



Report on the results of the project "View from the Frontline" (VFL) conducted by the Human Rights Movement "Bir Duino - Kyrgyzstan" in partnership with the public association "Ayil Demilgesi", the National Advisory Committee (NAC), local self-government bodies (LSG), the Office of the Ombudsman and local community leaders.

The Human Rights Movement "Bir Duino Kyrgyzstan" is a member of the Board of Directors of the Global Network for Disaster Risk Reduction (GNDR), the international association for the promotion of gender equality and women's leadership "Women Learning Partnership" (WLP), the Global Association "Forum Asia", the Civic Solidarity Platform, the World Federation for Women's Rights (FIDH) and initiator of the National Advisory Committee (NAC) in the Kyrgyz Republic.

As part of the project "View from the Frontline" (VFL) a set of research and practical work was carried out between 2018 and April 2021 in order to reduce the gaps between local communities that live in risk and disaster areas in remote regions with large cities, a separate focus of the project was to identify the specific needs and requirements of local communities to bring the voice of regions from local to global level using a "bottom-up" methodology.

The most significant achievements during the project period:

In 2018, a National Advisory Committee (NAC) was formed at the initiative of Bir Duino - Kyrgyzstan, involving the KR Security Council, the Government Office, key government agencies, GAMSUMO, the Ministry of Emergency Situations, the Ministry of Health, the Ombudsman Institute for a comprehensive and qualitative approach to identifying and addressing risks and disasters for local communities.

In 2019, research was conducted in 15 local communities in 3 oblasts: Issyk-Kul, Osh and Jalal-Abad to identify the highest priority risks and threats to local communities. More than 1,500 households were surveyed and interviewed with the participation of women's councils, LSG bodies, aksakals' councils, local partner organizations and activists. Based on the results of the surveys, a map of practical actions and the highest priority risks and threats to the population in the regions was developed.

In 2020, "Bir Duino-Kyrgyzstan" held a series of working meetings as part of the preparation of key recommendations from the civil sector to the state bodies of the Kyrgyz Republic on the reduction of risks and disasters for local communities. The highest priority

recommendations were included in the country report according to the Universal Periodic Review on the implementation of the UN Sustainable Development Goals.

Also in 2020, despite the introduction of large-scale quarantine restrictions imposed against the background of the coronavirus pandemic, Bir Duino Kyrgyzstan was actively involved in providing necessary assistance to local communities, nursing stations, closed correctional facilities, which were most vulnerable to new risks and threats.

In 2021 focus groups were conducted in 15 key communities in 3 oblasts in order to obtain recommendations and proposals for inclusion in the National Risk and Disaster Reduction Action Plan, which will be sent to all members of NAC, Government Office, Security Council, Ministry of Emergency Situations, Ministry of Health and Ombudsman Institute, ayil okmotu, women councils and local communities.

Assessment of the situation in the regions of local communities under the conditions of risks and disasters

Due to its geographical location, Kyrgyzstan falls into the category of increased risk of natural and ecological disasters. More than 94% of Kyrgyzstan's territory is located at an altitude of 1,000 meters, 40% is located in the highlands above 3,000 meters above sea level. Common hazards include earthquakes, avalanches, landslides, floods, and mudslides, causing hundreds of local communities to live in potentially hazardous regions and lose their property and sources of income each year. In addition, rising temperatures, rapid snowmelt and changes in precipitation patterns are expected to increase the intensity and frequency of such environmental disasters, negatively affecting the country's socio-economic and community life.

It is very important to note that special attention should be paid to the emerging acute border conflicts, which pose a significant threat to the life and health of local communities living in potentially hazardous areas. To date, this threat has manifested itself on the border between Kyrgyzstan and Tajikistan. As a result of the armed conflict, 36 citizens of Kyrgyzstan, including a 12-year old girl, a 5-year old child and many others were killed in Batken oblast, over 100 people were injured, and over a thousand local residents were forced to leave their destroyed and looted homes. A significant part of the infrastructure, schools, FAPs, social facilities and residential houses were completely destroyed. At the same time, there is a risk and danger of a repeat of the conflict, which causes serious apprehension among local communities. A large part of the population needs quality information about the actions taken by state authorities to restore destroyed buildings, and in this regard it is very important to ensure equal participation of citizens in decision-making processes at the local level.

