

**United Nations Development Programme
in the Kyrgyz Republic
Project Document**

Project Title: Strengthening Integrated Risk Governance Capacities of the Kyrgyz Republic and Regional Cooperation in Central Asia¹

CP/UNDAF Outcome(s):^[1] By 2016, Disaster Risk Management framework in compliance with international standards, especially the Hyogo Framework of Action

Expected Output(s):

Output 1. An enabling environment for National Risk Assessment Framework created to apply innovative tools

Output 2. National Disaster Risk Monitoring and Early Warning systems as well as avalanche-risk reduction capacities strengthened alongside transport corridors

Output 3. Disaster response and early warning capacities strengthened

Output 4. Increased regional cooperation of Central Asian (Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan and Turkmenistan) Disaster Management Authorities facilitated under the "Central Asia plus Japan" Dialogue

Implementing partners: United Nations Development Programme

Partners:

Ministries and agencies: Ministry of Emergency Situations, Center for Emergency Situations and Disaster Risk Reduction in Almaty, Kazakhstan, State Agency for Environment Protection and Forestry

Local level partners: local state administrations, local self-governments, Civil Protection Commissions.

Brief Description

In April 2015, through the technical support of UNDP, the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic adopted National Programme on Establishment Comprehensive System on Monitoring and Forecasting of Hazardous Natural Processes applying Geographical Information System (GIS) and Remote Sensing Techniques. The requested project will support the strengthening national monitoring capacities in applying GIS and Remote Sensing Techniques through engagement of experts from National Japanese National Institutions.

Out of total 30 thousand avalanche-prone areas in Kyrgyzstan, 772 avalanche-prone areas represent a direct threat to infrastructure and main transport corridors of Kyrgyzstan. 4 out of 6 CAREC transport corridors pass through the territory of the Kyrgyz Republic. Three avalanche stations and 5 staff members represent the existing avalanche –risk reduction capacities of the country. Therefore, the project will support in building avalanche-risk reduction capacities through construction of two additional avalanche-monitoring stations alongside Bishkek-Naryn-Torugart (Dolon mountain pass) and Alabuka-Kanyshkiya (Chapchyma mountain pass) transport corridors. The project will also support in upgrading technical infrastructure of national avalanche-risk reduction system for better monitoring and prevention.

The project will also support the establishment of the Unified Information Management System for Disaster and Crises Settings (UIMS) as well as Fire-Rescuing Services for early warning and rapid response.

In June 2015, the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic ratified the Agreement on creating the center on Disaster Response and Risk Reduction in Almaty, Kazakhstan (CDRRR). The center was initiated by Kazakhstan at the second World Conference for Disaster Risk Reduction held in 2005, Kobe Japan. UNDP has been supporting the establishment of the Center since 2010. The project will support to further accelerate the regional cooperation in Central Asia through technical support to CDRRR.

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 CP Programme Component: Disaster Risk Management
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 Donor: Government of Japan

Agreed by:
UNDP Resident Representative
in the Kyrgyz Republic
Mr. Alexander Avanesov

Date 07 MAR 2017

Agreed by:
Minister of Emergency Situations
of the Kyrgyz Republic
Mr. Kubatbek Boronov

Date 07 MAR 2017

¹ In this Project Document, the Central Asian countries include Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan and Turkmenistan, however the project would highly appreciate and welcomes participation of Uzbekistani representatives as observers (at their own expense) within activities planned under Output 4 and aimed at strengthening the regional collaboration in the area of Disaster Risk Reduction.

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I. Preamble

This preamble highlights those global level processes, which are relevant to the content of this project proposal.

"The World Ministerial Conference on Disaster Reduction in Tohoku" was held on July 3rd and 4th, 2012 in Sendai City, Ichinoseki City, Ishinomaki City and Fukushima City. Representatives from the Governments of 63 countries, including the Ministers for Foreign Affairs and other relevant Ministers, and 14 international organizations, as well as representatives from local governments, the private sector and civil societies participated in the Conference. The Conference was chaired by Mr. Koichiro Gemba, Minister for Foreign Affairs of Japan. Mr. Yoshihiko Noda, Prime Minister of Japan and Miss Helen Clark, UNDP Administrator gave the opening remarks. The Conference marked a significant opportunity to make comprehensive discussions on the need to build resilient societies to disasters, the critical importance of realizing human security as a basis of such resilient societies, the long-term economic efficiency of investment in disaster reduction, the importance of disaster preparedness and sustainable recovery, and the call for mainstreaming disaster reduction at every level of public services and international efforts for that end. The Conference gave impetus to ongoing discussions on a successor framework of the Hyogo Framework for Action 2005-2015 to be adopted at the third United Nations World Conference on Disaster Reduction. *While making opening remarks, Ms. Helen Clark, UNDP Administrator mentioned that "At Rio+20, Foreign Minister Koichiro Gemba demonstrated Japan's commitment to this agenda, by pledging \$3 billion for disaster reduction to developing countries over the next three years. This generosity in difficult times is highly commendable" and pointed out key issues which require continued or increased attention in a post-Hyogo framework beyond 2015: (i) bringing disaster risk reduction to the center of development practice (ii) building increased resilience for the future into recovery processes (iii) reforming governance arrangements for effective disaster risk reduction at national and local levels and (iv) focusing on cross-cutting issues. Subsequently, Mr. Shinzō Abe, Prime Minister, of Japan, announced funding of US\$4 billion for the Sendai Cooperation Initiative for DRR, focusing on institution-building, material assistance and the promotion of regional cooperation. He said DRR "must evolve" together with the post-2015 development agenda.*

During the Sixth Senior Officials' Meetings of "Central Asia + Japan" Dialogue held in December 2011 in Tokyo, disaster reduction was defined as one of 4 concrete cooperation areas and the contribution of Japan Government in facilitating this global level Dialogue and advocating them into concrete practical measures is inimitable.

At the Second World Conference for Disaster Risk Reduction in 2005 in Kobe, Japan, Kazakhstan initiated the creation of a Central Asian Regional Center for Disaster Response and Risk Reduction. On May 17, 2013 the Governments of Kazakhstan and Kyrgyzstan signed Agreement on creation of the Center on Disaster Response and Risk Reduction in Almaty Kazakhstan.

The biennial Fourth Session of the Global Platform on Disaster Risk Reduction – "Resilient People, Resilient Planet" was held in Geneva over 21-23 May 2013. Chaired by Switzerland, it brought together over 3,500 participants from 172 countries with representation from national and local governments, inter-governmental organizations, Red Cross and Red Crescent, non-governmental organizations, mayors and parliamentarians, representatives of local communities, indigenous peoples, children and youth, persons with disabilities, and leaders from business, academia and science. The dynamic discussions that took place in more than 170 events are summarized in the following points: (i) targeting the root causes of risk (ii) connecting mutually reinforcing agendas (iii) assessing risk (iv) leading at the local level (v) engaging communities achieves results (vi) recognizing the private sector as an actor and partner (vii) strengthening integrated risk governance (viii) strengthening scientific and technical support

The final outcome document of Rio+20, titled "The Future We Want" calls for disaster risk reduction and the building of resilience to disasters to be addressed with a renewed sense of urgency in the context of sustainable development and poverty eradication. Aside from this, ongoing consultation processes on post-HFA, development of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), which will build upon the Millennium Development Goals, form the global strategic foundation for reform processes, both globally and locally with focusing upon at ensuring greater integration between social, economic and environmental dimensions of sustainable development.

II. Situation Analysis

A number of important distinctions can be made in the trend over the past two decades towards an increasing exposure of Kyrgyzstan to disasters. First, number of disasters occurred in 2001-2010 totaled to 2353, while during foregoing 1991-2000 decade it was 1225. Second, hydro-meteorological disasters continue demonstrate the largest proportion, when, for instance the only mudflows contributed to occurrence of 538 disasters during 2000-2009 out of total 2056 disasters of the same period. Third, the highest impact of single disaster events, in terms of human losses, has been caused by landslides and earthquakes (e.g. the only Nura earthquake killed 75 persons in 2008) and the mortality rate of 1991-2000 trended up twice in comparison to 2001-2010, which comprised of 440 and 827 lives respectively.

While disasters cause enormous impacts on human capital as stated above, the national economy of the country is also increasingly exposed to disasters. Local communities continue to be the most vulnerable and particularly least resilient to disasters due to low GNI per capita (\$1,170 est. in 2015²) and the high interdependency of their livelihoods on agriculture lead to major setbacks in their economic development efforts. Despite national GDP is slowly trending up (e.g. 2005-2.46 billion B; 2006-2.834 B; 2007-3.803 B; 2008-2.14 B; 2009-4.96 B; 2010-4.794 B; 2011-6.198 B; 2012-6.605 B; 2013-7.335 B; 2014-7.468 B and 2015-6.757 B), complexity of disaster impacts significantly outstrips its growth rate and makes harder the tailoring of development interventions in a sustainable manner. Annual direct losses incurred from natural disasters are estimated in the range of \$30-35 million per year (1.0 - 1.5% of GDP).

Geophysical hazards pose the greatest risk in the country. The Kyrgyz Republic is located in the area of intensive collision of two lithospheric plates: Euro-Asian from the North and Indo-Asian from the South, these plates are in charge of developing the orogenic processes hereby resulting in a whole spectrum of natural disasters and catastrophes. Much of the country's territory is located on seismic areas scaled at 8-9 (according to the MSK-64 scale). Annually the Institute of seismology registers up to 3500 earthquakes, of which 5 to 10 are considered strong (without major damage), while a destructive earthquake (causing infrastructural damage) occurs every 3 to 5 years, and a catastrophic one (causing infrastructural damage and death) every 35 years on average. Four most significant recent earthquakes (1992-2006) resulted in 132 deaths, affected 150 930 people, and caused direct damages estimated at \$163 million.

There are 5,000 landslide sites in the country out of which 3500 are developed in the southern regions of the country. Number of landslides grows annually due to geodynamic movements, seismicity, rise of groundwater level, and/or increasingly intense precipitation events. Landslides cause threat to around 7.5 percent of the country's population (509 settlements). They kill dozens of people and destroy around 700 homes annually.

On average, 3-4 extreme meteorological hazards (drastic changes of weather, frosts, heavy precipitation) occur annually covering the majority of the country, there are about 7-10 high-impact mudflows and avalanches, and seasonal river floods happen every year. Mudflows and floods occur on 3,103 rivers, and 1,000 settlements are exposed to potential damage. Out of over 1,000 glacial lakes in the country, at least 20% have been identified as threats for outburst floods.

