As part of the CAREC project
“Sustainable Landscape Restoration in the Kyrgyz Republic”
(KG RESILAND)

D 3.2. REPORT

on Mapping and Stakeholder Engagement

in the Implementation of the Regional Roadmap for Mitigating the Impacts of Transboundary Mudflows and Floods

Central Asia – 2025

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D 3/2 REPORT
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BRIEF INTRODUCTION:

The RESILAND project in the Kyrgyz Republic (hereinafter "KG RESILAND") supports the development of the Regional Roadmap for Mitigating the Impacts *of Mudflows and Floods* (hereinafter "RRM"), including the Investment Plan (hereinafter referred to as the IP), which outlines the key steps necessary to mitigate the impacts *of mudflows and floods* in Central Asia, the estimated costs, and the main sources of funding.

For the purpose of developing the RRM and the IP, a series of preparatory studies and activities have been planned and are being carried out at the preliminary stage, including **"Mapping of Stakeholder Engagement in the Implementation of the Regional Roadmap for Mitigating the Impacts of Transboundary *Mudflows and* Floods"**

This **"Report on Stakeholder Mapping and Engagement**,**"** in accordance with the CAREC Terms of Reference, presents the results of identifying and describing the key entities interested in utilizing the Regional Roadmap, their roles, responsibilities, and expectations, mechanisms for interaction and cooperation, incentive measures, as well as recommendations for improving the project's engagement with stakeholders and their involvement in the implementation of the Regional Roadmap for Mitigating the Impacts of Transboundary Mud*flows and Floods*.

Part 1 of the Report presents the results of identifying and describing key institutions at the national level, separately for each Central Asian country, that are interested in utilizing the Regional Roadmap for Mitigating the Impacts of Transboundary Mudflows *and Floods*, including a description of their roles, responsibilities, and expectations, mechanisms for interaction and cooperation, incentive measures, as well as recommendations for improving the KG RESILAND project's interaction with stakeholders and their involvement in the implementation of the Regional Roadmap and the Implementation Plan.

Part 2 of the Report presents the results of identifying and describing key UN agencies, donor agencies, and international organizations—development partners of Central Asian countries—interested in utilizing the Regional Roadmap for Mitigating the Impacts of Transboundary *Mudflows and Floods*, including a description of their missions, mandates, mechanisms for interaction and cooperation, and incentive measures, as well as recommendations for improving the project's engagement with stakeholders and their involvement in the implementation of the Regional Roadmap and the Initiative.

Separately, for clarity**, a map—a diagram illustrating the key stakeholders** interested in using the Regional Roadmap for Mitigating the Impacts of Transboundary Mudflows and Floods—has been developed and presented.

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RESULTS
DEFINITIONS AND DESCRIPTIONS OF KEY INSTITUTIONS
Interested in Implementing the Regional Roadmap for Mitigating the Impacts of *mudflows and floods* of a transboundary nature

PART 1: NATIONAL LEVEL—CENTRAL ASIAN COUNTRIES

Key entities interested in using the Regional Roadmap are the executive authorities of Central Asian countries whose tasks, functions, powers, and responsibilities include addressing the mitigation of the consequences of transboundary *mudflows and floods* through:

- *implementing targeted and scientific-technical programs;*
- *conducting monitoring, forecasting, and assessment of socioeconomic impacts;*
- *implementing measures to prevent and mitigate risks;*
- *establishing and utilizing early warning and mutual notification systems regarding threats and the occurrence of emergencies;*
- *allocating financial and material resources for the prevention and mitigation of the consequences of emergencies;*
- *engaging in international cooperation in the field of civil defense, and protecting the population and territory from emergencies;*
- *mitigating the consequences of emergencies;*
- *conducting research to assess the risks to the population and territories posed by potential emergencies.*

By virtue of their mandates, missions, functions, and powers, the executive authorities listed above are fully motivated and have a direct interest in the development and use of the RRM.

Mechanisms for interaction and cooperation have been established and are implemented on the basis of bilateral, multilateral, intergovernmental, and international agreements, memoranda, protocols, joint plans, and programs, including within the framework of the Regional Coordination Mechanism for Responding to Large-Scale and Transboundary Emergencies[1] .

Recommendations: At all stages of the development and implementation of the RRM, it is recommended to inform key institutions—the executive authorities of Central Asian countries—about the goals, objectives, and expected results of the KG RESILAND project, to involve their representatives—specialists and experts—in the working groups, Technical Working Groups, coordinate with them all documents and materials being developed, and hold consultative, working, and official meetings, as well as other organizational and practical activities to discuss and agree on all issues related to the development and implementation of the RRM and the IP.

1.1. REPUBLIC OF KAZAKHSTAN

Key entities interested in using the RRM: *roles and responsibilities regarding the mitigation of the consequences of mudflows and floods of a transboundary nature*

1) The Republican Operational Headquarters for the Response to Global or Regional-Scale Emergencies and Their Consequences[2] (hereinafter referred to as the ROH)

The ROH is a working body under the Government of the Republic of Kazakhstan that exercises overall leadership in the response to global or regional emergencies and their consequences.

Objectives:

- developing measures to respond to global or regional emergencies and their consequences;
- organizing activities to respond to global or regional emergencies and their consequences;
- coordinating the activities of central and local executive bodies and other organizations to respond to global or regional emergencies and their consequences;
- monitoring the implementation of measures carried out during the response to global or regional emergencies and their consequences.