In this regard, the Human Rights Movement "Bir Duino - Kyrgyzstan" in partnership with the public association "Ayil Demilgesi", the National Advisory Committee (NAC), local self-government bodies (LSG), The Ombudsman's Office and local community leaders are

implementing the "View from the Frontline" (VFL) project since 2019 to reduce the significant gap between the socio-economic and environmental situation of communities in areas with large cities, making positive bottom-up changes from local to global levels to reduce disaster risks and threats to people living in potentially hazardous regions. Since 2019, the ongoing work in Issyk-Kul, Osh and Jalal-Abad regions was aimed at identifying the most acute problematic risks of hazards and disasters for local communities, as well as developing specific practical recommendations and solutions, minimizing risks for the population. The resulting data is used together with government agencies, partner organizations, the Ombudsman's Office, the National Advisory Committee (NAC), the expert community and local self-government bodies of Kyrgyzstan to develop recommendations for improving the National Action Plan to prevent and counteract risks and hazards. To date, agreements have been reached on partnerships with the NAC, as well as working meetings were held with relevant government agencies represented by the Ministry of Emergency Situations, the State Agency for Local Government and Inter-ethnic Relations under the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic, the Office of the Ombudsman with extensive involvement of activists and CSOs to enhance the role of experts during joint action in times of social, economic and environmental crises and threats in Kyrgyzstan. In this aspect, positive agreements have been reached to strengthen multilateral ties to provide the necessary mutual assistance during disasters, especially among the partner countries in the Central Asian region. The main priority is the participation and strengthening of dialogue platforms on emergencies and disaster risk reduction with the prospect of involving more participants at the interstate level, strengthening direct interaction of experts with representatives of authorities and decision-makers in order to respond to risks in time to make them become global disasters, as well as rapid response and mobilization to new types of threats such as the coronavirus pandemic, which covered almost all countries in the world.

Focus Group Work Retreats in 15 Local Communities in 3 Risk Zones

№	Local community	Number of working meetings and planned events	Date
1	Tamchi	3 workshops	2 March 2021
2	Cholpon-Ata	3 workshops	3 March 2021
3	Karakol	reconstruction of part of the water pipeline and 2 working meetings	4 March 2021
4	Zharkynbai	reconstruction of part of the water pipeline and 2 working meetings	5 March 2021
5	Barskoon	Tree planting (provision of seedlings in favor of the local government), 2 working meetings	6 March 2021

№	Local community	Number of working meetings and planned events	Date
1	Osh	3 workshops	15 March 2021
2	Aravan	3 workshops	16 March 2021
3	Jany Nookat	3 workshops	17 March 2021
4	Kara-Suu	3 workshops	18 March 2021
5	Osh city	2 focus groups and a contract with a local radio station	19 March 2021

№	Local community	Number of working meetings and planned events	Date
1	Jalal-Abad	3 workshops	23 March 2021
2	Suzak	3 workshops	24 March 2021
3	Kochkor-Ata	3 workshops	25 March 2021
4	Aksy (Kerben)	3 workshops	25 March 2021
5	Ala Buka (Chatkal)	2 focus groups and a contract with a local radio station	26 March 2021

The final number of focus groups and working meetings was 45 events with the coverage of more than 1125 participants from among the representatives of LSG bodies, local community leaders, women's councils, aksakals' councils, youth, NGOs, government agencies. The total number of women who participated in focus groups was 684 people, men - 441 people. Representatives of state agencies and local authorities were 198 people, CSOs - 267, young people - 429.

The main conclusions from the research and focus group discussions and working meetings are as follows.

1. It is crucial to bring the voices of the regions where local communities live in disaster risks to the national level and jointly develop a National Local Disaster Risk Reduction Action Plan taking into account the needs and demands of the regions.
 2. Advocacy campaigns from the bottom up are a key solution to counter socio-economic and environmental hazards in the form of uranium tailings that pose a significant threat to the lives and health of local communities. In this regard, it is necessary to involve the NAC, the Government, the Parliament, the Ombudsman, the Ministry of Emergency Situations and key experts in joint activities.
- Along with the difficult socio-economic situation in local communities against the background of the coronavirus pandemic, it is essential to draw the attention of decision makers to the need to bridge the gap between remote settlements, villages and large cities.

Only through a joint effort involving key political figures and NACs is it possible to develop an effective National Contingency Plan to address and counteract risks and threats to local communities. 5.

5. The voices of the regions remain unheard by government agencies. In this regard, the most acute socio-economic and environmental risks and threats remain unaddressed. It is especially important to draw the attention of key governmental agencies to take urgent measures to minimize threats to the population living in the storage areas. Uranium tailings storage facilities.