Climate change has already heightened exposure to meteorological hazards, and this trend is expected to accelerate, owing to continued global warming. A World Bank publication ranked Kyrgyzstan third among 28 European and CIS countries in terms of vulnerability to climate change impacts.³

Statistics of the full spectrum of disasters is given in Annex: "Statistics of disasters occurred during 1990-2015". Proportion of disasters are distributed as following: floods and mudflows (1537), avalanches (661), landslides (501), large fires (415), and earthquakes (379), major technological hazards and traffic accidents (260).

Mortality cases over 2001-2015 are given in Annex: "Number of mortality cases". No data is available in the country for the period before 2001. Major technological and traffic accidents (791), large fires (162), landslides (109) and avalanches (93) cause the biggest and recurrent number of deaths. Despite devastating/destructive earthquakes are not recurrent, they cause significant number of mortality cases (75) when they happen. It should be emphasized that out of total number of mortality cases from major technological and traffic accidents, the biggest portion belongs to traffic accidents, which make far reasonable further extension of Fire-Rescuing Services' net.

Economic exposure to disasters is further exacerbated by low budgetary incomes primarily of municipal bodies, insensitive resource allocation to DRR, centralized functions and ambiguity of coordination mechanisms across sectors. All these circumstances increase mortality risk, economic loss risk and damage to critical infrastructure, livelihoods and public service delivery. In addition, huge portion of public funds are being spent for post-disaster and recovery activities due to centralized fine tuning of DRR functions, rather than investing into revealing the risk, prevention and preparedness.

Nevertheless, there are some positive tendencies in Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) efforts of Kyrgyzstan: establishment of the National DRR Platform was promulgated and subsequent capacity building is continued, communities steadily improving their knowledge about disaster hazards and risks including through engagement of various development agencies and donor countries. Local self-governments become more and more profound in disaster management owing to lessons learned and increased public service delivery commitments. There are also positive indications that DRR aspects become more and more acknowledgeable within sustainable development strategies and processes, which heighten on its turn the perspectives of convergence of public and municipal interventions.

However, considering multidimensional context of disasters, there are still tremendous challenges towards attaining effective disaster risk reduction both at national and sub-national levels. It is therefore, this project

² <http://data.worldbank.org/country/kyrgyz-republic>

³ World Bank, 2009, *Adapting to Climate Change in Europe and Central Asia*.

http://www.worldbank.org/eca/climate/ECA_CCA_Full_Report.pdf

proposal touches upon and aligned with the strategic priorities of the National DRR Platform and addresses disaster risks accumulating over time.

III. UNDP support so far and comparative advantages in the area of Disaster Risk Reduction as well as inter-linkages with the requested project

Involvement of UNDP in DRR sector has gradually grown up since 2005 from community level activities to national level policy developments, including legislation. UNDP's intervention was supported by UNDP Bureau for Crisis Prevention and Recovery (BCPR) and aimed at creation an enabling environment both at the central and local levels for decentralized DRR to better guide development policy and allocation of resources towards local level DRR activities. As a result, DRR functions of local self-governments were sustained under the respective law, local budgeting procedures, transparency and accountability refined, local level data collection and exchange improved and local level risk management strengthened in 16% of municipalities out of total 459. Moreover, UNDP's engagement facilitated that National DRR Strategy adopted with strong focus on local self-governance and compliance with HFA, National DRR Platform promulgated, creation of Central Asian Center for Disaster Response and Risk Reduction sensitized. More detailed information of implemented and ongoing projects, with achieved results is reflected in *Annex: UNDP's past and ongoing interventions (during 2005-2016)*.

Despite significant achievements have been made so far, there are still tremendous challenges towards shifting the focus of existing DRR policies and practices from post-disaster recovery to comprehensive DRR to effectively reduce socio-economic impacts of disaster risks and climate variability. It is therefore, UNDP's engagement in DRR sector has been significantly broadened in 2012 to support DRR as a comprehensive, integrated and cross-cutting intervention both at national and local levels and across sectors under UNDAF⁴ 2012-17 and UNDP Country Programme Action Plan 2012-17. It will support national partners in addressing DRR as a comprehensive, integrated and crosscutting dimension, synergetic with interrelated issues of governance, poverty reduction, climate change, environmental protection, sustainable development and conflict prevention programming.

UNDP in the Kyrgyz Republic will work in four key outputs to achieve its outcome through its comprehensive five-year programme (2012-17) on "Effective Disaster Risk Management for Sustainable Development and Human Security":

Expected outcome: *By the end of 2017, Disaster Risk Management (DRM) framework in compliance with international standards, especially the Hyogo Framework for Action"*

Expected outputs:

- a. Integration of Disaster Risk Reduction into sustainable development programming and national capacity building
- b. Establishment of Comprehensive disaster risk assessment & monitoring system for effective socio-economic development programming
- c. Strengthening resilience of local communities by applying integrated DRR approaches
- d. Strengthening regional cooperation in addressing transboundary resource based conflicts and mainstreaming of cross-cutting issues (gender and age-sensitive approaches).

Comparative advantages vis-à-vis outputs of this project:

Creating an enabling environment to integrate DRR into sustainable development:

The policy level interventions aimed at creating an enabling environment has resulted in that DRR-functions sustained / decentralized within legal framework of LSG, resource allocation mechanisms in DRR refined under fiscal decentralization reforms, mechanisms of coordination improved, data collection and sharing policies internalized for disaster and damage registration. HFA-priorities have been fully sustained under the a) Sectorial DRR Strategy 2020; b) National Strategy on Sustainable Development (2013-2017) and c) Programme on Transition to Sustainable Development (2013-2017). UNDP continues supporting to improve sectorial development strategies to integrate DRR with much focus on local level capacity building, sustainable development and institutionalization of Disaster Risk Assessment. In 2012-16 UNDP's support is continued towards refining existing DRR policies and strategies from post-disaster response and recovery towards comprehensive disaster risk reduction and sustainable development by focusing upon the priorities of Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction and Sustainable Development Strategies. The interventions of this proposed project will be underpinned by policy level interventions of UNDP's Programme on "Effective Disaster Risk Management for Sustainable Development and Human Security" that will create a solid base for UNDP's further interventions over the next programming cycle (2018-22) under UNDP's next Country Programme Document for 2018-22.

⁴ UNDAF stand for United Nations Development Assistance Framework

Disaster Risk Assessment (DRA) and Information Management (IM):

The following consequences, issues and challenges are existent due to absence of well-functioning DRA system in the country: i) disaster risk information are scattered among various agencies without coherence, coordination and sharing ii) no systematic collection of information about hazard events, exposure, vulnerability, and the impacts of disasters and without focus iii) ambiguous methodologies and tools used for disaster risk information collection across sectors iv) No meaningful analysis to understand the trends, spatial and temporal impacts and hence poor understanding of potential risks and their impacts v) disaster risk information is not used for policy and decision making – disaster preparedness, response, recovery, risk management. In order to address existing issues and challenges, UNDP is currently supporting the Government in establishing institutional frameworks for comprehensive Disaster Risk Assessment, Monitoring and Early Warning System in line with the National Sustainable Development Strategy for 2013-17 and National DRR Strategy 2020. In this context, the Inter-Ministerial Working Group was established, consisting of scientific academia and public authorities engaged into disaster risk assessment, through the relevant decision of the Government through UNDP's facilitation. The Group conducted the Country Situation Analysis (CSA) on Disaster Risk Assessment and Information Management, through UNDP's technical support in order to assess current situation, define a vision/mandate and formulate policies/strategies for further building integrated Disaster Risk Assessment Framework. Based on the results of CSA the *State Programme on Prognosis (i.e. DRA) of Hazardous Phenomena and Processes by applying Geo-Information Technologies* was adopted by the Government, serving as a "Road Map" towards further establishing a comprehensive National DRA Framework. While UNDP's "Effective Disaster Risk Management for Sustainable Development and Human Security" Programme supports the Government in DRR policy making such as fine-tuning of governance and coordination mechanisms (refining policies, strategies and coordination mechanisms), developing tools and methodologies for conducting DRA and integrating it with policies and decision making, the requested project will further support the implementation of aforementioned State Programme (i.e. Road Map) in building the National DRA Framework through purchasing relevant hardware and software.

On the other hand, UNDP's engagement over the past 5 years has significantly contributed in enhancement of *administrative / statistical Information Management System* and its institutional linking to Disaster Risk Reduction, budgeting and planning policies. The problem to be addressed under the requested project is to sustain the Governmental capacities in conducting *Disaster Risk Assessments through building the National Monitoring and Forecasting System of hazardous processes and phenomena* with strong focus on Innovative Information Communication Technologies such as GIS and Remote Sensing Techniques.

Building resilience of local communities

UNDP in Kyrgyzstan plays a strong role in key areas of development, because of its, inter-alia, well-established partnership arrangements at the sub-national level and extensive countryside presence. In 2012, UNDP established 3 Area Based Development Offices (ABDs) in Osh/Jalal-Abad, Batken and Naryn provinces (oblasts). The overarching aim of ABDs is to support sub-national level authorities to establish a locally-owned, coordinated and multidisciplinary decision and policy-making for sustainable development by applying an integrated, holistic and locally-tailored approach that focuses upon particular geographical area and "area-specific solutions" through the focused channeling of human, financial and intellectual resources. While promoting policy changes under UNDP's "Effective Disaster Risk Management for Sustainable Development and Human Security" Programme, UNDP ABDs will be engaged in facilitating effective combining and sequencing risk assessment and early warning elements to locate them in local level decision making, preparedness and response. On a daily basis, respective ABD Managers under the overall supervision of UNDP Assistant Resident Representative manage ABDs. The teams of ABDs are consisted of programme specialists qualified in DRR, environment, governance, peace building, who are contingent upon the needs in the geographical area as well as operations staff. Tight organizational linkages have been ensured between ABDs and its Bishkek-based sister-pillar – PMU (Programme Management Unit) working at the national level to develop national level capacity through integrated work planning, so that local level activities are aligned with national level policy making, when the national level capacity building is matched with the local level capacity, needs and priorities.

