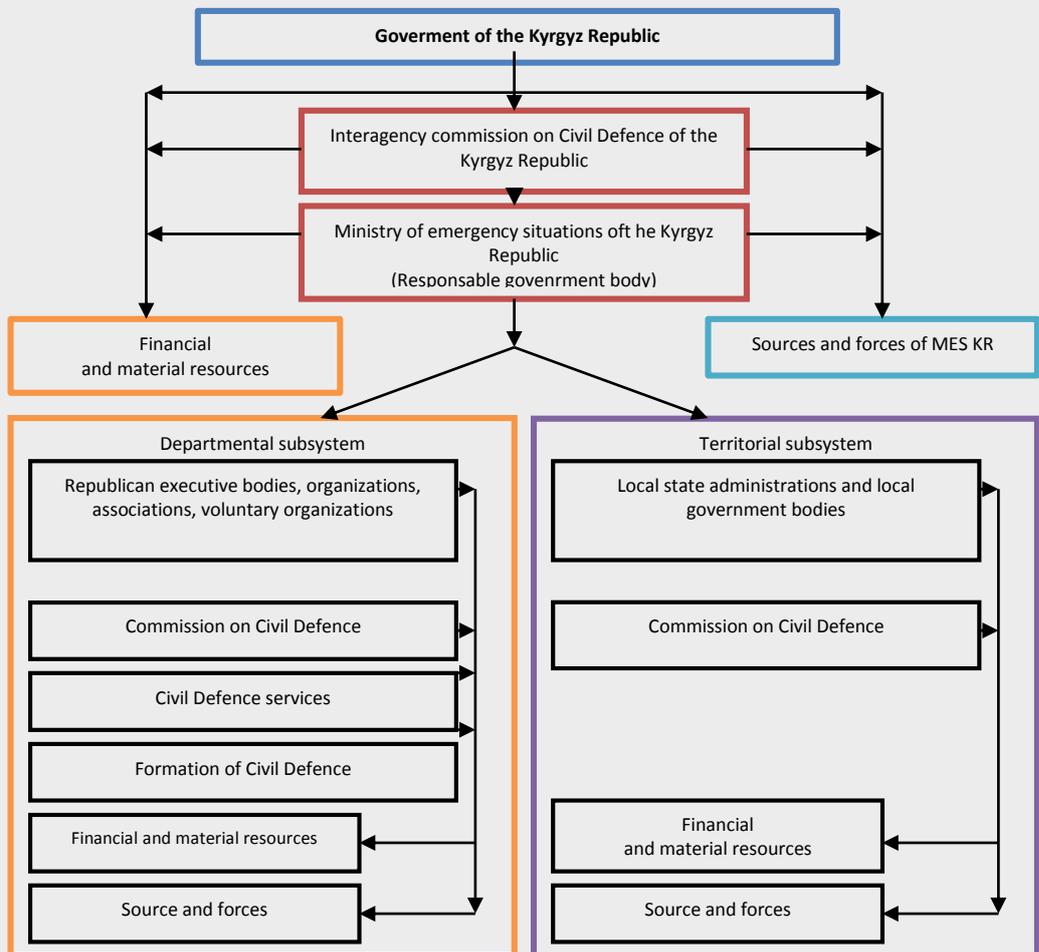
One of the main commitments under the Hyogo Framework for Action was the creation of a National Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction, which would include a coordinating state body, scientific structure, expert group and technical working groups on areas.

In 2011, Kyrgyzstan established a National Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction, thus it was an important step in creating a national mechanism for the coordination and strategic management in the field of disaster risk reduction, which included the participation of all stakeholders in the country, including government agencies, private sector, civil society and international organizations.

³The diagram has been developed by the SNP KR DRR

National platforms for disaster risk reduction and stakeholder

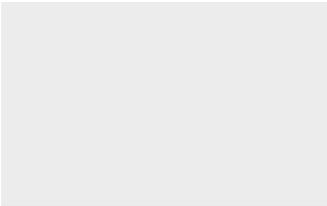
Graph Nr. 5. Management Structure of the State System of Civil Protection⁴. Source: SNPDRR KR, 2015.



In order to coordinate DRR activities of public authorities, local governments, civil society organizations/public associations, non-governmental and international organizations there has been established an advisory and working body - the Secretariat of the National Platform of the Kyrgyz Republic for DRR (SNP KR DRR), which is now actively working in the field of DRR to:

- ▶ organize the development of strategies, long-term programs, projects and measures to reduce disaster risk and to strengthen preparedness;
- ▶ expand and strengthen the cooperation at the local, regional and national levels;
- ▶ ensure awareness, feedback and exchange of information between state bodies, international and non-governmental organizations and representatives of civil society;

⁴A situation analysis of disaster risks in Kyrgyzstan. "DISASTER RISK MANAGEMENT" UNDP PROGRAM. The project "Effective disaster risk management for sustainable development and human security"

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- ▶ organize the establishment and further development of the general concept of information policy, education, emergency medicine, seismic safety in the field of disaster risk reduction;
 - ▶ improve interaction and communication between existing institutions working in the field of disaster risk reduction and other relevant bodies at the national, regional and global levels.

Thus, as part of activities of the SNP KR DRR is to identify specific measures to comprise not only man-made, but also biological, social and conflict emergencies in the long term (up to 2020). Additionally, the secretariat is responsible to analyse and determine the areas and priorities that require funding from state funds or external donor. Therefore, it was developed strategy for comprehensive safety of population and territory of the Kyrgyz Republic in emergency and crisis situations for the period up to 2020. The strategy was approved by the Decree of the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic No. 357 dated 2 June 2012, the main objectives of which were integrated into the National Sustainable Development Program of the Kyrgyz Republic for the period of 2013-2017.

One of the main areas of the program was to build resilience for local authorities and communities. This was implemented with the support from United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), Interchurch organization for development cooperation (ICCO Cooperation) and Action by Churches Together for Development (DCS Central Asia ACT Alliance) by creating an Alliance of non-profit organizations (Alliance of NGOs) in Osh, Jalal-Abad, Talas, Naryn and Issyk-Kul regions. In turn, the Alliances have joined a network of NGOs working in DRR, environmental protection, youth policy and voluntary service, as well as in other areas to support the authorized state bodies in order to:

- ▶ strengthen cooperation and coordination with civil society and raise public awareness of disaster risks;
- ▶ conduct workshops, conferences and training courses for representatives of civil society;
- ▶ develop and implement joint programs and projects in the field of natural, man-made and environmental disaster risk management.

The importance of strengthening the cooperation and coordination mechanism between state bodies of the country in the process of DRR was also taken into account while determining the basic functions of the National Platform of the Kyrgyz Republic for DRR. Based on this requirement, in order to achieve the set objectives it was decided to establish Technical Working Groups (TWG) of the NP KR DRR (TWGs of NP DRR KR), the main participants of which were representatives of public authorities, scientific institutions, as well as international and nongovernmental organizations.

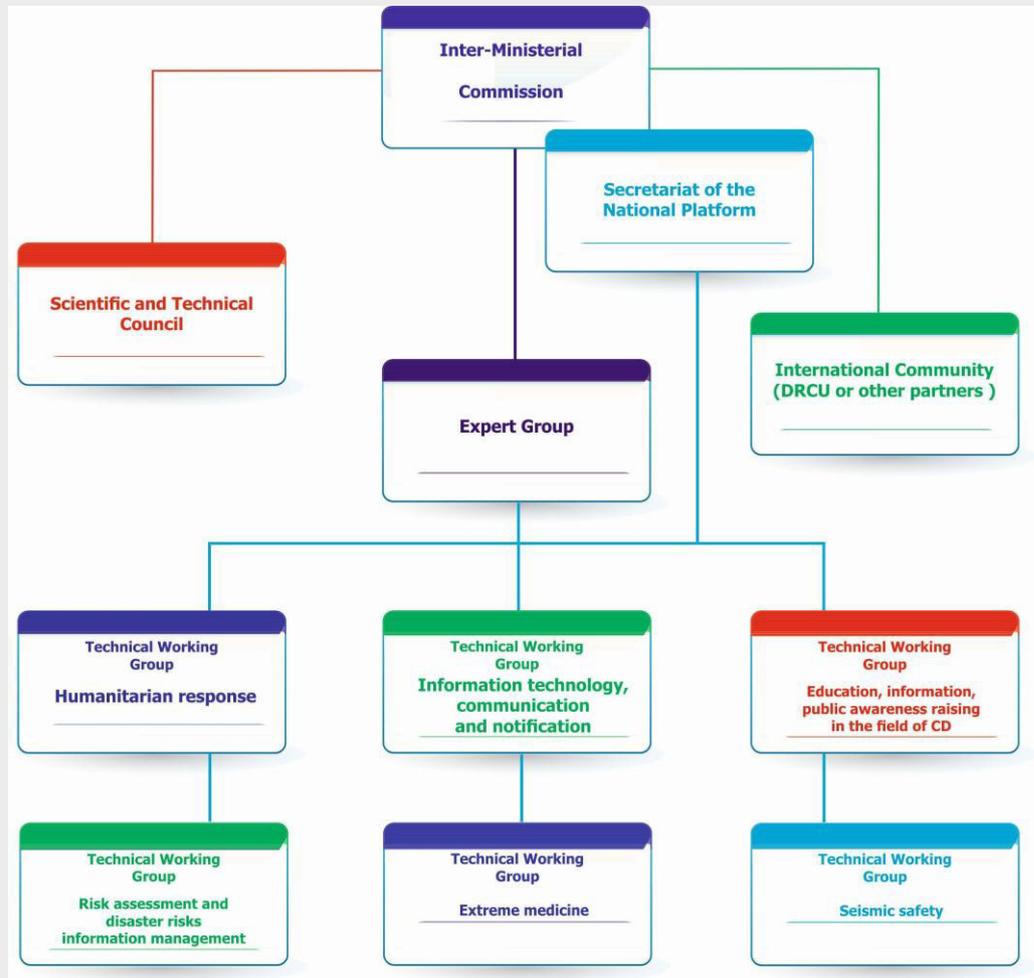
There were identified the following areas of activities of TWGs of NP KR DRR:

- ▶ Humanitarian response;
- ▶ Emergency medicine;
- ▶ Information technology, communication and warning;
- ▶ Risk assessment and management of information on disaster risks;

National platforms for disaster risk reduction and stakeholder

- ▶ Training, informing and public awareness raising in the field of civil protection;
- ▶ Seismic safety.

Graph Nr.6. Structure of NPDRR KR. Source: SNPDRR KR, 2014.

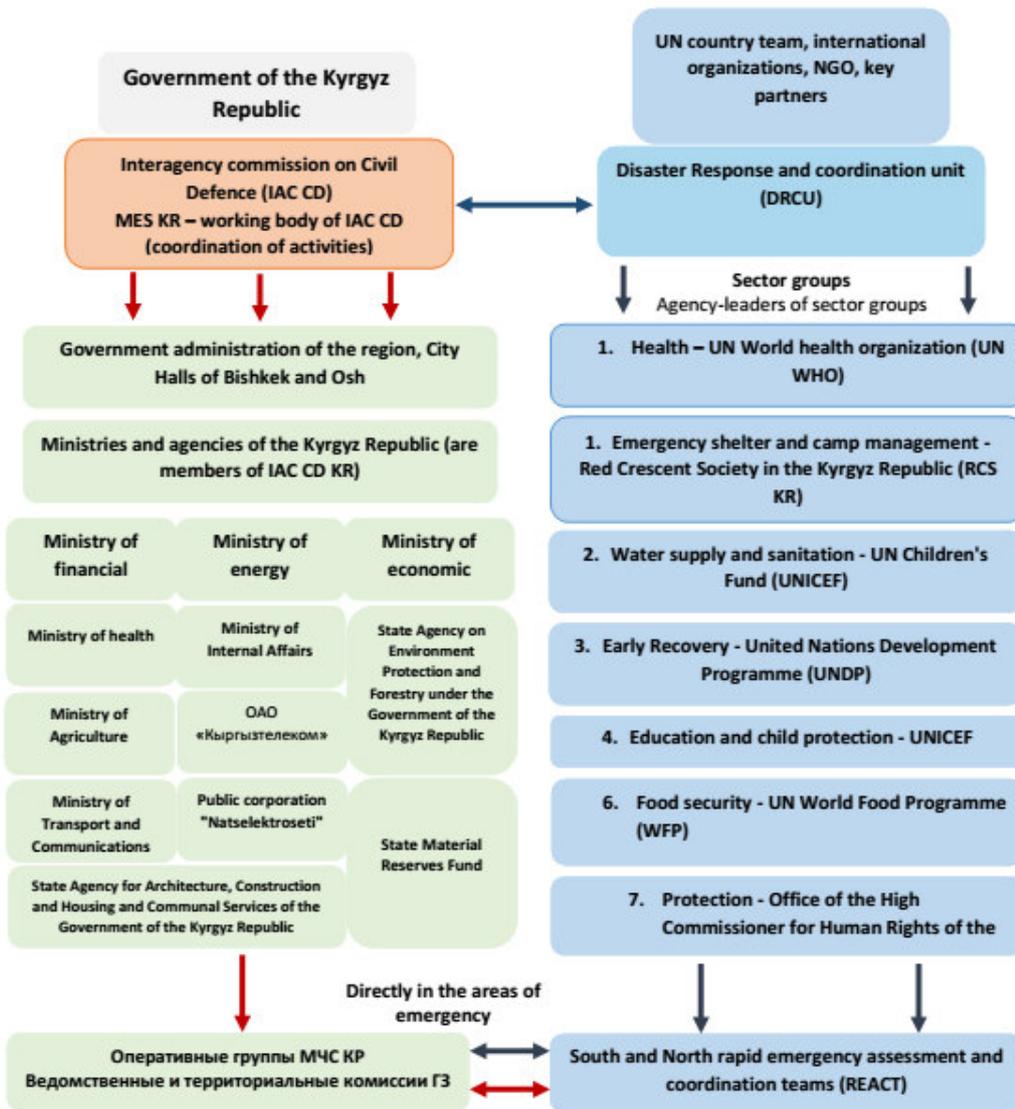


However, at this stage in Kyrgyzstan, budget of 6-10 million US dollars (Ten times less than urgent needs due to economic difficulties,) is allocated directly for the implementation of early warning measures to reduce vulnerability factors, carrying out activities for the prevention and elimination of consequences of emergency situations. Based on the available options, organizational and practical measures have been taken to reduce the underlying disaster risk factors, improving disaster preparedness for effective response at all levels. Further activities have also been conducted: training and improving skills of CEOs and employees of state bodies and local governments at all levels, raising awareness and training the population on how to act in case of the threat or occurrence of emergency and crisis situations.