6. The main unresolved problem of LSG bodies in recent years has been the organization of economic development and overcoming the gravest current crisis in the regions. One can observe the growth of social contradictions and conflicts related primarily to the sharp divide between the villages and the cities.

7. It is necessary to overcome the low degree of public participation in solving the most pressing issues, the most obvious, the most general and far from the most effective measures of public authorities to involve people in decision-making processes prevail.

8. It is extremely important for local communities to create a resilience mechanism in the form of the National Action Plan for Risk and Disaster Reduction, which will allow to respond to new risks and disasters, as well as to create a process of effective interaction between the regions with government agencies, NAC and the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic. In addition, in 2021, as part of the implementation of the VFL project, the transfer and planting of tree seedlings to improve seismic resistance in Barskoon village, the restoration of the water supply system in 2 settlements Zharkynbai and Karakol of Issyk-Kul region (according to the study, these threats were noted by the needs of local communities themselves) were carried out. This will significantly increase the protection of local communities from the risks and threats of mudflows, seismic activity and floods. In turn, the reconstruction of the water supply system will make it possible to supply clean drinking water to neighboring communities and minimize the risk that local communities will use poor-quality water.





Focus groups conducted in 15 communities allowed the formation of the necessary skills and qualities for the further promotion of leaders, who are able to move the needs and voices of the regions to the national level. In Ak-Suu rayon of Issyk-Kul oblast 4 women who were trained in focus groups of "Bir Duino - Kyrgyzstan" were elected to the positions of deputies of ayil keneshes in their communities. As a result of the focus groups participants from women's councils, aksakals' councils, public organizations, LSG bodies and young people received conceptually important and practical knowledge on promoting women's leadership, identifying risks and disasters, as well as on the most effective methods of interaction with local government bodies so that the voices of the regions were heard at the national level. Samat uulu Arzymat, the successful winner of the Tamchy workshop, received the required number of votes and was elected as a member of the ayil kenesh. Librarian of Zharkynbay village Ainura Kydyrbaeva in her speech during the focus groups noted the importance of increasing the role of community leaders, because they are directly involved in the identification and reduction of disaster risks in the field. She also stated that in the future it is necessary to conduct similar events on a more frequent and regular basis to create a mechanism for sustainability and quality transfer of experience and knowledge to young people, who are becoming more and more active and interested in the development of their local communities.



Azamat Beishenaliev, social pedagogue and activist of the youth council in Cholpon-Ata, especially emphasized the need to bring the voice of the regions to decision makers and key government agencies in order to jointly overcome the consequences of the pandemic coronavirus and reduce environmental threats to local communities, because more than 58.6% of residents consider this problem the most dangerous to life and health of citizens.



Gulnara Sadybakasova, an activist of the women's council in Karakol, stated in her focus group presentation that through the training she was able to understand the difference between disaster risks at the local and national level, as well as gain additional knowledge about the role of LSG bodies in resolving socio-economic and environmental disasters for communities.



Gulmayram Aitieva from Jany-Nookat village of Osh province noted the usefulness of conducting focus groups with the broad involvement of government agencies and local communities in order to be able to inform the KR agencies about the potential risks of disasters at the initial level of their emergence. This circumstance makes it possible to develop solutions and minimize threats to the population in the most objective direction, taking into account the opinions of the residents of the region.



Kairat Namazbekov and Daniyar Sheraliev from Kara-Suu town council in Osh province expressed their gratitude to the working meetings with local community leaders in order to create a constructive dialogue and have a real opportunity to discuss the most acute problems with the population at one table. The Mayor's Office of Osh City plans to apply the practical knowledge they gained in discussions with local communities in its future work on the ground.