UNDP has been working in the area of DRR since 2005 and implemented 7 projects (including the project, funded by the Government of Japan in 2013-15) and currently is implementing "Effective Disaster Risk Management for Sustainable Development and Human Security" Programme, which encompasses community, policy developments, Disaster Risk Assessment, Information Management and Early Warning and regional cooperation. In the years of 2012-13 alone, vulnerability of more than 50,000 community members (50% women) from around 13000 households have been reduced through community level risk management activities. In 2012-2016, UNDP implemented its activities in more than 60 local self-governments in Osh, Jalal-Abad, Batken and Naryn provinces. The planned outputs of the proposed project will be leveraged through ensuring synergetic cooperation of various UNDP projects being implemented in the following strategic focus areas such as "Democratic Governance", "Sustainable Development" and "Resilience Building".

Regional Cooperation

UNDP has been active in regional contexts since 2010, which encompass the engagement into regional dialogues on creation of the Center for Disaster Response and Risk Reduction in Almaty (CDRRR), conducting regional level events of Disaster Risk Assessment and Information Management, building partnerships between Secretariats of the National Platforms, implementation of joint activities of cross-border nature, implementation of regional level priorities at the country context on various dimensions and etc. The interventions of the present project will contribute to plans and priorities of UNDP defined globally such as South-South and Triangular Cooperation through exploring possible collaboration of CDRRR with regional level cooperation mechanisms functioning in other regions of the world (e.g. Asia-Pacific region, South Asia, including Afghanistan and etc.) At the national level, the project will be conducive in increase safety and security standards alongside transport corridors of CAREC.

IV. Strategy

Compliance with national priorities: In June 2012, the Kyrgyz Government endorsed the “DRR Strategy until 2020”, which is fully compliant with HFA priority areas as: (i) Ensure that disaster risk reduction is a national and a local priority with a strong institutional basis for implementation (ii) Identify, assess and monitor disaster risks and enhance early warning (iii) Use knowledge, innovation and education to build a culture of safety and resilience at all levels (iv) Reduce the underlying risk factors (v) Strengthen disaster preparedness for effective response at all levels. These priority areas have also been reflected as national priorities under the “National Strategy for Sustainable Development for 2013-2017” adopted by the President’s Decree dd. 21/01/2013 ref. # 11.

The “Transitional Programme and Plan of the Government to Sustainable Development” initiated by the Kyrgyz Government recognizes that Disaster Risk Management model of Kyrgyzstan will be built on multilateral partnership, risk assessments, covering all types of hazards for further integrating international standards, creation of enabling environment for decentralized DRR and ensuring comprehensive human security and sustainable development. It, therefore, identifies the following priorities: a) integration DRR into sustainable development programming, poverty reduction and climate change adaptation b) strengthening national risk assessment and monitoring capacities as well as refinement of early warning c) raising awareness and knowledge of population and functionaries d) reduce disaster risks through structural mitigation d) increase preparedness at all levels for effective response.

Therefore, the project proposal’s for areas of intervention are in line with priorities of the “DRR Strategy until 2020”, “National Strategy for Sustainable Development for 2013-2017” and “Transitional Programme and Plan of the Government to Sustainable Development” and fall under the 2nd, 3rd, 4th and 5th pillars of the National DRR Strategy.

The whole strategy of the project proposal is built upon the following key principles:

- **From managing “disasters” to managing “risks”:** the dynamic and multidimensional aspects of disaster risks require holistic and comparable methodologies, tools and consistent hardware for comprehensive risk assessments to enable science-based decision-making and identification of development opportunities, reduce the underlying risk drivers causing increased vulnerability, exposure and poverty (urbanization, agricultural risks, land and water degradation etc.), strengthening scientific and technical support for increasing evidence-based decision-making
- **Connecting interrelated agendas** such as disaster risk reduction, which is closely intertwined with the fields of sustainable development, environmental protection, human security, governance, crises prevention and etc.
- **Greater engagement of local level capacities into DRR** through motivation and capacity building

Mutual reinforcement of interventions: While UNDP’s “Effective Disaster Risk Management for Sustainable Development and Human Security” Programme is aimed at policy making towards integrated DRR and risk-informed development, this project will support Government’s plans in a) Development of National Risk Assessment Framework and enhancement of people-centered Early Warning System b) Strengthening disaster monitoring and avalanche-risk reduction capacities on transport corridors c) Reducing risks through strengthening national response capacities d) Facilitating increased regional cooperation and dialogue.

The project is also mutually supportive with JICA’s priority areas in Kyrgyzstan as well as its ongoing interventions in the area transport roads (project on Strengthening disaster risk reduction capacities on automobile roads of the Kyrgyz Republic).

Corporate Gender Action Planning: UNDP practices to develop a Corporate Gender Action Plans aiming to find greater integration and synergies between gender activities of various UNDP Programmes and Projects. Such Gender Action Programming will be applied for the requested Project too.

Exit Strategy: Further sustainability of project results is supported by the political will of Government (e.g. existing development strategies) and commitment of MES to gradually take control over the project results both administratively and financially, thus the “shared responsibility” of the national counterpart is ensured. The project

will be implemented as an integral part of UNDP's "Effective Disaster Risk Management for Sustainable Development and Human Security" Programme, which on its turn is deeply engaged into policy level interventions for putting in place appropriate institutional frames of Disaster Risk Assessment, Monitoring and Forecasting, Regional Cooperation and etc.. The project does not create new and parallel structures that would be unsustainable in long run. First, in the event where there is a need for establishing project related committees or task forces, they will be based upon existing institutions, primarily Inter-Ministerial Working Groups and/or Technical and Thematic Working Groups of Secretariat of the National DRR Platform. Secondly, the project results are explicitly linked to the sustainable development context of the country that further accelerates the issues of national ownership in long term perspective. Thirdly, the project strategy is tailored to national needs and priorities. Finally, UNDP's corporate Results-Based Management tool will be applied throughout the project's life cycle, aiming to deliver the development results, ensure national ownership and sustainability which are vital from the "exit strategy" perspective.

Partnership and Communication Strategy: The project will make use of any opportunities to build partnerships among National DRR Platforms of Japan and Kyrgyzstan as well as regional development platforms/forums. The project will be also implemented in close partnership with JICA in the Kyrgyz Republic to converge efforts in commonly shared areas such as transport sectors as well as "Central Asia plus Japan" Dialogue. The visibility of the donor contribution to the project achievements will be ensured in line with the UNDP communication strategy. Communication of the results of the UNDP and Japan partnership will be achieved through several means and covered by UNDP internal sources:

- The tagline "This project is funded by the Government of Japan" will be featured on any publication products produced. On its turn, UNDP will coordinate with the Embassy of Japan in the Kyrgyz Republic on any publication content making reference to the contribution of the Government of Japan.
- Japanese flag and logo on banners will feature the events under project.
- Every goods / equipment /assets delivered within the project will be tagged by Japanese logo.
- Best practices will be widely advocated through mass media, UNDP web resources and regular publications (e.g. newsletters, press releases, press conferences, handover ceremonies, etc.).
- The project activities and progress reports will be uploaded into UNDP global level resource management e-tool "Atlas", so to ensure visibility at the global level.

V. Existing challenges, expected outputs, planned activities and actions

Output 1: An enabling environment for National Risk Assessment Framework created to apply innovative tools

Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) is a long-term, locally supported and implemented process. The current level of risks a country or community is facing with is a result of *poor planning of risk considerations in policy/decision making. In this context, disaster risk assessment (DRA) is a crucial step towards effective and efficient disaster risk reduction based on fully understanding of the problem of disasters and risks a country or a sector is facing with.* Before a National Risk Assessment Framework (NRAF) can function effectively the following elements are essential to operationalize: (i) Establishing Governance and Coordination Mechanisms (ii) Integrating DRA into Policy and Decision Making (iii) Building Information and Knowledge Management System (iv) Developing evidence-based hazard risk profiles. Without either, no disaster risk strategies could take off effectively in a risk-sensitive manner. In contrast, existing DRR policies and practices still display risk-blindness, which is widely ignored across sectors while socio-economic forecasting, environmental projections, in human security dimensions etc. Therefore, it is no longer possible to address "risks as usual" to ensure the shift from managing of "disasters" to managing of "risks".

On the other hand, practice shows the existence of National Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) policies and practices that disproportionately built upon post-disaster response and recovery across sectors; however the internationally recognized best practices as well as the successor of Hyogo Framework for Action (HFA), the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030 (A/CONF.224/CRP.1) strongly encourages on revealing the risks accompanied by early risk-mitigating interventions. The importance of shifting the focus of existing DRR policies and practices from post-disaster recovery and response (i.e. disaster management) to prevention and early warning (i.e. risk management) has been therefore affirmed by and subsequently factored under the following national development strategies: i) *National Strategy on Sustainable Development for 2013-17* adopted by the Presidential Decree dd. January 21, 2013 with ref. # 11 ii) *Strategy on Provision of Comprehensive Security of Population and Territories from Disaster and Crises Situations until 2020* (hereinafter referred as to National DRR Strategy 2020), adopted by the Governmental Resolution dd. June 2, 2012 with ref. # 357. To this end, integrating Disaster Risk Assessment (DRA) into Strategic Planning, Investment Decisions and Policy Making becomes a key element towards making existing DRR policies and practices focused on prevention, *by establishing appropriate institutional arrangements and methodological frames for assessing/forecasting potential damage and losses of possible/future extreme events for deliberate decision making and planning.* This will be achieved by increasing analytical capacities of Crises Management Centers and Hazard Monitoring Department of MES through creating an enabling environment and upgrading logistical infrastructure for application of innovative tools such as Satellite, Geographical Information

System, Global Positioning System and Remote Sensing Techniques in disaster monitoring, prevention and response.

Activity 1.1: Creation of the unified disaster monitoring system that applies satellite and Geographic Information System (GIS) and remote sensing techniques.

Actions:

Action 1.1.1: Conduct technical assessments by the experts from Japanese Disaster Management Structures to identify possible solution packages in applying innovative tools such as GIS and remote sensing techniques in Disaster Risk Reduction

Action 1.1.2: Procurement of hardware and software to establish unified disaster monitoring system that applies satellite and Geographic Information System (GIS) and remote sensing techniques

Action 1.1.3: Training of MES staff to use GIS and remote sensing techniques

Output 2: National Disaster Risk Monitoring and Early Warning systems as well as avalanche-risk reduction capacities strengthened alongside transport corridors

Disaster risks associated with transport corridors becomes now a key factor influencing the security standards, particularly when travelling, domestic and international freight turnover / transit, tourism, passage of herd, making small businesses etc., continuing thereby impairing the quality of safety and economic efficiency. In this context, building of integrated disaster risk monitoring system becomes of paramount importance to ensure greater human security, institutional & operational cohesion and necessitates a comprehensive approach, which requires the betterment of both institutional arrangements and logistical infrastructure. Unfortunately, the monitoring of risks alongside of transport corridors still continues to be considerably scattered across sectors, the capacity of scientific institutions are weakly engaged, inter-disciplinary cohesive methodologies or coordination mechanisms particularly in terms of risk assessment, monitoring and early warning either not existent in one cases or simply discordant in other cases. The economic loss risk to full spectrum of disasters is evidently under-recorded in the country, especially considering the run-away increase in asset exposure directly interlinked to likely increase of turnover in CAREC corridors in further perspectives. By assessing the full spectrum of risks, the government authorities will be able to identify the most appropriate and cost-effective DRM strategies for each risk strata. As a result, the importance of security standards will be sensitized in policy and decision making for further defining a pragmatic mix of instruments through conducting comprehensive risk assessments, applying probabilistic risk modeling, cost-benefit analysis and development a composite profile for each risk strata and etc.

