



Capacity for Disaster Reduction Initiative (CADRI)

Scoping Mission Report Kyrgyz Republic

1-4 June 2021

Table of Contents

1. Scoping Mission Summary	3
2. Scoping Mission Objectives.....	4
3. Context analysis and entry points.....	5
4. Scoping mission findings.....	8
5. Scoping mission recommendations	10
6. Follow-up actions	12
7. Next steps.....	13
8. Annex. Stakeholders consulted during the scoping mission	Error! Bookmark not defined.

I. Scoping Mission Summary

COVID-19 is requiring the CADRI Partnership to identify new ways of providing country support. To adapt to the new circumstances, CADRI now offers several of its services remotely to countries, including the possibility to conduct a virtual scoping mission.

The first of its kind was conducted in the Kyrgyz Republic from 1-4 June 2021, at the request of the Government.

This mission aimed at defining the scope of the CADRI Partnership engagement in the country and the services to be provided.

The mission was led by a multi-disciplinary team of international experts from UNICEF, UNDP, UNDRR, FAO, and the CADRI Secretariat, as well as a national team with representatives from the Ministry of Emergency Situations (MoES), the Secretariat of the National Platform and the UN Country Team, including FAO, OCHA, UNDP, UNICEF, UNFPA, WFP, WHO, UNESCO and IOM.

The Kyrgyz Republic is a landlocked, mountainous country highly exposed and vulnerable to a range of geological, hydro-meteorological, biological and technological hazards. It is also one of the most seismically dangerous countries in Central Asia and has also a radioactive and toxic waste legacy. At the same time, the Kyrgyz Republic is highly vulnerable to climate change due to the dependence on glacial melt water for agricultural irrigation and energy.

In the past years, the country has made significant progress in reducing disaster risks. However, the integration of disaster risk reduction, climate change and environmental concerns across socio-economic sectors remains a challenge. In 2019, the National Concept of Comprehensive Protection of Population and Territories from Emergencies was adopted.

This plan is based on the priorities outlined in the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030 and articulates the country's priorities in disaster risk reduction:

- Development of legislative and regulatory infrastructure to manage disaster risk at national and local level;
- Implementation of mitigation and response measures;
- Strengthening the unified information management system and establishing a nationwide early warning system.

The National Concept on DRR presents an opportunity to re-assess how the UN system and other development partners can better coordinate and align their interventions to further strengthen the integration of DRR across socio-economic sectors and support a long term and sequenced strategy to reduce risk and mitigate disaster impact across key sectors.

During the four days of the scoping mission, the CADRI Partnership held series of virtual meetings with the UN Country Team, Development Partners Coordination Council, MoES and the group meetings with key ministries from the social, economic and ecology sectors.

The scoping mission findings indicate the need to support the Kyrgyz Republic with the multi-sectorial capacity diagnosis and provide analysis and recommendations to risk-inform the national development plan and DRR planning at national and local levels, focusing on the following identified priority areas:

- Disaster risk governance, and DRR planning and budgeting at national and local levels
- Overall cross-sectoral coordination and sectoral preparedness
- Capacities for national and local level risk assessments and systems for collection, analysis, usage and sharing of risk information

- Capacities for damage and loss data collection, analysis, sharing and usage
- Early Warning Systems for rapid- and slow onset disasters

Following the scoping mission, the CADRI team, in consultation with the government and the UNCT, will work on the detailed Terms of Reference (ToR) to contextualize the CADRI DRR capacity diagnosis methodology and guide the extent of the CADRI Partnership engagement in the Kyrgyz Republic.

2. Scoping Mission Objectives

Following a meeting between the delegation of the Kyrgyz Republic and the CADRI Partnership Secretariat in the margin of the Global Platform on DRR on 14 May 2019 in Geneva, the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic expressed interest in August 2019 in mobilizing the expertise of the CADRI Partnership to facilitate a multi-sectoral DRR capacity diagnosis through the UN Resident Coordinator System.

The CADRI Partnership scoping mission to the Kyrgyz Republic took place remotely on 1-4 June 2021 aiming to better understand the Government and the UN Country Team (UNCT) expectations and obtain guidance to contextualize the CADRI assessment and prioritization methodology.