Considering the issues of emergency response, in early 2008 in Kyrgyzstan in order to strengthen cooperation and coordination in disaster response there was created a coordination mechanism for emergency response between the Government of the

Kyrgyz Republic, the UN Country Team, the Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies and other key stakeholders.

Graph Nr.7. Structure of the coordination mechanism for emergency response at the country level since 2008⁵. Source: SNPDRR KR, 2015.



Moreover, the Center for Crisis Management (hereinafter CCM) operates under MES KR, which is a body for the daily management of a unified information management system designed for the integration of information resources and opportunities of functional and territorial subsystems of the state system of civil protection for the purpose of operational management in crisis and emergency situations. This Center consists of CCMs based in Bishkek, Osh, oblast centers—towns of Karakol, Naryn, Jalal-

⁵The diagram has been re-adapted by the SNP KR DRR

Abad, Batken, Talas and mobile control points, this has greatly improved the efficiency in managing the activities on emergency prevention and response online.

In addition, there has been created Unified State Duty and Dispatch Service 112 (hereinafter USDDS - 112) which is a unified "hot line" reception and transmission for information and management of all duty and dispatch services operating in the country to respond to emergency and crisis situations.

In recent years MES KR, as well as some other ministries and civil protection services have conducted considerable work on capacity building of rescue services and units. For example, MES KR holds reformation of search and rescue forces by creating fire and rescue services on the basis of fire fighting units, which will significantly increase their number and territorial coverage.

In addition, a diving rescue service has been created in the Kyrgyz Republic. Hundreds of Volunteer Rescue Teams (hereinafter VRTs) have been involved in the rural areas and prepared for actions with the technical support from international organizations. For example, according to MES KR, there are more than 350 VRTs in Kyrgyzstan. They are trained in accordance with the program of initial training for rescuers in the public training centers for rescuers of southern and northern regions under MES KR with an official assignment of the status of the rescuer.

It is necessary to note an important role of international organizations in the field of DRR in the Kyrgyz Republic. Their support creates foundation of an integrated disaster risk management and contributes enormously to ensuring of a comprehensive public safety. The international organizations are increasingly involved in accumulating, storing and timely updating the material and technical means nonetheless with the fire-rescue equipment. Such support contributes to improvement of development policies, programs and plans, to the regulatory and legal framework in the field of disaster risk reduction as to promptly respond to possible emergencies.

Strategic assessment

The efficient disaster risk reduction depends on constructiveness of the mechanisms and relevant processes that prove and promote importance of DRR. They might focus on sharing understanding of DRR, encourage political involvement, take care of risk analysis and impact assessment and concentrate on regular preparedness for disaster and emergencies. The question on how to enhance DRR needs being studied systematically in order to be able to facilitate integration of DRR in various relevant policies. The baseline information of this study refers to analysis of existing situation of the national platform and its current role in DRR processes on national, sub-national and local levels. This provides first step towards identifying the issues, the potential for developing further policies, and key stakeholders whose commitment will be significant in building partnerships across sectors in DRR.

Strategic development requires in-depth and extensive assessments. The analysis was designed to find the most appropriate ways for strengthening national platform. It was based on literature review and series of interactive workshops with stakeholders from different sectors: governmental, NGO, international, scientific and humanitarian.

In line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction, the following analysis was carried out:

- ▶ Analysis of the existing structures, workflows and policies of national platform for DRR;
- ▶ Analysis of existing partnerships of respective stakeholders and national platform for DRR;
- ▶ Stakeholder analysis in terms of their role, responsibilities and competencies within DRR;
- ▶ Strategic SWOT analysis of national platform for DRR to evaluate strengths, weaknesses, opportunities and threats;
- ▶ Comprehensive analysis of the DRR processes to identify main areas that need immediate improvement;
- ▶ Developed recommendations to improvement of main areas for DRR in Kyrgyz Republic;
- ▶ Developed strategic directions for strengthening national platforms for DRR with the case of Kyrgyz Republic.

This chapter presents the methodology behind the participatory approach. Analysis and graphs provided by stakeholder show the detailed results that drawn upon both stakeholder input and technical information from national platform in Kyrgyzstan. A SWOT analysis provided themed around the institutional development of the national platform, its partnership and collaboration with government, relevant stakeholders and the clear tasks or role in DRR.

Methodology

The project was undertaken with the processes that involved all relevant stakeholders and used participatory approach. Literature review and consultation of relevant stakeholder in the country and abroad provided basis information for development of working plan and related activities. Meetings and multi-stakeholder consultations were conducted to identify main stakeholder, recognizing main issues within the DRR in the country, main donor organizations and their interest to support DRR in the country, as well as to identify ongoing research within DRR or projects by humanitarian organizations conduct in the country. This provided qualitative input for constructive group decision-making process. The group decision process supported involvement of all stakeholders in performing an assessment and accordingly on deriving strategic recommendation on five themes that were followed by constructive discussions.

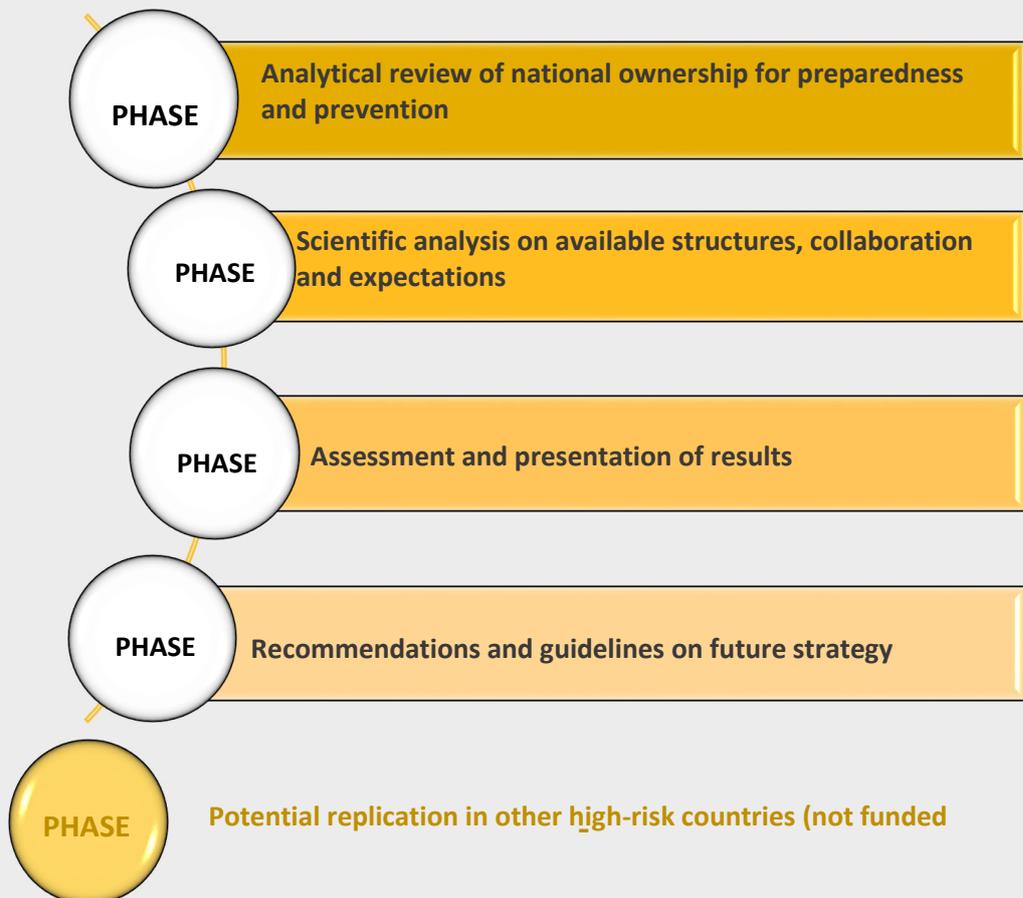
Three workshops were held in Bishkek, Kyrgyz Republic. The first took place on 4-5 December 2015 and brought all stakeholders together to learn about each other, to exchange knowledge and experience related to DRR in Kyrgyz Republic as to present their role in DRR or to raise their expectations to national platform. The interactive exchange and brief overview of stakeholder profiles provided a baseline that stakeholders used for conducting SWOT analysis on position and structure of the national platform for DRR in Kyrgyz Republic. The results from first workshop served a basis for the second workshop that took place 27-28 January 2015. During this

National platforms for disaster risk reduction and stakeholder

workshop stakeholders presented competencies of each stakeholder organization within DRR processes, identified major issues that need to be analyzed and developed strategic recommendations as well as determined possible appropriate actions for strengthening national platform. For latter achievement was used World Cafe format, which allowed all stakeholder groups to discuss the themes within the groups as with the other groups. The final third workshop held on 25 June 2015 also in Bishkek involved presentation of the results of the second workshop that at the same time were results of the project and encouraged stakeholder to make a final agreement on strategic recommendations for strengthening national platform. The workshop provided a platform to discuss outstanding issues as to discuss relationship and concrete alignment with the Sendai framework that was conducted within the framework of public symposia.

The conceptual framework of the project is visualized in the graph 8.

Graph Nr.8. Conceptual framework of the project. Source: DKKV, 2014.



Sectorial and transdisciplinary analysis of DRR

The project brought participants to work together within the different governmental, NGO, international, scientific and humanitarian sectors in order to find out, how the participants work within sectors and what responsibilities and role they consider to be

for each sector in the area of disaster risk reduction. The sessions were dedicated to the sectorial and intersectoral and interdisciplinary exchange, where the different groups with the representatives of different sectors focused on the existing collaborations within the area of disaster risk reduction and their role and possible connections with the national platform in the future.

Sectorial analysis

Main objective of sectorial analysis was to discuss and identify the existing collaboration efforts and objectives of the respective sector within DRR. Specific tasks for each group were as below:

- ▶ explaining current objective/responsibility of the sector
- ▶ explaining their role in DRR and in Preparedness and Prevention
- ▶ explaining sector's political procedure in order to work with NP

Following groups according to the representing sectors worked together:

Government agencies, ministries and departments

Representatives of ministries and department are the main element of Technical working group (TWG). It was stated that having more interaction and more collaboration with international organizations, authorities could achieve much more in the processes of preparation and managing disasters. Collaboration with ministries and departments takes place through activity of a TWG.

Non-governmental organizations (NGO)

The Alliances of NGOs were established in five regions of the Kyrgyz Republic in order to consolidate and unify existing capacities of government agencies, international and non-profit organizations, and to strengthen cooperation and coordination on disaster risk. The Alliances participate in the planning, decision-making and tracking of reserves.

International Organizations/UN

International organizations are the main partners of NP KR DRR as normally they serve as donor organization in the field of DRR in Kyrgyz Republic. NP KR DRR jointly with international organizations implement measures for preventing and/or reducing the impact of natural disasters by strengthening cooperation at the local, regional and national levels through joint projects, and guidance.(UNDP, The World Bank, The World Food Programme, WFP, The World Health Organization, ICCO, GIZ).

Scientific institutions and institutes

Scientific and academic institutions are considered the main sources of theoretical, conceptual, and methodical information when planning for practical activities, development and implementation of projects. Representatives of scientific and academic work with NP KR DRR through participation in the TWG but do not have direct collaboration or exchange with national platform.

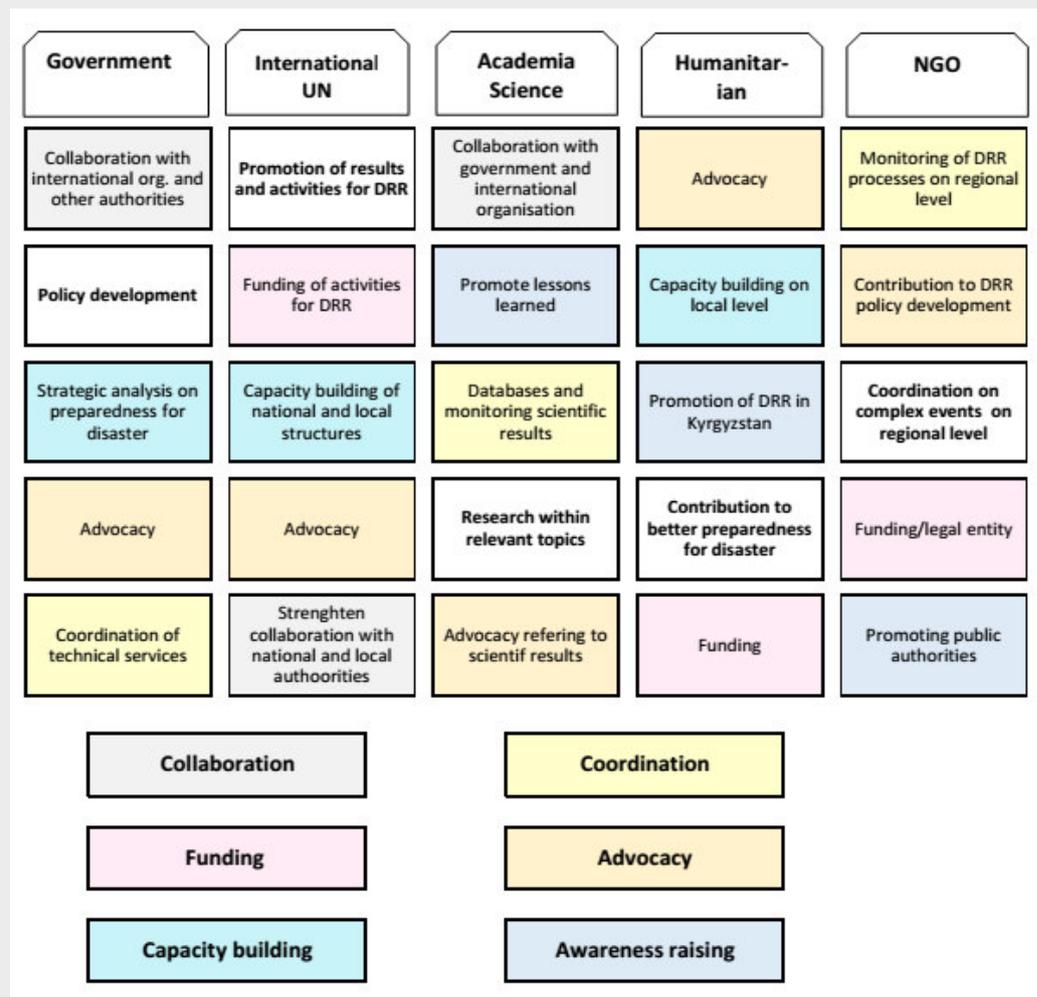
Humanitarian organizations

National platforms for disaster risk reduction and stakeholder

The humanitarian organizations in Kyrgyz Republic support the country providing regular flow of information and officially act in disaster areas with the focus on preparedness and response. For example, the National Disaster Response Advisor in Bishkek, UNOCHA supports the United Nations in Kyrgyzstan, the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic and the wider humanitarian community in coordinating joint work for better preparedness and response to disasters. Each participant in the group shared their knowledge and experience. Within each group, there were discussions and debates on issues related to the interaction of NP DRR as with other organizations. To mention few, the graph 11 shows competencies and responsibilities of the sector within the area of DRR in Kyrgyz Republic. The window in white highlights sectors specific strength while working with the national platform. The graph 12 presents sector expectations to the national platform for DRR in Kyrgyz Republic in terms of taking responsibility for the area.