Structural and socioeconomic vulnerabilities associated with avalanche risks encompass building of new roads in mountain areas, including CAREC transport corridors, domestic and international power lines, a rise in tourism and climbing routes, organizing ski resorts and recreational facilities, which present a challenge to their management and regulation today. Moreover, mountain regions are often incapable of mobilizing adequate resources for preparedness and response, as well as investing in preventive measures. Also practice shows that rapid expansion of both population, trade turnover and anthropogenic influence as well as weakly planned measures continue accelerate risk over time and drives for increased mortality rate, economic losses and ecosystem decline from avalanche hazards. It is further aggravated that avalanche-risk reduction system needs to be improved, with a broad approach encompassing structural, economic, and societal vulnerability. At the same time, poor historical investment, risk assessment, monitoring and early warning capacities as well as low technical preparedness/logistical infrastructure further dwarf the institutional development of effective avalanche-risk reduction system of the country. As a result of project interventions, the avalanche-risks will be treated as an integral risk stratum of transport corridors through similar kind of capacity development interventions mentioned under foregoing para and by targeting at strengthening monitoring capacities primarily of Kyrgyzhydromet, Crises Management Centers, Hazard Monitoring Department of MES and others as appropriate.

Kyrgyzstan is a landlocked mountainous country in the eastern part of Central Asia, the territory of which is exposed to 20 natural processes and phenomena among the 70 most widespread in the world. The Tian Shan mountain range covers 80 per cent of the country with high altitude relief (from 401 to 7439 meters above the sea level), bringing that 94% of the territory is raised over 1 km., and resulting in the occurrence of landslides, avalanches, rockslides, mudslides and floods, earthquakes, high-altitude outburst prone lakes as well as other hazards. During the period of 1990-2015 there were 5011 disasters reported in the Kyrgyz Republic, which killed 1368 lives. Proportion of avalanches consisted of 13,19% out of total registered disasters. Mortality rate caused by avalanches during 2000-2009 consisted of 6.8% in average out of total 1368 human losses. Despite relatively low rates in comparison to other hazards, risk reduction of avalanches becomes a challenge for the country due to widespread geographical coverage, which comes to around 105 thousand square kilometers or 53 % of the territory. There are more than 30 thousand avalanche prone areas throughout the country, of which 3% represent a direct threat to infrastructure, national economy and peoples' lives. The rest parts of avalanches are located outside of populated areas and pose at high risk critical infrastructure (e.g. power lines), livestock, forests, tourists and stock keepers. Out of total 30 thousand avalanche-prone areas, 772 avalanche-prone areas represent a direct threat to main transport

corridors of Kyrgyzstan. The duration of avalanche season in Kyrgyzstan varies from 4 to 5 months in Western Tien Shan and up to 11-12 months in Central Tien Shan. Depending on meteorological conditions of the season, 800 – 1500 avalanches are being reported each year. Only 44% of 772 avalanche prone zones have been studied so far.

Monitoring is also a challenge. Out of six avalanche-monitoring stations operational during Soviet times⁵, the only three ones are functioning today, which responsible for particular stretches of motor roads and monitor the nearby areas⁶. Too-Ashuu and It-Agar stations have doubled functions both of meteorological and snow-avalanches monitoring. Kyrgyzhydromet is able to monitor only 10-15% of avalanche-prone areas, which hampers disaster early warning and response for the remaining areas. In order to improve the situation, the Kyrgyz Government released a Resolution on launching of two additional Avalanche Monitoring Stations of “Dolon” and “Ravat,” for which approximately 32 mln. soms (or \$521,997) is required.⁷ The Government’s intention to strengthen monitoring has also been reflected in Kyrgyzhydromet’s sector Development Action Plan.

Aside from lack of financial resources, which the Kyrgyz Government often cites as a constraint, the existing avalanche-risk reduction capacities of the Kyrgyz Republic and governance arrangements entirely need to be /re-/ established to effectively ensure safety and security. Alongside with weak avalanche-risk governance, the exposure is further fuelled by underdeveloped logistical infrastructure to conduct monitoring and early warning, disproportion among huge number of avalanche prone areas and limited capacities of National Avalanche Service further exaggerated that monitoring stations either not functional or not capable to forecast weather precipitations on the transport corridors due to weak and/or outdated logistical infrastructure. On the other hand, it is further aggravated that the National Avalanche Service represented by Kyrgyzhydromet’s the only unit on Avalanche Safety (few people in Central Apparatus) and 3 Avalanche Monitoring Stations, has been facing a decline since collapse of Soviet Union. Moreover, outdated/conservative “artificial triggering of avalanches” (i.e. shelling) are not always economically efficient and eco-system friendly, however the modern technologies offer more advanced and more cost-effective techniques. Overall, poor historical investment since independence, nascent nature of risk assessment, monitoring and early warning capacities as well as low technical preparedness/ logistical infrastructure significantly dwarf the institutional development of effective avalanche-risk reduction system of the country.

Considering these gaps, on January 31, 2013 the Vice-Prime Minister of the Kyrgyz Government, Mr. Sarpashev officially requested the UN Resident Coordinator in the Kyrgyz Republic to provide urgent assistance in reducing avalanche-risks in the country.

Activity 2.1: Strengthening avalanche-risk reduction capacities in Kyrgyzstan

Actions:

Action 2.1.1: Upgrading logistical infrastructure of the national avalanche-risk reduction (Kyrgyzhydromet), monitoring and early warning systems

Action 2.1.2: Construction of two avalanche stations “Dolon” and “Chapchyma”

Action 2.1.2: Training of staff of Kyrgyzhydromet to use GIS and on snow survey

Practice shows, that the developed countries, often grant hardware and software to developing countries, which are normally being substituted for more advanced ones due to rapid information technological growth in those developed countries, especially like in Japan. In this context, the project will also explore the possibilities of reaching mutual long-term agreements between the Kyrgyz and Japanese National Institutions on upgrading logistical infrastructure of relevant national response institutions by applying such modality.

Output 3: Disaster response and early warning capacities strengthened

The Hyogo Framework for Action (HFA) identifies the importance of early warning and encourages the development of early warning systems that are people centered, in particular systems whose warnings are timely and understandable to those at risk, including guidance on how to act upon warnings. It is internationally recognized that *“A people-centered early warning system necessarily comprises of four key elements: knowledge of risks; monitoring, analysis and forecasting of the hazards; communication or dissemination of alerts and warnings; and local capabilities to respond to the warnings received.”* These priorities are relevant to the country context too, considering that existing National Early Warning Architecture, built during the “Cold War” (Soviet times) within the framework of militarized civil defense system was predominantly oriented towards response to a possible nuclear war and/or armed conflicts, but less attention was paid to warning of civilians from disasters during peaceful times. Therefore, the role of Early Warning needs to be fundamentally re-profiled towards ensuring human security from different natural and man-made disasters, thus making it capable and responsive to meet the current realities and needs in DRR. Considering such needs, the Ministry of Emergency Situations is currently implementing the Governmental Development Programme on establishing “National Comprehensive Public Informing and Early Warning” (so called OKSION), including through the support of UNDP Project funded by the Government of Japan.

⁵ Too-Ashuu, Ala-Bel, It-Agar, Chong-Ashuu, At-Oinok and Angren.

⁶ Too-Ashuu, It-Agar, Chong-Ashuu mountain passes, for road stretches Too-Ashuu – 17 km., It-Agar – 67 km., Chong-Ashuu – 45 km.

⁷ These are located in Dolon and Chapchyma mount passes on the motor roads of Bishkek-Torugart and Alabuka-Kanyshkiya, respectively.

Guided by these key milestones of HFA and national priorities, the strategy of the output is to further promote a people-centered Early Warning by ensuring stronger inter-linkages and effective communication channels between all of the elements of early warning, which require on its turn the upgrading of relevant logistical infrastructure.

According to the Ministry of Emergency Situations, there are more than 14 000 disaster prone areas throughout the country; more than 300 emergency situations are being reported each year, displacing 1000 people in average. Since 1992 more than 25 000 households are subject to resettlement, with around 2,000 families affected per year. In the context of such exposure and vulnerability, even small events continue to demonstrate the intimate relationship between disasters and poverty, especially in rural areas of Kyrgyzstan, the strategic level, where the population physically lives in. Above vulnerability, necessitate therefore addressing existing capacity gaps across the following priority areas:

Strengthening capacity of Emergency Rescue Services of the Ministry of Emergency Situations:

While rescuing functions particularly belonged to medical sector during the soviet times and the first decade of the transition period (1991-1999), the establishment of variegated net of rescuing services has started to be a straightforward dimension in saving human lives since 2000. To this end, MES established a few Rescue Services in several densely populated areas over the past decade, mainly concentrated in oblast administration centers and the cities of Bishkek and Osh. However, peri-district areas as well as main traffic junctures still remain weakly covered by such important service delivery. To fill in this gap, the Kyrgyz National DRR Strategy until 2020 envisaged strengthening operational response capacities through re-profiling of existing Fire Services into Fire-Rescuing Facilities across the country. To this end, MES has established 24 Fire-Rescuing Facilities in 2014 to make available rescuing functions on the following and the most priority directions of CAREC transport corridors: i) Bishkek-Naryn-Torugart, including Issyk-Kul recreation zone and ii) Bishkek-Osh-Sary Tash-Irkeshtam. In 2014, the Government of Japan granted \$2.2 mln. to the Kyrgyz Republic through UNDP in the country, of which \$275 600 were allocated to support 9 Fire-Rescuing Facilities out of total 24. On the second stage of reforms until the end of 2017, the Governmental priority is to establish additional 22 Fire-Rescuing Facilities in district/rayon administrative centers throughout the country to cover peri-district areas (further stages envisage extending Fire-Rescuing Facilities in remote areas). Therefore, by the end of the second stage of reforms the following important impacts are expected to achieve by MES:

- Reduce economic losses by approximately 20-30%
- Reduce number of victims/mortality rate for 5-10%
- Create functional Fire-Rescuing and Response capacities

It should be emphasized, that creation of 24 Fire-Rescuing Facilities (of which nine were supported by UNDP project, funded by the Government of Japan) during the first stage of reforms, Ministry of Emergency Situations was able to create 15 Facilities predominantly thanks to mobilizing of its internal resources through demobilizing of internally available cars and resources. MES's internal capacities and resources for implementation of the second stage seem to be difficult / exhausted and become much dependent on external sources. Therefore, this output aims to support the implementation of the second stage of reforms in creation of additional 22 Fire-Rescuing Facilities in district administrative centers. As mentioned in foregoing sections, the possibilities of transferring of Fire-Rescuing Machinery, which were decided to be substituted into other ones, will be also explored with relevant Japanese Response Structures as an additional option.