More specifically, the scoping mission pursued three objectives:

1. *Define the scope of the CADRI Partnership engagement*

Based on interviews with key government structures, UN agencies, and other stakeholders, clarify stakeholders' expectations and the expected outputs of the CADRI support, notably:

- **Overall Focus:** should the focus be on disaster preparedness and response or on the full spectrum of disaster risk reduction?
- **Sector focus:** identify and select key socio-economic sectors that are most vulnerable/ impacted by disaster losses to prioritize investment in capacity development
- **Geographical scope:** agree on selection of sample provinces/ 'oblasts' to assess level of local capacities in disaster risk reduction

2. *Provide an overview of the CADRI services and methodology*

- Provide a detailed overview of the offer of the CADRI Partnership services and its application to different country contexts.
- Discuss how these could be modulated and tailored to the country context.

3. *Define the required expertise and timeline for the CADRI Partnership engagement*

- Identify existing expertise, related to the sector specific focus identified by the government, in the UN Country Team, and recommend additional expertise required from regional and/ or HQ level.
- Determine together with government, the UNCT and regional agencies the sequencing of the CADRI support¹.

The CADRI scoping mission team was composed of Stanislav Kim (UNDP Regional Office – Istanbul), Tigran Tovmasyan (UNICEF Regional Office – Almaty), Abdurahim Muhidov (UNDRR Regional Office

¹ Depending on Government/UNCT expectations, the length of the CADRI engagement can vary from 6 months to 18 months.

– Almaty), Daniela Mangione (FAO Regional Office – Budapest) and Sophie Baranes (CADRI Partnership Secretariat – Geneva). Organization and facilitation of the exchanges with the government counterparts and other country stakeholders was supported by Jyldyz Toktomametova and Dinara Rakhmanova from FAO Country Office. Technical arrangements/ logistics for the meetings was supported by Bakyt Kulov from FAO Kyrgyzstan, Vera Tikhanovich from UNDP IRH and the overall coordination of the scoping mission – by Nino Gvetadze, CADRI DRR Consultant for the Kyrgyz Republic.

Stakeholders met in the country include:

- **Government:** Ministry of Emergency Situations, Ministry of Economy and Finance, Ministry of Energy and Industry, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Ministry of Health and Social Development, Ministry of Transport, Architecture, Construction and Communication, Ministry of Agriculture, Water Resources and Regional Development, Ministry of Internal Affairs, Ministry of Education and Science, State Agency for Local Self-Governance and Inter-ethnic Relations in the Kyrgyz Republic, State Committee for Ecology and Climate, National Statistics Committee and Secretariat of the National Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction
- **UN Country Team:** FAO, UNDP, UNDRR, UNICEF, WFP, WHO, UNESCO, UNFPA, IOM, OCHA
- **Development partners:** USAID, Swiss Embassy, Embassy of Japan, Helvetas, FCDO, ADB, EBRD
- **Civil Society Organizations (CSOs):** Ecological movement BIOM, UNISON Group, Bin Duim, “Nash Vek”, Green Energy Fund, Green Alliance, Red Crescent Society, NOKP Kyrgyzstan, IES, Coalition of NGOs of Issyk-Kul region

3. Context analysis and entry points

3.1. Climate and disaster risk profile

The Kyrgyz Republic is a landlocked, mountainous country in Central Asia highly exposed and vulnerable to a range of geological, hydro-meteorological, biological and technological hazards.

The country is facing increasingly frequent mudslides and seasonal flooding resulting in significant human and financial losses. Earthquakes, however, are the hazard that caused highest economic losses (US \$163 million) and affected the largest number of people on the territory of Kyrgyzstan². Kyrgyzstan is classified as the most seismically dangerous territory in Central Asia with an average of 300 earthquakes registered annually³. About 66% of the population live in housing highly vulnerable to strong earthquakes. Devastating seismic catastrophes occur every 5–10 years. It ranks 52 on the Global Climate Risk Index as one of the countries which suffers most from extreme weather events and 3.5 on INFORM Global Risk Index 2021.

With respect to epidemics, human brucellosis is widespread and measles outbreaks are recurring in Kyrgyzstan. The country is also vulnerable to avian influenza, and due to its climatic and geographical conditions, crop production and animal husbandry practices, - to biological hazards, including animal and plant pests and diseases⁴. Agricultural production is regularly afflicted by locust outbreaks, which jeopardizes food security, economy and livelihoods of the rural population across Central Asian countries.

