



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

OVERVIEW

of financing mechanisms
*to address the causes and consequences of
mudflows in Central Asian countries*

PART 1
Overview of Financing Mechanisms to Address the Causes and Consequences of Flash Floods in the Republic of Kazakhstan

The mechanism for financing flood risk management (FRM) measures in the Republic of Kazakhstan operates within the framework of an institutionally established civil protection system and relies on state budget planning mechanisms¹.

The current funding model covers preventive measures, emergency response, and recovery—including the management of civil protection forces and measures to mitigate the impacts of mudflows—and is primarily funded through the national and local budgets in accordance with national legislation. At the same time, there remains potential to expand preventive financing instruments and mobilize extrabudgetary and partner resources to enhance resilience to disaster risks.

Main sources of funding:

- funds from the national budget allocated under budgetary programs for emergency prevention and response;
- funds from local budgets allocated for measures to prevent and respond to natural disasters, including mudflows and floods;
- reserves of the Government of the Republic of Kazakhstan and reserves of central and local executive bodies, used to finance urgent and emergency recovery work;
- intergovernmental transfers, including targeted current transfers and development transfers, allocated for the implementation of protective and infrastructure measures;
- other sources of funding not prohibited by the legislation of the Republic of Kazakhstan, including grants and funds from international organizations.

Key funding mechanisms
measures for the prevention and response to emergencies

No.	Funding Mechanism	Level of Funding	Purpose of Funds	Regulatory Framework
1	Republican budget funds	Republican	Funding for activities related to the formulation and implementation of state policy in the field of emergency prevention and response, the maintenance and development of civil defense forces, and the implementation of landslide and flood control measures	Budget Code of the Republic of Kazakhstan, Law of the Republic of Kazakhstan “On Civil Defense,” Law of the Republic of Kazakhstan “On the Republican Budget”
2	Local budget funds	Local	Funding for measures to prevent and respond to natural disasters, including mudflows and floods, as well as emergency recovery work	Budget Code of the Republic of Kazakhstan; Law of the Republic of Kazakhstan “On Civil Protection,” decisions of local executive bodies
3	Reserves of the Government of the Republic of Kazakhstan and reserves of local executive bodies	Republican / local	Funding for Urgent Emergency Rescue and Recovery Operations During Emergencies	Budget Code of the Republic of Kazakhstan, resolutions of the Government of the Republic of Kazakhstan
4	Intergovernmental transfers (<i>targeted current transfers and development transfers</i>)	Intergovernmental	Funding for infrastructure, soil conservation, and flood control measures	Budget Code of the Republic of Kazakhstan, Law of the Republic of Kazakhstan “On the Republican Budget”
5	Other sources of funding not prohibited by law of the Republic of Kazakhstan	Supplementary	Funding for specific initiatives and programs in the field of disaster risk reduction	Legislation of the Republic of Kazakhstan, international treaties, and agreements

The key mechanisms for financing disaster risk reduction measures, *including efforts to address the causes and consequences of mudflows in the Republic of Kazakhstan*, are:

1) Funding mechanisms within the reserves of the Government of the Republic of Kazakhstan and local executive bodies:

¹<https://adilet.zan.kz/rus/docs/K2500000171>

Reserves are established as part of the national, regional, city-of-national-significance, capital city, and district (*city-of-regional-significance*) budgets to finance expenditures that were not planned during the preparation of national and local budgets due to their unforeseen nature and that require urgent funding in the current fiscal year². The procedure for the allocation and use of reserves of the Government of the Republic of Kazakhstan and local executive bodies is established by the Government of the Republic of Kazakhstan³.

The reserve of the Government of the Republic of Kazakhstan includes:

- an emergency reserve;
- a reserve for ensuring the livelihood of the population during the response to natural and man-made emergencies;
- a reserve for urgent expenditures;
- A reserve to cover cash shortfalls in regional budgets, budgets of cities of republican significance, and the capital.

The reserve of a local executive body includes:

- an emergency reserve;
- a reserve for urgent expenditures;
- a reserve to cover cash shortfalls in district (cities of regional significance) budgets or in the budgets of cities of district significance, villages, settlements, and rural districts, respectively.

