

KYRGYZ REPUBLIC



BACKGROUND

The geography of the Kyrgyz Republic makes it a high disaster-prone country. On average the country experiences 200 emergencies a year, resulting in approximately US\$30-35 million in damages and losses—between 1-1.5 percent of the Kyrgyz Republic's GDP. Agriculture is the leading sector of the economy and the most vulnerable to extreme weather, especially droughts and frosts. Thus, more reliable hydro-meteorological and climate information to improve day-to-day operations and planning is needed.

Statistics on the number of emergencies from 1992 to 2011 show that 55 percent of annual average losses were caused by flashfloods and debris flows; 20 percent by snow avalanches; five percent by fires and storms; and four percent by landslides. As glaciers continue to melt due to rising temperatures, more intense flooding events in the wintertime and reduced water flow in the summer—are to be expected. In addition to the annual seasonal river floods, on average, three to four extreme meteorological hazards occur per year—covering the

QUICK FACTS

COUNTRY INDICATORS¹

GDP per capita (PPP)	\$3,212
Total Population	5,719,500
Income Level	Lower middle
Poverty ²	38%
Urban Population	35%

RISK PROFILE³

Lack of coping capacity	<div style="width: 52%;"></div> 5.2
Vulnerability	<div style="width: 23%;"></div> 2.3
Hazard and exposure	<div style="width: 41%;"></div> 4.1
Overall risk	<div style="width: 36%;"></div> 3.6

KEY PRIORITIES

1. Multi-hazard risk assessments
2. Disaster risk information dissemination
3. Building codes
4. Post-disaster assessment and response capacity
5. DRM investment planning

¹ World Bank: free and open access to development data in countries around the globe. <http://data.worldbank.org/>

² Poverty rates at national poverty lines, World Bank Open Data.

³ INFORM: a global, open-source risk assessment for humanitarian crises and disasters. INFORM uses a scale from 0-10 (10 is the highest level of risk) <http://www.inform-index.org/>

majority of the country—with about seven to ten high-impact mudflows and avalanches occurring per year.

In recent years, the Kyrgyz Republic has improved its capacity to prevent, mitigate and respond to natural disaster. The development of the Kyrgyz Republic Disaster Risk Data Platform, a geospatial platform,

contains information on policies, infrastructure, data, tools, and capacity building supports efficient decision making for disaster risk management (DRM)—was an important step. The platform is now a part of the newly-established Crisis Management Center, improving early warning systems and damage and loss assessments.

GFDRR PROGRESS TO DATE

GFDRR engagement with the Kyrgyz Republic started in 2008 with an extensive technical review of observational networks and hydro-meteorological infrastructure in Central Asia. This regional assessment, funded by a GFDRR allocation of US\$361,000, leveraged the World Bank-funded Central Asia Hydrometeorology Modernization Project, which is designed to strengthen hydro-meteorological services and early warning systems of Kyrgyzstan and Tajikistan; and to improve regional cooperation and information sharing.

To promote resilient recovery, another GFDRR grant aims to improve the Kyrgyz Republic's disaster damage assessment structure, methodology, and recovery planning framework to better assess the impacts of natural disasters. The grant also provided support to set

up the disaster risk data platform, containing disaster risk geo-spatial data

GFDRR also supported an emergency information management system called the “112 System” at the Crisis Management Center. The 112 system uses modern information communications in the decision-making process for increased efficiency of emergency management in crisis situations to reduce emergency response time.

As well, the World Bank is supporting a probability risk assessment to guide retrofitting and risk reduction measures aimed to strengthen the resilience of public infrastructure to natural disasters.

LOOKING AHEAD

In addition to strengthening engagement, GFDRR's financial and technical support is necessary to deliver multi-hazard risk assessments at the national level, particularly for floods, landslides, avalanches and seismic hazards. Hazard and exposure maps for main cities are also necessary, focusing on public infrastructure and the associated economic and fiscal impacts.

While technical standards and updated building codes will be the main components for disaster risk mitigation, support for post-disaster assessments and response capacity will be essential for infrastructure investment.