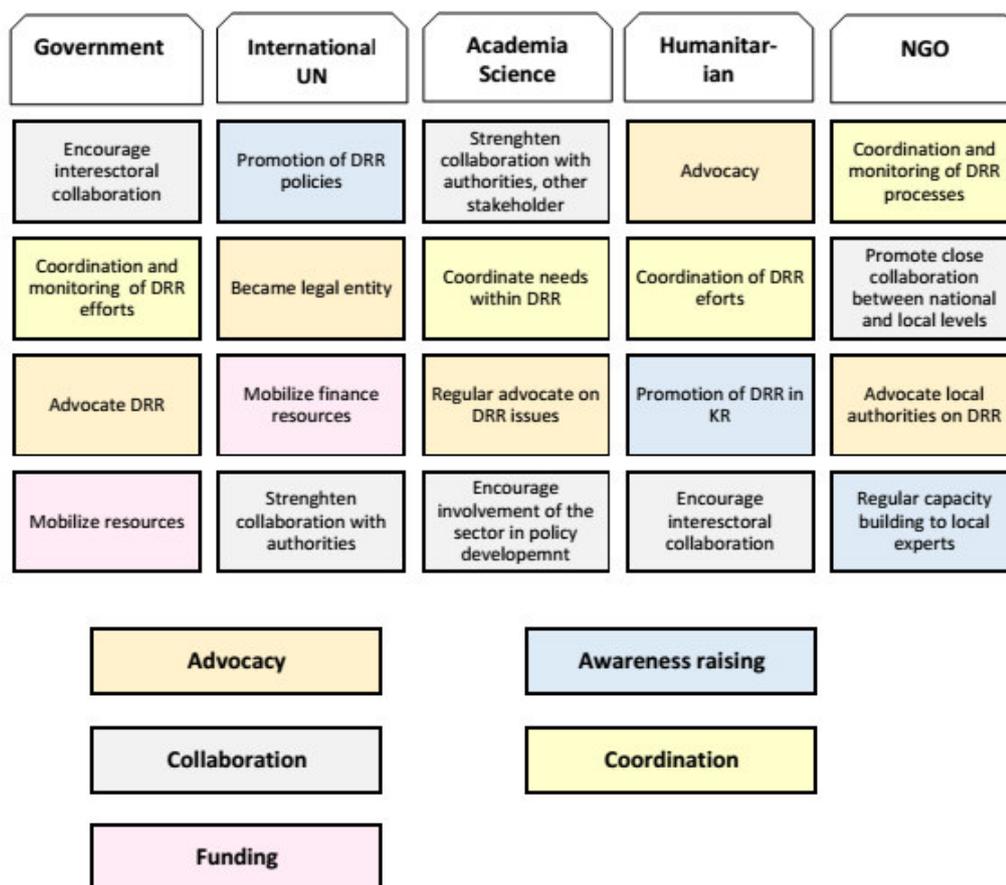
Competencies and main responsibilities of sectors for DRR

Graph Nr. 9. Competencies and main responsibilities of sectors. Source: DKKV, 2015.



Sector expectations to National Platform

Graphs Nr. 10. Sector expectations to National Platform. Source: DKKV, 2015.



Inter-disciplinary analysis of processes, structures, expectations and recommendations

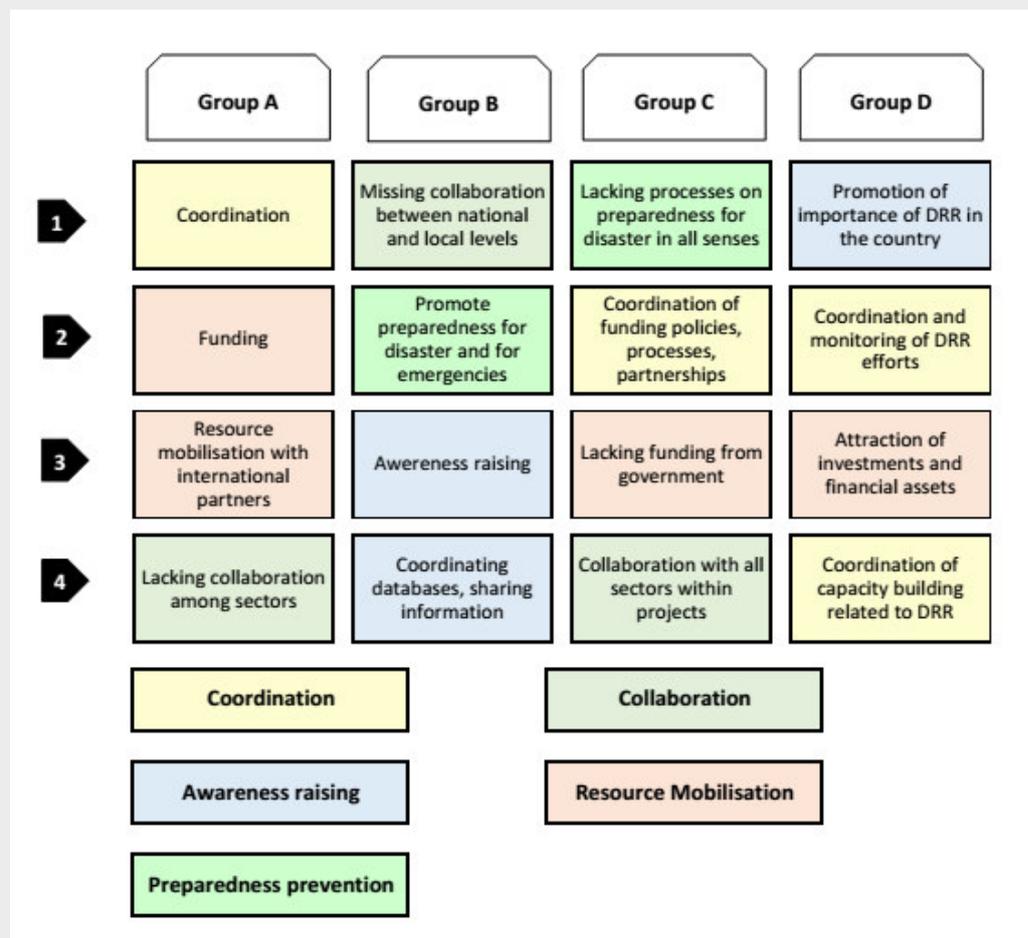
The main objective for the transdisciplinary-sector groups was to make an analysis of existing structures and coordination mechanisms for DRR and preparedness and prevention considering competencies and objectives of institutional goals of their organizations.

- ▶ **Specific objective 1:** reviewing obligations, relationships and working as reporting procedures within the existing plans for action, activities, procedures and regulations (including relevance to Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction) with existing coordination mechanisms for DRR and preparedness and prevention.
- ▶ **Specific objective 2:** reviewing and map existing collaboration and cooperation indicating thematic or technical areas.
- ▶ **Specific objective 3:** identifying main areas that need to be reviewed in order to improve national platform and its cooperation with stakeholders

- Specific objective 4: developing strategic recommendations with possible plan for action.

Interdisciplinary analysis on determining main areas for improvement

Graph Nr.11. Interdisciplinary analysis on determining main areas for improvement. Source: DKKV, 2015.



While concentrating on objectives of this analysis, the interdisciplinary groups worked through following questions:

1. What are institutional requirements for improvement of DRR policies
2. What are the main limitations within your responsibilities and tasks for DRR
3. What are the factors that contribute to efficiency of DRR processes
4. What are the main ways to address importance of DRR

SWOT Analysis of national platform in Kyrgyz Republic

The SWOT analysis is a very clear and valuable tool in explaining strengths, weaknesses, opportunities and threats of complex structures or processes and in this case of the national platform for DRR. The analysis support in identifying advantages of different

processes and provide clear information on available competencies or weak processes while highlighting best opportunities as existing risks. The outcome of this analysis served as evidence for development of strategic recommendations in page 41.

The SWOT method referred to the information obtained from various consultations, available databases and was conducted on three categories:

- ▶ Institutional development
- ▶ Partnerships
- ▶ Roles and responsibilities in DRR

The outcomes of the analysis are presented in the three following according tables (Table Nr.1, Nr.2, Nr.3).

SWOT analysis on institutional development

Strengths	Weaknesses
Guided by an Interdepartmental commission on Civil Defence of the Kyrgyz Republic	Uncertainty of legal status of NDP DRR
It is a part of state structure	Subordination MCHSKR NP DRR is not an independent separate entity
Subordinated by MCHSKR, participate in political processes for DRR	Lack of DRR strategies involving all the key players
	Uncertainty for specific tasks NP DRR KR
Opportunities	Threats
Obtaining the legal status for NP DRR and its working body SNP KR DRR	Possible confusion between MES and SPN DRR in case of withdrawal of the NP DRR KR MES system
Identification sources of funding for SNP KR DRR	The lack of a unified strategy in DRR
The ability to consolidate data/database from all sectors	The current unstable economic status of DRR
Commercialization services NP DRR KR	Instability NP DRR KR (lack of sustainability in terms of mandate)
Lobbying, programs and projects at the state level	NP DRR KR stays without support, if donors and international organizations will not make intervention in the development of NP DRR
	Corruption

Table Nr.1. SWOT analysis on Institutional development. Source: DKKV, SNPDRR KR, 2014.

SWOT analysis on partnerships

Strengths	Weaknesses
NP KR DRR brings together all stakeholders in the overall coordination of all activities in DRR	Poor communication with local government bodies/city authorities.
International experience in cooperation with Ministry of Defense and accordingly with the international organizations and UN in particular with UNDP, with the non-profit organizations, with the private sector	No existing databases on previous programs and projects
	Lack of well-established coordination (communication) of all actors
Opportunities	Threats
Donor assistance, inclusion into the development of NP DKKV DRR	Duplication of functions with IAC, DRCU emergencies
Encouraging international Practice (exchange of experience)	Lack of awareness from the actors, how they may benefit from membership in NP DRR KR
Communication with the DRCU and German platform	
Expert support and consultation in developing policies / programs	

Table Nr.2. SWOT analysis on analysis on partnerships.Source: DKKV, SNPDRR KR, 2014.

SWOT on responsibilities & role in DRR

Strengths	Weaknesses
Possesses long year expertise through SPN DRR	Lack of advocacy DRR for business/private sector
Tasks for DRR are stated on a national level / wide range of interests	The lack of a comparative analysis on the DRR before and after the disaster
Implementation of projects and programs	The lack of evaluation and analysis on DRR awareness of the population of the Kyrgyz Republic
	Uncertainty for specific tasks NP DRR KR
Opportunities	Threats
Establishment of well-established coordination (communication) of all actors	Due to the lack of permanent financing NP DRR, failure of the experts in the SNP DRR
Identification sources of funding for SNP KR DRR	Extensive task repeating functions MES and ERM PP KR

Effective implementation of joint projects in the field of DRR (with partner organizations)	Not all categories related to DRR covered
Prepare communities for crisis situation in order to save many lives that might be caused by man-made disasters	
Attraction of direct investments in DRR together with other government agencies; coordination of donors activities in DRR area and involvement in their contributions	
To disseminate the best practices of the projects to all relevant stakeholders in the country	

Table Nr.3. SWOT analysis on responsibilities & role of NPDRR in DRR. Source: DKKV, SNPDRR KR, 2014.

Conclusions

The strategic assessments revealed that there is a high potential in Kyrgyz Republic for an enhancement of disaster risk reduction processes and in particular for preparedness and prevention. The analysis disclosed that the current DRR structure within the Kyrgyz Republic is well known amongst stakeholders. The national platform particularly shows strength in following:

- ▶ Existing official ties between the SNP DRR and governmental structures is seen as an advantage for sharing information from local communities as well as for making recommendations for DRR in KR on national level;
- ▶ There is an active collaboration of SNP DRR with international organizations, non-profit organizations, private sector and UN organizations;
- ▶ The NP KR DRR works as a platform for regular discussion on DRR issues in KR at national, sub-national and local level, which provides an opportunity to determine most critical questions and proceeds to immediate decision-making processes. National platform collaborate with all ministries and agencies. The Interdepartmental commission of Civil Defense of the Kyrgyz Republic heads it.
- ▶ NP KR DRR has no legal status. However, a legal mandate is being considered, as a very important step to facilitate DRR plans in the Kyrgyz Republic. Therefore, the Platform as well as its Secretariat is considered as the working body of the MES for issues related to DRR.

The following are main issues that participants raised during the process of analyses:

- ▶ There is no coordination mechanism for DRR processes and activities in the country. Accordingly, there is no database available on projects, trainings, programmes or related activities.
- ▶ There is no pre-determined minimum funding for the SNP DRR and this causes regular issues especially in terms of keeping qualified working staff.

- ▶ The capacity of the national platform would increase if there would be an opportunity for knowledge exchange on international level, thus benefitting from the experiences of other countries when dealing with DRR.
- ▶ There is limited involvement of the private sector and foundations in the NP KR DRR activities.
- ▶ Scientific organizations are involved only in particular projects for specific tasks. There is no monitoring of such projects or follow up with the relevant stakeholder on results.
- ▶ Humanitarian organizations work directly with the various organizations on local, regional and national level on issues related to DRR. There is no monitoring or follow up of activities in the country.