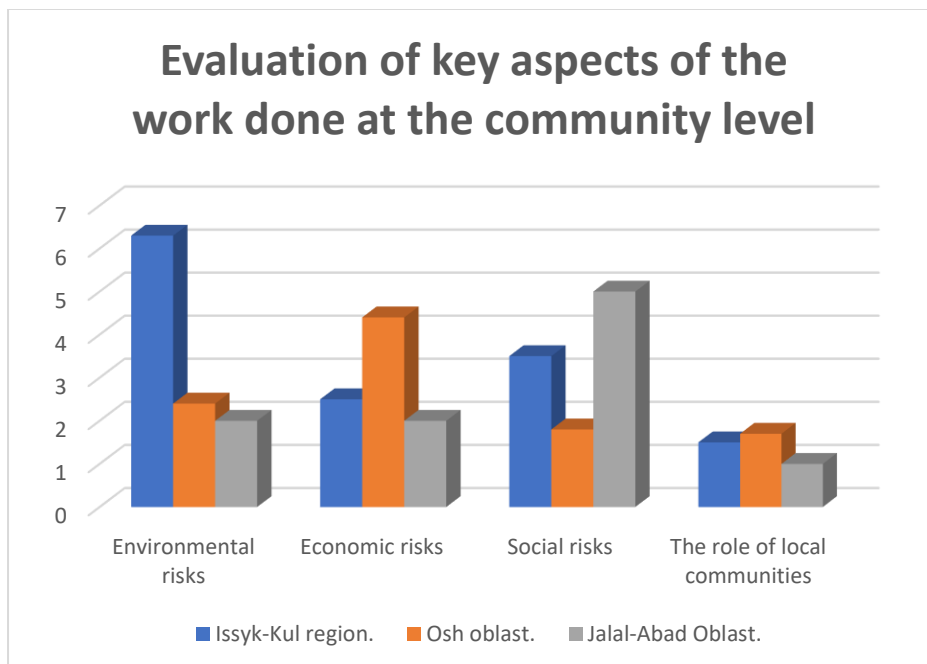
Shakhnoza Ibragimova, an elementary school teacher from Aravan village, stated during the focus group that a significant part of the local population is insufficiently informed about government projects conducted at the provincial level through the funding of Regional Development Funds (RDF), which receive investments for the development of regions through the activities of mining companies with foreign participation.



Jyldyz Temirbekova, a representative of ayil okmotu in Kochkor-Ata of Jalal-Abad region, shared her success story during the focus group. She noted that by strengthening the bilateral partnership between LSG bodies and local communities she managed to attract the attention of the authorities to the problem of gender discrimination against women deputies of local councils, namely their low representation at decision-making levels when considering issues related to risks and disasters, and also drew attention to the topic of training women leaders who can promote gender equality and non-discrimination in the region. Moreover, the promotion and election of independent women leaders to the positions of deputies of local aiyl keneshes in 3 oblasts is a positive development.



Abdykerim Zakirov, an activist of the aksakals' council in Aksy village of Jalal-Abad region, emphasized the importance of developing a national action plan to reduce risks and threats to local communities, taking into account the voices of the population, who experience significant disaster factors and live in risk areas. If concrete steps are not taken, the socio-economic and environmental consequences could affect the country as a whole, with subsequent impact on the states of the Central Asian region.



Environmental Block:

- 92 uranium tailings pose a significant threat to the life and health of local communities that live in close proximity to radioactive waste.
- The impact of life activity and global warming has a serious impact on the ecological situation in the regions, especially on the increase of the average annual temperature in the regions.
- Pollution of the environment with solid domestic waste.
- Significant reduction in the number of natural and natural green spaces at the level of settlements in local communities.
- Shortage of irrigation water during the planting of crops
- Environmental problems; air pollution
- Inappropriate construction of numerous gas stations
- Sewerage problems in many of the city's subdivisions

Economic Block:

- During the coronavirus pandemic, many residents in local communities were unable to repay their loans and loans due to job loss and suspension of economic activity
- Reduced livelihoods and wealth amidst the economic crisis
- Weak development of small and medium-sized businesses and the need to support the construction of small plants and factories, including for processing solid and household waste;
- Lack of control over the chaotic construction of big houses, retail outlets, and café-restaurants;
- Lack of processing plants or workshops (fruits and vegetables, dairy and agricultural products);
- Absence of public-private and private-municipal partnerships, lack of mechanisms for the development of this area;
- Absence of factories or enterprises for processing garbage and solid domestic waste.

Social Block:

- Significant problem of the growing number of cases of domestic violence against women and girls at the community level
- Problems with increase of divorces among young people (because of economic difficulties, lack of money, unemployment and unpreparedness to create families)
- The problems of labor migration, the outflow of young people from the villages to cities and other countries.
- Leaving children in the care of relatives during labor migration.
- Weak system of registration and monitoring of enrollment and attendance of children in school;
- Increase of crime among youth, including children under the age of 18.
- Low quality problems in education, lack of reforms and educated specialists as well as low salaries which leads to another big social problem - corruption.

Map of the distribution of risks and disasters at the level of local communities by oblast:



Issyk-Kul Oblast.