² [In-depth Review of Disaster Risk Reduction in Kyrgyz Republic](#), UNISDR (2010).

³ Ministry of Emergency Situations: Annual Edition on the Forecast and Monitoring of Disasters Guide (2009).

⁴ According to the country’s “List of quarantine and especially dangerous animal diseases subject to mandatory registration”, it is most at risk, in terms of the probability of occurrence, distribution and consequences to: echinococcosis; brucellosis; anthrax; foot and mouth disease; rabies; transboundary animal diseases — cattle plague, contagious pleuropneumonia of cattle and small cattle, encephalopathy of cattle, Rift valley fever, small ruminant plague, classical and African swine fever, influenza and Newcastle bird disease.

The country is also exposed to technological hazards such as dam breaches or industrial contamination accidents. Due to the location of its mining industry at high elevations in river basins, earthquakes and landslides can cause pollution by heavy metals, radioactive materials and cyanides which can potentially escalate into environmental catastrophes affecting neighbouring countries (most recently in Mailuu & Ferghana valleys).

The Kyrgyz Republic has substantial issues with legacy wastes from past uranium mining and milling as a regional center, as well as with waste from mining industries, storage facilities for obsolete pesticides, agriculture, chemical factories, landfills, and waste treatment facilities.

The Kyrgyz Republic is considered one of the most vulnerable countries to climate change in Central Asia as it is highly dependent on glacial melt water for agriculture irrigation and energy - 90% of electricity sources comes from hydropower - as well as on natural resources for rural livelihoods. Climate change is expected to increase the occurrence and intensity of disasters. Droughts of low and medium intensity are common in arid zones, which include the lowlands of Kyrgyzstan, such as in the dry season, from August to September, in the Chui, Talas, and Fergana valleys. The most arid areas are the Western Priissykul and Kochkor valley, where droughts can last the entire year.⁵

As a lower middle-income country since 2014, the Kyrgyz Republic made outstanding progress in economic growth, while poverty rates have been decreasing, with only 1.4% of the country below the internationally agreed upon poverty threshold of \$1.90 per day as of 2016. Disaster losses threaten to push at-risk communities back into poverty unless targeted investments in resilience are made. Despite the gradual increase in incomes, several pockets of the population have been left behind, principally female headed households, children of the rural poor, migrant workers, and people with disabilities. The population living in rural areas and relying on agriculture for their livelihood is more at risk of being affected by disasters due to their higher vulnerability (being the poorest segment of the population). Disaster and climate change have different and disproportionate impacts on the lives of women and girls. Children are the most affected by disasters and the adverse impacts of climate change and climate variability, which translate into higher susceptibility to vector borne diseases, undernutrition and diarrhoea, physical danger associated with flooding and landslides, a higher risk of abuse and exploitation, and finally the deterioration of school infrastructure.

Despite advances in key sectors like health and education⁶, the integration of disaster risk reduction, climate change and environmental concerns across socio-economic sectors – in particular the sustainable management and protection of water resources, land and biodiversity – through integrated spatial planning remain key challenges. Additionally, policies have not adequately addressed gender inequalities in environmental management and disaster risk management and recovery.⁷

The global, regional and national macroeconomic shocks arising from the COVID-19 pandemic have significantly affected the country, with the economic and social burdens of the pandemic being disproportionately borne by the poor and vulnerable communities of the Kyrgyz Republic. One social group which is adversely affected by this crisis are workers in the informal economy, particularly those in urban areas.

With substantial losses in major economic sectors – tourism, trade and consumer services, and construction – many of its revenue sources have either been temporarily suspended or are at risk of collapsing entirely, creating an external financing gap of \$500 million and requiring support from the

⁵ Droughts occurred in Kyrgyzstan in 2012 and 2014. During these years, the prices for dry fodder sharply increased, due to the lack of fodder there was a significant loss of livestock, especially in farms in the south of the country.

⁶ “Safe schools and pre-schools in the Kyrgyz Republic for 2015-2025” program was built on UNICEF disaster risk assessment of 3,000 education and pre-school facilities, and the school safety information system.