The analysis within sectors and through sectors led to the conclusion that there are five major current issues within the DRR processes in Kyrgyz Republic that requires immediate consideration and improvement. The areas identified are following:

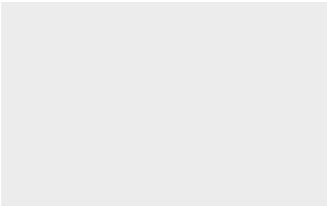
- ▶ Coordination
- ▶ Cooperation
- ▶ Awareness raising
- ▶ Resource mobilization
- ▶ Preparedness as prevention for disaster

The stakeholder accordingly developed strategic recommendations for strengthening each of the topic and focused on strategic planning, working objectives and possible tasks for different sectors. The recommendations have been compiled in accordance with the main objectives and priorities for actions of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction. The outcome of this project including the recommendations were provided to Mr. Boronov, Minister of the Ministry of Emergency Situations for his consideration. Eventually these documents and explicitly outcomes of SWOT analysis, intersectoral analysis and strategic recommendations for strengthening national platform for DRR in Kyrgyz Republic were considered for development of the national plan for implementation of the Sendai Framework for Kyrgyz Republic.

Strategic recommendations for strengthening role of national platform for disaster risk reduction in Kyrgyz Republic

Strategic recommendation 1. Koordination

Achieving goals in the process of disaster risk management requires comprehensive coordination of activities with partners and stakeholders is one of the most important aspects. Use of opportune measures for DRR through the collective decisions is a key procedure within the scope of DRR. Coordinators, who actively exchange with the stakeholder, are able more efficient in : (a) arrangement of clear division of labor, (b) determine the framework with objectives that meets needs of population,(c)addressing the shortcomings related to coverage of the population and the quality of programs and (d) in reducing vulnerability to disasters.



Constructive coordination of disaster assessment at interagency level and sharing information to all level contribute to increasing resilience of the country. Participation of relevant stakeholders in the coordination mechanisms before disaster makes it possible to establish appropriate communication and increase coordination during response to disaster. Therefore, it is necessary to identify local civil society actors and social networks that are involved in the disaster assistance programs, and to encourage their participation in the coordination as early as possible. This shall be utilized also to possible local authorities and international or humanitarian organizations.

The exchange of relevant information among various coordination mechanisms would provide a unified coordination of actions within all DRR related programs. The motivation of organizations to participate in the coordination of all aspects of activity normally depends on the quality of the coordination mechanisms. This include insurance of properly organized meetings and information or knowledge exchange hubs, maintenance of constructive and effective procedures that focus on obtaining concrete results. In case of failure, the participating organizations shall be obliged to improve coordination mechanisms and if possible to assist improvement processes. Referring to the gaps that were identified on the final report of the Hyogo Framework for Action (2005-2015):

«...it is necessary to intensify efforts to reduce exposure to risk and vulnerability at all levels, this will contribute to preventing the emergence of new disaster risks and establishing the responsibility for creating the risk of disasters. Governments, on retention of directing, regulating and coordinating functions should work with the relevant stakeholders, including women, children and young people, the disabled, the poor, migrants, indigenous peoples, volunteers, practitioners and older people in the development and implementation of strategies, plans and standards»

The coordination process is also clearly reflected in Sendai Framework for DRR 2015-2030:

“e) disaster risk reduction 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”

In the Kyrgyz Republic, the process of disaster risk reduction at the national level is carried out through the operation of the Interagency Commission for Civil Protection of the Kyrgyz Republic (IAC CP KR). IAC CP KR is chaired by the Prime Minister of the Kyrgyz Republic and act as a coordinating and control body of the national State Civil Protection System. The working body of the IAC CP KR is the Ministry of Emergency Situations of the Kyrgyz Republic (MES KR), which is an authorized governmental body with executive power in the Kyrgyz Republic leading the unified state policy in the field

of civil protection, including fire and radiation safety, safety of people at water objects and hydrometeorology.

One of the key objectives of the Hyogo Framework for Action was to encourage states to establish National Platforms as an instrument for effective DRR. The Kyrgyz Republic announced founding of the national platform for DRR during the Third Session of the Global Platform for DRR2011 in Geneva, Switzerland. Creating a national mechanism for the coordination and strategic management in the field of disaster risk reduction has been an important step in Kyrgyz Republic. It is still a valuable construct for DRR in the country that involves participation of all stakeholders from government agencies, private sector, civil society and international organizations.

The project implementation contained also the review of the currently existing system of coordination of DRR processes in the country. The results of the analysis led to a broad discussions and comprehensive overview of main policies, procedures of implementation, strong and weak part of coordination mechanisms that accordingly supported the process of identification of number of strategic recommendation with appropriate activities that shall contribute strengthening the coordination mechanism.

Table Nr.4. Strategic recommendations on strengthening coordination according to SFDRR. Source: DKKV, SNPDRR KR, 2015

Strategic planning
Working objectives
Tasks for different sectors

Recommendation	Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030
Develop an integrated national NP DRR KG Action Plan. The Government of Kyrgyzstan shall support realization of this plan financial and technical; support from international organizations and other stakeholders shall be included.	Priority 2: Strengthening disaster risk governance to manage disaster risk National and local levels (b) Adopt and implement national and local disaster risk reduction strategies and plans, across different timescales with targets, indicators and time frames, aimed at preventing the creation of risk, the reduction of existing risk and the strengthening of economic, social, health and environmental resilience;

<p>Identify the roles (authority, goals and objectives), and functions of all stakeholders in respect of DRR processes at national and local levels</p>	<p>Priority 2: Strengthening disaster risk governance to manage disaster risk (a) Mainstream and integrate disaster risk reduction within and across all sectors. [...]Review and promote the coherence and further development, as appropriate, of national and local frameworks of laws, regulations and public policies, which, by defining roles and responsibilities, guide the public and private sectors to: [...] (f) Assign, as appropriate, clear roles and tasks to community representatives within disaster risk management institutions and processes and decision-making through relevant legal frameworks.</p>
<p>Establish a mechanism for inviting business sector in the process of DRR at national level and take measures to ensure its performance</p>	<p>V. Role of stakeholders (c) Business, professional associations and private sector financial institutions, including financial regulators and accounting bodies, as well as philanthropic foundations, to: integrate disaster risk management, including business continuity, into business models and practices via disaster risk-informed investments, especially in micro, small and medium-sized enterprises; [...] and actively participate, as appropriate and under the guidance of the public sector, in the development of normative frameworks and technical standards that incorporate disaster risk management;</p>
<p>Identify the sources of funding for coordinating the working body, namely the Secretariat of NP DRR KR</p>	<p>Priority 3. Investing in disaster risk reduction for resilience Public and private investment in disaster risk prevention and reduction through structural and non-structural measures are essential to enhance the economic, social, health and cultural resilience of persons, communities, countries and their assets, as well as the environment. [...] National and local levels: (a) Allocate the necessary resources, including finance and logistics, as appropriate, at all levels of administration for the development and the implementation of disaster risk reduction strategies policies, plans, laws and regulations in all relevant sectors;</p>
<p>Implement measures for integration of DRR into comprehensive</p>	<p>Priority 4. Enhancing disaster preparedness for effective response and to “Build Back</p>

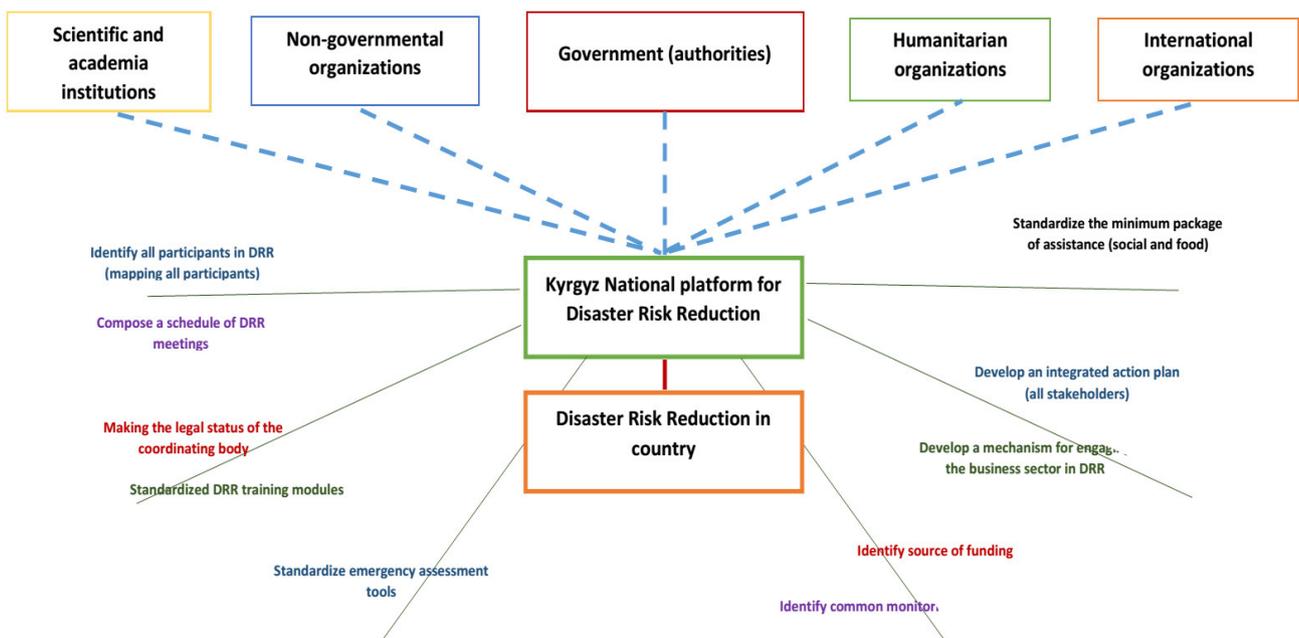
<p>development plans of all stakeholders involved in the process of DRR</p>	<p>Better” in recovery, rehabilitation and reconstruction National and local levels (a) Prepare or review and periodically update disaster preparedness and contingency policies, plans and programmes with the involvement of the relevant institutions, considering climate change scenarios and their impact on disaster risk, and facilitating, as appropriate, the participation of all sectors and relevant stakeholders[...].</p>
<p>Identify a founder stakeholder of NP DRR KG and legally formalize in accordance with national legislation</p>	<p>Priority 2. Strengthening disaster risk governance to manage disaster risk National and local levels (a) Mainstream and integrate disaster risk reduction within and across all sectors. Review and promote the coherence and further development, as appropriate, of national and local frameworks of laws, regulations and public policies, which, by defining roles and responsibilities, guide the public and private sectors to [...].</p>

<p>Recommendation</p>	<p>Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030</p>
<p>Implement measures on standardization of the training modules for DRR, disaster risks monitoring and assessment tools, minimum package of humanitarian assistance</p>	<p>Priority 1. Understanding disaster risk Policies and practices for disaster risk management should be based on an understanding of disaster risk in all its dimensions of vulnerability, capacity, exposure of persons and assets, hazard characteristics and the environment. [...] National and local levels (a) Promote the collection, analysis, management and use of relevant data and practical information. Ensure its dissemination, taking into account the needs of different categories of users, as appropriate; [...]</p>
<p>Identify a coordinating working body of NP DRR KG, with a legal status.</p>	<p>Priority 2. Strengthening disaster risk governance to manage disaster risk National and local levels (a) Mainstream and integrate disaster risk reduction within and across all sectors. Review and promote the coherence and further development, as appropriate, of national and local frameworks of laws,</p>

	regulations and public policies, which, by defining roles and responsibilities, guide the public and private sectors to: (i) address disaster risk in publically owned, managed or regulated services and infrastructures; (ii) promote and provide incentives, as relevant, for actions by persons, households, communities and businesses; [...]put in place coordination and organizational structures;
Conduct measures on consolidation of efforts of all sectors in the development of normative legislation regulating questions on coordination of the DRR processes within the framework of NP DRR KR	Priority 2. Strengthening disaster risk governance to manage disaster risk (a) Mainstream and integrate disaster risk reduction within and across all sectors. Review and promote the coherence and further development, as appropriate, of national and local frameworks of laws, regulations and public policies, which, by defining roles and responsibilities [...]

Diagramm below shows proposed by stakeholders of this project process of coordination within the disaster risk reduction. This also includes main actors and main areas that shall be coordinated by the national platform through and with all relevant stakeholders.

Graph12. Diagram showing the alternate process (set of measures) on strengthening existing DRR coordination process. Source: SNPDRR KR, 2015.



Strategic recommendation 2. Mobilization of resources

Each state should have an appropriate strategy, policies, plans and implementation mechanisms in order to have an access to or an overview of all kind of available resources. Plan for action in DRR is in general doomed to remain mostly only as a plan, if it is not backed by financial resources. For example, local authorities need specific and clear tools and skills in order to be able to access or manage resources, that also include those for disaster risk reduction in particular considering long-term development, objectives and strategic plans.

«To meet the goals of building a resilient city, we will need to commit significant resources at the local level. To do so in the midst of economic challenges and in the face of scarcity will not be easy. But we have no option, we have to do it».

Keith Hinds, Mayor of Portmore, Jamaica, the Global Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction, Geneva, May 2011

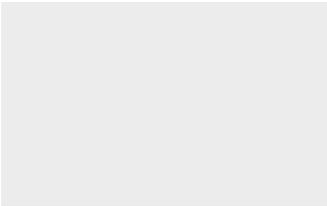
As disaster risk reduction is a very complex process that, if it is organized appropriately, applies to all levels. Accordingly funding for disaster risk reduction may be reflected and used within various budget lines like national budget provided to industry, programs or projects between public and private organizations, programs for technical cooperation, funds provided by civil society organizations by external entities.

Funding DRR measures is a collective responsibility; therefore relevant obligations shall be organized in cooperation with all stakeholders on local, national and regional levels including authorities, private sector, industry, NGOs and individual citizens. Here mutual understanding between all sectors would play a very important role that ideally would lead to joint efforts in approaching donors.

In addition to financial resources, other sources are also important for efficient processes of DRR. Valuable and timely provided technical assistance, information, education and training by the scientific community, civil society organizations, regional and specialized organizations would significantly contribute to DRR on country level.

According to the Hyogo Framework for Action, the international, regional, sub-regional and cross-border cooperation was identified as the one of the gaps that states need support in reducing disaster risks. Developing countries, especially the least developed countries or government of small island or countries with middle-income, need special attention and support in supplement their own resources and in finding possible opportunities through bilateral and multilateral channels. Such opportunities could be sufficient, sustainable and timely support in capacity-building, financial and technical assistance or in transfer of technological experience .