The emergency reserve is used to respond to social, natural, and man-made emergencies and their consequences; to implement measures to ensure the legal framework of a state of emergency within the territory of the Republic of Kazakhstan; and to provide official humanitarian aid from the Republic of Kazakhstan to other states.

In accordance with the Law of the Republic of Kazakhstan “On the Republican Budget for 2026–2028,” the size of the Government of the Republic of Kazakhstan’s reserve for 2026 is set at 333,311,087 thousand tenge.

The total size of the reserve⁽⁴⁾ of the Government of the Republic of Kazakhstan is established as part of the republican budget at up to 3% of the planned revenue of the republican budget for the upcoming fiscal year, excluding transfer payments.

The total amount of the local executive body’s reserve is established by a resolution of the relevant local representative body at a level of not less than 2% of the revenue of the relevant local budget, excluding transfers, loans, and budgetary withdrawals to a higher-level budget.

The size of the local executive body’s reserve (using the Aktobe Region as an example⁵) for 2026 has been approved in the amount of 2,264,498 thousand tenge.

2) Funding mechanism for civil protection and emergency response measures⁶:

This section includes the expenditure parameters of the Ministry of Emergency Situations of the Republic of Kazakhstan aimed at implementing measures to prevent and mitigate the consequences of natural disasters and managing civil defense forces.

Funding is to be allocated as follows:

In accordance with the Law of the Republic of Kazakhstan “On the Republican Budget for 2026–2028”⁽⁷⁾ the volume of republican budget expenditures for the formulation and implementation of state policy in the field of civil protection:

- prevention and response to emergencies is set at: 2026—199,958,565 thousand tenge; 2027—199,950,029 thousand tenge; 2028—202,814,480 thousand tenge;
- construction and reconstruction of facilities for protection against natural and man-made emergencies: 2026 — 19,900,852 thousand tenge, 2027 — 9,120,030 thousand tenge, 2028 — 4,265,382 thousand tenge;
- monitoring of seismological data: 2026 — 1,114,865 thousand tenge, 2027 — 1,114,865 thousand tenge, 2028 — 1,114,865 thousand tenge.

The Ministry of Emergency Situations of the Republic of Kazakhstan (MES RK) operates the state institution “Kazselezashchita,” which is tasked with preventing and mitigating the consequences of mudflows, including conducting

²https://kodeksy-kz.com/ka/byudzhetyj_kodeks/20.htm?utm_source=chatgpt.com

³<https://adilet.zan.kz/rus/docs/P2500000551#z10>

⁴https://adilet.zan.kz/rus/docs/K2500000171?utm_source=chatgpt.com

⁵https://adilet.zan.kz/rus/docs/G25C000298M?utm_source=chatgpt.com

⁶<https://adilet.zan.kz/rus/docs/Z1400000188>

⁷<https://adilet.zan.kz/rus/docs/Z2500000239>

engineering protection and restoration measures. The ministry's activities and the measures it implements are funded from the national budget of the Republic of Kazakhstan within the framework of the budget programs of the Ministry of Emergency Situations of the Republic of Kazakhstan.

3) Funding Mechanism for Measures in the Water Management Sector⁸:

To implement measures in the water management sector, state regulatory mechanisms are in place that establish the legal framework for financing measures to protect water resources, carry out water management works, develop infrastructure, and adapt the water sector.

Key provisions defining the financial framework:

- priority state funding for measures to ensure water security and prevent harmful effects of water (including hydraulic engineering reinforcements and measures to protect against floods and mudflow threats) within the framework of the state policy on water resources management;
- the basin-based management principle has been established, which influences the allocation of budgetary and investment funds among hydrological basins to ensure the efficient use of resources;
- investments, innovations, and public-private partnerships in the water sector, including through mechanisms such as subsidies, preferential loans, incentives for the adoption of advanced technologies, and the modernization of water infrastructure.

The authorized body responsible for the use and protection of water resources ensures regulatory oversight and technical supervision of hydraulic structures, taking into account mudflow risks, conducts inventories and threat modeling, implements measures to protect water management facilities in mudflow-prone areas, and continuously monitors the water regime to prevent and minimize the consequences of mudflows.

