



Report

National Conclusions

From
Data Analysis & Key Findings
In
Kyrgyzstan

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Contents

National Conclusions 1

About VFL 2019 3

Selection of Risk Areas, Communities and Sample Size 8

Findings and Conclusions at the Community and National level 11

Prioritised Conclusion at the Community level and National level (not more than 2 pages) 21

Next steps 25

About VFL 2019

1.1 Overview of the global project

Views from the frontline (VFL) 2019 is the largest independent global review of Disaster Risk reduction at the local level. It aims to strengthen the inclusion and collaboration between at risk people, civil society and government in the design and implementation of policies and practices to reduce risks and strengthen resilience. VFL 2019 establishes a local baseline and local monitoring process to measure progress towards achieving an inclusive “*people-centred*” approach to resilience-building, as promoted within the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction (SFDRR) and other frameworks part of the Agenda 2030. In so doing, VFL 2019 aims to increase awareness and strengthen accountability of governments and inter-governmental bodies for a people-centred approach. VFL 2019 takes a *systems-wide* perspective that recognises different actors have different but interconnected responsibilities at different administrative levels. Local-level interviews are complemented by survey questions targeting key informants working on the sub-national/national institutional and political environment. Questions on the “*enabling environment*” are designed to increase awareness and assess progress on wider institutional factors essential to scale out local action, putting a political spotlight on gaps and challenges to be addressed in through mutually-reinforcing actions by different actors at different scales. The whole process is led by local actors themselves, building their capacity to monitor and utilise local risk information.

1.2 Overview of VFL 2019 in your country

1.2.1 Introducing Country’s context – (Mention Demographics, Social Context, Hazards and Vulnerabilities)

Kyrgyzstan is located in Central Asian region. Total area is about 199,9 thousand square kilometres, bordering Kazakhstan to the north, Uzbekistan to the west, Tajikistan to the southwest, and China to the southeast. The mountainous region of the Tian Shan covers over 80% of the country. The population of Kyrgyzstan is over 6 million. Of those, 34.4% are under the age of 15 and 6.2% are over 65. The country is rural: only about one-third of the population live in urban areas. The average population density is 25 people per square kilometre. The nation's largest ethnic group are the Kyrgyz, a Turkic people, who comprise 73.3% of the population. Other ethnic groups include Russians (5.6%) concentrated in the north and Uzbeks (15.1%) living in the south. Small but noticeable minorities include Dungans (1.1%), Uyghurs (1.1%), Tajiks (1.1%), Kazakhs (0.7%) and other smaller ethnic minorities (1.7%). Islam is the dominant religion of Kyrgyzstan: 88% of the population is Muslim, while 9% follow Russian Orthodoxy and 3% other religions. The country has over 80 ethnic groups.

Kyrgyzstan is divided into seven regions, administered by appointed governors. The Constitution defines the form of the government as a democratic unicameral republic. The executive branch includes a president and prime minister. The parliament currently is unicameral. Kyrgyzstan is one of the poorest countries in the Commonwealth of independent states, and is today the second poorest country in Central Asia after Tajikistan. The economy of Kyrgyzstan is heavily dependent on the agricultural sector. Agriculture remains a vital part of Kyrgyzstan’s economy and a refuge for workers displaced from industry. Cotton, tobacco, wool, and meat are the main agricultural products, although only tobacco and cotton are exported in any quantity. Kyrgyzstan's economy relies heavily on the strength of industrial exports, with plentiful reserves of gold. The economy also relies heavily on remittances from labour migrants (more than 800 thousand of Kyrgyz people are working abroad).

Only 4% of Kyrgyzstan is classified as forested. All of that area is state-owned, and none is classified as available for wood supply. More than 90% of electricity produced is hydroelectric and the country could produce much more of such clean energy and export to its neighbours and the region. Even though Kyrgyzstan has abundant hydro resources, only less than 10% of its potential has been developed so far. It has limited deposits of fossil fuels and most of its natural gas imports come from Uzbekistan, with which Kyrgyzstan has had a series of imperfect barter agreements. Per capita energy consumption is high considering average income, and the government has no comprehensive plan to reduce demand. Up to 45% of electricity generated, especially in winter time, is diverted illegally or leaks from the distribution system.

The country has experienced instability since independence in 1991. Corruption and nepotism were major stress factors underlying political and social upheavals in 2005 and 2010. Much of the government's stock in enterprises has been sold. Kyrgyzstan's economic performance has been hindered by widespread corruption, low foreign investment and general regional instability.

This is a parliamentary republic. On August 31 we were 28 years from the day of independence. In its history in Kyrgyzstan there were only 4 presidents. At the moment, the president is Jeenbekov Sooronbai Sharipovich. There were 7 parliamentary elections. At the moment, a unicameral parliament consists of 120 deputies elected by party list. There were 9 referenda. In the latter, they limited the powers of the president and strengthened the capacity of parliament. The country has moved from a presidential form of government to a presidential-parliamentary one. Then a moratorium was introduced on changing the Constitution until 2020.

All of the above political changes brought with them these consequences. Today, we are in 144th place in terms of GDP, and in 165th place of GDP per capita.

According to the corruption index, Kyrgyzstan is located on 132 place from 180 countries of the world. In terms of quality of life, we are 103rd among 110 countries of the world.

According to the National Statistics Committee, Kyrgyzstan has an average unemployment rate of more than 7%, and the poverty rate is close to 23%. Food prices are quite expensive, since Kyrgyzstan is a single economic union with Russia and Kazakhstan, and prices are equalized.

A wide range of natural hazards exist in the Kyrgyz Republic. These arise from the alpine relief, the character of the local climate and the position of the country in a seismically active zone. Every year, 3,500 small and medium-sized earthquakes occur in the republic. The dangers include landslides, debris avalanches, floods and sudden failures of moraine-dammed alpine lakes. These phenomena occur in combination and their catastrophic impacts are amplified by frequent earthquakes. Landslides and rock avalanches cause much economic damage and numerous casualties, tens of people being killed every year. Over the last ten years almost 8 000 houses have been destroyed by landslides, on average about 660 houses per year during this period.

Landslides also endanger the installations at Maili-Suu uranium deposit in the South of Kyrgyzstan, where tailings ponds and dumps could be swept away and subsequently pollute large parts of the adjacent areas. Lakes that originate through blocking of a river by a large landslide are a specific case of combined hazards. When a lake of large volume is formed behind a landslide dam, catastrophic floods can occur when further landslides or debris avalanches flow into the lake so that water is displaced and the retaining dam is ruptured.

Debris-flows are another type of hazard. In contrast to landslides, these occur in high mountainous areas of Kyrgyzstan. These flows are, in fact, mudflows containing a high proportion of boulders or blocks of rock that have their source in the apical parts of mountain ranges after torrential rains. They are characterized by high velocity and strength. Valleys that serve for recreation purposes such as the Ala Archa nature park and the adjacent side valleys are exposed to dangers from such events.

Flooding by swollen rivers mostly affects the flat lands in broad valleys occupied by large rivers. These areas are the most densely populated and economically exploited so that, relative to other natural phenomena, economic damage caused by floods can be large. The largest floods usually affect the broad alluvial plain of the river Chu where the urban agglomerations of big cities of Bishkek and Tokmak are sited. Other areas at risk include the middle reaches of the river Naryn, the Talas river valley and the eastern and northern lowlands in the environs of Issyk-Kul lake, including the city of Karakol and certain other localities. Altogether 182 towns and villages are considered to be at risk from floods.

Outbursts of water from alpine lakes occur most frequently in those parts of the higher mountain ranges where the lower sections of glaciers have been subject to the effects of climate warming. Intense thawing of glaciers has been taking place during recent years so that lakes have grown rapidly behind terminal moraines and landslides below the retreating snouts of glaciers. Each year, there are twenty mountainous lakes that are in acute danger of failure.

The high mountain ranges of Kyrgyzstan lie within a belt of intense tectonic activity. The whole territory is seismically active and earth tremors occur frequently. The most active zones coincide with the Kyrgyz and Kungey mountain ranges along the northern border of the country and follow the deep Talas-Fergan master fault that runs in a north-west and south-east direction across the whole of west Kyrgyzstan. Seismic evidence shows that these zones are at high risk from earthquakes reaching a strength of 9 on the Richter scale.

According to The Global Facility for Disaster Reduction and Recovery (GFDRR) analysis, avalanches, droughts, earthquakes, floods, and land and mudslides largely comprise the 200 average annual disasters in Kyrgyzstan. In sum, they affect about 200,000 people and incur \$30-35 million in damages and losses or, 1-1.5 percent of GDP. Over 300 earthquakes register annually and cause losses of \$8 million; about 66% of the

population live in housing highly vulnerable to strong earthquakes. Roughly 5,000 identified landslide sites, and landslides each year kill dozens of local people, damage or destroy about 700 houses, and cause an average \$2.6 million in losses. Heavy rains, snowmelt, and natural dam breaches bring seasonal flooding and mudslides. And, three to four extreme annual events affect most the republic's territory. Climate change is affecting the country's 8,500 plus glaciers, with more intense flooding in the winter and reduced water flow in the summer. The sector most vulnerable to extreme weather, agriculture, generates about one-fourth of the country's GDP and one-third of its employment.

It is necessary to distinguish from the threats created by man, this is a radiation threat. According to the Ministry of Emergency Situations of Kyrgyzstan, there are 92 tailings and dumps all over the territory of the country, including 33 tailing dumps and 25 mining dumps with a total waste volume of 11.9 million cubic meters. The country has 28 radioactive tailings with a volume of 4.3 million cubic meters, 5 toxic ones with a volume of 5.7 million cubic meters. Many objects are located within settlements, in the basins of transboundary rivers. During the Soviet era, long-term measures on protection from natural processes were not taken into account in designing and laying of the tailings. Not only Kyrgyzstan but also its neighbours feel the consequences of the development of uranium. For example, Mailuu-Suu tailings are located in a landslide-prone area. In case of natural disasters, they can be eroded, and toxic substances will fall into the river. As a result, it will harm all Fergana Valley, where more than 14 million people live.

1.2.2 VFI 2019 and its implementation in your country. – (Briefly mention key steps undertaken)

First stage.

A National Advisory Committee has been created to assist in the implementation of the VFL 2019 Program in Kyrgyzstan, which includes representatives of the Security Council of the Kyrgyz Republic, key ministries and departments, the Institute of the Ombudsman of the Kyrgyz Republic, representatives of civil society organizations and academia;

List the members of the NAC (a. Name of the member b. Name of Member's organisation and his / her contribution to the field of DRR/CCA- very briefly c. Segregation of members: Male & female)

No.	Name of the member	Name of member's organisation	Contribution to the field of DRR/CCA	Sex
1	Tokon Bolotbekovich Mamytov	Ombudsman Institute of the Kyrgyz Republic	parliamentary control of the compliance with human rights and freedoms of the citizens	m
2	Abdisatarov Rysbek Kurmangazyevich	Security Council of the Kyrgyz Republic	Head of Security and Defence Sector	m
3	Akmatov Nurbek Tursunaliyevich	Ministry of Emergency Situations of the Kyrgyz Republic	Head of the Department of Protection of Population and Territory	m
4	Sydykanov Asylbek Sopubekovich	Ministry of Health of the Kyrgyz Republic	Director of the Department of Prevention and Diseases of the State Sanitary and Epidemiological Surveillance	m
5	Baigabyl Moldosovich Tolongutov	State Agency on Environment Protection and Forestry under the government	Director of the Center for State Regulation in the Field of Environmental Safety	m
6	Esenbek Altymyshevich Togonbaev	State Agency for Local Self-Government and Interethnic Relations under the government (GAMSUMO)	Local Self-Government and Interethnic Relations	m

7	Kerimalieva Nazira Kerimalieva	National Statistical Committee of the Kyrgyz Republic	Head of Sustainable Development Statistics Department and the Environment	f
8	Gulzar Duyshenova	NGO Public Foundation "Ravenstvo"	Promotion of equality in society	f
9	Lola Abdukadyrova	NGO "Solidarity Center"	Promotion and protection of worker rights	f
10	Bozgorpoyeva Baktygul Battalovna	NGO Civic Affiliate Platform "Central Asia in Movement"	Protection of the rights of migrants and their families	f
11	Niyazova Anara Natuevna	Kyrgyz Russian Slavic University	Ms. Natuevna is member of the working group Security Council UN-Resolution 1325 "Women.Peace.Security"	f
12	Kaana Aidarkul	Association of Women in the Security Sector, Law Enforcement and Rule of Law of the Kyrgyz Republic	aim of the association is to increase the role of women in the security sector governance field	f

1) Partner organizations have been identified as executing research in the regions.

It was announced on the Bir Duino website and on the Facebook page about the selection of Affiliate Organizations. In addition, we directly sent the announcement to potential applicants and distributed it by e-mail to the large Bir Duino Kyrgyzstan network. The applications received were reviewed by members of the evaluation team consisting of employees of Bir Duino Kyrgyzstan. The first meeting of the evaluation team was February 20, 2019 and a discussion of the strengths and weaknesses of the applications. The second meeting had the final result on February 22, 2019. Of particular importance to us were the following aspects:

- Knowledge and experience in areas related to VFL
- Opportunities, contacts and networks for the implementation of VFL 2019 in cooperation with Bir Duino Kyrgyzstan and partners at the national and local level
- Disseminating ideas on how to use survey results

2) As a result, Public Foundation Nash Vek and Public Foundation "Ensan Diamond" were selected who scored the highest scores.

Contact details PA «Nash Vek» Postal address: 27 str. Umetalieva, Bishkek, Kyrgyzstan Website: www.nashvek.kg Facebook: https://www.facebook.com/nashvek.kg/ Email: nash.vek@gmail.com Phone: +996312 882 282	Contact details PA «Ensan Diamond» Postal address: Lenin Street, 205-108, Osh, Kyrgyzstan Email: ensan.diamond@gmail.com Phone: +996 552131507
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3) For the POs, a training was held on the topic "Why are we implementing VFL 2019 programs in the Kyrgyz Republic", as well as a detailed training on the goals and objectives of partner organizations. Which they will have to apply in the second phase of the implementation of the VFL 2019 program.

- Data collection
- From April to July 2019. conducted research to Data collection in the regions. Surveys were conducted in households with a total of 1364 pcs., a total of 79 focus group discussions were held, interviews were conducted with 159 representatives of civil society organizations and 156 representatives of

local governments. In total, in Issyk-Kul, Jalal-Abad and Osh oblasts, 1758 questionnaires were surveyed and filled out, 1656 questionnaires were entered into the Servey Gizmo database.

1.2.3 Describe briefly how VFL 2019 is relevant to building resilience in your country

Effectiveness of Kyrgyz government's implementation and following to the global frameworks' paragraphs and agreements, such as Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction, The Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change of the United Nations and others shows the importance and necessity of new innovative components' involvement. In this case, the role of VFL program is very important in order to solve eternal problems of Kyrgyzstan that can affect all population of the Central Asia, because VFL aims to strengthen the inclusion and collaboration between at-risk people, civil society and governments in the design and implementation of policies and practices to reduce risks and strengthen resilience at the local level in the country. This mechanism can be effectively implemented in Kyrgyzstan in order to decrease high potential socio-economic and political risks by construction of the positive dialogue based on specific knowledge and problem analysis between local people, who live in dangerous areas, independent NGOs and official authorities.

Combining of SFDRR, IPCC and VFL components will create favorable conditions to build and strengthen resilience in Kyrgyzstan. In this case VFL provides the process of delivering concrete data about the real situations in the risky regions to the national government and decision makers, who usually are not even informed about what's happening at local communities' level. In cooperation with NGOs, implementation of VFL is aimed on reduction of disaster risks, identification of specific and the most important problems that need immediate participation of Kyrgyz authorities and motivate them to make forward actions. In this case the role of VFL presents in the communication between local people with government, and here, involved NGOs with the help of VFL are informed about the real situation in the regions of the country and closely cooperate with citizens who live in dangerous zones and conditions. All these components of VFL support to build resilience of Kyrgyzstan taking into account needs of local people, real risks and disasters and work out appropriate solutions and recommendations for national government.

Also, it should be noted that implementation of VFL project in Kyrgyzstan assists to strengthen local communities who live in risky areas in order to make them more resilient and protect from natural disasters and hazards by addressing specific instructions to national authorities. Attraction of the government's attention to ecological and socio-economic problems in the regions of Kyrgyzstan seems to be the key factor to work out necessary solutions in cooperation with NGOs, because in many cases government is not informed about the real situation in many districts of the country. In this case partner NGOs are playing a role of a bridge between local communities and official authorities. Only in collaboration according to VFL principles it becomes possible to solve mentioned problems and prevent global threats.

Selection of Risk Areas, Communities and Sample Size

2.1 Brief Details on the Selected Risk Areas:

According to the VFL 2019 guidelines, NAC members helping to identify the risk areas, sample size and communities in which to conduct the Surveys.

- Details about the Risk Areas

We have chosen the first administrative level of Kyrgyzstan as a region. There are 7 regions in total in the country. Since there are limitations in quantity, only 3 risk zones were selected. Risk areas have been selected in which the most vulnerable areas are located, representing various multi-tasking environments in terms of natural disasters and dangers, social, economic, political and environmental threats and adverse events that could harm life, livelihoods, property and destruction.

Mapping of Vulnerability

	Name of the region	Unemployment rate	Poverty rate	Food price insecurity
1	Batken	9,9 %	40,5 %	Normal
2	Chuy	8,1 %	33,3 %	Stress
	Bishkek	7,3 %	15,9 %	Stress
3	Issyk Kul	8,7 %	24,2 %	Normal
4	Jalal-Abad	7,2 %	32,6 %	Stress
5	Naryn	8,8 %	29,2 %	Normal
6	Osh	5,1 %	14,3 %	Alert
	Osh City	3,5 %	33,5 %	Alert
7	Talas	2,5 %	20,7 %	Normal

Sources:

- National Statistical Committee of the KR)
- Relief web/SNAP Platform)

Mapping of Hazards:

Name of the region	Earthquakes (Annual average of affected GDP)	Flashfloods (Annual average of affected GDP)	Mudflows	Conflict	Others
Batken	3 %	1 %	x		
Chuy	4 %	1 %			
Issyk Kul	4 %	0 %			Deterioation of Issy Kul lake eco system
Jalal-Abad	3 %	1 %	x	x	Radiation safety in Mailuu Suu
Naryn	4 %	3 %	x		
Osh	5 %	2 %	x	x	Radicalization of Islamic groups
Talas	2 %	3 %			

Sources:

- World Bank 2014.
- Disaster Relief Emergency Fund 2012.
- Resolution of the government of the Kyrgyz Republic of 25 September 1998. No. 623.
- Resolution Assembly General of the United Nations on 20 December 2018.

The selected risk areas are: **Issyk Kul Region, Jalal-Abad Region and Osh Region.**

2.2 Brief Details about the Selected Communities:

Based on the selected risk zones and establishing relations with local residents, the National Coordinating Organization and Partner Organizations compiled a list of potential communities. Using VFL sampling web applications, we calculated how many communities should be urban and rural. We also selected according to the criterion of poverty and are very committed to risks and disasters. Many communities have previously had disaster risk reduction interventions, and some have less. So one criterion was active and inactive local governments.

Name of the Risk Areas	Name of the Communities	Name of the POs
Issyk Kul Region	Cholpon Ata	Nash Vek
Issyk Kul Region	Tamchy	Nash Vek
Issyk Kul Region	Barskoon	Nash Vek
Issyk Kul Region	Karakol	Nash Vek
Issyk Kul Region	Jarkynbai	Nash Vek
Jalal-Abad Region	Maily Suu (district 1)	Nash Vek
Jalal-Abad Region	Maily Suu (district 2)	Nash Vek
Jalal-Abad Region	Kochkor Ata	Nash Vek
Jalal-Abad Region	Kok Tash	Nash Vek
Jalal-Abad Region	Mombekovo*	Nash Vek
Osh Region	Osh city (district 1)	Ensan Diamond
Osh Region	Osh city (district 2)	Ensan Diamond
Osh Region	Djany Nookat	Ensan Diamond
Osh Region	Aravan	Ensan Diamond
Osh Region	Kara Suu	Ensan Diamond

2.3 Total Sample Size:

The total number of households was determined on the basis of the total number in all communities, and it was approximately 10%. Using the data of the National Statistical Committee on the number of households, as well as the VFL sampling web application together with the coordinator of the VFL program, we were able to get the final number of households for the survey. The number of respondents of the local government, civic organization and the number of focus groups were determined in the program implementation manual.

Sr. No.	Risk Areas	Communities	Urban/Rural	Partner Organisations (Pos)	Sample Size			
					Random Household Survey, GNDR	Local Govt. Survey	Local Civil Societies Survey	Focus Group
Risk area 1								
1	Issyk Kul Region	Cholpon Ata	Urban	Nash Vek	100	10	10	5
2	Issyk Kul Region	Karakol	Urban	Nash Vek	100	10	10	5
3	Issyk Kul Region	Tamchy	Rural	Nash Vek	40	10	10	5

4	Issyk Kul Region	Barskoon	Rural	Nash Vek	110	10	10	5
5	Issyk Kul Region	Jarkynbai	Rural	Nash Vek	74	10	10	5
Risk area 2								
6	Jalal-Abad Region	Maily Suu (district 1)	Urban	Nash Vek	90	10	10	5
7	Jalal-Abad Region	Maily Suu (district 2)	Urban	Nash Vek	90	10	10	5
8	Jalal-Abad Region	Kochkor Ata	Urban	Nash Vek	90	10	10	5
9	Jalal-Abad Region	Kok Tash	Rural	Nash Vek	50	10	10	5
10	Jalal-Abad Region	Mombekovo*	Rural	Nash Vek	90	10	10	5
Risk area 3								
11	Osh Region	Osh city (district 1)	Urban	Ensan Diamond	90	10	10	5
12	Osh Region	Osh city (district 2)	Urban	Ensan Diamond	90	10	10	5
13	Osh Region	Djany Nookat	Rural	Ensan Diamond	85	10	10	5
14	Osh Region	Aravan	Rural	Ensan Diamond	85	10	10	5
15	Osh Region	Kara Suu	Urban	Ensan Diamond	97	10	10	5
Total					1656	150	150	75

Findings and Conclusions at the Community and National level

a. Draw out findings and conclusions at the Community level

#	Risk Areas	Communities	Findings	Conclusion
1	Issyk Kul region	v. Barskoon	1. 22.22% of the local government representatives have prioritized lack of water resources as the biggest threat, while both local CSOs and Communities have prioritized Unemployment as their biggest threat.	1. The threats prioritised by the government is different from that of local communities.
			2. 25% of the women have equally responded that factors preventing inclusion includes lack of information and time. While majority of the women have also responded that the barriers to reduce the impacts of threats as family problems or issues, coordination between actors, time and resources.	2. The impact of threats on the women have remained same due to lack of the information, resources and family issues as well as coordination between the actors.
			3. The main problem for the community is unemployment – 36.36%	3. Local authorities do not understand the seriousness of the problem of unemployment, that has a mass spreading.
			4. At least 50% of the respondents have stated that the government do not engage the local communities in Assessments, Planning, Implementation and Monitoring.	4. There is lack of community participation in the process of the disaster risk reduction led by the Government
			5. 33.33% of Children & Youth have stated that the unemployment is the major threat. Also, the Children & Youth perceive equally perceive conflict, crime and unemployment as emerging threat leading to consequences of displacements and conflicts.	5. Unemployment is the major threat for the communities.
			6. 27.27% of the community respondents have stated that the mudflows are one of the biggest problems for local people	6. Local communities are living in dangerous conditions with potential risks of heavy mudflows
			7. 18.18% of the respondents pointed out the problem of pollution on local level	7. Almost every fifth citizen feels uncomfortable because of pollution in local communities. People live in polluted villages.

2		Cholpon Ata	The main problem for the community is unemployment – 36.36%	Local authorities do not understand the seriousness of the problem of unemployment, that has a mass spreading.
			24.36% of the respondents have stated about importance of the labour migration problem	High level of unemployed people makes them migrate in order to find some job.
			19.23% of the respondents have pointed out the problem of the corruption on the local level	Corruption mechanisms are highly spread on the local level
			For the Local Government, the main problem is lack of access to clean water - 22.22%	Local government do not understand the real situation about disaster risk reduction
3		Karakol	26.67% of the local government respondents have stated that lack of access to clean water is the main problem for people	Many people use dirty water to drink, there are old irrigation systems that need modernization and absence of new ones
			22.67% of the respondents have underlined the level of unemployment. At the same time, local NGOs provided data of 33.33% of unemployment and 30% as a level of corruption	Great amount of jobless people especially among young generations
			20% of the local government respondents mentioned the problem of unemployment	Local government is not informed about the real level of unemployment in its communities
			18.75% of the respondents have stated that diseases influence on health condition of local people	Lack of national programs aimed on development of public health
			More than 20% of the respondents have mentioned about the necessity of actions for poverty reduction and creation of new jobs	Local people are worried about lack of national programs aimed on poverty reduction.

4		Tamchy	30% of the respondents have stated that unemployment is the greatest problem for the community	Socio-economic problem of unemployment takes the leading role and attracts attention of all communities
			33.33% of the local government respondents admit that corruption is one of the main problems	Lack of state programs in order to eradicate corruption
			28.89% of the respondents have stated that labor migration Especially among young people	Increasing unemployment and lack of opportunities for the youth
			26.67% of the community respondents suffer from improper waste disposal	Lack of specific mechanisms on improvement of waste disposal systems
5		Jarkynbai	23.33% of the local government respondents have mentioned that lack of access to clean water makes people drink and use dirty water	Local communities suffer from old water supply and irrigation systems
			Almost 23% of the respondents underlined unemployment as the second main issue for local people. In this case 31.37% of the respondents mentioned economic and livelihood losses as consequences of unemployment	High level of unemployment directly influences on economic and livelihood losses of local people
			23.33% of local CSO's respondents have stated that migration closely connected with displacement and commercial losses	Lack of jobs makes people leave their homes in order to find any of job
			Almost 15% of community respondents have stated that problem corruption is following as a result of economic and livelihood losses and hopelessness	Because of difficult socio-economic conditions people are involved into corruption schemes
6	Jalal Abad region	Mailu Suu village	1. The main problem for the local population is pollution (uranium radiation) - 28.57% For the local government, the main problem is mudflows from the mountains - 30.30%	<u>1.</u> The main problem for the local communities is different from the local government. Officials do not understand needs of people on local level, do not pay attention to serious problems
			2. 26.67% of local CSO's respondents have stated that lack of access to clean water leads to deceases and health problems of local population	<u>2.</u> Local CSOs are working on monitoring of public health situation because of problems with access to clean water
			3. 23.81% of community respondents have stated that landslides lead to losses of	<u>3.</u> Local people are afraid for their lives and homes because of various landslides

			lives, economic and livelihood losses and infrastructure damage	
			4. 38.46% of local government respondents admitted that the main barrier to prevent from mudflows and lahars is the lack of resources	4. Financial difficulties and lack of resources in local budgets do not allow to work out specific mechanisms to protect people from mudflows
			5. 54.44% of the respondents have stated that situation with disaster losses remained the same for the last 10 years	5. Absence of positive changes on the problem of disaster losses for the last decade
7	Maily Suu (district 2)		30.56% of local government respondents have stated that pollution is the main problem for the community while 27.78% of community respondents mentioned the problem of landslides as a priority	Local government is not well informed about the possible risks of landslides or does not take it serious.
			Almost 91% of local government respondents admitted that that situation with disaster losses remained the same for the last 10 years	Absence of positive changes on the problem of disaster losses for the last decade
			29.23% of the respondents have stated that unemployment is the most significant threat that younger generation will face with when they grow up	Older generations are worried about how their children will find jobs in near future
			65.79% of the respondents mentioned that local government involve communities, including the most vulnerable in the implementation of actions to reduce risks and threats	Local authorities try to cooperate with CSOs and communities in order to inform them about possible risks and threats.
8	Kochkor Ata		20.69% of the respondents confirmed that unemployment is the main problem while 16.67% of the community respondents think that the problem of mudflows is more important	Perception of the main problem by local government differs from the point of view of the community
			25.93% of the respondents have stated that the main consequence of unemployment is economic and livelihood loss	Because of unemployment local people are losing their livelihood.
			18.75% of local government respondents have stated that lack of resources is the main barrier to prevent from risks and disasters	Local authorities confirm that they do not have enough resources in order to prevent from possible risks and disasters
9	Kok Tash		30.56% of local CSOs respondents have stated that lack of access to clean water is	Lack of modern water supply and irrigation systems

			the biggest problem for the community	
			33.33% of local community respondents have mentioned the mudflows and lahars as risky and dangerous factors	The problem of mudflows and lahars attracts attention of local CSOs on the same level as pollution
			40.50% of the respondents underlined that situation with disaster losses did not change for the last 10 years	Lack of local socio-economic initiatives aimed on disaster reduction
			33.13% of the respondents have stated that local government does not involve communities in the implementation of actions to reduce risks and threats	Lack of trust to local government
10		Mombekovo	27.59% of the local government respondents have stated that lack of access to clean water is the main problem for the community	Lack of modern water supply and irrigation systems
			33.33% of CSOs respondents have noted that lack of access to new technologies is the main barrier to protect local people from mudflows and lahars	Technologies are not integrated well on the regional level
			33.33% of community respondents have stated that economic and livelihood losses are the main consequences of insufficient access to clean water	Lack of access to clean water leads to serious economic losses of local communities
			33.33% of CSOs respondents have mentioned that investment into infrastructure improvement is the main action in order to prevent pollution	Lack of new infrastructure technologies
11	Osh region		13.10% of the respondents have stated that conflicts and insecurity are the main threats for the community	A lot of local people are afraid of possible inter-ethnic conflicts between Kyrgyz and Uzbek people
		Osh city (district 1)	20% of the local government respondents have mentioned that earthquakes are the main problem	Local authorities concentrate more attention on natural disasters than on social
			33.33% of the community respondents have stated that it's necessary to increase the level of children's protection in order to prevent child abuse and exploitation	Children are not secured on sufficient level
			53.85% of the CSOs respondents have stated that	Lack of local socio-economic initiatives aimed on disaster reduction

			that situation with disaster losses did not change for the last 10 years	
			20% of the community respondents have underlined that the most significant threat for the younger generation is the loss of cultural values	Lack of cultural and social projects
12	Osh city (district 2)		33.33% of the respondents have mentioned that the main consequence of the food insecurity are the diseases and health problems	Lack of programs aimed on development of the public health
			33.33% of the local government respondents have stated that the one of the most important actions in order to protect local people from high cost of living is the poverty reduction and employment programs	High level of jobless people who live in difficult economic conditions
			33.33% of the community respondents have mentioned that the main actions to decrease the level of conflicts and insecurity are awareness raising education and trainings	Lack of education projects and trainings on the topic of the conflicts and insecurity
			22.22% of the CSOs respondents have stated that one of the consequences of the migration is the school education drop out.	Because of unemployment young schoolchildren leave their education at schools in order to support their families and relatives
13	Aravan		25% of the respondents have stated that the main consequences of the pollution are diseases and environmental effects	Lack of local ecological projects
			25% of the local government respondents have underlined that the main barrier to protect people from the floods is the absence of Drm and development	Lack of resources to build and develop new anti-floods constructions
			27.78% of the CSO respondents have mentioned that the main actions to decrease the level of conflicts and insecurity are awareness raising education and trainings	Lack of education projects and trainings on the topic of the conflicts and insecurity
			25% of the community respondents have underlined that the main barrier to protect people from the pollution is the absence of Drm and development	Lack of resources to implement and develop new sanitation programs

14		Djany Nookat	20% of the local government respondents have stated that one of the main action to protect local people from floods are Early Warning Systems	Early Warning Systems are not developed on sufficient level in local communities
			22.22% of CSO respondents have stated that the main consequence of the climate change are reduced yields	Lack of ecological projects aimed on adaptation of local communities for the climate change
			33.33% of the community respondents have stated that the main action to protect people from the floods is the relocation	Local people continue to live in risky areas with high possibility of floods
			26.67% of the respondents have underlined that the main barrier to protect local people from earthquakes is the lack of trainings for DRR	Local people are not well informed about the disaster risk reduction programs
15		Kara Suu village	The main problem for the local population is food insecurity – 13,33% For the local government the main problem is conflicts – 13,33%	The main problem of the local population is different from the threat of local government. Misunderstanding between stakeholders.
			16.67% of the local government respondents have stated that the main consequences of unemployment are economic and livelihood loss, psychological effects, school drop out and social disintegration	Problem of unemployment has great influence not only on social-economic sphere of local population, but also on psychological aspects in community
			25% of the CSO respondents have mentioned that one of the consequences of early marriages is increased level of human rights violations	Local people, especially young women suffer from violations and discrimination after early marriages
			33.33% of the respondents have mentioned that the main consequence of the food insecurity are the diseases, health problems and price rises	Lack of food security programs directly influences on socio-economic situation on local level.
			16.67% of the respondents have stated that one of the necessary actions to prevent migration is poverty reduction and employment programs	Lack of socio-economic projects aimed on creation of additional jobs
			33.33% of the community respondents have stated that absence of Drm and	Necessity of new innovative projects aimed on development on local level

			development are the main barriers to solve the problem of improper waste disposal
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a.1 Picture from communities



PF«Nash Vek»



PA «Nash Vek»



HRM «Bir Duino Kyrgyzstan»



PA «Ensan Diamond»

Quotations from communities

#	Location	Status	Quotations
1	Issyk-Kul region, Zharkymbay	Man	“There are many unemployed. Mostly residents earn extra money in the summer tourist season. Among the unemployed there are many who do not have higher, special or secondary education, so local residents leave to work in neighboring countries - Russia and Kazakhstan. ”

2	Jalal Abad region, v. Mombekovo	Woman	“The situation with clean drinking water is not the best here. Since there seems to be water in the water supply, but its quality does not stand up to criticism. Because it comes from the Mailu Suu River, along which uranium boasts are located. Especially after rain, real dirt pours from the taps. And if the townspeople install filters, then they have to change cartridges every month.”
3	Osh region, Osh city	Persons with disability	“After heavy rains, mudflows from the mountains to the water intake occur. Water in the Ak-Buura River becomes dirty, and most of the city’s districts stop supplying water. But it is completely unclear why the treatment facilities provided for these needs do not work. After all, the previous government vowed to assure that there would be no problems with water after the opening of the water intake. - However, in mudflows there is a lot of clay that clogs them. To prevent breakage and avoid infection from the use of dirty water, its flow is stopped.”

b. Findings and conclusions at the National level

Findings	Conclusion
Community perceives lack of access of water as biggest threat while the local government perceive unemployment as the biggest threat.	There is difference in perception of the threat between the communities and the government.
Almost 40% of the communities responded that the government do not include in Assessments, Planning, and Implementation; while the communities also feel that they are utilised for monitoring to the limited extent.	The government do not include communities in the assessments, planning, implementations and monitoring adequately. There is lack of community participation.
Majority of the respondents have stated that there are structures, policies, mechanisms and resources for addressing identified risks and threat of the communities, while majority of them have responded that they do not have access to the resources and information.	Although there are enabling mechanisms in place, due to lack of access of the resources and information; the impacts of the disasters have remained same over a period of time.
Majority of the respondents have stated that the Lack of information is the major factor preventing their inclusion in the process of the reducing the impact of disasters.	There is lack of accessibility of information which would enable them to strengthen the risk reduction process.
50% of the respondents have stated that the local development plans fail to take into account the disaster risk reduction processes. And almost 46% of the respondents have stated that the local investment projects do not take into consideration the local risks.	The local development is not risk informed.
27.36% of the respondents have stated that economic and livelihood loss are the main consequences of unemployment at the National level	Lack of socio-economic programs aimed on creation of additional jobs, difficult economic situation directly influences on livelihood’ conditions of people
25.71% of the respondents have mentioned that awareness raising education and trainings are effective actions in order to solve the problem of lack of access to clean water	Local people are not well informed about mechanisms how to get access to clean water

12.07% of the respondents have stated that main barriers to prevent local people from the pollution are the hopelessness, lack of opportunities and lack of accessibility	Local people are limited in their opportunities how to protect themselves from the pollution.
35.35% of the respondents have underlined that lack of resources is the main barrier to prevent from mudflows and lahars	Lack of financial resources in local budgets do not afford to effectively implement necessary programs to protect people from mudflows and lahars

b.2 Quote of the National Advisory Committee member/s on the VFL process and the national finding

#	Name	Organization	Country	Quotations
1	Togonbaev Esenbek Altimyshevich	State Agency for Local Government and Interethnic Relations	Kyrgyz Republic	The results obtained are very important because they show that there is a lack of understanding on the part of local residents in the policies being implemented by the government and local authorities. Local working discussions will help everyone discuss the results together and put them in the right direction.
2	Bozgorpoeva Baktygul Batalovna	Partnership civil platform "Central Asia in Movement "	Kyrgyz Republic	The results obtained say that it is necessary to more carefully treat existing problems. For example, the ratification of the Minamata Convention. Since low-quality coal, which is used in the heat of a power plant, low-quality electric lamps emit mercury, which directly affects the population. We began to promote this issue in parliament and received the first comments on the need for Kyrgyzstan to accede to this convention.



Prioritised Conclusion at the Community level and National level (not more than 2 pages)

a. conclusion at the Community level



#	Communities	Conclusion	Relation
1	v. Barskoon	<p><u>1. The level of unemployment in Kyrgyzstan is increasing with every year. In the regions of the country the real situation is even worse. People simply can't find any kind of job to feed their families and here, the most dangerous fact is that the problem is not solved for many years. This situation attracts great attention of local people all over Kyrgyzstan.</u></p> <p><u>2. As a result of the insufficient level of cooperation between local people and national authorities, serious problems are not being solved for many years and even decades. This factor has great impact on all population of Kyrgyzstan, the protests and manifestations are rising and common people are suffering.</u></p> <p><u>3. Because of high level of unemployment, almost all young and perspective people who can contribute to the development of the country, are migrating to other states in order to earn some money and support their families, relatives who stay in Kyrgyzstan and can not also leave the country. In this case only old generations and very young children are mainly represented in the regions of Kyrgyzstan</u></p> <p><u>4. Local people who live in the risky areas are not informed about social projects aimed on poverty reduction and economic development, they usually do</u></p>	<p><u>1. Since the country was dependent on Soviet Union, after the collapse of the Soviet Union, we were unable to maintain and develop the existing plants and factories. The unstable political situation that led to two revolutions in the country had an impact on economic development. At the moment, few jobs are being created and the population is growing. Of course, the largest gold mining company in the country, Kumtor, operates in this community. But this is not enough. Therefore, people from this region leave for Russia and Kazakhstan to earn money.</u></p> <p>It is very important for the local authorities, as the executor, to implement national plans and programs. Therefore, providing clean water to the local population is an important task. Moreover, the main task for the current President <u>Sooronbay</u> Sharipovich Zheenbekov is to provide clean water for the entire country. In one of his speeches, he said, "Where there is clean water, new enterprises will be opened and investors will come. Therefore, there is a gap between the opinions of local residents and local authorities. The local authorities are working to create favourable conditions for the future, and the local population needs to have enough bread on the table.</p>

		<p><u>not actively cooperate with national authorities because of the lack of trust and high level of corruption.</u></p> <p><u>5. Because of difficult current political and economic situation in the country local regional departments suffer from the lack of financial support of the capital. Therefore, many important points of work in the regions are not covered</u></p> <p><u>6. Lack of access to clean water remains one of the most important problems in the regions of Kyrgyzstan. It should be noted that water supply systems are old and need modernization and reconstruction. In the regions people have to drink unclear water from rivers near radioactive tailings. This becomes very serious problem for public health, there are several cases when children were born with physical mutations and mental illnesses. This problem remains unsolved for many years.</u></p>	<p><u>2. In order to increase the level of cooperation between local people and national authorities, new innovative social programs should be implemented in the regions of Kyrgyzstan and integrated at all levels in communities.</u></p> <p><u>3. The ways out of the unemployment problem:</u> <u>- To establish new associations in the framework of universities with the aim as to organize internships for students who are near to graduation.</u> <u>- To boost salaries in low paid spheres like medicine and education by limitation the expenses of the government official like mobile phones and private vehicles.</u> <u>- To raise the level of education to further guarantee employment. Everyone wants smart brains and to be competitive or more - out of competition.</u> <u>- To create the programs by the government, international organizations or non-governmental organization for implementation the specialists exchange between countries with the aim of getting new ways of thinking.</u></p> <p><u>4. Necessity of information and advocacy campaigns with involvement of social media and networks in order to motivate people to get more data on poverty reduction</u></p> <p><u>5. Optimization of national strategies in order to work out specific mechanisms of financial support of the regions. This process should be implemented in cooperation with local communities and NGOs</u></p> <p><u>6. Reconstruction of water pipes and irrigation systems under control of independent civic activists and experts.</u></p>
3	c. Mailu Suu	<p><u>1. The main problem for the local population is different from the local government. This situation shows differences in understanding of the real community's problems. National authorities are not interested and have not enough resources to solve the problems with radioactive uranium tailings because it needs a lot of financial investments to the regions.</u></p> <p><u>2. There is a great amount of people who are leaving from the regions of Kyrgyzstan in order to find a job abroad. Usually they migrate to the Russian Federation and neighbouring Kazakhstan and work in the sphere of services with low salaries, but anyway continue to live in difficult socio-economic conditions.</u></p>	<p><u>1. Kyrgyzstan has 92 mountain dumps and tailing pits with a total volume of 254 million cubic meters.</u> <u>In Mailuu-Suu there are 23 tailing dumps and 13 mountain dumps. The total volume of tailings is 2 million cubic meters, and the volume of mountain dumps is 1 million cubic meters. Local residents complain that almost all residents of the village die of cancer, kidney, lung and bone diseases. Hair grayses very early. And in general, the process of aging is going on actively. Today, many residents of the city are born with congenital pathologies</u> <u>In addition to humans, toxic waste also affects pets.</u></p>

		<p><u>3. Local people are not informed about possible risks and necessary specific steps should be made in order to prevent from serious ecological threats. This work should be done in collaboration between NGOs, civic experts and official authorities.</u></p> <p><u>4. The role of local people and NGOs in the regions is low and should be increased in order to be heard by national authorities and prevent risky areas from disasters</u></p> <p><u>5. The regions are not developed in order to increase the level of investments aimed on economic growth and infrastructure changes.</u></p>	<p>In recent years, a sharp increase in landslide processes and the annual impact of mudflows and erosion on tailings management facilities, and the limited allocation of funds for repair and rehabilitation work, as well as the lack of systematic operation, have led to the emergency condition of individual tailings management facilities in Mailuu-Suu. All tailings management facilities and waste dumps have a transboundary impact in case of emergency. Therefore, it is very important for the local government to pay close attention to the mountainous mudflows. Because they can destroy and the remains can get into the water. <u>Cooperation between national authorities and local communities should be developed. The number of workshops and seminars also should be increased, it will create conditions for constructive dialogues.</u></p> <p><u>2. Creation of new jobs and development of current positions in the regions can change the situation for the better and motivate labor migrants to come back to Kyrgyzstan.</u></p> <p><u>3. Information campaigns should be implemented aimed on prevention of nature hazards and prepare local people how to react to such cataclysms.</u></p> <p><u>4. Involvement of local people and NGOs in the regions to the decision-making processes on national level.</u></p> <p><u>5. National authorities should attract attention of the world community, international organizations and NGOs in order to improve investment policies.</u></p>
5	c. Kara Suu	<p><u>1. The main problem of the local population is different from the threat of local government</u></p> <p><u>2. This problem is not being solved for many years, the main reason is difficult economic situation in the region. In order to solve it, national authorities should work out new development strategies in cooperation with local people, according to their needs.</u></p> <p><u>3. Local region needs specific educational reforms; especially new innovative professions should be integrated in schools and universities.</u></p> <p><u>4. People use unclear water from the rivers for drinking. This factor increases the level of different intestinal infections, people suffer from the quality of water. In this case national authorities should build new water pipes and reconstruct old irrigation systems</u></p>	<p><u>1. Food security of the Kyrgyz Republic is an integral component of the national and economic security of the country as a whole, since the issues of food security are closely related to the overall process of social and economic development of the country. Currently, the Kyrgyz Republic does not have a sufficient level of self-sufficiency in basic foodstuffs, which leads to a high level of import dependence. Therefore, in this community, the local population very often eats food of low quality, diversity and caloric content. Mainly products imported from China, which contain large amounts of pesticides and various chemical additives. In the south, Kyrgyzstan borders with Uzbekistan, so this part of the country has a large number of Uzbeks. Throughout the history</u></p>

	<p><u>5. Local people try to be heard by national authorities, but in fact not all of their ideas are taking into account. Necessity of mutual working platforms and seminars for both sides in order to find solutions</u></p>	<p>of Kyrgyzstan, there have been two major inter-ethnic conflicts, in which more than 1,000 people have suffered, as well as deaths. This shows that the seriousness of the threat as a conflict is very urgent, and it is very important for the local government to resolve this issue.</p> <p><u>2. Necessity of new innovative projects aimed on economic development on national level.</u></p> <p><u>3. Education programs should be re-worked according to modern local people' interests and needs.</u></p> <p><u>4. Reconstruction of water pipes and irrigation systems under control of independent civic activists and experts.</u></p> <p><u>5. Cooperation between national authorities and local communities should be developed. The number of workshops and seminars also should be increased, it will create conditions for constructive dialogues.</u></p>
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b. conclusion at the National level

Conclusion	Relation
<p><u>The level of unemployment in Kyrgyzstan is increasing with every year. In the regions of the country the real situation is even worse. People simply can't find any kind of job to feed their families and here, the most dangerous fact is that the problem is not solved for many years. This situation attracts great attention of local people all over Kyrgyzstan.</u></p> <p><u>2. As a result of the insufficient level of cooperation between local people and national authorities, serious problems are not being solved for many years and even decades. This factor has great impact on all population of Kyrgyzstan, the protests and manifestations are rising and common people are suffering.</u></p> <p><u>3. Because of high level of unemployment, almost all young and perspective people who can contribute to the development of the country, are migrating to other states in order to earn some money and support their families, relatives who stay in Kyrgyzstan and can not also leave the country. In this case only old generations and very young children are mainly represented in the regions of Kyrgyzstan</u></p>	<p><u>1. Solution of unemployment problem needs direct participation of policy makers in the face of national authorities, civic activists, experts and NGOs. Lack of state initiatives in this sphere creates instability and motivate people to migrate and even commit crimes because of absence of money</u></p> <p><u>2. In order to increase the level of cooperation between local people and national authorities, new innovative social programs should be implemented in the regions of Kyrgyzstan and integrated at all levels in communities.</u></p> <p><u>3. The ways out of the unemployment problem:</u> - <u>To establish new associations in the framework of universities with the aim as to organize internships for students who are near to graduation.</u> - <u>To boost salaries in low paid spheres like medicine and education by limitation the expenses of the government official like mobile phones and private vehicles.</u> - <u>To raise the level of education to further guarantee employment. Everyone wants smart</u></p>

<p><u>4. Local people who live in the risky areas are not informed about social projects aimed on poverty reduction and economic development, they usually do not actively cooperate with national authorities because of the lack of trust and high level of corruption.</u></p> <p><u>5. Because of difficult current political and economic situation in the country local regional departments suffer from the lack of financial support of the capital. Therefore, many important points of work in the regions are not covered</u></p> <p><u>6. Lack of access to clean water remains one of the most important problems in the regions of Kyrgyzstan. It should be noted that water supply systems are old and need modernization and reconstruction. In the regions people have to drink unclear water from rivers near radioactive tailings. This becomes very serious problem for public health, there are several cases when children were born with physical mutations and mental illnesses. This problem remains unsolved for many years.</u></p>	<p><u>brains and to be competitive or more - out of competition.</u> <u>- To create the programs by the government, international organizations or non- governmental organization for implementation the specialists exchange between countries with the aim of getting new ways of thinking.</u></p> <p><u>4. Necessity of information and advocacy campaigns with involvement of social media and networks in order to motivate people to get more data on poverty reduction</u></p> <p><u>5. Optimization of national strategies in order to work out specific mechanisms of financial support of the regions. This process should be implemented in cooperation with local communities and NGOs</u></p> <p><u>6. Reconstruction of water pipes and irrigation systems under control of independent civic activists and experts.</u></p>
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Next steps

The first results will be discussed with local respondents at multistakeholder meetings. Multi-stakeholder groups will include community representatives, local government members, community organizations, academics and local private organizations. The multi-stakeholder meeting should provide an opportunity for these groups to test the data collected and begin discussing how they can use the data to improve sustainability. In this case it should be noted that this process will be implemented in close cooperation of all interested sides. It will create necessary opportunity for effective and constructive dialogue between national authorities and local people, independent civic activists, experts and NGOs who are informed about the real situation in the regions and can provide all data in order to work out specific solutions and concrete recommendations. Together, all involved parties will contribute to activities and national strategies to prevent from nature hazards and risks in all regions. One of the next steps will be promotion of the projects' results to policy makers in order to explain them the real state of matters in the country and increase the level of people awareness about possible hazards and nature threats. Moreover, mutual collaboration of multi-stakeholders will provide favourable conditions to decrease the level of unemployment and motivate people not to migrate from the country with purposes to find some jobs.

After discussing the results at the local level, we will develop a National Report together with the National Advisory Committee. The national report will help local stakeholders involved in the programme to engage with national stakeholders in building resilience through propaganda and campaigns. Case studies on where local knowledge and capacities have been incorporated into national and local sustainability planning processes will be developed and compiled into a compendium that will be disseminated as best practices with lessons learned.