The best practices of implementation of the Hyogo Framework for Action and objectives of Sendai Framework for DRR 2015-2030, indicate that States shall take actions at the local, national, regional and global levels. The states shall focus on



"Investing in measures for disaster risk reduction in order to strengthen the resilience". Public and private investment in prevention and reduction of disaster risk through the adoption of structural and non-structural measures is essential for strengthening resilience of the country. Such investments ensure the protection of people, communities and countries in the economic, social, medical and cultural fields, their property and the environment. These measures may become a driving force of innovation, economic growth or strengthening of labour parties that are also effective in terms of successful restoration and rehabilitation.

Analysis of loss and damages as such do not provide enough data on the volume of financial costs for appropriate restoration of destroyed objects neither identifies sources for necessary immediate financing of related issues. The Kyrgyz Republic uses old system of civil defense for assessing the damage after disaster, where elimination of the consequences was the main focus during disasters. Today, disaster risk management has quite different priorities such as prevention of emergency situations and conduct of effective preventive measures of mitigation and adaptation character.

For the Kyrgyz Republic it is extremely important to pay more attention to economic and social aspects of disaster risk assessment because it is considered to be an essential element to ensure safety of the population and socio-economic infrastructure of cities, regions and rural communities vulnerable to disasters. Identification of possible economic consequences of disasters expressed in reliable monetary terms contributes to the development of effective measures to reduce disaster risks. At the same time, effectiveness of social and economic results of disaster prevention are the indicators for reducing socio-economic damage and the effective use of limited financial, material and technical resources. In particular, benefit-cost ratio is and should be the main argument to justify the projects in the framework of prevention and liquidation measures (SPLM) that are regularly applied by MES KR. Estimation of probable damage while applying SPLM can make it possible to include not only the residential sector, but also agricultural land and production enterprises, which maintenance and development lay the foundation for sustainable construction and reconstruction of social infrastructure. Economic and social aspects of risk assessment are two important aspects in mainstreaming disaster risk management to the planning and implementation of measures for sustainable development of the country.

Still, the Strategy of integrated security of the population and territory of the Kyrgyz Republic on emergency and crisis situations for the period until 2020, indicates that one of the main problems of the State System of Civil Protection (SSCP) is insufficient funding of local government authorities since local state administrations provide financial resources to the prevention of emergency situations. In respect to this issue, project stakeholders identified a number of recommendations to strengthen resource mobilization for DRR.

National platforms for disaster risk reduction and stakeholder

Table Nr.5. Strategic recommendations on strengthening resource mobilisation according to SFDRR. Source: DKKV, SNPDRR KR, 2015

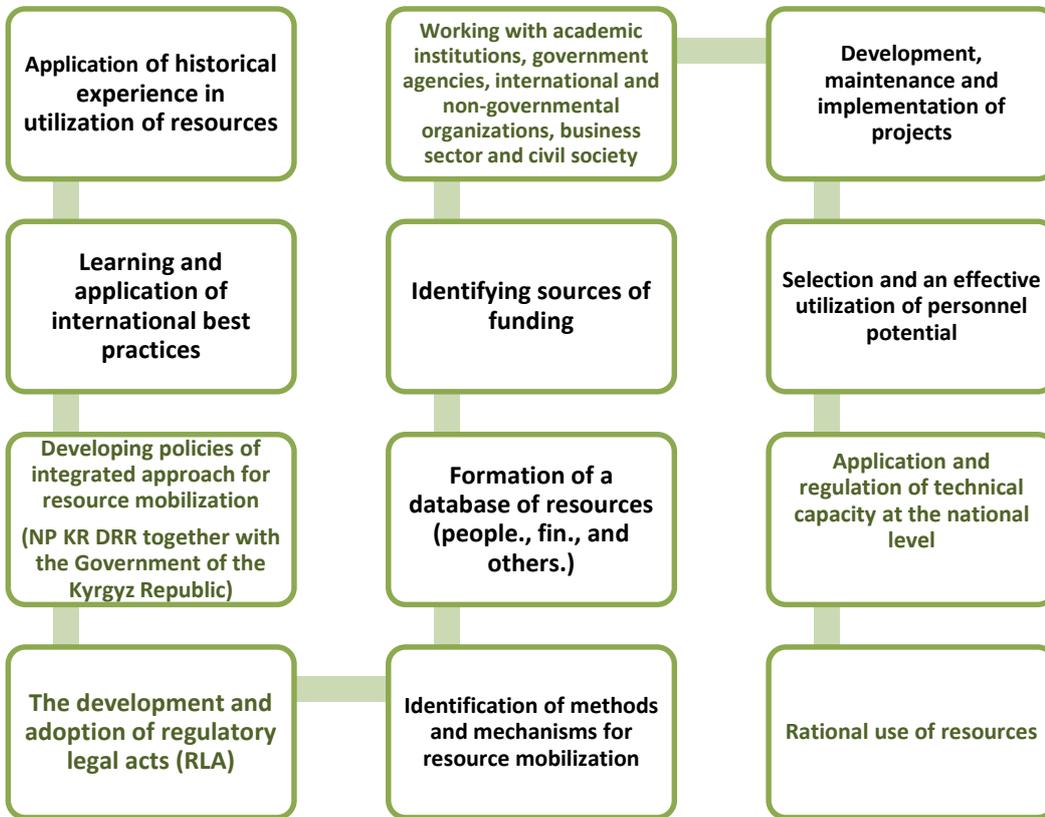
Strategic planning
Working objectives
Tasks for different sectors

Recommendation	Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030
Develop policies of multifaceted approach for resource mobilization	Priority 3. Investing in disaster risk reduction for resilience National and local levels (a) Allocate the necessary resources, including finance and logistics, as appropriate, at all levels of administration for the development and the implementation of disaster risk reduction strategies policies, plans, laws and regulations in all relevant sectors; Global and regional levels (b) Promote the development and strengthening of disaster risk transfer and sharing mechanisms and instruments in close cooperation with partners in the international community, business, international financial institutions and other relevant stakeholders; [...]
Rational use of natural resources	Priority 3. Investing in disaster risk reduction for resilience National and local levels (n) Strengthen the sustainable use and management of ecosystems and implement integrated environmental and natural resource management approaches that incorporate disaster risk reduction;
Apply and regulate of technical capacity at the national level	Priority 4. Enhancing disaster preparedness for effective response and to “Build Back Better” in recovery, rehabilitation and reconstruction
Hire and effectively use of a competent human resources in the field of resource mobilization	National and local levels (f) Train the existing workforce and voluntary workers in disaster response and strengthen technical and logistical capacities to ensure better response in emergencies [...];

	<p>Priority 2. Strengthening disaster risk governance to manage disaster risk National and local levels (c) Carry out an assessment of the technical, financial and administrative disaster risk management capacity to deal with the identified risks at local and national level;</p>
Apply regularly of the historical experience in resource mobilization	<p>Priority 1. Understanding disaster risk National and local levels (i) Ensure the use of traditional, indigenous and local knowledge and practices, as appropriate, to complement scientific knowledge in disaster risk assessment and the development and implementation of policies, strategies, plans and programmes of specific sectors, with a cross-sectoral approach, which should be tailored to localities and to the context[...];</p>
Work with academic institutions, the business sector, government agencies and civil society	<p>V. Role of stakeholders (b) Academia, scientific and research entities and networks to: focus on the disaster risk factors and scenarios, including emerging disaster risks, in the medium and long term; increase research for regional, national and local application; support action by local communities and authorities; and support the interface between policy and science for decision-making [...]</p>
Study of international best practices in the field of resource mobilization	<p>Priority 1. Understanding disaster risk (d) Promote common efforts in partnership with the scientific and technological community, academia and the private sector to establish, disseminate and share good practices internationally; (e) Support the development of local, national, regional and global user-friendly systems and services for the exchange of information on good practices, cost-effective and easy-to-use disaster risk reduction technologies and lessons learned on policies, plans and measures for disaster risk reduction [...]</p>

Recommendation	Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030
Identify the sources of funding	<p>Priority 3. Investing in disaster risk reduction for resilience /<u>National and local levels</u></p> <p>(m) Promote, as appropriate, the integration of disaster risk reduction considerations and measures in financial and fiscal instruments;</p>
Create the data of resources	<p>Priority 1. Understanding disaster risk</p> <p>National and local levels/(a) Promote the collection, analysis, management and use of relevant data and practical information. Ensure its dissemination, taking into account the needs of different categories of users, as appropriate;</p>
Develop and adapt of the NLA (Normative Legal Act)	<p>Priority 2. Strengthening disaster risk governance to manage disaster risk</p> <p>(a) Mainstream and integrate disaster risk reduction within and across all sectors. Review and promote the coherence and further development, as appropriate, of national and local frameworks of laws, regulations and public policies, which, by defining roles and responsibilities, guide the public and private sectors [...](iii) enhance relevant mechanisms and initiatives for disaster risk transparency, which may include financial incentives, public awareness-raising and training initiatives, reporting requirements and legal and administrative measures; [...].</p>

Graph Nr.13. Diagram showing proposed process (set of measures) on strengthening existing DRR resource mobilization process . Source: SNPDRR KR, 2015.



Strategic recommendation 3. Raising awareness and improving the promotion of DRR

Training and education as public awareness play a very important role when it is assumed that citizens must bear collective responsibility for improving the resilience of the country to disasters. The entire community shall be aware of the threats and risks in order to be able to better prepared for disaster or take measures to effective resistance when disaster occur. Programs on increasing awareness, education and capacity building for disaster risk reduction as risk mitigation activities are a key element in ensuring the citizens' participation in the implementation of strategies for DRR. This would increase the preparedness and help citizens better respond to the signals of local early warning systems.

The process of public awareness aimed at increasing understanding disaster risks and measures on how to reduce exposure to hazards is critical for reducing risk of natural disasters. Scope of increasing public awareness often influence behavior, which in turn may lead to the culture of more effective disaster risk reduction.

As noted in *Sendai Framework for DRR*:

“.....increased risk of disasters in combination with the lessons learned from the disasters of the past years, indicates need to continue strengthening of efforts to ensure disaster preparedness as well as to raise public awareness and promote DRR “. (SFDRR, 2015).

Broad experience shows that preparation to recovery, rehabilitation and reconstruction prior to the disaster is crucial. It implies principle "do better than it was" that includes combination of comparative measures of disaster risk reduction and development, which on the other hand contributes to build up the resilience of countries .

The Government of the Kyrgyz Republic in cooperation with international and non-governmental communities carries out many activities to raise awareness and promote DRR on a regular basis. MES KR through the center for training and retraining of civil protection experts executes trainings for local community on emergencies, preparedness, application of preventive measures. It also provides educational programs for commanders of voluntary rescue services (VRSs) so that later they can be trainers for new representatives of VRSs.

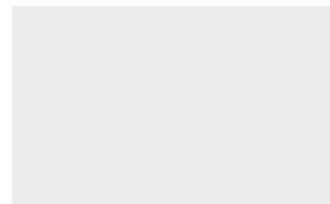
Further, working group of the MES KR together with representatives of the Ministry of Education and Science (ME&S KR) and the Kyrgyz Academy of Education, with technical support from UNICEF, has developed a training program "Basics of Life Safety and guidelines (handbook) for supervising school teachers. The program and guidelines have been acknowledged by the Scientific and Technical Council of the IAC KR and were provided to the Scientific Council of the Kyrgyz Academy of Education (KAE).

Thus, in Kyrgyz Republic the majority of communities are equipped with knowledge and with professional skills however, these competencies are rarely used . Therefore it is necessary to make special efforts for the renewal of traditional values that strongly support building capacity for disaster risk management.

Consequently in the course of the project, participants developed a number of recommendations to strengthen awareness raising and to improve the promotion of DRR.

Table Nr.6. Strategic recommendations on strengthening awareness raising according to SFDRR. Source: DKKV, SNPDRR KR, 2015

Strategic planning
Working objectives
Tasks for different sectors



Recommendation	Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030
Create strategic process for raising awareness of managers, political leadership in the field of DRRon national level	Priority 1. Understanding disaster risk National and local levels (g) Build the knowledge of government officials at all levels, civil society, communities and volunteers, as well as the private sector, through sharing experiences, lessons learned, good practices and training and education on disaster risk reduction, including the use of existing training and education mechanisms and peer learning;
Create an include into law a policy for raising awareness of individuals with disabilities and other vulnerable groups of the population that are not involved in DRR	(m) Promote national strategies to strengthen public education and awareness in disaster risk reduction, including disaster risk information and knowledge, through campaigns, social media and community mobilization, taking into account specific audiences and their needs;
Develop strategy for high level advocacy through information campaign (that could be applied also by the Alliance of NGOs) Develop a joint plan to raise awareness for DRR	Priority 1. Understanding disaster risk National and local levels (l) Promote the incorporation of disaster risk knowledge, including disaster prevention, mitigation, preparedness, response, recovery and rehabilitation, in formal and non-formal education, as well as in civic education at all levels, as well as in professional education and training; (m) Promote national strategies to strengthen public education and awareness in disaster risk reduction, including disaster risk information and knowledge, through campaigns, social media and community mobilization, taking into account specific audiences and their needs;
	Priority 4. Enhancing disaster preparedness for effective response and to “Build Back Better” in recovery, rehabilitation and reconstruction National and local levels (b) Invest in, develop, maintain and strengthen people-centred multi-hazard, multisectoral forecasting and early warning systems, disaster risk and emergency communications mechanisms, social technologies and hazard-monitoring telecommunications systems. Develop such systems through a participatory process. Tailor them to the needs of users, including social and cultural requirements, in particular gender.