National Early Warning System (NEWS):

During the first phase of UNDP Project funded by the Government of Japan, the Unified Information Management System for Disaster and Crises Settings (UIMS) was operationalized in Kyrgyzstan. UIMS consists of three elements such as Crises Management Centers, Public Notification and Informing System/OKSION and Call Center 112/Duty Dispatch Units. In particular, UIMS became operation in Osh and Batken oblasts (full coverage) and partially in Jalal-Abad, Talas and Issyk-Kul oblasts. Chui oblast was not covered at all. In this regard, considering the priorities of the Ministry of Emergency Situations, the project will support to extend the UIMS in Chui, Issyk-Kul and Jalal-Abad oblasts.

Activity 3.1: Extending the net of emergency response facilities and strengthening their capacities

Action 3.1.1. Purchase of equipment to establish 22 Fire-Rescuing Facilities under the Ministry of Emergency Situations

Activity 3.2: Establishment of Unified Information Management System in additional regions of the country

Output 4: Increased regional cooperation of Central Asian (Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan and Turkmenistan) Disaster Management Authorities facilitated under the “Central Asia plus Japan” Dialogue

The project is highly important for both Kyrgyzstan and Central Asia. In accordance with available sources of data, 177 disasters were reported in the region, only during 1988-2007, which caused more than 36 thousand deaths. Central Asian region covers an area of 4.2 million square kilometers with a total population of 75 million people and has a history of devastating disasters that continue causing enormous economic and human losses. For example, 3 mln. 600 thousand people were affected due to droughts in Central Asia in June 2000, more than 86 thousand people affected and 54 killed due to Jalal-Abad earthquake in August 1992, more than 63 thousand people affected and 1346 killed as a result of Tajikistan flood in May 1992. Moreover, climate change and technological hazards coming out from critical trans-boundary infrastructure (e.g. water dams), uranium tailings as well as shared natural resources (pastures, water, land) have become a challenge, which call for more coordinated response actions in the region.

In this context, the role of “Central Asia plus Japan” Dialogue was immense in further accelerating the development momentum through facilitating consultation processes for increased cooperation and dialogue. In particular, the Regional Ministerial Conferences held in Bishkek in 2013-15 within the implementation of UNDP Project, funded by the Government of Japan on: *“Strengthening disaster response and risk assessment capacities in the Kyrgyz Republic and facilitating a regional dialogue for cooperation”*, established a Regional High Level Dialogue of Disaster Management Authorities of CA countries, in particular of Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan and Turkmenistan⁸. Secondly, those conferences led to adoption of Framework of Cooperation on strengthening a regional collaboration, *which identifies strategic focus areas of strengthening regional cooperation. Therefore, there is a need to further support national institutions, especially Center for Disaster Response and Risk Reduction in Almaty to take a leading role in further promoting reached agreements and sustain the created collaboration mechanism.*

In this context, the project interventions will further facilitate an increased dialogue in the region by focusing upon the following mutually supportive strategic dimensions:

- Facilitate high level forums/dialogues of Disaster Management Authorities of Central Asian (Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan and Turkmenistan) countries under the aegis of “Central Asia plus Japan” Dialogue as well as Center for Disaster Response and Risk Reduction in Almaty, which play on their turn an important driving role for increased coordinated actions. Such high level dialogues/forums become far important in light of the adopted Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction in order to discuss the implementation arrangements.
- Support the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic in implementing regional priorities identified under the Framework of Cooperation for strengthening regional collaboration in Central Asia through providing relevant consultancy services on various subjects (e.g. on disaster risk monitoring, information sharing, policy etc.).

Activity 4.1: Facilitate high level forums/dialogues of Central Asian (Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan and Turkmenistan) countries under the aegis of “Central Asia plus Japan” Dialogue and the Center for Disaster Response and Risk Reduction in Almaty through providing consultancy services as appropriate

Action 4.1.1: Conduct a 3-days training in CDRRR Almaty for the Expert Groups of Disaster Management Authorities of CA (Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan and Turkmenistan) countries by involving knowledge and capacity of Asian Disaster Reduction Center in Kobe, Japan (ADRC)

Action 4.1.2: Conduct two times 2-day meetings of the Expert Working Group of CA (Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan and Turkmenistan) countries to discuss the implementation of the Framework of cooperation on strengthening regional collaboration in Central Asia (FOC) and agreeing upon with Disaster Management Authorities of CA countries

Action 4.1.3: Conduct Regional high-level event of Disaster Management Authorities in Central Asian (Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan and Turkmenistan) countries for increased coordination on implementation of Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction priorities and of the Framework of cooperation on strengthening regional collaboration in Central Asia through providing consultancy services

Action 4.1.4: Conduct practical/infrastructural measures aimed at reducing risks of transboundary hazards: embankment of the most dangerous areas of the left riverbed of Chu river.

⁸ Participating members (Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan and Turkmenistan) of the Regional High Level Dialogue of Disaster Management Authorities of CA countries were agreed during:

- Regional ministerial conference held in Bishkek, Kyrgyz Republic on January 29-30, 2015
- Regional Ministerial Meeting ‘First Meeting of the Regional Forum of the Heads of Disaster Management Authorities of Central Asian countries (Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan and Turkmenistan)’ held in Ashgabat, Turkmenistan on November 24-25, 2015

VI. Annual Work for 2017-2019

EXPECTED OUTPUTS	PLANNED ACTIVITIES	TIMEFRAME (years)			RESPONSIBLE PARTY	Budget description	Amount (USD)			
		2017	2018	2019			Total	2017	2018	2019
Output 1: An enabling environment for National Risk Assessment Framework created to apply innovative tools	Activity 1.1: Creation of the unified disaster monitoring system that applies satellite and Geographic Information System (GIS) and remote sensing techniques									
	Action 1.1.1: Conduct technical assessments by the experts from Japanese Disaster Management Structures to identify possible solution packages in applying innovative tools such as GIS and remote sensing techniques in Disaster Risk Reduction	X			MES, Ministries and agencies, scientific institutes, UNDP	Expert costs from Japanese National Institutions	62 820,00 USD	62 820,00 USD		
	Action 1.1.2: Procurement of hardware and software to establish unified disaster monitoring system that applies satellite and Geographic Information System (GIS) and remote sensing techniques		X	X	MES, Ministries and agencies, scientific institutes, UNDP	Purchase of goods and services	741 468,99 USD			741 468,99USD
	Action 1.1.3: Training of MES staff to use GIS and remote sensing techniques		X	X	MES, UNDP,	Training costs	21 745,00 USD		21 745,00 USD	
	Total Output 1:						826 033,99 USD	62 820,00 USD	21 745,00 USD	741 468,99 USD
	Activity 2.1: Strengthening avalanche-risk reduction capacities in Kyrgyzstan									
	Action 2.1.1: Upgrading logistical infrastructure of the national avalanche-risk reduction (Kyrgyzhydromet), monitoring and early warning systems	X	X		MES, UNDP	Purchase of goods and services	327 600,00 USD		327 600,00 USD	
	Action 2.1.2: Construction of two avalanche stations "Dolon" and "Chapchyma"	X	X	X	MES, Kyrgyzhydromet, UNDP	Purchase of goods and services	612 497,42 USD			612 497,42 USD
	Action 2.1.3: Training of staff of Kyrgyzhydromet to use GIS and on snow survey	X	X		MES, Ministries and agencies, scientific institutes, UNDP	Training costs	43 826,00 USD	43 826,00 USD		
	Total Output 2:						983 923,42 USD	43 826,00 USD	327 600,00 USD	612 497,42 USD
Output 3: Resilience of vulnerable communities built and disaster prevention and response capacities strengthened	Activity 3.1: Extending the net of emergency response facilities and strengthening their capacities									
	Action 3.1.1: Purchase of equipment to establish 22 Fire-Rescuing Facilities under the Ministry of Emergency Situations	X	X		MES, UNDP	Purchase of goods and services	1 246 542,00 USD		1 246 542,00 USD	
	Action 3.1.2: Increasing the skills of rendering first aid rescuers and system of psychological assistance to the victims of the disasters	X	X		MES, UNDP	Training costs, goods and services	66 242,50 USD		66 242,50 USD	
	Activity 3.2: Establishment of Unified Information Management System in additional regions of the country									
	Action 3.2.1: Purchase of hardware and software complex to establish additional Call Centers - Duty Dispatch Units 112 (DDUs)	X	X		MES, Ministries and agencies, scientific institutes, UNDP	Purchase of goods and services	878 195,00 USD	878 195,00 USD		