In accordance with the Law of the Republic of Kazakhstan "On the Republican Budget for 2026–2028," the amount of republican budget expenditures for the formulation and implementation of state policy in the field of effective water resources management is set at: 2026 — 136,374,583 thousand tenge, 2027 — 177,016,198 thousand tenge, 2028 — 156,586,527 thousand tenge.

4) Funding mechanism for measures in the environmental and natural resources sector⁹:

To implement measures in the environmental sector, state regulatory mechanisms are provided for, forming the legal and institutional framework for financing environmental protection measures, introducing environmentally friendly technologies, and reducing negative impacts on the environment.

Key provisions defining the financial framework:

The state funds environmental protection measures, which may include mitigating the consequences of extreme natural events when they result in environmental damage (e.g., the spread of pollutants, disruption of ecosystems, soil erosion, etc.). Funding for such measures is provided through:

- approved budget programs of the Ministry of Ecology and Natural Resources of the Republic of Kazakhstan;
- targeted subsidies and transfers to local authorities for environmental protection measures;
- government reserves for covering emergency expenses.

Kazhydromet—the authorized body in the field of meteorological and hydrological monitoring—conducts environmental assessments and provides scientific support for mudflow prevention measures, organizes research on the climatic and hydrological factors contributing to mudflows, ensures systematic monitoring of slopes and mountain ecosystems, assesses anthropogenic pressure, and develops measures to reduce negative impacts.

In accordance with the Law of the Republic of Kazakhstan "On the Republican Budget for 2026–2028," the amount of republican budget expenditures for the formulation and implementation of state policy in the field of ecology and natural resources—"development of hydrometeorological and environmental monitoring"—is set at: 2026—20,094,363 thousand tenge; 2027—16,601,420 thousand tenge; 2028—16,601,420 thousand tenge.

5) Mechanism for Financing Activities in the Industrial and Construction Sectors¹⁰:

Regulates the relationships arising from the performance of architectural, urban planning, and construction activities, including the creation, reconstruction, and operation of infrastructure facilities, which

⁸<https://adilet.zan.kz/rus/docs/K2500000178>

⁹<https://adilet.zan.kz/rus/docs/K2100000400>

¹⁰https://adilet.zan.kz/rus/docs/Z010000242?utm_source=chatgpt.com

may include measures to address the causes and consequences of natural disasters affecting buildings and engineering systems.

The authorized body in the field of architecture, urban planning, and construction develops and approves building codes for the design of mudflow protection structures and for ensuring the resilience of infrastructure to mudflow loads, and also establishes requirements for the placement of developments outside mudflow-prone zones based on risk maps.

In accordance with the Law of the Republic of Kazakhstan “On the Republican Budget for 2026–2028,” the amount of republican budget expenditures for the formulation and implementation of state policy in the fields of industry, the defense industry, geology, construction, and housing and utilities is set as follows: 2026—6,431,632 thousand tenge; 2027—6,329,983 thousand tenge; 2028—6,337,195 thousand tenge.

6) Mechanism for financing measures to prevent and mitigate the consequences of natural disasters and emergencies at the regional and district levels ¹¹² :

Funding for measures at the regional and district levels is organized through a combination of budgetary funds, state funds, and local civil protection programs for rapid response and emergency prevention.

Budget allocations from local authorities—funds are allocated for preparedness, prevention, and recovery from emergencies, including the procurement of equipment, infrastructure restoration, and social support for those affected.

Emergency reserve funds—established at the regional and district levels for emergency response to natural disasters.

Public-private partnerships and grants—attracting private investment and international aid to restore infrastructure and implement preventive measures.

Monitoring and Prevention — funding early warning systems, forecasting, and public preparedness for emergencies.

Local executive bodies in regions prone to mudflows are responsible for planning and implementing a range of preventive and protective measures against mudflows, including engineering protection, monitoring and public alert systems, the maintenance and construction of mudflow-control structures, riverbed dredging, control over development, public information and evacuation, as well as the updating of risk maps and the funding of these measures from the local budget.