- During the pandemic, many large families in Cholpon-Ata were unable to pay for electricity.
- 90% of the population in Cholpon-Aty almost 9 months in (outside the summer season) remain unemployed
- Very high food prices throughout the year, especially in the resort area. In Tamchy and Cholpon-Ata
- Every year the bridge on the Jailoo Zharkynbaeva is demolished by the mudflow
- During the pandemic, many large families in Cholpon-Ata could not educate their children, there were no cell phones and this has not been solved until now.
- Ignorance of the tax code by the residents, especially women in Tamchy
- There is no work for women in the villages, especially in the winter time in Cholpon-Aty.
- No specialists in local self-government to attract investments and develop projects
- There is no unity and mutual understanding and joint work with local NGOs, LSGs and residents to attract grants and solve problems at the local level
- Lack of public monitoring group and control from the side of local communities over the use of local budget
- Lack of public-private and private-municipal partnership, lack of mechanisms for the development of this area.
- Lack of specialists in LSG for investment attraction and project development
- Problems of small and medium sized business development, necessity to support construction of small plants, factories, including in the sphere of solid and domestic waste recycling.

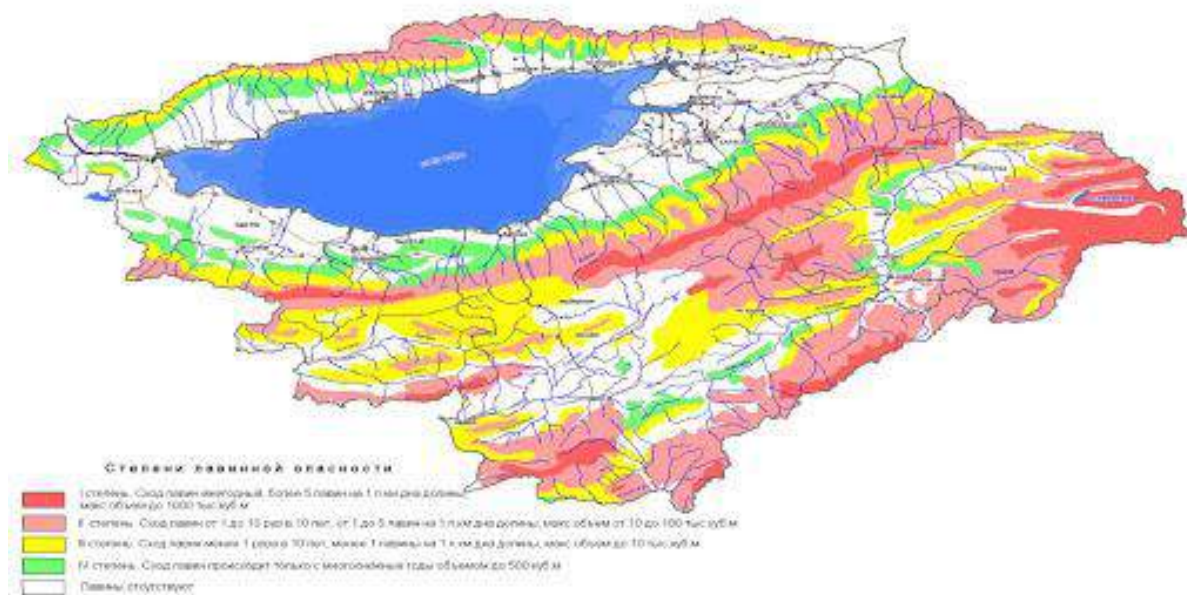


Рис. 5.5 Карта-схема прогноза лавинной опасности на территории Иссык-Кульской области

Osh oblast

Identified risks and disasters for local communities:

- The lack of opportunities for young people to realize themselves has led to a mass exodus of young people to the CIS countries in search of work. This is especially bad for rural municipalities, where parents, most often elderly people or women, have to work on their land plots. And this leads to a deterioration of land fertility, reduced yields and quality of agricultural products.
- Young people of reproductive age are becoming migrants, which leads to two major problems - young families are collapsing, as the head of the family most often goes to work (the number of divorces among young families has increased), and a second problem (if both parents leave) - children, left in the care of elderly parents or relatives, are often left unattended. Such children become involved in crime or hard physical work. Outflow of professional staff. Incorrect staffing policy of the authorities, frequent changes in the authorities, leading to a reshuffling of employees, without taking into account the experience, education and professionalism of these employees.
- The environmental situation in the region deteriorates year by year. And it affects not only the cities, but the villages as well. For example, a lot of cars with poor or non-working filters have been imported recently, and such vehicles cause air pollution. The lack of recycling facilities for household waste leads to an increase in landfills, and the need to allocate more and more land for them. Rotting and burning of waste increases air pollution.