PROJECTS AWARDED BY GFDRR 2007-2015

Project	Description
<p>Strengthen the Kyrgyz Republic Disaster Risk Reduction and Response Institutions</p> <p>  </p> <p>US\$400,000 Start Date: 2012 (Ongoing)</p>	<p>Seeks to: (i) improve the technical capacity of the government by providing useful tools for assessing and planning based on damage and loss assessments; and (ii) raise awareness and propose solutions to policymakers regarding how to mitigate exposure and vulnerability of people and assets.</p>
<p>Kyrgyz Republic Disaster Risk Management</p> <p> </p> <p>US\$1,450,000 Start date: 2011 (Ongoing)</p>	<p>Supports the implementation of a unified information management system to allow better disaster preparedness due to warnings of potential natural disasters, which would reduce costs of disasters in human and material terms.</p>
<p>Geo-Hazards and Infrastructure: A Kyrgyz Case Study</p> <p> </p> <p>US\$39,000 2008–2009 (Completed)</p>	<p>Supported the investigation and analysis of natural hazard impacts on linear infrastructure in Southern Kyrgyzstan leading to more sustainable infrastructure planning.</p>
<p>Understanding Disaster Risk to Build Resilience</p> <p> </p> <p>US\$1,000,000 Start Date: 2014 (Ongoing)</p>	<p>Reduces vulnerability in the Kyrgyz Republic through strengthening disaster risk reduction and response capacity. Activities include: (i) preparing probabilistic seismic risk analyses; (ii) training national agencies and staff members in understanding and using hazard information; and (iii) developing a national platform for data on natural hazard risks</p>

 Pillar 1
Risk Identification

 Pillar 2
Risk Reduction

 Pillar 3
Preparedness

 Pillar 4
Financial Protection

 Pillar 5
Resilient Reconsruction

GFDRR KEY PARTNERS

ADB	The Asian Development Bank (ADB) supports the Emergency Assistance for Recovery and Reconstruction which seeks to rebuild public infrastructure and to reduce the vulnerability of the low-income population to natural disasters.
DIPECHO	The Disaster Preparedness Program of the Humanitarian Aid and Civil Protection Department of the European Commission (DIPECHO) promotes a bottom-up approach, which helps to pilot disaster risk reduction innovations at the community level. It also supports a top-down approach, which enables institutionalization of disaster risk reduction measures at country and regional levels.
Japan	The Japanese government provided UNDP with US\$2.8 million to implement the Disaster Risk Management for Sustainable Development and Human Safety Project.
UNDP	The United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) supports initiatives, including the Disaster Risk Management for Sustainable Development and Human Safety Project for the adoption of new technology for a landslides monitoring and forecasting system. The goal is to enable the capacity for recovery as well as disaster risk reduction, addressing climate change, poverty reduction and good governance in order to increase human safety.
UNICEF	The United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) conducted the Nationwide School and Preschool Safety Assessment Project that aims to reduce the vulnerability of children to natural disasters in the Kyrgyz Republic in 2012-2013. The budget for the project is US\$989,976. Expected outputs are: (i) a state program on the improvement of education infrastructure in the country; (ii) a database of all schools and preschools; and (iii) global information system (GIS) maps.
USA	The United States Agency for International Development (USAID) provided UNICEF US\$989,975 to implement the Nationwide School and Preschool Safety Assessment Project.
World Bank	The following projects are part of the World Bank's efforts to mainstream DRM: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Central Asia Hydrometeorology Modernization Project: Improves the accuracy and timeliness of hydro-meteorological services.

GFDRR STAKEHOLDERS

National Services	Ministry of Emergency Situations, Ministry of Public Works, Ministry of Health, Ministry of Education, Institute of Seismology, Hydro Meteorology Agency, Kyrgyz Scientific-Research, Institute of Earthquake-Resistant Construction
Regional Organizations	Asian Development Bank (ADB)
International Organizations	World Bank, United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO), Disaster Preparedness Program of the Humanitarian Aid and Civil Protection Department of the European Commission (DIPECHO)
Non-governmental Organizations and Civil Society Organizations	International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC)