KYRGYZSTAN FINAL REPORT, for the ADKN Disaster Risk Management Initiative

*Aga Khan Program for Islamic Architecture*

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KYRGYZSTAN BIBLIOGRAPHIC SEARCH RESULTS

Country Introduction
Kyrgyzstan is a landlocked country located in Central Asia. It borders Kazakhstan to the north, Uzbekistan to the west, Tajikistan to the southwest, and China to the east. Made up of seven regions, the City of Bishkek, Batken, Chuy, Jalal-Abad, Naryn, Osh, Talas, Issyk-Kul, and the City of Osh, these regions are then divided into districts. Kyrgyzstan is the furthest country from the ocean and all of its rivers drain into a closed system that does not flow into the sea. Similar to its neighbor Tajikistan, the country is very mountainous and the Tian Shah Mountain range slices through the country from the east to the west and its largest river, the Naryn, meanders along its base. The mountainous terrain causes many natural disasters including avalanches, landslides, rockslides, and flooding that all affect the isolated villages in the valleys below. Perhaps just as important of an issue as these disasters, is the difficulty of communicating to these isolated rural villages and bringing them supplies in case of a disaster emergency.

Kyrgyzstan gained its independence from the Soviet Union in 1991, but since then has undergone much civil unrest, mostly due to ethnic clashes between the Uzbeks and Kyrgyz. While much of the Kyrgyz population lives in the more developed north, the Uzbeks occupy the more impoverished south. The village planning literature reiterated this urban/rural and north/south divide as well as the needs for improved healthcare, infrastructure, housing, and "disaster resilient communities". The degree to which tourism and democracy affects these villages is also a common theme in the literature.

Problem Statement
This research provides the results of a systematic library and database search on the topic of Kyrgyzstan to contribute to the formation of the DRMI-AKPIA Knowledge Bank on Disaster Risk Reduction in Village Planning.

Sections
I. Research Methodologies
II. Published Scientific Literature Summary
III. Gray Literature Summary
IV. Hazards Published Scientific Bibliography
V. Village Planning Published Scientific Bibliography
VI. Published Scientific Literature Tables
VII. Grey Literature Bibliography

I. Research Methodologies
The first Methodology described below applies only to the Published Scientific Literature. The findings from this method have been summarized in Section II, recorded by tables in Section VI, and exported as two separate bibliographies: one for Hazards (Section V) and one for Village Planning (Section VI). While the Village Planning Bibliography is not further categorized, the Hazards bibliography is broken down further into 4 sections: Physical Sciences, Mitigation, Impact and Reporting, and Recovery and Reconstruction.

The bibliographic search for Kyrgyzstan has been broken down into a set of planning terms (Hazard, Disaster, Earthquake, Flood*, Avalanche, Landslide, GLOF, and complex emergencies) and a set of relocation terms (Preparedness, Mitigation, Evacuation, Retrofit, Safe Havens, Temporary Shelter, Recovery, Reconstruction, Village Planning, Village, Settlement, Habitat, Relocation, Housing and Rural
For each planning + relocation term, the number of total hits, applicable hits + their corresponding RefWorks ID number(s), and associated notes have been recorded. This process is repeated for each of the following databases: Archnet, Avery Index, Compendex, Medline, Proquest – Dissertations, Water Resources Abstracts, Web of Science, and Worldcat.

The second Methodology applies only to the Gray Literature. The findings from this method have been summarized in section III and its contents are organized into four categories: GO, IGO, INGO, NGO. Within each of these category folders are the organizations and agencies that have engaged in programs, funding, and initiatives in Kyrgyzstan and then within their subfolders is the applicable literature. The summaries in section III speak generally to the contents of this literature and to the overarching goals of the organization. Finally, this document catalogues this literature in section VII, “Grey Literature Bibliography”.

II. Published Scientific Literature Summary

The results from the databases (as noted in Section I) have been divided into 5 main sections. The first 4 of these sections pertain to Disaster Risk Management (Physical Sciences, Mitigation, Impact + Reporting and Recovery + Reconstruction) and the last section relates to Village Planning. The most abundant information in the Hazards section related to that of the Physical Sciences and included issues such as rockslides, rockslide dams, the distribution of landslides, climate change and glacier retreat, earthquakes triggering landslides, unstable slopes, flash floods, and uranium contamination. Most of these topics relate very closely to one another and most commonly, the issues involve landslides. In terms of the Mitigation section, predominant issues comprised of the monitoring of radionuclides and metals, fair water allocation, need for improved health facilities and education in rural areas, irrigation reform, and the “building of disaster resilient communities.” In general, there was far less literature in the Mitigation section and its topics maintained more autonomy form one another than in the Physical Sciences section in which there existed much overlap. The Impact and Reporting Section addressed forced migration, seismic hazard analysis, environmental contamination assessments, household water access, and analyzed particularly ecologically vulnerable communities.

Though seismic hazard analysis appeared frequently in the literature, again there existed little duplication or relationships among the topics covered. The last section included in the Hazards analysis was that of Recovery and Reconstruction and contained the least amount of information. Instead of describing or reflecting upon Recovery and Reconstruction as it has been implemented in the past, most of the literature provided recommendations and proposals for ways of strengthening emergency relief in the future. Finally, the Village Planning literature dealt primarily with the weak relationships between the urban and rural and the need to create stronger infrastructure to link the two across the mountains. Other topics included emergency relief, energy and land use in these communities, the need for more housing, health in remote areas, “building disaster resilient communities”, and how tourism and democracy have affected these villages. In general, there existed very few direct linkages between the Hazards and Village Planning sections and the connections that did exist revolved around primarily rural settlements in landslide-prone zones. The total number of hits for the published scientific (with search limits as defined by the tables included in this document) was 696.

III. Gray Literature Summary

The gray literature concerning natural disasters and village planning maintains a diverse set of issues ranging from that of natural
disasters, water quality, and road infrastructure construction to social and political issues such as civic unrest in a democratic state, equal opportunities in education, and economic cooperation among the central Asian states. Perhaps the issue addressed the most in the literature, however, was that of climate change and how its impact will exacerbate existing social, economic, and political problems in the region. For more information regarding the actions of each sector, please see the summaries below.

**IGO**

**ADB (Asian Development Bank)**
http://www.adb.org
IGO, Mission is “to improve lives in Asia and the Pacific”; Developed ‘Central Asian Atlas’ with information on climate, natural + water resources, energy, agriculture, and sustainable development; launched regional technical assistance (RETA 5860), covers 5 countries including the Kyrgyz Republic, identifies air pollution as major issue, addresses the following: water quality and quantity, early childhood education, initiatives for safe water in rural villages.

**ADRC Asia Disaster Reduction Center**
http://www.adrc.asia
IGO, Mission is to improve disaster resilience to member countries; addresses the following: disaster management, local community participation, building capacity at community level, “hydromet” services, improving climate and water services.

**GFDRR (Global Facility for Disaster Reduction and Recovery)**
https://www.gfdrr.org
IGO, Agency for improving the weather, climate and hydrological services in Central Asia (Kyrgyz republic, republic of Tajikistan, and Turkmenistan); A partnership of 41 countries and international organizations to help reduce the risk of natural hazards; Addresses the following: disaster risk management, emergency dispatch services, improving hydrological services, climate change adaptation program.

**GIZ (Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit)**
http://www.giz.de/en/
IGO, mission is to “effective services for sustainable development; prevention of drug addiction.

**OECD (Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development)**
http://www.oecd.org
IGO, mission is to promote policies that will improve the economic and social well being of people around the world. Addresses: resource flows and trends.

**SDC (Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation)**
http://www.sdc.admin.ch
IGO, Implement healthcare programs in remote regions, addresses the following: lack of access to remote villages, disaster risk management, capacity building of state institutions, awareness building on integrated local risk management, awareness building and preparedness for earthquake safety.

**UNDP (United Nations Development Programme)**
http://www.undp.org/content/undp/en/home.html
IGO, Maintains four main areas of work: Poverty, inequality + social inclusion, Governance, Energy and environment, and Crisis prevention + post-conflict recovery; Addresses extreme poverty, education, gender equality, reduction of child mortality, maternal health, combating HIV/AIDS, environmental sustainability, global partnerships.

**UNECE (United Nations Economic Commission for Europe)**
http://www.unece.org
IGO, Addresses the following: existing socio-economic conditions,
deteriorating housing sector, rural-urban migration, women's access to land, renewable energy, environmental performance.

UNICEF (United Nations International Children’s Foundation)  
http://www.unicef.org  
IGO, UNICEF’s main concerns in Kyrgyzstan include the following: poverty and human rights, women + children, health infrastructure, education, HIV/AIDS, those affected by civil unrest in 2010.

UNISDR (The United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction)  
http://www.unisdr.org  
IGO, Efforts mainly based on ‘Hyogo Framework for Action’ with the following goals: “the integration of disaster risk reduction into sustainable development policies and planning, development and strengthening of institutions, mechanisms, and capacities to build resilience to hazards, and the systematic incorporation of risk reduction approaches into the implementation of emergency preparedness, response and recovery programmes”; Opened its Central Asia office in 2004; Maintains partnerships with UNDP, OCHA, UNICEF, UNESCO, and WHO; UNISDR has also collaborated with SDC, ECHO, and the World Bank. In Kyrgyzstan main issues include the following: mitigating the financial effects of natural hazards (earthquakes, landslides, avalanches and floods), in adequate education.

UNISDR Prevention Web  
http://www.preventionweb.net/english/  
IGO, An affiliate of the United Nations; begun by UNISDR to “serve the information needs of the disaster risk reduction community”; Maintains action plan for sustainable land management in High Pamir Mountains (transboundary initiative – PALM); other issues include isolationism, climate change, natural disasters, man-made disasters such as industrialization and nuclear waste.

UNOCHA (The United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs)  
http://www.unocha.org  
IGO, Coordinates emergency response; Currently (2012) working on developing ‘The Central Asian Center for Disaster Response and Risk Reduction’ – CACDDDR to help improve regional disaster response.

UNOCHA Relief Web  
http://reliefweb.int  
IGO, An affiliate of the United Nations; begun by OCHA; Provides reports and overview of disaster and response (shelter, health, food, education), damage information and needs for countries around the globe;

USAID  
http://www.usaid.gov  
http://foreignassistance.gov/AboutTheSite.aspx  
IGO, An agency of the UN that “carries out U.S. foreign policy by promoting broad-scale human progress at the same time it expands stable, free societies, creates markets and trade partners for the United States, and fosters good will abroad.” The USAID in Kyrgyzstan focuses on helping to establish a secure democracy.

WHO (World Health Organization)  
http://www.who.int/en/  
IGO, An agency of the UN to help improve health conditions worldwide; Addresses major health reforms in Kyrgyzstan, health guidelines, medical education, child health, village health,

World Bank  
http://www.worldbank.org  
IGO, Worked with ISDR and CAREC to develop the comprehensive planning document entitled ‘The Disaster Risk Management Initiative (DRMI); Addresses urban labor markets, lack of access to
good jobs, population growth as exceeding job growth, macro economic instability, gender disparities, livestock sector improvements, road infrastructure, trade expansion

**INGO**

**ACT Central Asia**

INGO, a consortium for Central Asia consisting of Christian Aid (CAID), Interchurch Organization for Development and cooperation (ICCO Netherlands), Dan Church Aid (DCA Denmark), Norwegian Church Aid (NCA Norway); Addresses the following: community capacity building, vulnerability and capacity analysis

**ACTED (Agency for Technical Cooperation and Development)**

INGO, Works at a community level to improve disaster relief and help community preparedness; Focused on rural areas and creating transboundary connections that link nation states by reviving the old Silk road trade routes; Agency emphasizes protection of livelihoods and ecosystems together; Mobilizes communities around infrastructure repair, irrigation infrastructure, improving access to medical services, extending accessibility of mapping tools

**AKDN (Aga Khan Development Network)**

INGO, Mission is “to work to improve the welfare and prospects of people in the developing world.”; In Kyrgyzstan, works on implementing kitchen gardens in rural areas, revitalizing traditional culture, microfinance, educational programs, collaboration between civil society organizations + governments

**CAEC (Central Asian Cooperation Organization)**

INGO, formerly CACO, aims at the enhancing “the development of the economic integration in the region, the perfection of the forms and mechanisms of expansion of the political, social, scientific-technical, cultural and educational relations” between member states of Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Russia (since May 28th, 2004), Tajikistan and Uzbekistan.

**CitiHope**

http://citihope.org

INGO, “seeks to put a healthy life within reach of everyone by promoting health, preventing disease, and providing cure to underserved populations worldwide. Our strategy is to focus resources on a few major world areas to “make a world of difference for good.”” In Kyrgyzstan, emphasis is on rapid crisis response

**Counterpart**

http://www.counterpart.org

INGO, “Partnering with local organizations - formal and informal - to build inclusive, sustainable communities in which their people thrive”; In Kyrgyzstan emphasis on natural disasters, emergencies and reconstruction strategies

**DRR Project Portal**

http://www.drrprojects.net

INGO, Mission is “Sharing information on disaster risk reduction initiatives for effective coordination in Asia Pacific.”; Provides a list of past, current and projected project descriptions, updates, and DRR timelines.

**GWP (Global Water Partnership)**

http://www.gwp.org

INGO, Assists countries in Central Asia (Kyrgyzstan, Kyrgyz Republic, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan) to develop an integrated water resources management approach through policy and execution; In Kyrgyzstan, emphasis on water governance, water
infrastructure implementation, water pollution, soil salinity from faulty irrigation practices, and improving access to drinking water.

**IFRC (International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies)**
http://www.ifrc.org

INGO, Local Red Crescent in Tajikistan helps in natural disaster relief, disaster preparedness, and strengthening capacity of volunteers; Emphasis on regional disaster response, tuberculosis, needs of street children, dignity of elderly, civil unrest, influx of Uzbek refugees, health emergencies.

**Mercy Corps**
http://www.mercycorps.org

INGO, “Mercy Corps has been working in Kyrgyzstan since 1994, focusing on micro-entrepreneurship, food security, small-holder farming and livestock development and conflict mitigation”.

**Sphere Project**
http://www.sphereproject.org

INGO, “Sphere is an initiative to define and uphold the standards by which the global community responds to the plight of people affected by disasters. It does this principally through a set of guidelines that are set out in the Humanitarian Charter and Minimum Standards in Disaster Response (universally known as the Sphere Handbook).”

**NGO**

Akel Consult Public Foundation

NGO, “to facilitate access to employment opportunities and resources for the economically active people in rural areas of Jalalabad Province. No website available.

**DRCU (Disaster Response Coordination Unit)**
No website available

NGO, supported by REACT to provide humanitarian aid in case of emergencies

**KCHR (Kyrgyz Committee for Human Rights)**
http://www.kchr.org/about-en.php

NGO, Fights against torture, violations of human rights, child + minority rights, and border conflicts

**Mountain Societies Research Program**
http://msrc-portal.ucentralasia.org

NGO, A research center operating across central Asia through the University of Central Asia that is dedicated “to addressing the challenges and opportunities within Central Asian mountain communities and environments”.

**MSDSP (Mountain Societies Development Support Program)**

NGO, Initiated by AKF in 2003 “to improve living conditions in select mountain areas of the country.” To achieve goal, MSDSP supports early childhood development, disaster risk reduction, and the local government to improve communication.

**GO**

**Government of Kyrgyzstan**
http://www.gov.kg

GO, Entire site in Russian.

**Ministry for Emergency Situations of the Republic of Kyrgyzstan**

GO, No website available.
IV. Kyrgyzstan Hazards Published Scientific Bibliography

1. Physical Sciences
   1. Mitigation
   2. Impact and Reporting
   3. Recovery and Reconstruction

   1. Physical Sciences


2. Mitigation


3. Impact and Reporting


Aulia, Arifandy. 2010. Seismic Hazard Analysis of Kyrgyzstan using Data from the 2006 M\[Lower Case w\] 5.8 Kochkor Earthquake.


4. Recovery and Reconstruction


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Physical Geography 90A (1): 87-96.

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Springer.

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of the Indian Ocean Tsunami Disaster: Draft Resolution. New York: UN.

Emergency Relief, Rehabilitation, Reconstruction and Prevention in the Aftermath of the
South Asian Earthquake Disaster -- Pakistan: Draft Resolution : Addendum. New York: UN.

Asian Development Bank. 1998. Report and Recommendation of the President to the Board of
Directors on a Proposed Loan to the Kyrgyz Republic for the Flood Emergency Rehabilitation

Cooperation Fund) to the Kyrgyz Republic for the Study on Pricing Systems and Cost-
Recovery Mechanisms for Irrigation. TAR; KGZ 38078; Variation: TAR (Asian Development

Belize, Chile, China, Colombia, Cuba, Ecuador, Egypt, et al. 2001. *International Cooperation on Humanitarian Assistance in the Field of Natural Disasters, from Relief to Development: Draft Resolution : Addendum*. New York: UN.


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and activities of environmental and development organizations, 

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Kyrgyzstan." Proceedings of the Institution of Civil Engineers. Municipal Engineer 159 (ME1): 
21-28.

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Situation Initiation in the Uranium Tailings of Kyrgyzstan, edited by BJ HascheBerger Merkel 
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recommended action. Geneva: UN.

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learned : a publication of the Global Network of NGOs for Disaster Reduction. Geneva: UN, ISDR.

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from Large-Scale Natural and Man-Induced Catastrophes in Ecologically Vulnerable Regions of Central Asia and the Caucasus." Threats to Global Water Security: 287-304.
### VI. Scientific Literature Tables

**ARCHNET**

Archnet | Kyrgyzstan

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**Relocation Terms**

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**AVERY INDEX**

*Avery Index | Kyrgyzstan*
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**Relocation Terms**

<p>| Preparedness        | Kyrgyzstan      | 0              | none                                                                                 |
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**PROQUEST-DISSERTATIONS**

Proquest-Dissertations | Kyrgyzstan

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**WATER RESOURCES ABSTRACTS**

**Water Resources Abstracts | Kyrgyzstan**

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**Relocation Terms**

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