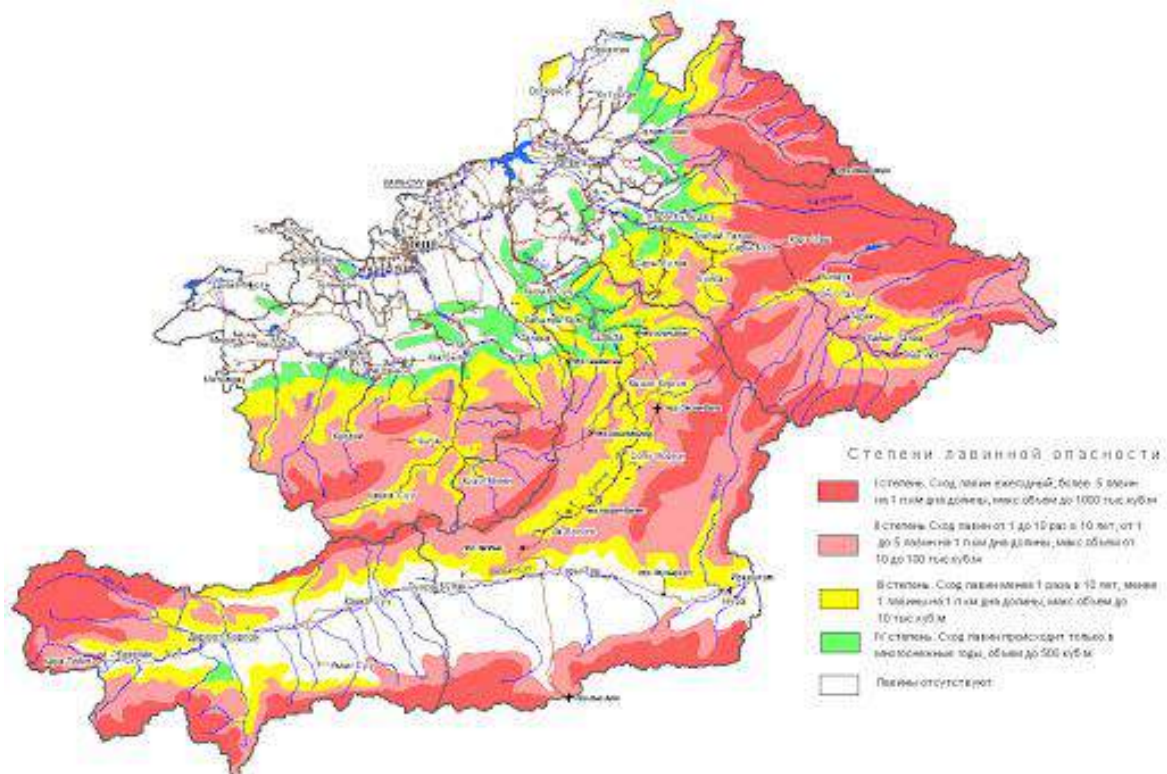


Рис. 7.5 Карта-схема прогноза лавинной опасности на территории Ошской области

Jalal-Abad Oblast

Identified risks and disasters for local communities:

- Problems with increase of divorces among young people (because of economic hardships, lack of money, unemployment and unpreparedness to build a family)
- Leaving children in the care of relatives during labor migration.
- Low quality of education, lack of reforms and educated specialists, as well as low salaries, which leads to another major social problem - corruption.
- Problems of a shortage of public medical laboratories, the high cost of tests, which is unaffordable for rural residents. And this, ultimately, leads to late diagnosis of diseases, severe consequences.
- It is necessary to identify the problems of shadow economy, there is no transparency in the collection of taxes from businesses that hide part of their income;
- There are violations during the declaration of goods at customs, deliberate delays in clearance procedures, bureaucracy - all this leads to corruption schemes.
- After the collapse of the Soviet Union, many buildings were privatized, including kindergartens. And later, they were illegally repurposed. It is necessary to consider the procedure of withdrawal of such buildings into state ownership.
- The problem of inaccessibility of agricultural credits for farmers because of high interest rates
- Weak development of small and medium-sized businesses, the need to support the construction of small plants, factories, including in the sphere of solid and household waste processing

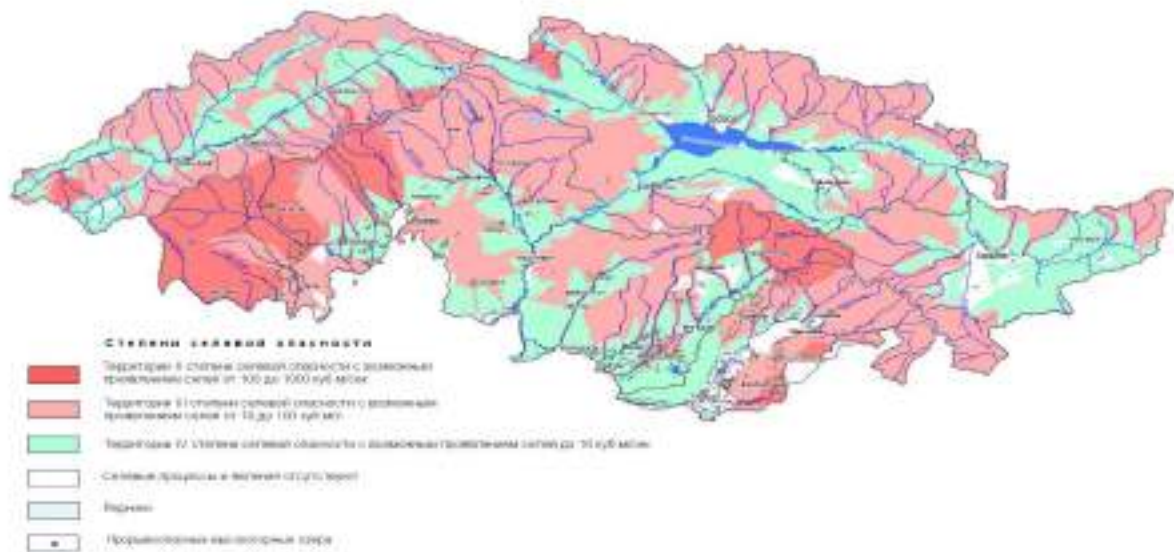


Рис. 4.3 Карта-схема прогноза пожарной опасности на территории Джетысай-Абайской области

Civil society representatives can play a critical role in building the capacity of communities to prepare for and respond to disasters.

The urgency of promoting community voices at the national level stems from a number of socio-economic reasons. First and foremost, the growing disparities in the development of separated regions and major cities must be taken into account.

Ensuring the integration of returning migrants into the local community as a whole is one aspect of the problem of regional consolidation, which is closely linked to the issue of the relationship between LSG bodies and the population. Currently, in many municipalities these relationships are characterized by a high level of mutual alienation and distrust, and insufficient involvement of local communities in decision-making processes at the national level.

The strengthening of socio-economic gaps, combined with the mutual alienation of citizens and authorities, has a number of negative consequences. First, the life of a significant portion of the population of municipalities is accompanied by a low level of social development, personal insecurity, and discrimination against the rights of the population. Second, regional LSGs find themselves insufficiently competitive, since in modern conditions these processes are largely determined by the living standards of local communities.



Thirdly, local authorities, having limited resources that do not allow them to constructively address many social and economic problems of disaster risk reduction, are increasingly turning to the use of imitative practices, a system of actions during which real meanings and meanings are replaced by projects of little significance without the necessary participation of local community leaders.

Today, the main problem of LSG in the regions is the assistance in organizing and conducting economic life on the ground. The urgency of the situation is confirmed by statistical data. The productive and financial base of local government is largely heterogeneous and in crisis, especially after the Coronavirus 2020 pandemic. Remote small and medium-sized towns and villages are in dire straits. There has been a slight shift in the prioritization of local issues over the period of the "View from the Front Range" study. While in 2019, 72% of respondents in the 15 selected communities cited addressing high unemployment and labor migration as the most important challenges, the 2020-2021 period largely revealed acute risks and threats to the lives and health of local communities during the spread of the coronavirus pandemic in Kyrgyzstan. A number of new hazards have been identified for populations in remote areas who do not have sufficient access to the necessary medical care and health care system. As a result of increasing economic hardship, the problem related to unemployment and employment came second - 68.3%, health issues took the leading position - 85.6% and social security - 62.8%.



Analysis of the decisions of local governments shows that, by and large, the results of projects by international organisations do not reach the end-users represented by the population living in risk areas; the effectiveness of individual donor activities to clean up uranium tailings dumps in Kyrgyzstan, which pose a considerable threat not only to local communities but to the entire Central Asian region, has been quite low and requires the active involvement of local community leaders, who are the most effective in the process. According to the results of the surveys conducted in Osh and Jalal-Abad provinces, 38.9% of the respondents noted that the LSG bodies had not dealt with risks and disasters effectively enough, 24% - with the social welfare issues; while only 32.1% of the respondents singled out achievements in ensuring public order, However, more than 60% of the respondents (for each component of the study) acknowledged the insufficient efforts of the LSG structures on the ground to regulate economic development in the regions, the lack of information about the work conducted by government agencies to reduce risks and disasters, these statistics only confirm the real complexity of the indicated problem, which depends on both the general federal and regional conditions, and on local business leaders and entrepreneurs. The ineffectiveness of implemented measures on the part of government agencies in the field of social security was recognized by almost 60% of respondents in Issyk-Kul region.



Assessing the degree of independence of local authorities in solving the most significant problems, 67.3% of the experts in the survey put forward the possibility of organizing public events and development programs with the participation of local communities. At the same time, the need to reduce crime and criminality is a significant risk, this indicator was mentioned by 65.8% of the respondents. According to the leaders of the women's councils in Osh and Jalal-Abad provinces, it is extremely important to expand the independence of communities to protect public order in order to avoid all kinds of interethnic and inter-ethnic escalations against the background of the difficult socio-economic situation. According to 50% of the respondents in Issyk-Kul province, a serious obstacle to the normal life of local communities is the constantly emerging social contradictions and conflicts. The source of the greatest tension, according to 56.4% of respondents, respectively, is the sharply increased differences in income among the population, there is a significant gap in the economic development of the population in the villages and large cities. The degree of participation of the population in political processes, management and decision making on the national level is quite a topical problem of the local community. According to 53.7% of representatives of aksakals' councils in 15 communities, the degree of public involvement in local government remains at a low level, the voices of the regions remain unheard. Only 13.2% of respondents said that there is an opportunity to participate in the implementation of programs for the development of regions. Respondents in the south of the country also expressed their attitude to the forms and methods of citizens' influence on

the authorities. According to the results of the focus groups in 15 local communities, a significant number of participants stressed the importance and necessity of involving more local community leaders in the processes of internal political decision-making, because it is the communities themselves that are most aware of all the risks and threats to the population in the areas, as well as understand what actions are required to minimize threats to the life and health of citizens.





The final recommendations for reducing disaster risks and hazards at the national level are:

1. Develop a National Action Plan to combat risks and disasters on the territory of KR jointly with the NAC members, key governmental bodies, the Ministry of Emergency Situations, the Ministry of Health, the Ombudsman's Office, experts, NGOs, media specialists and leaders of local communities living in risk areas;
2. Conduct changes to reduce disaster risks and threats from local to global levels using a "bottom-up" methodology to ensure that today's risks do not become significant disasters, the consequences of which can have a significant impact not only in Kyrgyzstan, but throughout the entire Central Asian region.
3. Undertake emergency measures to de-escalate tensions in areas along the border where there are risks and threats to life and health from armed conflict and strife amongst communities living there.
4. Timely inform population and international community about situation in Batken oblast, create unified Press Center for communications and accelerated interaction with mass media, create telegram channel for consolidation of video and audio messages and exchange of urgent information about situation in Batken oblast, make and inform about registry of Batken oblast citizens (number of missing, dead, injured, forcedly left their homes, being in the mountains etc. for rehabilitation works).
5. To hold a meeting of the Security Council and NAC members and review the situation on the Kyrgyz-Tajik border, create a public commission under the Akyikatchy (Ombudsman) of the Kyrgyz Republic to document the facts, conduct awareness-raising activities for young people about the possible consequences of disorganized travel to the war zone, document all circumstances of death and wounded citizens in accordance with the legislation of the Kyrgyz Republic, including ensuring appropriate examination of fire and explosion injuries;
6. Call on the UN, OSCE, EU and international community to assess the conflicts and disasters which are taking place in the border risk zones, to take urgent measures to settle the existing conflicts, to evaluate the parties' actions under international law, define the international legal responsibility of the initiators of threats and criminal responsibility for violence and armed attacks on civilians.
7. It is important at the level of local communities to minimise and prevent attempts to foment inter-ethnic discord by individuals who are interested in destabilising the internal political situation in the country.
8. Include representatives of local communities from the oblasts in expert working groups to develop regional action plans for comprehensive and quality risk and disaster management. This will allow the formation of development policies that take into account the interests of the residents themselves living in potentially hazardous areas.