[1] https://cesdrr.org/uploads/regforum/2021/05.11.21%20-%20Regulations%20on%20the%20Regional%20Coordination%20Mechanism%20for%20Emergency%20Response.pdf
[2] https://adilet.zan.kz/rus/docs/U2500001062#z42

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Authority:

- making decisions on the response to global or regional emergencies and their consequences, including the mobilization of additional civil defense forces and resources and other organizations located outside the zone of a global or regional emergency;
- submitting proposals on the use of the Government of the Republic of Kazakhstan's reserve to address global or regional emergencies and their consequences;
- organizing efforts to assess the extent of damage caused by global or regional emergencies;
- considering issues related to the prompt restoration of engineering infrastructure, as well as the construction, reconstruction, and major repairs of housing damaged as a result of global or regional-scale emergencies.

2) Ministry of Emergency Situations of the Republic of Kazakhstan [3] ***(hereinafter referred to as the MES of the Republic of Kazakhstan)***

The Ministry of Emergency Situations of the Republic of Kazakhstan is the central executive body of the Republic of Kazakhstan responsible for overseeing the prevention and response to natural and man-made emergencies, civil defense, fire and industrial safety, the formation and development of the state material reserve, ensuring the functioning and further development of the state civil protection system, and the organization of fire prevention and suppression, *including measures to mitigate the consequences of mudflows and floods of a transboundary nature.*

The functions of the Ministry of Emergency Situations of the Republic of Kazakhstan include monitoring the *mudflow* and avalanche situation[4] and providing information on the *mudflow* and avalanche situation to the relevant department of the authorized body, the Border Guard Service, and the National Hydrometeorological Service upon their request.

3) The Emergency Prevention Committee of the Ministry of Emergency Situations of the Republic of Kazakhstan [5] ***(hereinafter referred to as the EPC MES RK)***

The Committee is a department of the Ministry of Emergency Situations of the Republic of Kazakhstan and provides leadership in the field of preventing natural and man-made emergencies (hereinafter referred to as "emergencies"), *including issues related to mitigating the consequences of mudflows and floods of a transboundary nature.*

4) State Institution "Kazselezashchita" of the Ministry of Emergency Situations of the Republic of Kazakhstan [6] ***(hereinafter "Kazselezashchita")***

Kazselezashchita is an organization under the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Emergency Situations of the Republic of Kazakhstan and carries out proactive measures to prevent avalanches and *mudflows*.

During the winter and spring, it conducts preventive snow avalanche releases in regions of the country prone to mudflows and landslides**.** During the summer and fall, it carries out preventive measures at moraine lakes most at risk of bursting, including the construction of channels and siphons, blasting and earthwork operations, and the controlled release of water from moraine lakes.

Its primary focus is participating in the organization and implementation of measures in the Republic of Kazakhstan to prevent *mudflows*, snow avalanches, and landslides and to mitigate their consequences, as well as ensuring the proper functioning of the relevant monitoring and warning services.

Kazselezashchita:

- is directly focused on monitoring, prevention, and engineering protection against *mudflows*, landslides, and avalanches;
- develops current and long-term plans for the operation and construction of engineering protective structures;
- acts as the government contracting authority for operational, general construction, repair, protective and regulatory, emergency restoration, research, and design and survey work *on mudflow-* and avalanche-protection structures, complexes, and facilities;
- conducts surveys and maintains records and assessments of potential hazards in areas prone to *mudflows*, snow avalanches, and landslides;
- organizes a monitoring service for hazardous natural phenomena and issues warnings regarding the threat and occurrence *of mudflows*, snow avalanches, and other hazardous natural phenomena in its service areas

[3] https://www.gov.kz/memleket/entities/emer/about?lang=ru
[4] https://adilet.zan.kz/rus/docs/V2500036244
[5] https://www.gov.kz/memleket/entities/kpchs/about?lang=ru
[6] https://www.gov.kz/memleket/entities/emer/about/structure/organization/leadership/11447/1?lang=ru

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in accordance with approved emergency notification procedures regarding the possibility or occurrence of an emergency;

- develops and implements preventive measures to reduce hazards posed by mountain slopes, high-altitude, moraine, and glacial lakes; carries out operations to trigger avalanches.[7] .

5) Center for Strategic Planning and Operational Management of the Ministry of Emergency Situations of the Republic of Kazakhstan [8] *(hereinafter referred to as the CSPOM)*

CSPO:

- is a structural unit of the Ministry of Emergency Situations of the Republic of Kazakhstan that provides operational management, coordination, and monitoring of the situation during natural and man-made emergencies and other crisis events;
- operates around the clock and plays a key role in the country's civil defense system;
- receives and processes operational data on past, ongoing, or potential emergencies;
- ensures the coordination of actions by various units of the Ministry of Emergency Situations and other government agencies during emergency response operations;
- organizes the work of command centers at the regional and national levels, notifies the public of emergency risks and threats (via SMS alerts, official communication channels, etc.), and informs government authorities about the evolving situation and necessary measures.

6) Ministry of Ecology and Natural Resources of the Republic of Kazakhstan [9] *(hereinafter referred to as the MENR)*

The MENR—within its jurisdiction—implements state policy in the field of environmental protection and the rational use of natural resources, organizes and ensures state environmental, hydrometeorological, and natural resource monitoring, participates in the prevention and mitigation of risks associated with natural emergencies—*including the consequences of mudflows and floods*—and in the assessment and minimization of their impacts on the environment, the population, and territories.

7) State Enterprise "Kazhydromet" of the Ministry of Ecology and Natural Resources of the Republic of Kazakhstan [10]*(hereinafter referred to as Kazhydromet)*

Kazhydromet is an agency of the Ministry of Ecology and Natural Resources of the Republic of Kazakhstan:

- the sole legally responsible body authorized to provide official information services to any organization regarding storm warnings about impending hazardous and natural disasters on the territory of the Republic of Kazakhstan, *including measures to mitigate the consequences of mudflows and floods of a transboundary nature.*
- It conducts environmental, meteorological, and hydrological monitoring using the state observation network.