National platforms for disaster risk reduction and stakeholder

	Promote the application of simple and low-cost early warning equipment and facilities and broaden release channels for natural disaster early warning information;
Recommendation	Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030
Develop a joint plan to raise awareness for DRR	Priority 2. Strengthening disaster risk governance to manage disaster risk National and local levels (b) Adopt and implement national and local disaster risk reduction strategies and plans, across different timescales with targets, indicators and time frames, aimed at preventing the creation of risk, the reduction of existing risk and the strengthening of economic, social, health and environmental resilience;
Creation video rolls on DRR /approve with the Ministry of Emergencies, and KTRK broadcasting	V. Role of stakeholders (d) Media to: take an active and inclusive role at local, national, regional and global levels in contributing to the raising of public awareness and understanding, [...]. (f) Promote real-time access to reliable data, make use of space and in situ information, [...] and use information and communications technology innovations to enhance measurement tools and the collection, analysis and dissemination of data
Compile databases of indicators, results of projects including trainings and alumnis.	Priority 1. Understanding disaster risk - National and local levels (a) Promote the collection, analysis, management and use of relevant data and practical information. Ensure its dissemination, taking into account the needs of different categories of users, as appropriate;
Creating a mobile theater to present plays on DRR topic (educational)	Priority 1. Understanding disaster risk National and local levels (l) Promote the incorporation of disaster risk knowledge, including [...]in formal and non-formal education, as well as in civic education at all levels, as well as in professional education and training; (m) Promote national strategies to strengthen public education and awareness in disaster risk

	reduction, including disaster risk information and knowledge, through campaigns, social media and community mobilization, taking into account specific audiences and their needs;
Informing the population through using all modes of transport (railway / aviation / transport)	V. Role of stakeholders (f) [...] Promote real-time access to reliable data, make use of space and in situ information, [...] and use information and communications technology innovations to enhance measurement tools and the collection, analysis and dissemination of data
Develop a methodology of distance learning of DRR. (Particularly for remote regions)	Priority 1. Understanding disaster risk (j) Strengthen technical and scientific capacity to capitalize on and consolidate existing knowledge and to develop and apply methodologies and models to assess disaster risks, vulnerabilities and exposure to all hazards
Inform population on disasters using the latest technologies (such as 3D format or nano technology)	Priority 1. Understanding disaster risk (c) Develop, update periodically and disseminate, as appropriate, location-based disaster risk information, including risk maps, to decision makers, the general public and communities at risk to disaster in an appropriate format by using, as applicable, geospatial information technology;
Intergrade mandatory training on DRR when hiring staff for government agencies	Priority 1. Understanding disaster risk National and local levels (g) Build the knowledge of government officials at all levels, civil society, communities and volunteers, as well as the private sector, through sharing experiences, lessons learned, good practices and training and education on disaster risk reduction, including the use of existing training and education mechanisms and peer learning;

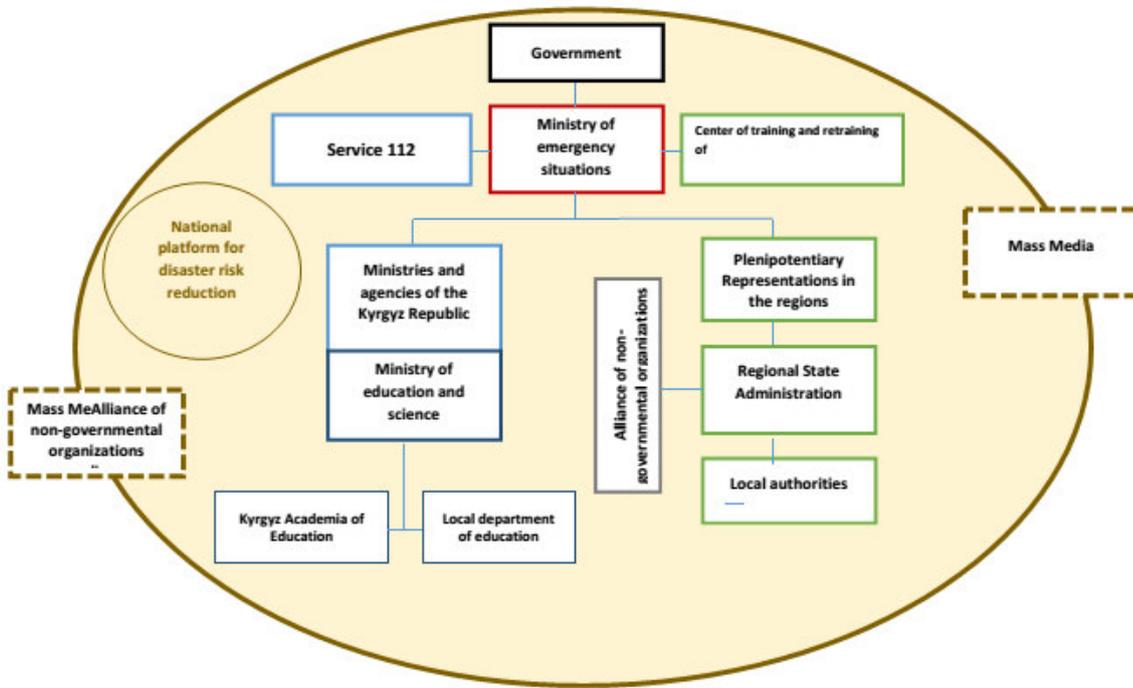
Recommendation	Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030
Education in pre-school, school, higher education institutions on DRR (through alliances of NGOs)	Priority 1. Understanding disaster risk National and local levels (l) Promote the incorporation of disaster risk knowledge, including disaster prevention, mitigation, preparedness, response, recovery and rehabilitation, in formal and non-formal education,

National platforms for disaster risk reduction and stakeholder

	as well as in civic education at all levels, as well as in professional education and training;
Advocacy through information campaign (by the Alliance of NGOs)	<p>Priority 4. Enhancing disaster preparedness for effective response and to “Build Back Better” in recovery, rehabilitation and reconstruction National and local levels</p> <p>(d) Establish community centres for the promotion of public awareness and the stockpiling of necessary materials to implement rescue and relief activities;</p>
Create a methodological database on DRR and disseminating it among all stakeholders (through alliances of NGOs)	<p>Priority 1. Understanding disaster risk National and local levels</p> <p>(a) Promote the collection, analysis, management and use of relevant data and practical information. Ensure its dissemination, taking into account the needs of different categories of users, as appropriate;</p>
Development of mobile applications for DRR	<p>Priority 1. Understanding disaster risk Global and regional levels</p> <p>(c) Promote and enhance, through international cooperation, including technology transfer, access to and the sharing and use of non -sensitive data and information, as appropriate, communications and geospatial and space -based technologies and related services; maintain and strengthen in situ and remot elysensed earth and climate observations; and strengthen the utilization of media, including social media, traditional media, big data and mobile phone networks, to support national measures for successful disaster risk communication, as appropriate and i n accordance with national laws.</p>

The diagramme below visualizes organigramm and processes on how awareness raising for disaster risk reduction is organized in Kyrgyz Republic today. It involves all relevant stakeholdes and is coordinated by respective authorities in the country. The local level is clodely collaborate with the national level as with the media.

Graph Nr.14. Diagram showing existing process on awereness raising on DRR in Kyrgyz Republic. Source: SNPDRR KR, 2015.



Strategic recommendation 4. Preparedness and prevention

Well thought plans to ensure emergency preparedness and response not only save lives and property, they often contribute to increasing resilience and capacity of post-disaster recovery while reducing the impact of disasters. All efforts that reinforce preparedness and early warning systems help cities, communities and individuals, who may be exposed to natural or man-made threats, to act appropriately.

Introduction and improvement of preparedness plans, early warning systems and capacity building for management in emergency situations in the country and regular conduct of exercises to improve the preparedness of the population is one of the basic principles of an effective mechanism for preparedness, early warning and response. UNDP, 2011.

This at the same time reduces number of health-related damages, the number of casualties and percentage of damage to property or environment. Accepting the importance and the need of preparedness and response at the national and local levels is a crucial step towards resilience. Lessons learned from the Hyogo Framework for Action prove that disaster risk forecasting, planning for disasters and disaster risk reduction are essential for more effective protection of communities, their livelihood, health, cultural heritage, social and economic assets and ecosystems.

With regards to above, to prevent the emergence of new disaster risks and to establish responsibility for reducing the risk of disasters it is necessary to intensify scope of exposure to risk and vulnerability. It is necessary to make more concerted efforts to address the root causes of the of disasters risk. This include effects of poverty and inequality, climate change and variability, spontaneous and rapid urbanization, poor land use, unsustainable resource use, degradation of ecosystems, incidence of pandemics and epidemics. In addition, should be addressed redouble factors such as demographic changes, weak institutional mechanisms, policies developed without taking into account information about possible risks.

Moreover, lack of mechanisms to regulate and promote private sector investment in efforts to reduce disaster risk, complexity of marketing system, limited access to technology should be covered in processes for better preparedness for disasters in the country.

Good governance in strategies for disaster risk reduction at the national, regional and global levels plays a crucial role. It provides clear procedures and structures for better preparedness to respond and conduct activities for recovery, rehabilitation and reconstruction after disasters. Sendai Framework for DRR specifically highlights priority to improve disaster preparedness for effective response and implementation in recovery, rehabilitation and reconstruction activities, listing a number of concrete targets at both national and local, and international levels.

The Ministry of Emergency Situations of the Kyrgyz Republic (MES KR) covers responsibility for preventive measures to regularly improve disaster preparedness in the field of prevention and liquidation of emergencies .Depending on available resources there have been conducted organizational and practical measures to reduce the underlying risk factors of disasters, improve disaster preparedness for effective response at all levels. It consist training and skills development of managers and employees of state agencies and local governments, training of communities in case of threat or occurrence of emergency and crisis situations.

Accordingly, in the course of the project, participating stakeholders proposed number of strategic recommendations to strengthen the preparedness of the population and territories of the country to emergencies and disaster.

Table Nr.7. Strategic recommendations on strengthening preparedness and prevention according to SFDRR. Source: DKKV, NPDRR KR, 2015

Strategic planning	
Working objectives	
Tasks for different sectors	
Recommendation	Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030

<p>Develop standards and introduce them in systems of monitoring, forecasting and assessment of potentially hazardous areas, facilities, to improve study / analysis / development of recommendations on defining risks and vulnerability of subjects</p>	<p>Priority 1. Understanding disaster risk - National and local levels</p> <p>(d) Systematically evaluate, record, share and publicly account for disaster losses and understand the economic, social, health, education, environmental and cultural heritage impacts, as appropriate, in the context of event-specific hazard-exposure and vulnerability information;</p> <p>Priority 4. Enhancing disaster preparedness for effective response and to “Build Back Better” in recovery, rehabilitation and reconstruction - National and local levels</p> <p>(k) Develop guidance for preparedness for disaster reconstruction, such as on land use planning and structural standards improvement, including by learning from the recovery and reconstruction programmes over the decade since the adoption of the Hyogo Framework for Action, and exchanging experiences, knowledge and lessons learned</p>
<p>Strengthen the capacity of disaster medicine involving all stakeholders</p>	<p>Priority 3. Investing in disaster risk reduction for resilience/ National and local levels</p> <p>(i) Enhance the resilience of national health systems, including by integrating disaster risk management into primary, secondary and tertiary health care, especially at the local level; developing the capacity of health workers in understanding disaster risk and applying and implementing disaster risk reduction approaches in health work; and promoting and enhancing the training capacities in the field of disaster medicine; and supporting and training community health groups in disaster risk [...].</p>
<p>Develop strategy on raising awareness for DRR (capacity building of leaders of state agencies and population on DRR);</p>	<p>Priority 1. Understanding disaster risk - National and local levels</p> <p>(l) Promote the incorporation of disaster risk knowledge, including disaster prevention, mitigation, preparedness, response, recovery and rehabilitation, in formal and non-formal education, as well as in civic education at all levels, as well as in professional education and training;</p> <p>(m) Promote national strategies to strengthen public education and awareness in disaster risk</p>

	reduction, including disaster risk information and knowledge, through campaigns, social media and community mobilization, taking into account specific audiences and their needs;
Create a mechanism of attracting volunteer rescue teams in the preparation process for DRR;	Priority 2. Strengthening disaster risk governance to manage disaster risk
Promote volunteer movement in DRR;	(e) Promote mutual learning and exchange of good practices and information through, inter-alia, voluntary and self-initiated peer reviews among interested states; Priority 4. Enhancing disaster preparedness for effective response and to “Build Back Better” in recovery, rehabilitation and reconstruction - National and local levels (f) Train the existing workforce and voluntary workers in disaster response and strengthen technical and logistical capacities to ensure better response in emergencies;
Create a mechanism of attracting Individuals with Disabilities in DRR;	V. Role of stakeholders (iii) Persons with disabilities and their organizations are critical in the assessment of disaster risk and in designing and implementing plans tailored to specific requirements, taking into consideration, inter alia, the principles of universal design;
Strengthen measures to establish early warning systems at the local level;	Priority 2. Strengthening disaster risk governance to manage disaster risk - National and local levels (b) Adopt and implement national and local disaster risk reduction strategies and plans, across different timescales with targets, indicators and time frames, aimed at preventing the creation of risk, the reduction of existing risk and the strengthening of economic, social, health and environmental resilience; Priority 1. Global and regional level (a) Enhance the development and dissemination of science-based methodologies and tools to record and [...] as well as to strengthen disaster risk modelling, assessment, mapping, monitoring and multi-hazard early warning systems;

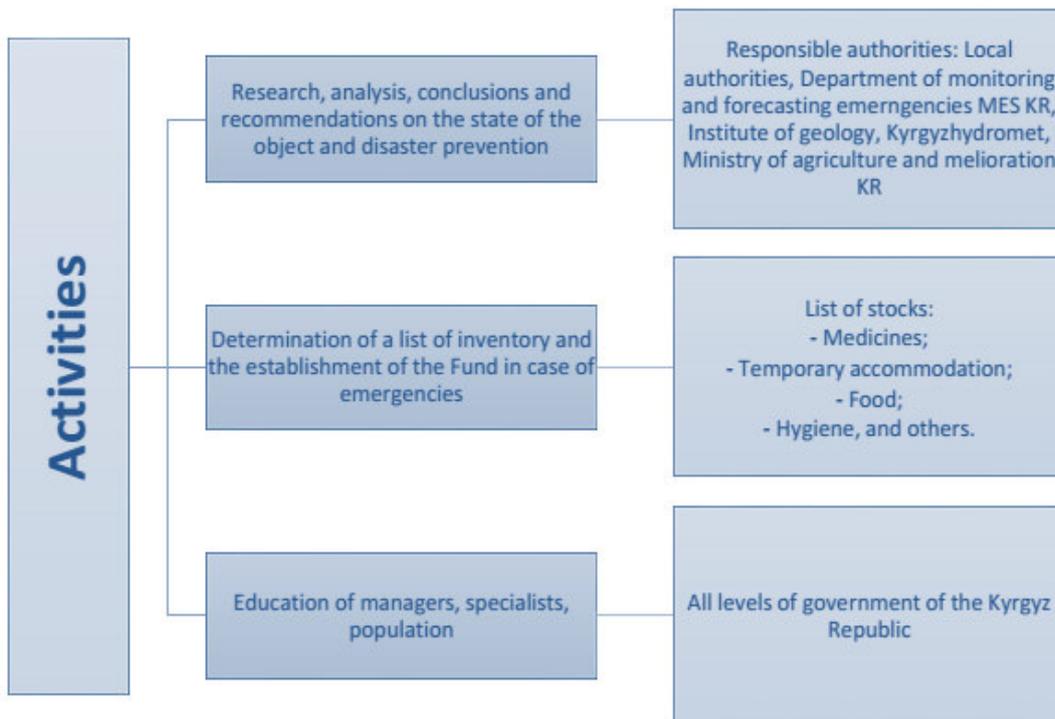
Recommendation	Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030
Create a central humanitarian warehouse for disaster response (inventory supplies for emergencies). Determining the list of LME. Creation of a reserve/ provision fund of humanitarian supplies;	<p>Priority 4. Enhancing disaster preparedness for effective response and to “Build Back Better” in recovery, rehabilitation and reconstruction - National and local levels</p> <p>(f) Train the existing workforce and voluntary workers in disaster response and strengthen technical and logistical capacities to ensure better response in emergencies;</p>
Implement measures to increase the level of training on manpower and resources (training of specialists);	<p>(h) Promote regular disaster preparedness, response and recovery exercises, including evacuation drills, training and the establishment of area-based support systems, with a view to ensuring rapid and effective response to disasters and related displacement, including access to safe shelter, essential food and non-food relief supplies, as appropriate to local needs;</p>
Implement measures on raising awareness for DRR (capacity building of leaders of state agencies and population on DRR);	<p>Priority 1. Understanding disaster risk - National and local levels</p> <p>(l) Promote the incorporation of disaster risk knowledge, including disaster prevention, mitigation, preparedness, response, recovery and rehabilitation, in formal and non-formal education, as well as in civic education at all levels, as well as in professional education and training;</p> <p>(m) Promote national strategies to strengthen public education and awareness in disaster risk reduction, including disaster risk information and knowledge, through [...].</p> <p>Priority 4. Enhancing disaster preparedness for effective response and to “Build Back Better” in recovery, rehabilitation and reconstruction - National and local levels</p> <p>(f) Train the existing workforce and voluntary workers in disaster response and strengthen technical and logistical capacities to ensure better response in emergencies[...].</p>
Create training centers for DRR at the local level;	<p>Priority 4. Enhancing disaster preparedness for effective response and to “Build Back Better” in recovery, rehabilitation and reconstruction</p>