EXPECTED OUTPUTS	PLANNED ACTIVITIES	TIMEFRAME (years)			RESPONSIBLE PARTY	Budget description	Amount (USD)			
		2017	2018	2019			Total	2017	2018	2019
	Action 3.2.2. Purchase of hardware and software complex to establish National Early Warning System (OKSION) in additional regions				MES, Ministries and agencies, scientific institutes, UNDP	National expert (IC) / Subcontract	108 180,00 USD	108 180,00 USD		
	Total Output 3:						2 299 159,50 USD	986 375,00 USD	1 312 784,50 USD	0,00 USD
Output 4: Increased regional cooperation of Central Asian (Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan and Turkmenistan) Disaster Management Authorities facilitated under the "Central Asia plus Japan" Dialogue	Activity 4.1: Facilitate high level forums/dialogues of Central Asian (Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan and Turkmenistan) countries under the aegis of "Central Asia plus Japan" Dialogue and the Center for Disaster Response and Risk Reduction in Almaty through providing consultancy services as appropriate									
	Action 4.1.1: Conduct a 3-days training in CDRRR Almaty for the Expert Groups of Disaster Management Authorities of CA (Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan and Turkmenistan) countries by involving knowledge and capacity of Asian Disaster Reduction Center in Kobe, Japan (ADRC)	X	X		MES, CDRRR Almaty, UNDP	Travel expenses	84 808,00 USD	84 808,00 USD		
	Action 4.1.2: Conduct two times 2-day meetings of the Expert Working Group of CA (Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan and Turkmenistan) countries to discuss the implementation of the Framework of cooperation on strengthening regional collaboration in Central Asia (FOC) and agreeing upon with Disaster Management Authorities of CA countries	X	X		MES, CDRRR Almaty, UNDP	Meeting expenses	100 864,00 USD	100 864,00 USD		
	Action 4.1.3: Conduct Regional high-level event of Disaster Management Authorities in Central Asia (Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan and Turkmenistan) for increased coordination on implementation of Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction priorities and of the Framework of cooperation on strengthening regional collaboration in Central Asia through providing consultancy services		X		MES, CDRRR Almaty, UNDP	Meeting expenses	93 853,60 USD	93 853,60 USD		
	Action 4.1.4: Conduct practical/infrastructural measures aimed at reducing risks of transboundary hazards: embankment of the most dangerous areas of the left riverbed of Chu river		X	X	MES, CDRRR Almaty, UNDP	Advisory services	217 078,40 USD			217 078,40 USD
	Total Output 4:						496 604,00 USD	185 672,00 USD	93 853,60 USD	217 078,40 USD
	Personnel cost	X	X	X	UNDP		202 032,00 USD	67 344,00 USD	67 344,00 USD	67 344,00 USD
	Administrative costs	X	X	X	UNDP		62 640,00 USD	20 880,00 USD	20 880,00 USD	20 880,00 USD
	Evaluation costs	X	X	X	UNDP		12 292,00 USD			12 292,00 USD
	Monitoring costs	X	X	X	UNDP		5 640,00 USD	1 880,00 USD	1 880,00 USD	1 880,00 USD
Output 5. Project Management	Total Output 5:						282 604,00 USD	90 104,00 USD	90 104,00 USD	102 396,00 USD
	PROJECT TOTAL:						4 888 324,91 USD	1 368 797,00 USD	1 846 087,10 USD	1 673 440,81 USD
	GWS (8%)						391 065,99 USD	109 927,76 USD	147 029,24 USD	134 108,99 USD
	PROJECT GRAND TOTAL						5 279 390,90 USD	1 478 300,76 USD	1 993 774,07 USD	1 807 316,07 USD

VII. Results and Resources Framework

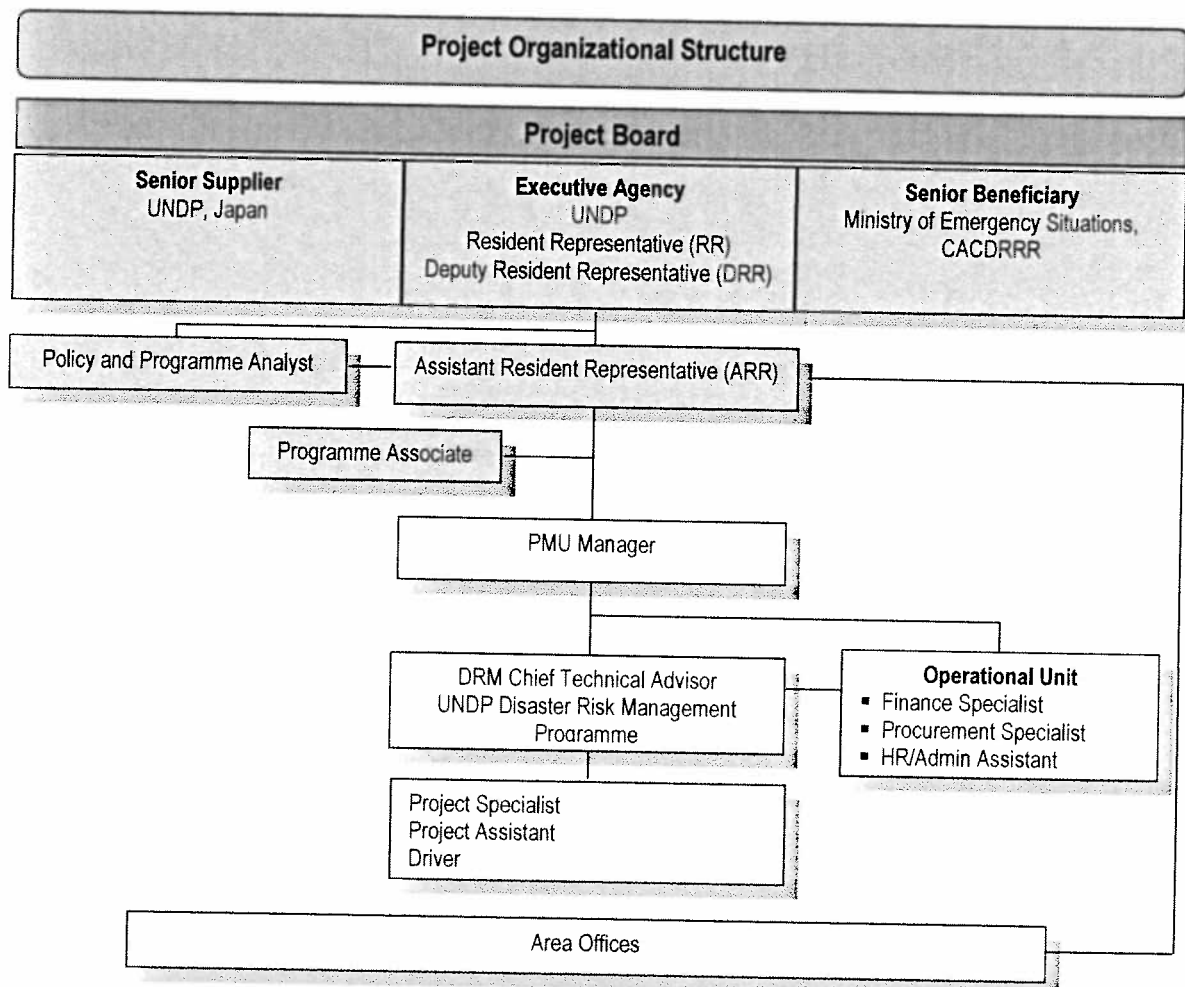
INDICATIVE OUTPUTS	OUTPUTS TARGETS	INDICATIVE ACTIVITIES	RESPONSIBLE PARTIES	INPUTS (USD)
<p>Output 1: An enabling environment for National Risk Assessment Framework created to apply innovative tools</p> <p>Baseline:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - National development concept on "Establishing National Information Management System on DRR" is in progress towards refining risk assessment & monitoring mechanisms - National Programme on Establishment Comprehensive System on Monitoring and Forecasting of Hazardous Natural Processes applying Geographical Information System (GIS) and Remote Sensing Techniques adopted and started to be implemented <p>Indicators for years:</p> <p>2016: Report on technical assessments of experts from Japanese National Institutions and # of trained staff</p> <p>2018: Selected supplier/s of equipment</p> <p>2019: Upgraded technical infrastructure</p>	<p>Target/s by the end of 2019</p> <p>Monitoring capacities strengthened through upgrading logistical infrastructure</p> <p>Targets for years</p> <p>2017:</p> <p>Technical assessments conducted by the experts from Japanese National Institutions</p> <p>2018:</p> <p>Procurement planning, Sourcing of Suppliers, Solicitation & Evaluation Officers completed</p> <p>2019:</p> <p>Equipment delivered, installed and tested</p>	<p>Activity 1.1: Creation of the unified disaster monitoring system that applies satellite and Geographic Information System (GIS) and remote sensing techniques</p> <p>Action 1.1.1: Conduct technical assessments by the experts from Japanese Disaster Management Structures to identify possible solution packages in applying innovative tools such as GIS and remote sensing techniques in Disaster Risk Reduction</p> <p>Action 1.1.2: Procurement of hardware and software to establish unified disaster monitoring system that applies satellite and Geographic Information System (GIS) and remote sensing techniques</p> <p>Action 1.1.3: Training of MES staff to use GIS and remote sensing techniques</p>	<p>MES, Ministries and agencies, scientific institutes, UNDP</p>	<p>\$826,033.99</p>
<p>Output 2: National Disaster Risk Monitoring and Early Warning systems as well as avalanche-risk reduction capacities strengthened alongside transport corridors</p> <p>Baseline:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Kyrgyzhydromet has avalanche-risk reduction unit with weak capacity and logistical infrastructure - Government approved the construction of two avalanche-monitoring stations in "Dolon" and "Chapchyma" mountain pass <p>Indicators for years:</p> <p>2016: Selected supplier/s of equipment</p> <p>2018: Upgraded technical infrastructure</p> <p>2019: Operationalized two avalanche-monitoring stations</p>	<p>Target/s by the end of 2019</p> <p>Two avalanche-monitoring stations constructed and logistical infrastructure for avalanche-risk monitoring upgraded</p> <p>Targets for years</p> <p>2017:</p> <p>Procurement planning, Sourcing of Suppliers, Solicitation & Evaluation Officers completed for purchase of avalanche-risk monitoring equipment and construction of two avalanche-monitoring stations</p> <p>2018:</p> <p>Equipment delivered, installed and tested</p> <p>Necessary goods and services for construction two avalanche-monitoring stations purchased</p> <p>Two avalanche-monitoring stations started to be constructed</p> <p>2019:</p> <p>Avalanche-monitoring stations constructed</p>	<p>Activity 2.1: Strengthening avalanche-risk reduction capacities in Kyrgyzstan</p> <p>Action 2.1.1: Upgrading logistical infrastructure of the national avalanche-risk reduction (Kyrgyzhydromet), monitoring and early warning systems</p> <p>Action 2.1.2: Construction of two avalanche stations "Dolon" and "Chapchyma"</p> <p>Action 2.1.3: Training of staff of Kyrgyzhydromet to use GIS and on snow survey</p>	<p>MES, Kyrgyzhydromet, Ministries and agencies, scientific institutes, UNDP</p>	<p>\$983,923.42</p>