8) The Aerospace Committee of the Ministry of Artificial Intelligence and Digital Development of the Republic of Kazakhstan [11] *(hereinafter referred to as the Aerospace Committee of the Ministry of Artificial Intelligence and Digital Development)*

The AAC MIIDR conducts remote sensing of the Earth for the purposes of state monitoring of water bodies (including the assessment of water surface area, ice and snow cover, and the condition of water protection zones and strips)[12] .

9) The Committee for the Regulation, Protection, and Use of Water Resources of the Ministry of Water Resources and Irrigation of the Republic of Kazakhstan [13] *(hereinafter referred to as the CRPUWR MWRI)*

The CRWUR MWRI conducts state monitoring of water bodies and water resources, coordinates the activities of state monitoring entities, and collects, compiles, analyzes, and evaluates state monitoring data.

10) Local executive bodies [14] *(hereinafter referred to as "LEBs")* [15] .

Local executive bodies—akimats of regions, cities, districts, and rural districts:

[7] https://law.gov.kz/client/#!/doc/157808/rus/24.09.2021/737
[8] https://www.gov.kz/memleket/entities/emer/about/structure/departments/leadership/6794/1?lang=ru
[9] Issues of the Ministry of Ecology and Natural Resources of the Republic of Kazakhstan – IPS "Adilet"
[10] https://www.gov.kz/memleket/entities/ecogeo/about/structure/organization/leadership/32175/1?lang=ru
[11] https://www.gov.kz/memleket/entities/kazcosmos?lang=ru
[12] https://adilet.zan.kz/rus/docs/V2500036244#z94
[13] https://www.gov.kz/memleket/entities/kroivr-water/about?lang=ru
[14] https://adilet.zan.kz/rus/docs/Z1400000188
[15] https://online.zakon.kz/Document/?doc_id=1021546&pos=1117;-46#pos=1117;-46

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- carry out measures to prevent and respond to local-scale emergencies and their consequences within the territory of the relevant administrative-territorial unit;
- develop and adopt measures to prevent emergencies, preserve human life and health, protect material and cultural assets, and mitigate the consequences and minimize damage during emergencies;
- allocate funds from the emergency reserve of local executive bodies for the prevention and response to natural and man-made emergencies and their consequences;
- develop and adopt measures to prevent emergencies, protect human life and health, safeguard material and cultural assets, and mitigate the consequences and minimize damage during emergencies.

1.2. THE KYRGYZ REPUBLIC

Key entities involved in the use of the RRM: *roles and responsibilities regarding the mitigation of the consequences of cross-border mudflows and floods*

1) Ministry of Emergency Situations of the Kyrgyz Republic [16] *(hereinafter referred to as the MES of the KR)*

The MES of the Kyrgyz Republic is the authorized state executive body of the Kyrgyz Republic responsible for implementing a unified state policy in the areas of civil protection, fire safety, water safety, hydrometeorology, management of the state material reserve system, and forestry, *including issues related to mitigating the consequences of cross-border mudflows and floods.*

2) The Hydrometeorological Service under the Ministry of Emergency Situations of the Kyrgyz Republic [17] *(hereinafter referred to as "Kyrgyzhydromet")*

Kyrgyzhydromet is a subordinate unit of the Ministry of Emergency Situations of the Kyrgyz Republic that carries out activities in the fields of hydrometeorology and monitoring of environmental pollution levels, *including measures to mitigate the effects of transboundary mudflows and floods.*

3) Department for Monitoring and Forecasting of Emergency Situations [18] *(hereinafter referred to as the DMFES of the Ministry of Emergency Situations of the Kyrgyz Republic)*

The EMPS of the Ministry of Emergency Situations of the Kyrgyz Republic is a subordinate unit of the Ministry of Emergency Situations of the Kyrgyz Republic that carries out activities in the field of monitoring and forecasting hazardous natural and man-made processes, including measures *to mitigate the consequences of mudflows and floods of a transboundary nature.*

4) The "Flood Protection" Service under the Ministry of Emergency Situations of the Kyrgyz Republic [19] *(hereinafter referred to as the "Flood Protection Service under the Ministry of Emergency Situations of the Kyrgyz Republic")*

The SSVZ under the Ministry of Emergency Situations of the Kyrgyz Republic is a subordinate unit of the Ministry of Emergency Situations of the Kyrgyz Republic that carries out activities in the field of protecting populated areas and agriculturally significant lands from the harmful effects *of mudflows and floods*, using *mudflow protection structures* under its management.

5) Crisis Management Center under the Ministry of Emergency Situations of the Kyrgyz Republic [20] *(hereinafter referred to as the CMC under the Ministry of Emergency Situations of the Kyrgyz Republic)*

The Crisis Management Center under the Ministry of Emergency Situations of the Kyrgyz Republic is the body responsible for the day-to-day management of the unified information and control system during emergencies and crisis situations in the Kyrgyz Republic. It is designed to consolidate the information resources and capabilities of the functional and territorial subsystems of the State Civil Protection System for the purpose of operational management during crisis and emergency situations, *including measures to mitigate the consequences of cross-border mudflows and floods.*

6) The Service for the Prevention and Mitigation of the Consequences of Emergencies under the Ministry of Emergency Situations of the Kyrgyz Republic [21] *(hereinafter referred to as the "Service for the Prevention and Mitigation of the Consequences of Emergencies under the Ministry of Emergency Situations of the Kyrgyz Republic")*

The Service for the Prevention and Mitigation of the Consequences of Emergency Situations under the Ministry of Emergency Situations of the Kyrgyz Republic is a subordinate unit of the Ministry of Emergency Situations of the Kyrgyz Republic responsible for organizing work on the prevention and mitigation of the consequences of emergency situations, *including measures to mitigate the effects of cross-border mudflows and floods.*

7) Ministry of Water Resources, Agriculture, and Processing Industry of the Kyrgyz Republic [22] *(hereinafter referred to as the MWRAPI)*

[16] https://cbd.minjust.gov.kg/158694/edition/35521/ru
[17] https://cbd.minjust.gov.kg/158705/edition/1123285/ru
[18] https://cbd.minjust.gov.kg/158695/edition/2823/ru
[19] https://cbd.minjust.gov.kg/158698/edition/1123271/ru
[20] https://cbd.minjust.gov.kg/158703/edition/19735/ru
[21] https://cbd.minjust.gov.kg/158696/edition/2992/ru
[22] https://cbd.minjust.gov.kg/230004108/edition/5875/ru

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The Ministry of Water ***Resources, Agriculture, and Food (MVRAPF)*** is the authorized state executive body responsible for implementing state policy in the field of water resources, including the water fund, drinking water supply and wastewater disposal, land reclamation, irrigation and land reclamation infrastructure, and the agro-industrial complex…, as well as state supervision and control in the areas of veterinary and phytosanitary safety, and compliance with the land and water legislation of the Kyrgyz Republic, as well as green and organic agriculture, and adaptation and mitigation measures in agriculture related to climate change, *including issues of mitigating the consequences of mudflows and floods of a transboundary nature.*

8) Water Resources Service under the Ministry of Water Resources, Agriculture, and Processing Industry of the Kyrgyz Republic [23] *(hereinafter referred to as the "WRS under the MWRAI")*

The WRS under the MWRAI is a subordinate unit of the Ministry of Water Resources, Agriculture, and Processing Industry of the Kyrgyz Republic that carries out state regulation of relations in the field of water resources management and use, *including issues related to mitigating the effects of transboundary mudflows and floods.*

9) Ministry of Natural Resources, Ecology, and Technical Supervision of the Kyrgyz Republic [24] *(hereinafter referred to as the "MNRES of the Kyrgyz Republic")*

The MPRETN of the Kyrgyz Republic is the authorized state executive body responsible for developing and implementing state policy and coordinating activities in the areas of environmental protection, ecology, and climate, geology and subsoil use, and the use and protection of natural resources, including biological resources and subsoil resources; it also exercises state control and oversight over compliance with environmental (including chemical, biological, radiation, and nuclear) industrial safety, mining safety, subsoil protection, and the quality of coal and fuel, *including issues related to mitigating the effects of mudflows and floods of a transboundary nature.*

10) Authorized Representative Offices of the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic in the regions and local state administrations [25] *(hereinafter referred to as "Local State Administrations")*

Local State Administrations are state executive bodies that ensure, within their respective territories, the coordinated activities of the territorial divisions of state executive bodies, their interaction with local self-government bodies, and exercising state control over the exercise of delegated powers, *including matters related to mitigating the effects of cross-border mudflows and floods.*

11) Local Self-Government Bodies [26] *(hereinafter referred to as "LSGBs")*

Local self-government bodies are bodies that carry out the independent activities of the local community in its own interests and under its own responsibility, aimed at resolving issues of local significance, *including matters related to mitigating the effects of mudflows and floods of a transboundary nature.*

1.3. THE REPUBLIC OF TAJIKISTAN

Key entities involved in the use of the RRM: *roles and responsibilities regarding the mitigation of the effects of cross-border mudflows and floods*

1) The Committee of Emergency Situations and Civil Defense under the Government of the Republic of Tajikistan [27] *(hereinafter referred to as the CoES of the Republic of Tajikistan)*

The Committee of Emergency Situations and Civil Defense of the Republic of Tajikistan is the central executive body responsible for:

- functions related to the implementation of state policy, regulatory and legal oversight, the provision of public services, and the management of state property in the field of emergency management and civil defense;
- overseeing a unified state policy regarding the preparation and protection of the population, economic facilities, and the territory of the Republic of Tajikistan from the consequences of emergencies during peacetime and wartime;
- coordinating the entire range of nationwide, legal, defense, and other measures aimed at protecting the population, economic facilities, and the territory of the Republic of Tajikistan from the consequences of natural and man-made emergencies, *including measures to mitigate the effects of cross-border mudflows and floods*[28] .

[23] https://cbd.minjust.gov.kg/230004109/edition/37629/ru
[24] https://cbd.minjust.gov.kg/158727/edition/1642/ru
[25] https://cbd.minjust.gov.kg/4-3095/edition/17196/ru
[26] https://cbd.minjust.gov.kg/4-3095/edition/17196/ru
[27] https://www.kchs.tj/node/1932
[28] http://www.portali-huquqi.tj/publicadliya/view_qonunhoview.php?showdetail=&asosi_id=7451

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2) Main Directorate for Civil Protection and Territorial Defense of the Committee of Emergency Situations and Civil Defense of the Republic of Tajikistan [29] *(hereinafter referred to as the Main Directorate for Civil Protection and Territorial Defense)*

GUZNiT is one of the leading structural units of the Committee, which carries out activities related to the protection of the population, territories, and economic facilities of the Republic of Tajikistan from the consequences of natural and man-made emergencies, *including measures to mitigate the effects of cross-border mudflows and floods.*

3) Crisis Management Center under the Committee of Emergency Situations and Civil Defense of the Republic of Tajikistan [30] *(hereinafter referred to as the CMC)*

The CMC is responsible for organizing and managing the activities of the agencies and structures of the Unified State System of the Republic of Tajikistan for the Prevention and Response to Emergencies and for informing the population of the Republic in the event of emergencies, *including matters related to mitigating the effects of cross-border mudflows and floods*.

4) Committee on Environmental Protection under the Government of the Republic of Tajikistan [31] *(hereinafter referred to as the CEP under the GRT)*

The CEP under the Government of the Republic of Tajikistan is a central executive body of the Republic of Tajikistan; it participates in the implementation of a unified state policy in the areas of environmental protection, specially protected natural areas, hydrometeorology, and the rational use of natural resources, and exercises state oversight over environmental protection and natural resource management.

Objectives

- To facilitate the attraction of investments for the implementation of national and regional strategies and programs on environmental protection;
- to improve the system for preventing natural and man-made disasters that cause emergencies and damage.

5) Agency for Hydrometeorology of the Environmental Protection Committee under the Government of the Republic of Tajikistan [32] *(hereinafter referred to as "Tajikhydromet")*

Tajikhydromet:

- provides government agencies, economic entities, and the public with weather forecasts, warnings about the occurrence of extreme hydrometeorological phenomena, as well as data on the current and future state of the natural environment;
- issues hydrometeorological forecasts and warnings regarding hazardous hydrometeorological phenomena.

6) Ministry of Energy and Water Resources of the Republic of Tajikistan [33]*(hereinafter referred to as the MEWR)*

The MEWR is one of the key ministries in the Government of Tajikistan, responsible for water and energy issues, which are strategically important resources for the country's socioeconomic development; It also exercises leadership, state control, and oversight in the fields of energy and the safety of hydraulic structures through its structural units, including the State Supervision Service for the Safety of Hydraulic Structures.

7) The Agency for Land Reclamation and Irrigation under the Government of the Republic of Tajikistan [34](hereinafter referred to as "AMI under the Government of the Republic of Tajikistan"),
Tajikselezashchita State Unitary Enterprise

The Agency for Land Reclamation and Irrigation under the Government of the Republic of Tajikistan is the central executive body of state authority in the field of land reclamation and irrigation, responsible for formulating a unified state policy and regulatory framework in the sphere of land reclamation and irrigated lands, the use and conservation of water resources, and the provision and protection of water.

Powers within the established scope of activity:

- maintaining state records and monitoring the condition of water resources;
- managing irrigation structures, drainage structures, or other water management facilities under the Agency's jurisdiction or entrusted to the Agency, in accordance with the general water distribution plan adopted by its subordinate departments;

[29] https://kchs.tj/node/1233
[30] https://kchs.tj/node/1240
[31] http://www.portali-huquqi.tj/publicadliya/view_qonunhoview.php?showdetail=&asosi_id=9439
[32] https://www.meteo.tj/ru/agency/about-us
[33] https://www.mewr.tj/?page_id=2
[34] http://www.portali-huquqi.tj/publicadliya/view_qonunhoview.php?showdetail=&asosi_id=15971

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- general and periodic maintenance, repair of irrigation structures, drainage systems, and, where necessary, repair of other water management structures under the Agency's jurisdiction or entrusted to the Agency, funded through centralized and investment financing;
- determining the needs for restoring and improving the water conveyance capacity of irrigation structures, drainage systems, and other water management structures on the Agency's balance sheet;
- analyzing and monitoring the condition of bank protection works in streams and rivers;
- developing a plan for the repair, restoration, and maintenance of dams;

8) Local executive bodies of state authority of the Republic of Tajikistan [35]*(hereinafter referred to as "LEBSA").*

Local executive government bodies of the Republic of Tajikistan: *(selectively, only with regard to measures to mitigate the effects of mudflows and floods)*:

- prepare and maintain the necessary forces and resources to protect the population and territories from emergencies;
- carry out evacuation operations during emergencies;
- collect and exchange information, in accordance with established procedures, regarding the protection of the population and territories from emergencies;
- ensure the timely alerting and informing of the population regarding the threat of or occurrence of an emergency;
- organize and carry out emergency rescue and other urgent operations; if their own resources are insufficient, they request assistance from the Government of the Republic of Tajikistan;
- provide *funding* for *measures* to protect the population and territories from emergencies;
- establish *reserves of financial and material resources* for emergency response.

1.4. TURKMENISTAN

Key entities involved in the use of the RRM: *roles and responsibilities regarding the mitigation of the consequences of cross-border mudflows and floods*

1) Main Directorate for Civil Defense and Rescue Operations under the Ministry of Defense of Turkmenistan [36] *(hereinafter referred to as the Main Directorate for Civil Defense and Rescue Operations)*

The Main Directorate of Civil Defense and Rescue Operations of Turkmenistan is the key operational body responsible for responding to any emergencies, *including mudflows and floods*. It oversees the prevention and mitigation of the consequences of natural disasters.

2) State Committee for Water Resources of Turkmenistan [37] *(hereinafter referred to as the State Committee for Water Resources of Turkmenistan)*

The State Committee for Water Resources of Turkmenistan:

- formulates and implements state policy on the operation and protection of water management facilities and land reclamation, and participates in the development of key directions of state policy on the comprehensive use and protection of water resources;
- implements measures to combat natural phenomena, in particular the safe discharge *of mudflow waters* and the implementation of measures to prevent potential situations on watercourses associated with changes in weather conditions;
- develops and implements measures to prevent and mitigate the consequences *of mudflows* and floods, inundations, and damage to the banks of watercourses and water bodies, as well as to protective dams and other hydraulic structures

3) State Commission of Turkmenistan for Emergency Situations [38] *(hereinafter the State Commission for Civil Protection and Emergency Situations of Turkmenistan)*

[35] https://www.kchs.tj/sites/default/files/pdf/zakon/zashita-nasileniya.pdf
[36] https://turkmenistan.gov.tm/ru/post/97260/zadacha-sohranit-zhizni-lyudej-ekonomicheskie-dostizheniya-i-prirodnoe-dostoyanie
[37] https://atlas.cawater-info.net/en/base/marker/8962
[38] https://base.spinform.ru/show_doc.fwx?rgn=131008

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The State Committee for Civil Protection and Emergency Situations makes decisions regarding the prevention and response to emergencies, *including measures to mitigate the effects of cross-border mudflows and floods,* the implementation of which is mandatory.

4) The National Committee on Hydrometeorology of the Ministry of Environmental Protection and Natural Resources of Turkmenistan [39] *(hereinafter referred to as "Turkmenhydromet").*

Turkmenhydromet is a government agency responsible for implementing state policy in the field of hydrometeorology and ensuring that the needs of the national economy, the defense sector, and the population of Turkmenistan with information on actual and expected changes in hydrometeorological conditions and their adverse consequences, including *mudflows and floods of a transboundary nature.*

5) Local executive authorities and local self-government bodies of Turkmenistan [40] (hereinafter referred to as "LEAs" and "LSGBs")

Local executive authorities and local self-government bodies are required to:

- ensure the implementation of measures to prevent and respond to emergencies and their consequences within their respective jurisdictions;
- provide funding for measures to prevent and respond to emergencies and their consequences;
- organize the timely alerting and informing of the public regarding the threat of and occurrence of emergencies;
- organize and carry out search and rescue, emergency recovery, and other urgent operations when emergencies occur in the territories under their jurisdiction.

1.5. REPUBLIC OF UZBEKISTAN

Key entities involved in the use of the RRM: *roles and responsibilities regarding the mitigation of the consequences of cross-border mudflows and floods*

1) Ministry of Emergency Situations of the Republic of Uzbekistan [41] *(hereinafter referred to as the MES of the Republic of Uzbekistan)*

The Ministry of Emergency Situations of the Russian Federation **(**MChS RU**)** is the state's specially authorized body in the field of emergency response; it develops and implements measures to prevent emergencies, protect human life and health, protect material and cultural assets, as well as to eliminate the consequences of emergencies and minimize damage, *including measures to mitigate the effects of cross-border mudflows and floods.*

2) Ministry of Water Resources of the Republic of Uzbekistan [42] *(hereinafter referred to as the MWR of the Republic of Uzbekistan)*

The MWU is a government agency responsible for implementing a unified policy in the field of water resources management, as well as for coordinating the activities of government agencies, economic management bodies, and other organizations in the areas of the rational use and protection of water resources, and the prevention and elimination of harmful effects caused by water.

It ensures:

- timely warning of residents in at-risk areas in the event of flooding or a threat of dam failure [43];
- the restoration of hydraulic structures and irrigation systems, as well as land reclamation in emergency zones;
- the safe passage *of floodwaters*.

3) Ministry of Ecology, Environmental Protection, and Climate Change [44] *(hereinafter referred to as MEEPCC)*

The priority areas of activity for the Ministry of Ecology, Environmental Protection, and Climate Change are:

[39] https://atlas.cawater-info.net/en/base/marker/119
[40] https://www.cawater-info.net/bk/dam-safety/files/chrez_situ_tm.pdf
[41] https://lex.uz/uz/docs/6161251?ONDATE=23.10.2025
[42] https://gov.uz/ru/suvchi/pages/vazirlik-nizomi
[43] https://lex.uz/uz/docs/6161251?ONDATE=23.10.2025
[44] https://lex.uz/docs/6479136

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- developing and implementing a unified state policy in the areas of nature conservation, the rational use and restoration of natural resources, waste management, and climate change;
- conducting state environmental monitoring for nature conservation, including the protection of the atmosphere, land, subsoil, water, forests, protected natural areas, flora and fauna, and waste management;
- organizing the hydrometeorological service and monitoring climate change and environmental pollution;
- monitoring the state of the environment and identifying factors that may lead to environmental pollution, the irrational use of natural resources, or pose a threat to the life and health of citizens.

4) The Hydrometeorological Service Agency under the Ministry of Ecology, Environmental Protection, and Climate Change [45] *(hereinafter referred to as "Uzhydromet")*

Uzhydromet:

- provides information on weather forecasts and potential emergencies.
- is responsible for collecting meteorological and hydrological data, preparing forecasts, and issuing storm warnings *regarding mudflow and flood hazards*;
- monitors *mudflows and floods*.

5) Local executive authorities.[46] *(hereinafter referred to as "LEAs")*

Local executive authorities**:**

- make decisions regarding emergency response, *including measures to mitigate the consequences of cross-border mudflows and floods*;
- collect and exchange information on the protection of the population and territories, as well as provide timely warnings to the public about the threat of or occurrence of emergencies and disseminate information.

PART 2:
REGIONAL LEVEL – DEVELOPMENT PARTNERS OF CENTRAL ASIAN COUNTRIES

UN agencies, donor agencies, and international organizations—development partners of Central Asian countries whose mandates and missions directly or indirectly include mitigating the effects of transboundary *mudflows and floods* through:

- providing assistance in achieving the SDGs, attracting investment, and offering technical and financial support for disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation through the implementation of programs and projects;
- providing assistance (loans, grants) to countries to reduce poverty and stimulate economic growth through investments in education, healthcare, infrastructure, and governance;
- funding major projects in the energy sector (solar, wind), transportation, agribusiness, and public sector management, with the aim of promoting sustainable growth, decarbonization, and regional integration—for example, through large-scale investments, loans, grants, and technical assistance—while supporting reforms to improve the business environment and build high-quality infrastructure;
- supporting the region's sustainable development, integration, and prosperity through various programs and projects;
- implementing programs to provide grant assistance and foster international cooperation in addressing global development challenges by promoting sustainable socioeconomic development in Central Asian countries, with the aim of reducing poverty and improving quality of life;
- implementing projects in the region in areas such as sustainable economic development, natural resource management, renewable energy, and public health, in cooperation with local governments, the EU, and other international organizations;

[45] https://gov.uz/ru/hydromet
[46] https://lex.uz/uz/docs/6161251?ONDATE=23.10.2025

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- supporting sustainable water resource management, financing various initiatives, developing climate change adaptation strategies, modernizing water information systems, and cooperating at the river basin level, thereby contributing to greater stability and sustainable development in the region;
- carrying out tasks related to the implementation of grant aid programs and the development of international cooperation to promote sustainable socioeconomic development aimed at reducing poverty and improving quality of life;
- promoting economic growth, expanding trade and economic ties, and fostering integration processes in the Eurasian region through investment activities;
- assisting in reforms to improve the investment climate, strengthening municipal and infrastructure services in small cities, supporting the development of private enterprises and local financial institutions, and strengthening the financial sector through the provision of loans in local currency;
- providing support to improve living conditions and expand opportunities for people in social, cultural, and economic development through the implementation of projects and programs;
- carrying out practical activities aimed at addressing economic and environmental challenges to achieve greater stability, security, and sustainable socioeconomic development.

The represented UN agencies, donor agencies, and international organizations—which are development partners of Central Asian countries—are, by virtue of their mandates and missions, fully motivated and directly interested in the development and use of the RRM.

Mechanisms for interaction and cooperation have been established and are implemented on the basis of international treaties, agreements, memoranda, protocols, joint plans, and programs, including within the framework of national, regional, and global mechanisms for coordination, interaction, cooperation, and response to large-scale and transboundary emergencies.

Recommendations: At all stages of the development and implementation of the RRM, it is recommended to inform Central Asian countries' development partners about the goals, objectives, and expected results of the KG RESILAND project; to involve their representatives and experts in the Working Groups and Technical Working Groups, coordinate with them on all documents and materials being developed, and hold consultative, working, and official meetings, as well as other organizational and practical activities to discuss and agree on all issues related to the development and implementation of the RRM and IP.

Key Task: Organize interaction and cooperation with UN agencies, donor agencies, and international organizations—development partners of Central Asian countries—to involve them in the process of developing and implementing the Regional Roadmap for Mitigating the Effects of Transboundary *Mudflows and Floods*, with the aim of attracting investment, grant funding, and expert, technical, and financial support within the framework of joint programs and projects.

2.1. UN AGENCIES

Key UN agencies—including UN country teams and regional offices such as UNDP, UNICEF, WFP, FAO, UN-Habitat, ECE, UNESCO, and ESCAP—are development partners for Central Asian countries, assist in achieving the SDGs, help attract investment, and provide grant-based technical and financial support for disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation as part of country and regional programs and projects, *including measures to mitigate the effects of cross-border mudflows and floods.*

For example,

the UN Country Team in Kazakhstan works with the people and government of Kazakhstan, as well as with other development partners, on a wide range of issues, including economic and social development and health, environmental protection and disaster relief, the promotion of good governance and human rights, gender equality, and the advancement of women.

The United Nations system in Kyrgyzstan consists of UN-affiliated programs, funds, specialized agencies, and other organizations operating in the country. It currently comprises 27 members, 12 of whom are non-resident, working to assist the country in implementing development reforms and supporting the achievement of internationally agreed sustainable development goals.

The UN is actively working in Tajikistan in close partnership with the government to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals through a variety of agencies (20 organizations, 17 with offices) in key areas:

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ending poverty and hunger, health, education, gender equality, clean water, climate change, resource management, the rule of law and human rights, as well as assistance to refugees—of whom Tajikistan hosts the largest number in Central Asia—in cooperation with UNHCR.

The UN supports Turkmenistan in achieving its national priorities, which align with the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), through the UN Framework Program for Cooperation on Sustainable Development.

The UN Country Team in Uzbekistan currently consists of 25 agencies, funds, and programs, which work together to advance national development priorities within the framework of the UN Framework Program for effective governance, inclusive human capital development leading to health, well-being, and resilient prosperity, and sustainable, climate-responsive, and climate-resilient development.

2.2. WORLD BANK - WB

The World Bank is an international financial institution that provides assistance (loans, grants) to Central Asian countries to reduce poverty and stimulate economic growth through investments in education, health care, infrastructure, and governance, *including measures aimed at mitigating the effects of cross-border mudflows and floods.*

The World Bank Group actively collaborates with international partners, including other financial institutions and the European Commission, to help Central Asian countries increase their resilience to shocks and lay the foundation for future prosperity, including by strengthening financial stability and accelerating disaster risk reduction in Central Asia

2.3. ASIAN DEVELOPMENT BANK (ADB)

The Asian Development Bank is actively engaged in Central Asia, financing major projects in energy (solar, wind), transportation, agribusiness, and public sector management, with the aim of promoting sustainable growth, decarbonization, and regional integration, for example, through large-scale investments. The Bank provides loans, grants, and technical assistance, and supports reforms to improve the business environment and build high-quality infrastructure, *including measures to mitigate the effects of cross-border mudflows and floods.*

2.4. THE EUROPEAN UNION (EU)

The European Union is a development partner for the countries of Central Asia, supporting the region's sustainable growth, integration, and prosperity through various programs and projects, *including those aimed at mitigating the effects of cross-border mudflows and floods.*

The European Union's regional programs aim to promote a comprehensive process of dialogue and cooperation among the five Central Asian countries in areas such as energy, the environment, climate, water resource development, and socioeconomic development, including disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation.