	<p>- National and local levels</p> <p>(d) Establish community centres for the promotion of public awareness and the stockpiling of necessary materials to implement rescue and relief activities;</p>
<p>Identify safe areas and locations in all regions and cities and bring this information to the local population;</p>	<p>Priority 1. Understanding disaster risk</p> <p>- National and local levels</p> <p>(c) Develop, update periodically and disseminate, as appropriate, location-based disaster risk information, including risk maps, to decision makers, the general public and communities at risk to disaster in an appropriate format by using, as applicable, geospatial information technology;</p> <p>- Global and regional levels</p> <p>(b) Promote the conduct of comprehensive surveys on multi-hazard disaster risks and the development of regional disaster risk assessments and maps, including climate change scenarios;</p>
<p>Implement measures and indicators for raising awareness for DRR (capacity building of leaders of state agencies and population on DRR</p> <p>Take into account disasters of a biological and social nature, to implement measures to establish animal burial grounds;</p>	<p>V. Role of stakeholders</p> <p>(d) Media to: take an active and inclusive role at local, national, regional and global levels in contributing to the raising of public awareness and understanding, and disseminate accurate and non-sensitive disaster risk, hazard and disaster information, including on small-scale disasters, in a simple, transparent, easy-to-understand and accessible manner, in close cooperation with national authorities; [...]and stimulate a culture of prevention and strong community involvement in sustained public education campaigns and public consultations at all levels of society, in accordance with national practices.</p>

Graph15. a) Priorities for improvement of strategies for preparedness and disaster prevention in KR.
Source: SNPDRR KR, 2015



Graph Nr.15. b) activities necessary to implement in order to strengthen preparedness and disaster prevention. Source: SNPDRR KR, 2015



Strategic recommendation 5. Strengthening collaboration and cooperation

Sustainable cooperation of stakeholders at all levels of the country is required to ensure consistent data collection and forecasting on natural hazards, vulnerabilities and risks and disaster impacts at all scales. This can be achieved through the development of standards, maintenance of databases, development of indicators and indices, support to early warning systems, full and open exchange of data and use of the results of observations and remote sensing.

Every year more and more attention is paid to the strengthening of international cooperation through the initiation and implementation of joint strategies, concepts, agreements, contracts, programs and projects in the field of disaster risk reduction and emergency response. Various global reports including report on implementation of Hyogo Framework for Action documented that States together with stakeholders have made enormous progress in disaster risk reduction at the local, national, regional and international levels.

The need to strengthen cooperation among stakeholders in the process of DRR is also defined as high priority in Sendai Framework for DRR:

...While States have the overall responsibility for reducing disaster risk, it is a shared responsibility between Governments and relevant stakeholders. In particular, non-State stakeholders play an important role as enablers in providing support to States, in accordance with national policies, laws and regulations, in the implementation of the present Framework at local, national, regional and global levels. Their commitment, goodwill, knowledge, experience and resources will be required.

In the Kyrgyz Republic, the process of cooperation and collaboration with and among interdisciplinary stakeholders also improved over the last decade and continues to advance at the present time. One of the examples of increasing this trend in DRR, with the exception of the existing mechanism of cooperation through the operation of the Interagency Commission for Civil Protection, is the activities of the National Platform of the Kyrgyz Republic for Disaster Risk Reduction. In collaboration with the Ministry of Emergency Situations of the Kyrgyz Republic with international organizations and various donors. Those collaborations assist consolidation of efforts and unification of the existing capacity of government agencies, international and non-profit organizations in the strengthening interaction for disaster risk reduction and building capacity for the resilience of nations and communities. One of the results of the fruitful collaboration is establishment of Alliances of non-profit organizations in the regions of the country. Alliances in turn combine non-governmental and youth organizations in the fields of disaster management, environmental protection, contributing to youth policy and volunteering, as well as in other areas to support the competent authorities of the state management.

The stakeholder of the project referred to conducted analysis and identified a number of activities that contribute to the strengthening of the existing collaboration

mechanism. Further, recommendations for strengthening the cooperation process developed by the participants during the workshop shall be classified.

Table Nr.8. Strategic recommendations on strengthening cooperation and collaboration according to SFDRR. Source: DKKV, SNPDRR KR, 2015

Strategic planning
Working objectives
Tasks for different sectors

Recommendation	Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030
Develop a proper normative legal framework regulating issues on interaction between all stakeholders in the framework of NP DRR KR (regulations, memorandums, agreements, etc.);	<p>Priority 2. Strengthening disaster risk governance to manage disaster risk</p> <p>Disaster risk governance at the national, regional and global levels is of great importance for an effective and efficient management of disaster risk. Clear vision, plans, competence, guidance and coordination within and across sectors as well as participation of relevant stakeholders are needed. Strengthening disaster risk governance for prevention, mitigation, preparedness, response, recovery, and rehabilitation is therefore necessary and fosters collaboration and partnership across mechanisms and institutions for the implementation of instruments relevant to disaster risk reduction and sustainable development.</p> <p>V. Role of stakeholders</p> <p>36. When determining specific roles and responsibilities for stakeholders, and at the same time building on existing relevant international instruments, States should encourage the following actions on the part of all public and private stakeholder</p>
In the framework of the state system of Civil Protection, to develop medium and long term plans of interaction of all stakeholders on DRR based on the National Sustainable Development Strategy of the Kyrgyz Republic;	<p>Priority 2. Strengthening disaster risk governance to manage disaster risk</p> <p>- National and local levels</p> <p>(b) Adopt and implement national and local disaster risk reduction strategies and plans, across different timescales with targets, indicators and time frames, aimed at preventing the creation of risk, the reduction of existing risk and the strengthening of</p>

<p>Improve the joint interaction during development of plans on DRR in the frame of NP DRR KR;</p>	<p>economic, social, health and environmental resilience;</p>
	<p>Priority 4. Enhancing disaster preparedness for effective response and to “Build Back Better” in recovery, rehabilitation and reconstruction Global and regional levels</p> <p>(b) Promote the further development and dissemination of instruments, such as standards, codes, operational guides and other guidance instruments to support coordinated action in disaster preparedness and response and facilitate information sharing on lessons learned and best practices for policy practice and post-disaster reconstruction programmes;</p>
<p>The Secretariat of NPDRR KR should coordinate the process of interaction and implementing activities on DRR in education sector, with the involvement and using the capacity of all stakeholders;</p>	<p>Priority 2. Strengthening disaster risk governance to manage disaster risk - National and local levels</p> <p>(a) Mainstream and integrate disaster risk reduction within and across all sectors. Review and promote the coherence and further development, as appropriate, of national and local frameworks of laws, regulations and public policies, which, by defining roles and responsibilities, guide the public and private sectors to: [...] (iii) enhance relevant mechanisms and initiatives for disaster risk transparency, which may include financial incentives, public awareness-raising and training initiatives, reporting requirements and legal and administrative measures; and (iv) put in place coordination and organizational structures[...].</p>
<p>Recommendation</p>	<p>Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030</p>
<p>Implement measures aimed to conduct preventive and liquidation activities with participation of all stakeholders</p>	<p>Priority 4. Enhancing disaster preparedness for effective response and to “Build Back Better” in recovery, rehabilitation and reconstruction</p>
<p>To improve interaction during the joint development of training modules on DRR,</p>	<p>The steady growth of disaster risk, including the increase of people and assets exposure, combined with the lessons learned from past disasters, indicates the need to further strengthen disaster</p>

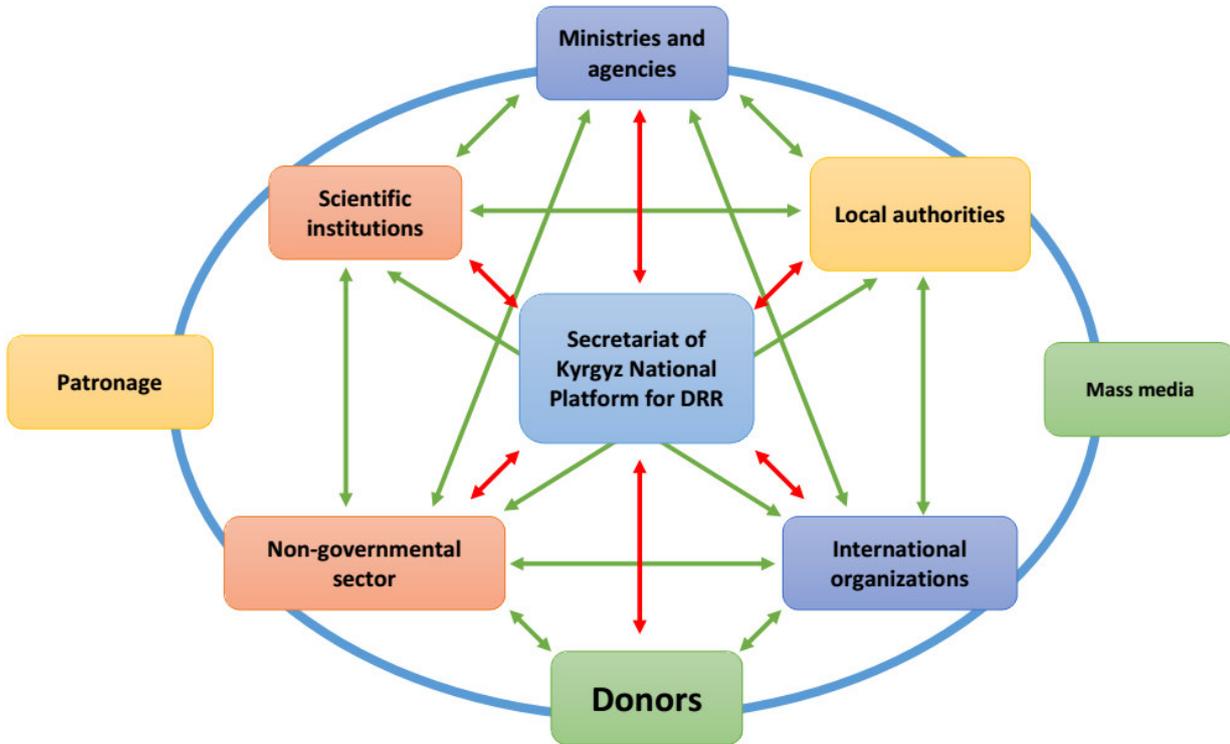
<p>and dissemination of information on DRR among all stakeholders;</p>	<p>preparedness for response, take action in anticipation of events, integrate disaster risk reduction in response preparedness and that ensure capacities are in place for effective response and recovery at all levels.</p> <p>- National and local levels (h) Promote regular disaster preparedness, response and recovery exercises, including evacuation drills, training and the establishment of area-based support systems, with a view to ensuring rapid and effective response to disasters and related displacement, including access to safe shelter, essential food and non-food relief supplies, as appropriate to local needs;</p>
<p>Develop and sign a memorandum of understanding and cooperation on DRR with all stakeholders</p>	<p>Priority 1. Understanding disaster risk - National and local levels</p> <p>(h) Promote and improve dialogue and cooperation among scientific and technological communities, other relevant stakeholders and policymakers in order to facilitate a science-policy interface for effective decision-making in disaster risk management;</p>
<p>Introduce measures on experience exchange in the field of DRR with developed countries</p>	<p>Priority 1. Understanding disaster risk - Global and regional levels</p> <p>(e) Support the development of local, national, regional and global user-friendly systems and services for the exchange of information on good practices, cost-effective and easy-to-use disaster risk reduction technologies and lessons learned on policies, plans and measures for disaster risk reduction;</p>
<p>Practice implementation of regular trainings on DRR with involvement of all stakeholders;</p>	<p>Priority 1. Understanding disaster risk National and local level</p> <p>(g) Build the knowledge of government officials at all levels, civil society, communities and volunteers, as well as the private sector, through sharing experiences, lessons learned, good practices and training and education on disaster risk reduction, including the use of existing training and education mechanisms and peer learning</p>

National platforms for disaster risk reduction and stakeholder

Recommendation	Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030
Strengthen the role of NP DRR KR at regional, district and local levels through alliances of non-profit organizations	<p>Priority 1. Understanding disaster risk - National and local levels</p> <p>(o) Enhance collaboration among people at the local level to disseminate disaster risk information through the involvement of community-based organizations and non-governmental organizations.</p>
Ministry of Emergency Situations and State Agency for Local Government, together with international organizations and non-governmental organizations needs to implement joint measures to strengthen the role of DRR at the local level;	<p>Priority 4. Enhancing disaster preparedness for effective response and to “Build Back Better” in recovery, rehabilitation and reconstruction</p> <p>The steady growth of disaster risk, including the increase of people and assets exposure, combined with the lessons learned from past disasters, indicates the need to further strengthen disaster preparedness for response, take action in anticipation of events, integrate disaster risk reduction in response preparedness and that ensure capacities are in place for effective response and recovery at all levels. [...]</p>
Introduce measures on implementation of "green projects" during DRR mitigation works with involvement of all stakeholders Alliances	<p>Priority 3. Investing in disaster risk reduction for resilience - National and local levels</p> <p>(n) Strengthen the sustainable use and management of ecosystems and implement integrated environmental and natural resource management approaches that incorporate disaster risk reduction</p> <p>Priority 1. Understanding risk</p> <p>(o) Enhance collaboration among people at the local level to disseminate disaster risk information through the involvement of community-based organizations and non-governmental organizations.</p>

The graph below shows proposed more strengthened collaboration and cooperation for more efficient disaster risk reduction. The red directions indicate that the national platform is foreseen to monitor the collaborations and encourage all stakeholder for more active exchanges and cooperations. The green directions indicate already ongoing cooperations among stakeholders in the country.