⁷ [United Nations Development Assistance Framework \(UNDAF\) for the Kyrgyz Republic 2018-2022](#)

International Monetary Fund, the Asian Development Bank, and other multilateral and bilateral partners.⁸

WHO has assessed the country's operational readiness for preventing, detecting and responding to a public health emergency as 2 out of 5, among the lowest in the region. The key gaps highlighted in the country's emergency readiness for public health emergencies were in the areas of human resources (shortage of staff and low qualifications due to high turnover and low levels of pay), infrastructure, and lack of equipment and consumables for essential operations.⁹

3.2. Institutional and policy environment

The National Concept of Comprehensive Protection of Population and Territories from Emergencies for 2018-2030 (Government decision of 30.06.2019, # 378, later on referred to as the 'National DRR Concept') has been adopted, based on the priorities outlined in the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030 and articulates the main country priorities in Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR): development of legislative and regulatory infrastructure to manage disaster risk at national and local level¹⁰; implementation of mitigation and response measures; strengthening the unified information management system, and establishing a nationwide early warning system.

In accordance with the Law of the Kyrgyz Republic on Civil Protection (dated 05.24.2018), the National Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction of the Kyrgyz Republic (created in 2011) defines the national coordination mechanism and strategic leadership in the field of disaster risk reduction and coordinates the implementation Sendai Framework for DRR. The Ministry of Emergency Situations is responsible for forecasting, monitoring, prevention and management of emergency situations. Two national Centres for Crisis Management are in Bishkek and Osh.

Special attention should be paid to the fact that with the adoption of the new Constitution, the country is undergoing important changes in its governance system, and the process of inventorying both the legislative base and the strategic programme documents, which is underway, could present new opportunities for enhancing national capacities for disaster risk governance.

The Government is also preparing for the review of the development plan for the next year to support the implementation of the National Development Strategy 2018-2040, which also presents an opportunity to increase commitment within and across sector ministries to apply a risk informed approach to development planning.

3.3. UN System and partner programming opportunities

The UN System in the United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) for the Kyrgyz Republic 2018-2022 articulates its interventions in support of capacity development in DRR in one collective result (*outcome 3: By 2022, communities are more resilient to climate and disaster risks and are engaged in sustainable and inclusive natural resource management and risk-informed development*).

With the new National Concept on DRR until 2030 adopted in 2019, based on the priorities outlined in the Sendai Framework for DRR, there is an opportunity to re-assess how the UN system and other development partners can better coordinate and align their interventions in order to further strengthen the integration of DRR across socio-economic sectors, and support a long term and sequenced strategy to reduce risk and mitigate disaster impact across key sectors.

⁸ [COVID-19 in the Kyrgyz Republic: Socioeconomic and Vulnerability Impact Assessment and Policy Response](#). ADB, UNDP & Economic Policy Research Institute of the Ministry of Economy and Finance of the Kyrgyz Republic (2020).

⁹ [Early planning for strong COVID-19 preparedness and response actions: Kyrgyzstan](#), WHO (2020).

¹⁰ Over 100 municipalities have developed disaster management plan.

The momentum can also be used to increase coherence in DRR programming amongst partners, notably the UN System through embarking on the preparation of the next UN Development Assistance Framework.

4. Scoping mission findings

While the Kyrgyz Republic is equipped with a progressive policy framework for disaster risk reduction at national level, one of the main challenges identified from the scoping mission is related to planning, budgeting and implementation at local level, along with issues related to the inter-sectoral coordination, disaster preparedness, and capacities for multi-hazard risk assessment and damage and loss data management.

The following presents the summary of some of the major findings and recommendations from the consultative meetings with the government, UNCT, civil society actors and development partners:

- The Kyrgyz Republic has two layers of governance with varied levels of responsibility and budget for disaster risk reduction. The DRR capacity diagnosis should look at both levels, however particular focus should be made on the assessment of the DRR capacities of Local Self-Governance (LSG) given that there are issues with DRR planning and implementation as well as limited assessments available at local level.
- While LSGs are independent bodies as per the Constitution, the majority of LSGs are subsidized by the central government and have limited financial resources and capacities for disaster risk reduction and response. Furthermore, while LSGs are usually the first responders, there is a lack of clarity on the roles and responsibilities between the central and local level as well as among sectoral ministries when it comes to disaster prevention, mitigation and preparedness.
- There is limited flexibility in the legislation for disaster management in terms of allowing for immediate response and activation of international aid (for instance, in the south of the country the legislative procedures do not entail provisions for activation of the government response at local level). Therefore, the related legislation and policies need to be relooked to address the aforementioned issues.
- The majority of the state budget is spent on disaster response, and there are gaps in Emergency Response Preparedness. There is a need to establish minimum preparedness actions and involvement of LSGs for enhancing preparedness at local level.
- Gaps in preparedness for response and coordination became evident during the Covid-19 pandemic. There has been a lack of clarity on the roles and responsibilities as well as inter-sectoral coordination among and between the central and local levels. Hence, there is a need to focus more on intersectoral communication and cooperation across sectors and national and local level.
- One of the most affected and vulnerable sectors is infrastructure. There is a need to assess and reinforce the existing public infrastructure, particularly to withstand seismic hazard.
- DRR is not part of the education system. There is a need to review the education standards and to mainstream DRR in both, formal and non-formal education as well as to introduce school based DRR in close collaboration with the Ministry of Emergency Situations.
- Environmental and ecological losses (including losses resulting from the desertification) need to be assessed separately, however in coordination with other sectors.
- Climate finance is not transparent, and impact is not clear.
- There is a need for capacity building of the government in damage and loss assessment methodology in agriculture as well as for development of insurance system in the agriculture sector.
- There is a need to improve the use of IT in DRR for surveillance, analysis and risk information dissemination.

- There is an issue of high staff turnover (mainly due to low salaries). New cabinet of ministers have new tasks, new programmes and new directions to address this issue.
- While the civil society actors are actively engaged in DRR, there is no mapping of the private sector, and there is a need for a greater engagement with the private sector actors.

In terms of exposure to hazards, the following set of prevailing hazards have been identified:

- Biological hazards:
 - Animal diseases
 - Risk of transboundary disasters (e.g. locust invasion in the South)
 - Pandemics (Covid-19)
- Hydro-meteorological hazards:
 - Drought (impact on agriculture and access to water)
 - Floods (especially in the southern region of the country - Batken)
 - Cold and heat waves (impact on aquaculture and human health)
 - Landslides (number one killer in Batken; need for population resettlement due to landslides)
 - Mudflows
 - Avalanches
 - Windblow and sandstorms
- Geological or geophysical hazards:
 - Land degradation (mudflows and landslides)
 - Seismic risk (safety of public facilities, e.g. school and pre-school infrastructure are not earthquake resistant, as well residential buildings)
 - Avalanches
- Technological hazards:
 - Air pollution in Bishkek and Osh cities
 - Potential toxic waste discharge from industrial accidents
 - Uranium legacy
 - Mining industry in mountainous areas (including gold extraction)
- Fire accidents:
 - Fire safety of public facilities
 - Forest fires

Considering the findings of the scoping mission, the capacity diagnosis will be instrumental to:

- i. Support a participatory analysis of the national DRR system, including National DRR Concept, key policies and strategic documents to strengthen the understanding of the roles and responsibilities at the central and local level;
- ii. Provide actionable and contextualized recommendations to address the identified gaps, particularly at the local level, and support mainstreaming DRR in a number of priority sectors;
- iii. Catalyze a dialogue on improving coordination of DRR activities across Government;
- iv. Support the Government in mobilizing resources and align development partners interventions and private sector financing in support of the national DRR priorities;
- v. Support a more integrated and coherent UN programming approach to disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation under the UN Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF).

5. Scoping mission recommendations

5.1. Focus for the CADRI engagement

5.1.1. Overall focus

The CADRI Partnership will assist the country and the UN Country Team to mobilize multi-disciplinary expertise to facilitate a review of the state of DRR capacities across key socio-economic sectors in-country and give access to best practices from the region. This will be done through the contextualization of a well-tested methodology for assessing and prioritizing DRR across key socio-economic sectors in both public and private sectors.

At the same time, the CADRI Partnership engagement in the Kyrgyz Republic will build on and complement the existing initiatives and ongoing support provided by the UN System. It will also build upon the available assessments conducted in country (e.g. in the agriculture sector) and will not duplicate the existing interventions.

Based on the findings of the scoping mission, the overall focus of the CADRI Partnership engagement in the Kyrgyz Republic will be made on **DRR and preparedness for disaster response**.

The **multi-hazard** and **multi-sectoral capacity diagnosis** will serve as the basis for the review and update of the national Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) Strategic Concept and other DRR and Climate Change Adaptation (CCA) related policies. The recommendations from the capacity diagnosis will also be considered as part of the ongoing processes, including development and/ or revision of the sectoral plans, etc. and synchronization will be made, as far as possible.