Comprehensive plans for the socio-economic development of the regions, approved by resolutions of the Government of the Republic of Kazakhstan, are focused on comprehensively reducing emergency risks and are implemented in all regions; they are developed by akimats for the medium term (typically 3–5 years). Funding for measures to prevent and respond to emergencies is provided from local budgets, with the possible use of targeted transfers from the national budget and other sources in accordance with the procedures established by the legislation of the Republic of Kazakhstan.

Local-level funding mechanism, using the West Kazakhstan Region of the Republic of Kazakhstan as an example, in millions of tenge¹³

The Region's Socio-Economic Development Plan					
12. Ensuring Civil Protection					
Shore reinforcement works in the village of Jarsuat, Burlin District	Commissioning Certificate	District Administration, Ministry of Emergency Situations	2022	992.0	RB
			2022	186.9	MB
Construction of riverbank reinforcement along the Ural River in the village of Chapaevo, Akzhaik District	Commissioning Certificate	District Administration, Ministry of Emergency Situations	2022	382.0	RB
			2022	96.1	MB
Purchase of Specialized Medical Vehicles for the Center for Disaster Medicine	Acceptance and Transfer Certificate	MES	2023	65.2	RB
			2024	60.0	
Renovation of the “Chapaevo” roadside medical and rescue station, located at the 125 km mark of the “Atyrau–Uralsk” highway (repair of the module, purchase of life support systems)	Certificate of Acceptance into Operation	MES	2023	9.0	RB
Modernization of the regional public warning system		MES	2023	706.0	RB

¹¹<https://adilet.zan.kz/rus/docs/K2500000171>

¹²<https://adilet.zan.kz/rus/docs/Z010000148>

¹³<https://adilet.zan.kz/rus/docs/P2200000040>

	Acceptance and Transfer Certificate		2024	706.0	
			2025	702.0	
Construction of 3 fire stations (in the villages of Peremetnoye in the Baiterek District, Podstepnoye in the Terekta District, and Burlin in the Burlin District)	Commissioning Certificate	District Administration, Ministry of Emergency Situations	2022	12.0	MB
			2023	11.0	
			2023	400.0	RB
			2024	800.0	
Retrofitting with digital radio communication equipment	Acceptance and Transfer Certificate	City Administration	2024	152.0	MB
			2025	152.0	
Major renovation of the akim's suburban command post	Commissioning Certificate	City Administration	2025	180.0	MB

7) Funding Mechanism for the Implementation of the Comprehensive Plan of Priority Measures in the Field of Civil Protection for 2023–2027¹⁴:

The key funding mechanism for the Comprehensive Plan of Priority Measures in the Field of Civil Protection for 2023–2027 consists of the phased allocation of funds from the national budget, within the framework of approved budget programs, for the implementation of measures to strengthen the material and technical base, staffing, and the construction and reconstruction of civil protection facilities, with a planned funding volume of approximately 650 billion tenge¹⁵ through 2027 (including a significant portion — through the Ministry of Emergency Situations of the Republic of Kazakhstan, and part — for other involved agencies and local executive bodies), subject to adjustments approved by the Republican Budget Commission; funds are allocated by year and area in accordance with the plan and performance monitoring.

Measures to address the causes and consequences of mudflows

Construction and Reconstruction of MES Facilities (thousand tenge)						
1	Construction of facilities: modular and standard fire stations; modular buildings for emergency rescue units; facilities for the Civil Protection Academy; <i>mudflow protection structures</i> ; 2) establishment of roadside medical and rescue stations; 3) renovation of MES facilities	Commissioning Certificate	2023	Ministry of Emergency Situations	61,580	RB
			2024		7,092,647	
			2025		40,683,211	
			2026		40,560,081	
			2027		1,368,001	
Strengthening the Material and Technical Base (thousand tenge)						
2	Purchase of vehicles and specialized engineering equipment for carrying out work to prevent and respond to natural and man-made emergencies	Act of Acceptance and Transfer	2023	Ministry of Emergency Situations	9,714,120	RB
			2024		37,854,371	
			2025		23,033,154	
			2026		22,599,721	
			2027		19,241,194	
3	Procurement of equipment for civil protection, prevention (including inspection and monitoring), and response to natural and man-made emergencies	Act of Acceptance and Transfer	2023	Ministry of Emergency Situations	377,700	RB
			2024		10,896,999	
			2025		10,064,549	
			2026		9,665,238	
			2027		6,730,099	