Graph Nr.16. Existing and possible optimal process of collaboration on DRR among stakeholders and NP DRR in Kyrgyz Republic. Source: SNPDRR KR, 2015.



Conclusions

In 2005, at the World Conference on Disaster Reduction, 168 countries introduced Hyogo Framework for Action (HFA) for building resilience of nations and communities to natural disasters with challenging priorities for action for reducing disaster risk. One important component of the HFA was to increase the establishment of National Platforms or National Focal Points for Disaster Risk Reduction. As a result there are currently 66 National Platforms that emerged during the implementation of the HFA. In 2013, the DKKV funded by the German Federal Foreign Office implemented a review of 50 National Platforms on behalf of UNISDR. The review unveiled that the coordination and cooperation with all relevant stakeholders is one of the most significant requirements in order to make a National Platform a success. Many of the reviewed National Platforms proved that the involvement of different disciplines and operating units is one of the most important precondition for efficient and effective implementation of DRR and Disaster Risk Management activities.

In March 2015, the 3rd World Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction adopted the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030 (SFDRR). The framework highlights the importance of National Platforms as an integral part to strengthen disaster risk governance to manage disaster risk.

The implementation of this project proved evidence that involvement of stakeholder representing government, local authorities, NGOs, humanitarian organizations, academic institutions and UN/international organizations can make a significant difference for understanding risk and managing risk and strengthen disaster risk reduction. The project revealed that collaboration with other sectors is crucial while carrying out successful disaster risk management. It also substantiated that creating strong linkages between science and practitioners and in particular between local and national level significantly contributes to process of DRR on all levels. All the collective efforts need to be coordinated and there became visible that the mechanism of national platform appears to be an appropriate platform for national, regional, global and local levels to meet, to exchange knowledge and to make corporate contributions to DRR operations. Networking and collaborative actions therefore becomes a prerequisite for improvement disaster risk reduction in each area.

The following present main factors that national platform coordinates to sustain disaster risk reduction: an example of the Kyrgyz Republic:

- ▶ Management of disaster risk reduction shall be national ownership;
- ▶ Important to find processes and procedures that enable the participation of all relevant stakeholders in the National Platform;
- ▶ Relevant authority shall be given to National Platform in order to foster decision-making processes. However, broad (national, regional, local and international) participatory approaches should be implemented;
- ▶ All levels shall strive to establish and maintain high quality local, national and international partnership and cooperation;
- ▶ While collaborating in terms of DRR on international level, shall be considered priorities and needs of the country where actions take place;
- ▶ National Platform should collaborate with other National Platforms either in neighboring countries or on the international level in order to lessons learned & best practices.

Therefore, when such projects are implemented, they enhance capacity of related structures on national level, sub-national and local levels, and they promote holistic and integrated disaster risk reduction and disaster risk management. All aspects of DRR such as governance, civil protection, and sustainable capacity building, are treated as inter-related and equality important in order to build resilience in Kyrgyz Republic (in the case of this project).

Similar results gathered from this might also be relevant for other countries and regions. Therefore, it is strongly recommended to share and adapt the results and findings of the project for other areas, in order to make the best use of existing National Platforms and to foster development of new National Platforms in the light of the implementation of the SFDRR.

It is recommended that countries consider the concept and methodology of the study with Kyrgyz partner and stakeholder, and encourage other countries to take similar step for strengthening resilience and disaster risk governance.

ANNEX I. Statement of Stakeholders, Closing event of the project, 25 June 2015, Bishkek, Kyrgyz Republic



STATEMENT

25 June 2015

Bishkek

1. **As a result of the intervention“ Capacity Building of National Platform for Disaster Reduction in order to increase the Resilience and to reduce disaster risk and losses in the Kyrgyz Republic and in support for sustainable development“ the parties involved are committed to mutually support in the execution of activities related to Disaster Risk Reduction in the Kyrgyz Republic. Therefore we approve the following:**
 - The Results of the above mention intervention as important step in order to enhance the role of the National Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction and of the Stakeholders in the Kyrgyz Republic.
 - The National Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction and the Stakeholders have developed Strategic Recommendations for disaster reduction on national level that will guide the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic to implementation the recommendations by the national platform and stakeholders.
 - A clear delineation fo roles, function, responsibilities and authorities of all participants in the process as precondition for effective and efficient implementation of Disaster Risk Reduction activities.

2. **We, the Representatives of Ministries and Departments, of Governmental Agencies and Research Institutions of the Kyrgyz Republic, the Representatives of National/ International Non-Governmental and Non-Profit Organisations as well as from Civil-Society would like to express our committment to the following:**
 - We recognize the role of the National Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction as the coordinating entity for stakeholder cooperation in the Kyrgyz Republic on all levels.
 - The National Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction and the relevant stakeholders to maintain as well as foster their partnership and cooperation.
 - The partners recognize the importance and value of cooperation and coordination in order to streamline efforts,to enable synergies and to achieve the outcome, goal and targets as stated in the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction.

3. Further, the National Platform and the Stakeholders recognise the importance of multi-hazards approaches and cross boarder cooperation in order to cope with future challenges such as climate change, the effects of urbanisation and demographic challenges.

4. Agree that all efforts should aim to reduce the risks of small-scale and large-scale, frequent and infrequent, sudden and slow-onset disasters, caused by natural or man- made hazards as well as related environmental, technological and biological hazards and risks.

5. The National Platforms and the Stakeholders will implement future activities in line with the results from the 3rd World Conference for Disaster Risk Reduction (WCDRR).
6. The National Platforms and the Stakeholders expressed their voluntary intentions and commitments to consolidate efforts in the implementation of measures for disaster risk reduction to ensure sustainable development through the implementation of a set of economic, social, cultural and environmental measures based on the implementation of global and national strategic and program documents in the field of disaster risk reduction and Civil Protection within the Kyrgyz Republic National Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction.

ANNEX II. Strategic directions for strengthening national platform for DRR

Strategic directions on strengthening national platforms for disaster risk reduction
DIRECTIONS ON ORGANISATIONAL BASIS FOR STRENGTHENING POTENTIAL OF NATIONAL PLATFORM FOR DRR
DIRECTION 1.
Take organizational and practical measures for institutionalization of the National Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction
DIRECTION 2.
Take organizational and practical measures for identification of a public authority to deal with the National Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction
DIRECTION 3
Take organizational and practical measures to establish a working body of the National Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction and ensure its full functionality
DIRECTIONS ON WORK ACCOMPLISHMENT OF NATIONAL PLATFORM FOR DRR
DIRECTION 4.
Organize and conduct comprehensive analysis of the status of the National Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction
DIRECTION 5.
Develop strategic recommendations for DRR on national level through involvement all relevant stakeholder
DIRECTION 6.
Develop a national action plan for disaster risk reduction (for a certain period: the mid-term and / or long-term)
DIRECTIONS ON STRENGTHENING COLLABORATION OF NATIONAL PLATFORM FOR DRR ON NATIONAL, REGIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL LEVEL
DIRECTION 7.

Develop and establish a strong coordination mechanism for DRR that acts on national, sub-national, local, international levels. The mechanism shall be national platform for DRR.
DIRECTION 8.
Strengthen and emphasize the value of collaboration with international organizations, regional and sub-regional organizations, with national, regional and global platforms for DRR
DIRECTION 9.
Increase the effectiveness of the National Platform for DRR by creating, strengthening and empowering local platforms for disaster risk reduction (at the level of oblasts, cities, districts)
DIRECTION 10.
Enhance the effectiveness of measures for the collection and exchange of useful information in order to increase knowledge, competence and awareness of all stakeholders in disaster risk reduction

ANNEX III. Definitions

Disaster risk reduction plan

A document prepared by an authority, sector, organization or enterprise that sets out goals and specific objectives for reducing disaster risks together with related actions to accomplish these objectives.

Early warning system

The set of capacities needed to generate and disseminate timely and meaningful warning information to enable individuals, communities and organizations threatened by a hazard to prepare and to act appropriately and in sufficient time to reduce the possibility of harm or loss.

Preparedness

The knowledge and capacities developed by governments, professional response and recovery organizations, communities and individuals to effectively anticipate, respond to, and recover from, the impacts of likely, imminent or current hazard events or conditions.

Disaster risk

The potential disaster losses, in lives, health status, livelihoods, assets and services, which could occur to a particular community or a society over some specified future time period.

Prevention

The outright avoidance of adverse impacts of hazards and related disasters.

Recovery

The restoration, and improvement where appropriate, of facilities, livelihoods and living conditions of disaster-affected communities, including efforts to reduce disaster risk factors.

Resilience

The ability of a system, community or society exposed to hazards to resist, absorb, accommodate to and recover from the effects of a hazard in a timely and efficient manner, including through the preservation and restoration of its essential basic structures and functions.

Response

The provision of emergency services and public assistance during or immediately after a disaster in order to save lives, reduce health impacts, ensure public safety and meet the basic subsistence needs of the people affected.

Risk

The combination of the probability of an event and its negative consequences.

Risk assessment

A methodology to determine the nature and extent of risk by analysing potential hazards and evaluating existing conditions of vulnerability that together could potentially harm exposed people, property, services, livelihoods and the environment on which they depend.

Risk management

The systematic approach and practice of managing uncertainty to minimize potential harm and loss.

Structural and non-structural measures

Structural measures: Any physical construction to reduce or avoid possible impacts of hazards, or application of engineering techniques to achieve hazard-resistance and resilience in structures or systems;

Sustainable development

Development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs.

ANNEX IV.

(1) List of Graphs

Graph Nr.1. Conceptual framework of the project. Source: DKKV, 2015.

Graph Nr.2. Project methodology. Source: DKKV, 2015.

Graph Nr.3. Chart Sendai Framework for Action, ISDR, 2015.

Graph Nr.4. Finding in the scientific literature, Multistakeholder Processes & Stranghtening National Platforms on National Level.Source: DKKV, 2015.

Graph Nr.5. Management Structure of the State System of Civil Protection. Source: SNPDRR KR, 2015.

Graph Nr.6. Structure of NPDRR KR. Source: SNPDRR KR, 2015.

Graph Nr.7. Structure of the coordination mechanism for emergency responseat the country level since 2008. Source: SNPDRR KR, 2015.

Graph Nr.8. Conceptual framework of the project.Source: DKKV, 2014.

Graph Nr.9. Competencies and main responsibilities of sectors. Source: DKKV, 2015

Graphs Nr.10. Sector expectations to National Platform. Source:DKKV, 2015.

Graph Nr.11. Interdisciplinary analysis on determining main areas for improvement.Source:DKKV, 2015.

Graph Nr.12. Diagram showing the alternate process (set of measures) on strengthening existing DRR coordination process. Source: SNPDRR KR, 2015.

Graph Nr.13. Diagram showing proposed process (set of measures) on strengthening existing DRR resource mobilization process. Source: SNPDRR KR, 2015.

Graph Nr.14. Diagram showing existing process on awereness raising on DRR in Kyrgyz Republic . Source: SNPDRR KR, 2015.

Graph Nr.15. a) priorities for improvement of strategies for preparedness and disaster prevention in KR. Source: SNPDRR KR, 2015.

Graph Nr.15. b) activities necessary to implement in order to strengthen preparedness and disaster prevention. Source: SNPDRR KR, 2015.

Graph Nr.16. Existing and possible optimal process of collaboration on DRR among stakeholders and NP DRR in Kyrgyz Republic. Source: SNPDRR KR, 2015.

(2) List of pictures

Picture Nr.1. Mountain Area in Kyrgyz Republic. Loveopium, 2012.

Picture Nr.2. Administrative distribution of Kyrgyz Republic. Source: Mini pansionat-Kovtcher-grad, 2015.

Picture Nr.3. State symbols of Kyrgyzstan: a) on the left - the state flag of the Kyrgyz Republic; b) on the right - the state emblem of the Kyrgyz Republic. Source: SNPDRRKR, 2015.

Picture Nr.4. Map book of the Department for Emergency Situations Monitoring and Forecasting of MES KR "Monitoring, forecasting hazardous natural processes in the Kyrgyz Republic for 2015.

(3) List of diagramms

Diagramm Nr.1. Statistics on the number of occurred emergency situations of natural, technological, environmental, biological and social nature in the Kyrgyz Republic for the period 1990-2014. Source: NP DRR KR, 2015

Diagram 2. Annual economic losses (in million US dollars) in Kyrgyzstan. Source: SNPDRR KR, 2015.

(4) List of tables

Table Nr.1. SWOT analysis on Institutional development.Source: DKKV, SNPDRR KR, 2014.

Table Nr.2. SWOT analysis on analysis on partnerships.Source: DKKV, SNPDRR KR, 2014.

Table Nr.3. SWOT analysis on responsibilities & role of NPDRR in DRR.Source: DKKV, SNPDRR KR, 2014.

Table Nr.4. Strategic recommendations on strengthening coordination according to SFDRR.Source: DKKV, SNPDRR KR, 2015.

Table Nr.5. Strategic recommendations on strengthening resource mobilisation according to SFDRR.Source: DKKV, SNPDRR KR, 2015.

Table Nr.6. Strategic recommendations on strengthening awareness raising according to SFDRR.Source: DKKV, SNPDRR KR, 2015.

Table Nr.7. Strategic recommendations on strengthening preparedness and prevention according to SFDRR.Source: DKKV, SNPDRR KR, 2015.

Table Nr.8. Strategic recommendations on strengthening cooperation and collaboration according to SFDRR.Source: DKKV, SNPDRR KR, 2015.

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