2.5. JAPAN INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION AGENCY (JICA)

The Government of Japan, through the Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA), is a key development partner for Central Asian countries, providing assistance in the form of technical cooperation, grants, and loans in areas such as agriculture, health care, education, infrastructure, and governance, using its expertise to address local challenges and promote a market economy, *including efforts to mitigate the effects of cross-border mudflows and floods.*

2.6. GERMAN SOCIETY FOR INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION (GIZ)

GIZ is a key development partner for Central Asian countries, implementing projects funded by the German Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ) in areas such as sustainable economic development, natural resource management, renewable energy, and public health, in cooperation with local governments, the EU, and other

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international organizations, including programs and projects aimed at *mitigating the effects of cross-border mudflows and floods.*

2.7. SWITZERLAND — SWISS AGENCY FOR DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SDC)

Switzerland and the SDC actively support sustainable water resources management in Central Asia. As a reliable partner in the region, it funds various initiatives, contributes to the development of climate change adaptation strategies, the modernization of water information systems, and cooperation at the river basin level, thereby helping to strengthen stability and sustainable development in the region, including efforts *to mitigate the effects of transboundary mudflows and floods.*

2.8. KOREA INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION AGENCY (KOICA)

The Korea International Cooperation Agency (KOICA) was established to implement Korean grant aid programs and promote international cooperation in addressing global development challenges by achieving global harmony and fostering sustainable socioeconomic development in partner countries, with the aim of reducing poverty and improving quality of life, including efforts to *mitigate the effects of cross-border mudflows and floods.*

2.9. EURASIAN DEVELOPMENT BANK (EDB)

The Eurasian Development Bank (EDB) is an international financial organization dedicated to promoting economic growth in Central Asian countries, expanding trade and economic ties among them, and fostering integration processes across the Eurasian region through investment activities, including efforts *to mitigate the effects of cross-border mudflows and floods.*

2.10. EUROPEAN BANK FOR RECONSTRUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT (EBRD)

The European Bank for Reconstruction and Development assists Central Asian countries in implementing reforms to improve the investment climate, strengthen municipal and infrastructure services in small cities, support the development of private enterprises and local financial institutions, and strengthen the financial sector through the provision of loans in local currency, including for measures to *mitigate the effects of cross-border mudflows and floods.*

2.11. Aga Khan Development Network (AKDN)

The Aga Khan Development Network is a group of private, international, non-denominational institutions working to improve living conditions and expand opportunities for people in the areas of social, cultural, and economic development by supporting projects and programs, *including those aimed at mitigating the effects of cross-border mudflows and floods.*

2.12. ORGANIZATION FOR SECURITY AND COOPERATION IN EUROPE (OSCE)

The OSCE is the world's largest regional organization dedicated to security issues. It works to promote stability, peace, and democracy in Central Asia by carrying out practical activities aimed at addressing economic and environmental challenges to achieve greater stability, security, and sustainable socioeconomic development, *including efforts to mitigate the effects of transboundary mudflows and floods.*

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SCHEMATIC MAP
Mapping of Key Stakeholders
interested in implementing the Regional Roadmap for Mitigating the Effects of Transboundary Mudflows and Floods

NATIONAL LEVEL — CENTRAL ASIAN COUNTRIES

Mechanisms for Interaction and Cooperation

have been established and are implemented on the basis of bilateral, multilateral, intergovernmental, and international agreements, memoranda, protocols, joint plans, and programs, including within the framework of the Regional Coordination Mechanism for Responding to Large-Scale and Transboundary Emergencies

Republic of Kazakhstan	Kyrgyz Republic	Republic of Tajikistan	Turkmenistan	Republic of Uzbekistan
Key institutions interested in using the RRM—executive authorities in Central Asian countries, whose tasks, functions, powers, and responsibilities include addressing the mitigation of the consequences *of mudflows and floods* of a transboundary nature				
Ministry of Emergency Situations	Ministry of Emergency Situations	Committee on Emergency Situations and Civil Defense under the Government of the Republic of Kazakhstan	Main Directorate for Civil Defense and Rescue Operations under the Ministry of Defense	Ministry of Emergency Situations
State Enterprise *"Kazhydromet"*	Hydrometeorological Service - *Kyrgyzhydromet*	Hydrometeorological Agency - *Tajikhydromet*	National Committee on Hydrometeorology - *Turkmenhydromet*	Hydrometeorological Service Agency - *Uzhydromet*
State Agency *"Kazselezashchita"*	*"Selvodzashchita"* Service	Agency for Land Reclamation and Irrigation under the Government of the Republic of Tajikistan	State Committee for Water Resources	Ministry of Water Resources
Ministry of Water Resources and Irrigation	Ministry of Water Resources, Agriculture, and Processing Industry	Ministry of Energy and Water Resources		
Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources	Ministry of Natural Resources, Environment, and Technical Supervision	Committee on Environmental Protection under the Government of the Republic of Tajikistan	Ministries of Environmental Protection and the Environment of Turkmenistan	Ministry of Ecology, Environmental Protection, the Environment and Climate Change
Local Executive Bodies	Authorized Representative Offices of the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic in the regions and local state administrations— Local Self-Governing Bodies	Local executive bodies of state authority	Local executive authorities and local self-government bodies	Local executive authorities

REGIONAL LEVEL – DEVELOPMENT PARTNERS OF CENTRAL ASIAN COUNTRIES

Mechanisms for Interaction and Cooperation

are established and implemented on the basis of international treaties, agreements, memoranda, protocols, joint plans, and programs, including within the framework of country-level, regional, and global mechanisms for coordination, interaction, cooperation, and response to large-scale and cross-border emergencies

UN agencies, donor agencies, and international organizations—development partners of Central Asian countries— whose mandates include, directly or indirectly, issues related to mitigating the effects of cross-border *mudflows and floods*				
KEY UN AGENCIES: Country teams and regional offices—UN offices: UNDP, UNICEF, WFP, FAO, UN-Habitat, ECE, UNESCO, ESCAP, and others…	World Bank – WB	German Society for International Cooperation (GIZ)	European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD)	Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA)
	Asian Development Bank - ADB	European Union - EU	Eurasian Development Bank (EDB)	Aga Khan Development Network (AKDN)
	Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation (SDC)	Korea International Cooperation Agency - KOICA	Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe - OSCE	