8) Funding Mechanism for the Implementation of the Development Plan of the Ministry of Emergency Situations of the Republic of Kazakhstan for 2023–2027¹⁶:

Funding for measures to address the causes and consequences of mudflows under the Development Plan of the Ministry of Emergency Situations of the Republic of Kazakhstan for 2023–2027 is provided from the republican budget, as allocated in the relevant budget programs of the Ministry of Emergency Situations of the Republic of Kazakhstan, as well as funds from local budgets for the implementation of regional landslide and flood prevention measures.

These priorities are being implemented as part of the Roadmap for the Implementation of the MES Development Plan for 2023–2027. Under the objective “Protecting citizens from the adverse effects of natural and man-made emergencies,” the indicator “Level of protection of the population from mudflows, floods, meltwater, and rainwater” is included, along with the measure “Implementation of a set of measures to reduce the risk of natural emergencies (mudflows, landslides, avalanches) and minimize damage from them: construction of mudflow protection structures, draining of moraine lakes, etc.” and “Implementation of a set of measures to reduce the risk of occurrence and minimize damage from flood threats: implementation of Roadmap measures and the engineering works plan,” the following has been established

¹⁴<https://adilet.zan.kz/rus/docs/P2300000478#z11>

¹⁵https://vlast.kz/novosti/55525-650-mlrd-tenge-vydelat-realizaciu-kompleksnogo-plana-v-sfere-grazhdanskoj-zasity-do-2027-goda.html?utm_source=chatgpt.com

¹⁶<https://www.gov.kz/memleket/entities/emer/documents/details/861792?lang=ru>

in the amount of: 2023 — 20,304 million tenge (RB); 2024 — 154 million tenge (RB); 2025 — 24,650.9 million tenge (RB – 2,727.6 million tenge, MB – 21,923.3 million tenge); 2026 – 9,956.4 million tenge (RB – 1,483.9 million tenge, MB – 8,472.5 million tenge).

9) Funding mechanism for measures to prevent and mitigate the consequences of natural disasters and emergencies using funds from intergovernmental agreements:

The financing mechanism under the Agreement between the Government of the Republic of Kazakhstan and the Government of the People's Republic of China on cooperation in the construction of a joint sediment-retention dam on the Khorgos River¹⁷.

Funding for the construction of the joint sediment-retention dam on the Khorgos River is provided under an intergovernmental agreement¹⁸ between the Republic of Kazakhstan and the People's Republic of China and provides for equal co-financing by the Parties (50/50); Kazakhstan's share is covered by the republican budget through the budgetary programs of the authorized state agencies¹⁹, while the associated infrastructure on each Party's territory is financed independently.

Almaty Region	2022	2023	2024
Amount (thousand tenge)	20,966,400	17,014,391	2,020,145
Construction of protective structures on the Khorgos River in the area of the International Center for Cross-Border Cooperation and the "Korgos" (Khorgos-1) customs buildings	1,938,382	6,933,391	
River channel regulation and protective structures on the Khorgos River in the areas of the "Khorgos" International Center for Border Cooperation (ICBC), the "Khorgos – Eastern Gate," the settlements of Baskunchi and Khorgos, and the border outpost in the Panfilov District of the Almaty Region"	19,028,018	10,081.00	2,020,145

The construction and reconstruction of large mudflow-protection dams and permanent mudflow-protection structures in the Republic of Kazakhstan are carried out primarily using funds from the national budget, including targeted transfers to the regions, with the possible involvement of local budget funds and, in some cases, debt financing within the framework of state infrastructure projects. The use of private investment and public-private partnership (PPP) mechanisms is limited and sporadic.