5.1.2. Thematic and sectoral focus

The following themes have emerged as a priority for the CADRI Partnership to include in its multi-sectoral capacity development approach being offered to the Kyrgyz Republic:

1. **DRR capacity analysis at central and local level, with emphasis on local self-governance:**
 - National set-up and decentralized functions for disaster risk governance
 - DRR planning and budgeting at national and local levels
 - Assessment of DRR capacities at local level
2. **Preparedness:**
 - Roles and responsibilities and overall cross-sectoral coordination
 - Sectoral preparedness
3. **Risk assessment:**
 - Capacity for conducting national and local level multi-hazard risk assessments in selected geographic areas
 - Available systems, roles and responsibilities for the collection, analysis, usage and sharing of the risk information
4. **Damage and loss data management:**
 - Analysis of the existing system for the collection, analysis, sharing and usage of damage and loss data
 - Capacities for damage and loss assessment in agriculture

5. Early Warning Systems (EWS) for rapid- and slow onset disasters

- Analysis of the existing Early Warning System for rapid- and slow onset disasters

During the scoping mission, the following sectors have been recommended to be included in the capacity diagnosis:

- **Agriculture**
- **WASH**
- **Education**
- **Environment**
- **Transportation, Communication & Housing**
- **Health**
- **Social protection**
- **Tourism**

Currently the Ministry of Emergency Situations is working with line ministries to prioritize the identified sectors with primary and secondary focus to be included in the capacity diagnosis. The recommendations which will be consequently reflected in the Terms of Reference for the Capacity Diagnosis Mission to the Kyrgyz Republic.

5.1.3. Geographical scope

The CADRI capacity diagnosis methodology covers both the central and local level. At central level, the CADRI team will consult with all line ministries and state agencies in the cities of Bishkek and Osh as well as the Red Crescent Society, civil society actors, development partners and the private sector.

The CADRI team will also consult with different actors at district, town and village level in the localities which are currently being identified and proposed by the Government.

Specific geographic locations for the capacity diagnosis will depend on the predisposition of the hazard type e.g. floods or risk of transboundary disasters (e.g. locust invasion) in southern area, technological hazards (e.g. air pollution in Bishkek and Osh), potential toxic waste discharge from industrial accidents, etc.

5.1.4. Consideration of cross cutting issues

The capacity diagnosis and planning methodology will be built around addressing the needs and rights of most vulnerable and affected population groups considering geographical and social vulnerabilities identified during the scoping mission. Namely,

Geographical vulnerabilities:

- Urban and rural poor including small agricultural producers; low-income families with no access to financial resources; older people, children and women headed households as most men migrate to neighbouring countries
- Unregistered people living in urban settlements (e.g. high population influx and new settlements in Bishkek)
- People living in mountainous areas
- People living around mining sites

Social vulnerabilities:

- Low-income families with no access to financial resources including older people, children, women headed households, and single women with children
- People who lost their jobs after the Covid-19 pandemic due to the lack of social protection mechanisms
- Migrants (climate and disaster migrants; returning migrants after the Covid-19 pandemic)

- People with disabilities
- People with existing health conditions (due to lack of access to healthcare services)

Special attention will be given to the strengthening of systems to empower and protect women in vulnerable situations, children and youth, older people, persons with disabilities and other at-risk groups.

5.2. Expertise required from the CADRI Partnership

The capacity diagnosis mission will require mobilization of **multi-disciplinary expertise** to facilitate a review of the state of DRR capacities across key socio-economic sectors in-country and give access to best practices from the region.

In particular, engagement of sectoral experts in Agriculture, Health, WASH, Education, Environment, Social Protection, and Transportation, Communication and Housing, will be required, both from in-country as well as regional and international levels. Technical experts on technological hazards will also be engaged as a greater emphasis will be placed on the analysis of the situation of toxic waste given its priority for the country.

5.3. CADRI Partnership deliverables and timeline

The expected deliverable of the CADRI Partnership engagement in the Kyrgyz Republic is the **multi-sectoral capacity diagnosis report** with analysis and recommendations to risk-inform the national development plan, National DRR Concept and DRR planning at national and local levels.

The capacity diagnosis mission is planned for **20 September – 4 October 2021** as per the recommendation of the Ministry of Emergency Situations of the Kyrgyz Republic.