INDICATIVE OUTPUTS	OUTPUTS TARGETS	INDICATIVE ACTIVITIES	RESPONSIBLE PARTIES	INPUTS (USD)
	and operationalized			
<p>Output 3: Resilience of vulnerable communities built and disaster prevention and response capacities strengthened</p> <p>Baseline:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - National Programme on establishing the Unified Information Management System for Disaster and Crises Settings (UIMS) is in progress - Governmental Reform on re-profiling existing Firefighting Units into Fire-Rescuing Services is in progress <p>Indicators for years:</p> <p>2016: Selected supplier/s of equipment for UIMS and Fire-Rescuing Services as well as upgraded technical infrastructure of UIMS</p> <p>2017: Operationalized 22 Fire-Rescuing Services</p> <p>Output 4: Increased regional cooperation of Central Asian (Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan and Turkmenistan) Disaster Management Authorities facilitated under the "Central Asia plus Japan" Dialogue</p> <p>Baseline:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Government of the Kyrgyz Republic ratified the Agreement on creating the center on Disaster Response and Risk Reduction in Almaty, Kazakhstan (CDRRR). <p>Indicators for years:</p> <p>2016: Developed strategic documents of CDRRR and discussed at the expert level</p> <p>2017: Outcome document of High Level Dialogue to discuss/adopt strategic documents of CDRRR</p> <p>2018: # of practical measures implemented jointly with Kazakhstan</p>	<p>Target/s by the end of 2019</p> <p>Two avalanche-monitoring stations constructed and logistical infrastructure for avalanche-risk monitoring upgraded</p> <p>Targets for years</p> <p>2017-2018:</p> <p>Procurement planning, Sourcing of Suppliers, Solicitation & Evaluation Offers completed for purchase of equipment and software for establishing UIMS in Chui, Jalal-Abad, Issyk-Kul and Naryn provinces as well as establishing Fire-Rescuing Services</p> <p>2019:</p> <p>Equipment delivered, installed and tested for UIMS and Fire-Rescuing Services</p> <p>Target/s by the end of 2019</p> <p>Regional cooperation mechanisms sustained</p> <p>Targets for years</p> <p>2017:</p> <p>3-days training and 2-times meeting conducted to support the CDRRR in developing its strategic documents and strengthen collaboration in Central Asian region</p> <p>2018:</p> <p>A High Level Dialogue conducted on implementation of Sendai Framework for DRR and Framework of Cooperation on strengthening regional collaboration in Central Asia</p> <p>2019:</p> <p>Practical joint measures conducted to address transboundary risks</p>	<p>Activity 3.1: Extending the net of emergency response facilities and strengthening their capacities</p> <p>Action 3.1.1. Purchase of equipment to establish 22 Fire-Rescuing Facilities under the Ministry of Emergency Situations</p> <p>Activity 3.2: Establishment of Unified Information Management System in additional regions of the country</p> <p>Action 3.2.1. Purchase of hardware and software complex to establish additional Call Centers - Duty Dispatch Units 112 (DDUs)</p> <p>Action 3.2.2. Purchase of hardware and software complex to establish National Early Warning System (OKSION) in additional regions</p> <p>Activity 4.1: Facilitate high level forums/dialogues of Central Asian (Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan and Turkmenistan) countries under the aegis of "Central Asia plus Japan" Dialogue and the Center for Disaster Response and Risk Reduction in Almaty through providing consultancy services as appropriate</p> <p>Action 4.1.1: Conduct a 3-days training in CDRRR Almaty for the Expert Groups of Disaster Management Authorities of CA (Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan and Turkmenistan) countries by involving knowledge and capacity of Asian Disaster Reduction Center in Kobe, Japan (ADRC)</p> <p>Action 4.1.2: Conduct two times 2-day meetings of the Expert Working Group of CA (Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan and Turkmenistan) countries to discuss the implementation of the Framework of cooperation on strengthening regional collaboration in Central Asia (FOC) and agreeing upon with Disaster Management Authorities of CA countries</p> <p>Action 4.1.3: Conduct Regional high-level event of Disaster Management Authorities of Central Asian (Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan and Turkmenistan) countries for increased coordination on implementation of Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction priorities and of the Framework of cooperation on strengthening regional collaboration in Central Asia through providing consultancy services</p> <p>Action 4.1.4: Conduct practical/infrastructural measures aimed at reducing risks of trans boundary hazards: embankment of the most dangerous areas of the left riverbed of Chu river</p>	<p>MES, Ministries and agencies, scientific institutes, UNDP</p> <p>MES, CDRRR Almaty, UNDP</p>	<p>\$2,299,159.50</p> <p>\$496,604.00</p>
Management costs		Personnel cost	UNDP	\$202,032.00 USD
		Administrative costs	UNDP	\$62,640.00 USD
		Evaluation costs	UNDP	\$12,292.00 USD
		Monitoring costs	UNDP	\$5,640.00 USD
		General Management Services (8%)	UNDP	\$391,065.99 USD
GRAND TOTAL:				\$5,279,390.90 USD

VII. Management Arrangements

The project will be implemented in accordance with Direct Execution modality. In the framework of the Country Programme Action Plan, UNDP is an Executive Agency of the Project, which is responsible for project management, achievement of project outputs, and effective utilization of resources. Project implementation is performed based on the Annual Work Plans endorsed by UNDP.

Project activities will be implemented by existing Management Structure of ongoing Disaster Risk Management Programme (all existing staff will be involved into project implementation). Since the project proposal consists of many "hard" component additional support staff (Procurement Assistant) will be hired.



Project Board is a group of responsible parties for making by consensus management decisions for a programme when guidance is required by the project, including recommendation for UNDP/Executing Agency approval of project plans and revisions.

Project assurance to be performed by the DRM and Environment Policy and Programme Analyst and the UNDP Programme Associate to support the Project Board by carrying out objective and independent project oversight and monitoring of project results. This role ensures appropriate programme management milestones are managed and completed.

PMU Manager ensures timeliness of project implementation

Chief Technical Advisor is to provide expert support and technical expertise, ensure proper coordination among programme specialists, national partners and other interested parties towards successful achievement of project activities, including activities related to regional cooperation. Has the authority to run the Project on a day-to-day basis on behalf of the Programme Board within the constraints laid down by the Board. Chief Technical Adviser is responsible for day-to-day management and decision-making for the Project.

is to provide expertise to the project in liaising with local government bodies and ensuring that project results are implemented on a day-to-day basis in a coordinated and proper fashion.

Project Specialist runs the project on a day-to-day basis.

Operations Unit performs administrative, financial, and organizational support to the Programme Manager and the Programme Staff for successful achievement of the Project outputs.

Project Assistant will be hired to deal with contracting and procurement businesses.

Regional specialists of the programme (deployed in Area Offices) – to work at the sub-national level and are responsible for implementation of project activities in compliance with goals and objectives of the project.

UNDP Country Office support

The UNDP Country Office may provide support services at the request of the Government. The UNDP Country Office may offer assistance with reporting requirements and direct payment. In providing such support services, the UNDP Country Office will ensure that the capacity of the Government Agencies is strengthened to carry out such activities directly.

Procurement of goods and services will be conducted in accordance with UNDP rules and regulations. The relevant provisions of the Standard Basic Assistance Agreement between the Government of Kyrgyzstan and the UNDP, including the provision of liability and privileges and immunities, shall apply to the provision of such support services. UNDP jointly with MES will retain overall responsibility for implemented of the project.

Any claim or dispute arising under or in connection with the provision of support services by the UNDP Country Office in accordance with appropriate letter will be handled pursuant to the relevant provisions of the Standard Basic Assistance Agreement signed between the GoK and UNDP on 14 September 1992.

The UNDP Country Office will submit progress reports on support services provided and will report on the costs reimbursed in providing such services as required. Any modification of the present arrangements will be made through mutual written agreement of both parties.

VIII. Legal Context

This project proposal shall be the instrument referred to as such in Article III of the SBAA (Standard Basic Assistance Agreement) between the Government of Kyrgyz Republic and the UNDP, signed in 1993.

Consistent with the Article III of the Standard Basic Assistance Agreement, the responsibility for the safety and security of the executing agency and its personnel and property, and of UNDP's property in the executing agency's custody, rests with the project implementing partner.

The executing agency shall:

- a) put in place an appropriate security plan and maintain the security plan, taking into account the security situation in the country where the project is being carried;
- b) assume all risks and liabilities related to the executing agency's security, and the full implementation of the security plan.

UNDP reserves the right to verify whether such a plan is in place, and to suggest modifications to the plan when necessary. Failure to maintain and implement an appropriate security plan as required hereunder shall be deemed a breach of this agreement.

The executing agency agrees to undertake all reasonable efforts to ensure that none of the UNDP funds received pursuant to the Project Document are used to provide support to individuals or entities associated with terrorism and that the recipients of any amounts provided by UNDP hereunder do not appear on the list maintained by the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1267 (1999). The list can be accessed via <http://www.un.org/Docs/sc/committees/1267/1267ListEng.htm>. This provision must be included in all sub-contracts or sub-agreements entered into under this Project Document.

IX. Monitoring Framework and Evaluation

In accordance with the programming policies and procedures outlined in the UNDP User Guide, the project will be monitored through the following:

Within the annual cycle

- On a quarterly basis, a quality assessment shall record progress towards the completion of key results, based on quality criteria and methods
- An Issue Log shall be activated in Atlas and updated by the Project Manager to facilitate tracking and resolution of potential problems or requests for change.

- Based on the initial risk analysis, a risk log shall be activated in Atlas and regularly updated by reviewing the external environment that may affect the project implementation.
- Based on the above information recorded in Atlas, a Quarterly Progress Reports (QPR) shall be submitted by the Project Manager to the Project Board through Project Assurance, using the standard report format available in the Executive Snapshot.
- A project's Lesson-learned log shall be activated and regularly updated to ensure on-going learning and adaptation within the organization, and to facilitate the preparation of the Lessons-learned Report at the end of the project
- A Monitoring Schedule Plan shall be activated in Atlas and updated to track key management actions/events

Annually

- **Annual Review Report.** An Annual Review Report shall be prepared by Chief Technical Adviser and shared with the Project Board. As a minimum requirement, the Annual Review Report shall consist of the Atlas standard format for the QPR covering the whole year with updated information for each above element of the QPR as well as a summary of results achieved against pre-defined annual targets at the output level.
- **Annual Project Review.** Based on the above report, an annual project review shall be conducted during the fourth quarter of the year or soon after, to assess the performance of the project and appraise the Annual Work Plan (AWP) for the following year. In the last year, this review will be a final assessment. This review is driven by the Project Board and may involve other stakeholders as required. It shall focus on the extent to which progress is being made towards outputs, and that these remain aligned to appropriate outcomes.

Terminal Evaluation

- **Terminal Evaluation.** The project results will be subject to terminal evaluation, which is planned for 2019. Terminal evaluation will be conducted to assess the effectiveness, efficiency, sustainability of project results.

X. Quality Management for Project Activity Results

Replicate the table for each activity result of the AWP to provide information on monitoring actions based on quality criteria. To be completed during the process "Defining a Project" if the information is available. This table shall be further refined during the process "Initiating a Project".

Output 1: An enabling environment for National Risk Assessment Framework created to apply innovative tools			
Activity Result 1.1. (Atlas Activity ID)	{Short title to be used for Atlas Activity ID} Activity Result 1.1. Creation of the unified disaster monitoring system that applies satellite and Geographic Information System (GIS) and remote sensing techniques	Start Date: January 2017 End Date: December 2019	
Purpose	{What is the purpose of the activity?} Technical assessments conducted in monitoring of hazardous natural processes by applying GIS and remote sensing techniques		
Description	{Planned actions to produce the activity result} Milestone actions: <ul style="list-style-type: none">1.1.1: Conduct technical assessments by the experts from Japanese Disaster Management Structures to identify possible solution packages in applying innovative tools such as GIS and remote sensing techniques in Disaster Risk Reduction1.1.2: Procurement of hardware and software to establish unified disaster monitoring system that applies satellite and Geographic Information System (GIS) and remote sensing techniques1.1.3: Training of MES staff to use GIS and remote sensing techniques		
Quality Criteria how/with what indicators the quality of the activity result will be measured?	Quality Method Means of verification. What method will be used to determine if quality criteria has been met?	Date of Assessment When will the assessment of quality be performed?	
Monitoring capacities increased and technical preparedness strengthened	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Report on technical assessments of experts from Japanese National Institutions and # of trained staffList of selected supplier/s of equipmentList of upgraded technical infrastructure	December 2019	
Output 2: National Disaster Risk Monitoring and Early Warning systems as well as avalanche-risk reduction capacities strengthened alongside transport corridors			
Activity Result 2.1. (Atlas Activity ID)	{Short title to be used for Atlas Activity ID} Activity Result 2.1. Strengthening avalanche-risk reduction capacities in Kyrgyzstan	Start Date: January 2017 End Date: December 2019	
Purpose	{What is the purpose of the activity?} Increase avalanche-risk reduction capacities of the country		
Description	{Planned actions to produce the activity result} Milestone actions: <ul style="list-style-type: none">2.1.1: Upgrading logistical infrastructure of the national avalanche-risk reduction (Kyrgyzhydromet), monitoring and early warning systems2.1.2: Construction of two avalanch stations "Dolon" and "Chapchyma"2.1.3: Training of staff of Kyrgyzhydromet to use GIS and on snow survey		
Quality Criteria how/with what indicators the quality of the activity result will be measured?	Quality Method Means of verification. What method will be used to determine if quality criteria has been met?	Date of Assessment When will the assessment of quality be performed?	
2 avalanche-monitoring stations built and technical preparedness upgraded for monitoring	List of upgraded technical infrastructure Operationalized two avalanche-monitoring stations	December 2019	
Output 3: Resilience of vulnerable communities built and disaster prevention and response capacities strengthened			
Activity Result 3.1. (Atlas Activity ID)	{Short title to be used for Atlas Activity ID} Activity Result 3.1. Extending the net of emergency response facilities and strengthening their capacities	Start Date: January 2017 End Date: December 2019	
Purpose	{What is the purpose of the activity?} a) Technical preparedness of Emergency Rescue Facilities strengthened and Early Warning, Rapid Response capacities built		
Description	{Planned actions to produce the activity result} Milestone actions: <ul style="list-style-type: none">3.1.1. Purchase of equipment to establish 22 Fire-Rescuing Facilities under the Ministry of Emergency Situations3.1.2. Increasing the skills of rendering first aid rescuers and system of psychological assistance to the victims of the disasters		
Quality Criteria how/with what indicators the quality of the activity result will be measured?	Quality Method Means of verification. What method will be used to determine if quality criteria has been met?	Date of Assessment When will the assessment of quality be performed?	
# of established Fire-Rescuing Facilities with appropriate technical preparedness	List of equipment purchased and delivered to establish 22 Fire-Rescuing Services	December 2019	
# trainers and operators trained on	List of trainers and operators trained	December 2019	

psychological assistance		
Activity Result 3.2. (Atlas Activity ID)	{Short title to be used for Atlas Activity ID} Activity Result 3.2. Establishment of Unified Information Management System in additional regions of the country	Start Date: January 2017 End Date: December 2019
Purpose	{What is the purpose of the activity?} a) National Early Warning and Rapid Response capacities increased	
Description	{Planned actions to produce the activity result} Milestone actions: – 3.2.1. Purchase of hardware and software complex to establish additional Call Centers - Duty Dispatch Units 112 (DDUs) – 3.2.2. Purchase of hardware and software complex to establish National Early Warning System (OKSION) in additional regions	
Quality Criteria how/with what indicators the quality of the activity result will be measured?	Quality Method Means of verification. What method will be used to determine if quality criteria has been met?	Date of Assessment When will the assessment of quality be performed?
# of established Fire-Rescuing Services	List of equipment purchased and delivered to establish UIMS in Jalal-Abad, Chui, Issyk-Kul and Naryn provinces	December 2019
Output 4: Increased regional cooperation of Central Asian (Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan and Turkmenistan) Disaster Management Authorities facilitated under the "Central Asia plus Japan" Dialogue		
Activity Result 4.2. (Atlas Activity ID)	{Short title to be used for Atlas Activity ID} Activity 4.1: Facilitate high level forums/dialogues of Central Asian (Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan) countries under the aegis of "Central Asia plus Japan" Dialogue and the Center for Disaster Response and Risk Reduction in Almaty through providing consultancy services as appropriate	Start Date: January 2017 End Date: December 2019
Purpose	{What is the purpose of the activity?} a) CDRRR supported to kick-start its activities b) High-level Dialogue conducted to discuss/adopt strategic documents of CDRRR c) Protection measures conducted to reduce risks of trans boundary nature	
Description	{Planned actions to produce the activity result} Milestone actions: – 4.1.1: Conduct a 3-days training in CDRRR Almaty for the Expert Groups of Disaster Management Authorities of CA (Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan and Turkmenistan) countries by involving knowledge and capacity of Asian Disaster Reduction Center in Kobe, Japan (ADRC) – 4.1.2: Conduct two times 2-day meetings of the Expert Working Group of CA (Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan and Turkmenistan) countries to discuss the implementation of the Framework of cooperation on strengthening regional collaboration in Central Asia (FOC) and agreeing upon with Disaster Management Authorities of CA countries – 4.1.3: Conduct Regional high-level event of Disaster Management Authorities in Central Asia (Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan and Turkmenistan) for increased coordination on implementation of Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction priorities and of the Framework of cooperation on strengthening regional collaboration in Central Asia through providing consultancy services – 4.1.4: Conduct practical/infrastructural measures aimed at reducing risks of trans boundary hazards: embankment of the most dangerous areas of the left riverbed of Chu river	
Quality Criteria how/with what indicators the quality of the activity result will be measured?	Quality Method Means of verification. What method will be used to determine if quality criteria has been met?	Date of Assessment When will the assessment of quality be performed?
# of documents adopted # of project implemented	Developed and discussed strategic documents of CDRRR Implemented practical measures jointly with Kazakhstan	December 2019

XI. Offline Risk Log

(see Deliverable Description for the Risk Log regarding its purpose and use)

#	Description	Date Identified	Type	Impact & Probability	Countermeasures / Mngt response	Owner	Submitted, updated by	Last Update	Status
	Enter a brief description of the risk (In Atlas, use the Description field. Note: This field cannot be modified after first data entry)	When was the risk first identified (In Atlas, select date. Note: date cannot be modified after initial entry)	Environmental Financial Operational Organizational Political Regulatory Strategic Other Subcategories for each risk type should be consulted to understand each risk type (see Deliverable Description for more information) (In Atlas, select from list)	Describe the potential effect on the project if this risk were to occur Enter probability on a scale from 1 (low) to 5 (high) P = Enter impact on a scale from 1 (low) to 5 (high) I = (In Atlas use the Management Response box. Check "critical" if the impact and the probability are high)	What actions have been taken/will be taken to counter this risk (In Atlas, use the Management Response box. This field can be modified at any time. Create separate boxes as necessary using "+", for instance to record updates at different times)	Who has been appointed to keep an eye on this risk (In Atlas, use the Management Response box)	Who submitted the risk (In Atlas, automatically recorded)	When was the status of the risk last checked (In Atlas, automatically recorded)	e.g. dead, reducing, increasing, no change (In Atlas, use the Management Response box)
1	Possible political instability due to upcoming parliamentary and presidential elections	2016	Political	Probability = 5 Impact = 4	To closely coordinate programme activities with the Ministry of Emergency Situations to balance this risk. To consider DEX modality as an option.	Programme staff of PMU DRMP (hereinafter referred to as "Ditto-")	To be observed through mass media (hereinafter referred to as "Ditto-")	2016	Unpredictable
2	Probable change in the structure of Government and of mandate of key national partners	2016	Political	Probability = 4 Impact = 4	To close work with the Secretariat of the National DRR Platform to ensure continuity.	-Ditto-	-Ditto-	2016	Unpredictable
3	Increase of staff turnover in key national institutions and re-shuffling of officials of key partner agencies	2016	Political	Probability = 4 Impact = 3	To work with both senior management and heads of departments of partner agencies to keep "institutional memory".	-Ditto-	-Ditto- National partner agencies	July 2016	Unpredictable
5	Lack of consensus among key political actors	2016	Political	Probability = 3 Impact = 4	To work closely with the CDRRR	-Ditto-	1) Programme staff of UNDP DRMP 2) National partners	July 2016	Unpredictable
7	Destructive large-scale natural disasters, including those derived from civil unrest (manmade disasters).		Environmental	P = 3 I = 5	Reprogramming of project context could be considered as an option.	1) -Ditto- 2) Project Assurance Team of UNDP CO	1) Programme staff of UNDP DRMP 2) Project Assurance Team of UNDP CO		Unpredictable