The dates of the finalization of the Capacity Diagnosis Report and potential further engagement will be discussed and agreed with the MoES, the UN Resident Coordinator and UNCT, as well as UNICEF, UNDP, UNDRR & FAO Regional Offices, and the CADRI Secretariat in Geneva in September 2021.

6. Follow-up actions

6.1. CADRI Secretariat/ Regional host agency

The CADRI Secretariat/ Regional host agency focal points team will support the CADRI engagement in the country by:

- Liaising with regional and global agencies and partners to mobilize technical expertise
- Training the national team on the CADRI methodology and tools
- Facilitating the debriefing on preliminary findings
- Consolidating the findings and recommendations into the report
- Facilitating any other capacity development services as agreed by all parties for the CADRI engagement in the country

6.2. UN RCO/ Coordination focal point for the CADRI engagement

The UN RCO/ Coordination focal point is expected to support the CADRI engagement in the country by:

- Liaising with the coordinating government unit to validate the CADRI scoping mission recommendations and finalize the mission arrangements (dates, localities, government focal points, background documentation)
- Disseminate the scoping mission report to the UNCT and other international/ national partners as appropriate

- Liaising with the UNCT to finalize the mission arrangements (agency focal points, background documentation, vehicles, and drivers)
- Allocate a budget for the in-country mission costs (cars/ drivers; workshop venue; field trip costs; etc.)
- Allocate a budget for the dissemination of the CADRI recommendations to all sectors and stakeholders

6.3. UNCT

UN agencies at country level are expected to be actively involved in the CADRI engagement by:

- Assigning focal points to support preparation of and participate in the missions following the scoping mission, and undertake tasks in-between mission, such as consultation with government institutions
- Facilitating contact with government counterparts for incoming mission
- Providing documentation for the team as appropriate, or facilitating access to documentation available from the government to the team members
- Providing written inputs into the report(s) and other outputs as agreed
- Providing logistical support to the mission (vehicles, drivers – including for 2-3 days long field trips)
- Participating in the debriefing meeting with government and partners
- Integrating CADRI recommendations relevant to their mandate in their country strategy, programme, and projects

7. Next steps

As immediate next steps the following has been agreed with the Ministry of Emergency Situations of the Kyrgyz Republic during the debriefing meeting on 17 June:

- MoES in consultation with line ministries will provide a ranking of the identified list of hazards and sectors as primary and secondary priorities to be included in the capacity diagnosis.
- MoES will suggest geographical locations to be included in the capacity diagnosis at the local level.
- MoES will gather information from line ministries and provide details on the status of the key developments, plans and activities in the pipeline that could present opportunities for mainstreaming DRR (e.g. planned review of the general education standards) so that the CADRI Partnership takes this into account during the capacity diagnosis mission and provides recommendations in relation to the identified potential entry points.

The table below outlines other key activities that need to take place during July-August to prepare for the capacity diagnosis mission.

Deadline	Responsible party	Activity
15 July 2021	Government focal points + UN Country Team	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Provide written input into the TORs - Agree on and communicate field visit locations to the international team
20 July 2021	International Team	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Finalize ToR for the Capacity Diagnosis Mission, (including guidance for the preparation of the mission, template for mission schedule) and start mobilizing the international team

Last week of August	Government focal points + UN Country Team	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Compile and submit documentation requested by international team (legislation, policies, strategies, and other documents) - Designate focal points in own institution that will be members of the assessment team (both on Government and UNCT side) - Agree on logistical arrangements for assessment at both capital and field level (multiple sub-teams will be deployed in parallel requiring vehicles, drivers, etc.) - Develop mission schedule based on template provided in the TORs and share with the international team - Field visits planned for the mission will include interviews with local authorities and other partners. For each location, Constituency, and Local Authority, will be met. This requires contacting authorities and making sure they are available to receive the team. One Government representative from the central level is expected to accompany the assessment team in every field visit.
	International Team	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Communicate international mission team composition and necessary logistical needs - Undertake desk review of documentation - Get acquainted with the CADRI assessment methodology
1st week of September	International Team + Government focal points + UN Country Team	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Convene conference call to discuss mission preparation, including confirmation of schedule, field visit locations, logistical arrangements
20 September to 4 October 2021	International Team + Government focal points + UN Country Team	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Capacity diagnosis mission
-	-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Next steps and timeframes to be defined jointly following the capacity diagnosis mission