PART 2

Overview of Financing Mechanisms to Address the Causes and Consequences of Mudflows in the Kyrgyz Republic

Funding mechanisms for implementing measures to prevent and mitigate the consequences of natural disasters and to manage civil defense forces—including *efforts to address the causes and consequences of mudflows* in the Kyrgyz Republic—are regulated and implemented in accordance with decrees of the President of the Kyrgyz Republic, laws of the Kyrgyz Republic, and other normative legal acts.

The key funding mechanisms for disaster risk reduction measures, *including addressing the causes and consequences of mudflows* in the Kyrgyz Republic, are:

1) The funding mechanism under the Presidential Decree of the Kyrgyz Republic “On Urgent Measures to Reduce the Risk of Emergencies in the Kyrgyz Republic for 2025–2030”²⁰:

In order to improve the effectiveness of the state civil protection system, ensure the timely implementation of preventive measures and readiness to respond to potential emergencies, prevent loss of life, and minimize property damage, the following has been established (*only with regard to financing*):

The Cabinet of Ministers of the Kyrgyz Republic:

- when preparing draft annual budgets, *to allocate funding* for measures to protect the population and territories from emergencies;
- based on a comprehensive inventory of facilities and structures designed to channel *mudflow and floodwaters*, implement measures to protect populated areas and their infrastructure, and revise the design and construction standards for water-discharge and water-diversion structures in areas prone to mudflows;

¹⁷<https://adilet.zan.kz/rus/docs/P1700000345>

¹⁸https://adilet.zan.kz/rus/docs/P020000989_#z0

¹⁹https://adilet.zan.kz/rus/docs/P2200001025?utm_source=chatgpt.com

²⁰<https://cbd.minjust.gov.kg/5-10842/edition/27827/ru?lang=ru>

- Ensure long-term investment in green forest plantations in the foothills and in agroforestry on river floodplains [to reduce flooding and mudflows](#), bank erosion, and land degradation.

To the President's authorized representatives in the regions, local state administrations, and local self-government bodies:

- [allocate annually at least 3% \(up to 8%\) of the annual budget of the fund](#) for the prevention and response to emergencies;
- ensure the safe passage of [flood and mudflow waters](#) annually during the spring and summer periods, and strictly comply with civil protection regulations.

2) Funding Mechanism for the Implementation of the Action Plan to Reduce the Risk of Emergencies in the Kyrgyz Republic for 2025–2030^{21, 22}

No.	Objectives	Measures / Responsible Parties	Implementation Timeline	Funding Requirement, in thousands of soms			
				RB	IB	Other	Total
Chapter 1. Inventory of Facilities							
1	Large-scale Inventory of facilities and structures for discharge of <u>mudflow and floodwaters</u>	1) Establishment of a Multifunctional Interagency Commission for the Inventory of Facilities and Structures Designed to Convey <u>Sediment-laden and Floodwaters</u> : - water-discharge structures (pipes, flumes, culverts, bridges with spans); - water-control structures (dams, canals, water diversions, bank-reinforcement structures); - flood control structures (mudflow retention basins, catchment basins) Responsible entities: Ministry of Emergency Situations	2025–2026	39.3			39.3
		2) Phased inventory of facilities and all water-passage, water-diversion, and flood-control structures for the passage of <u>mudflow and floodwaters</u> (at the level of local self-government bodies, ministries, agencies, and the republic) Implementing Agencies: Ministry of Emergency Situations, Ministry of Agriculture and Food, Ministry of Transport and Communications, Ministry of Energy, State Agency for Natural Resources and Geology, Ministry of Construction, Ministry of Natural Resources and Energy, Regional Project Management Offices, Municipal Administration, local government bodies (subject to as agreed)	2026	46,605.9			46,605.9
		3) Certification of water-discharge, water-diversion, and <u>flood control structures</u> , with the creation of a unified registry Implementing Agencies: Ministry of Emergency Situations, Ministry of Agriculture and Food, Ministry of Transport and Communications, Ministry of Energy, State Agency for Natural Resources and Geology, Ministry of Construction, Ministry of Natural Resources and Energy, Regional Project Management Offices, Municipal Administration, local government bodies (subject to as agreed)	2027	16,608.1			16,608.1
		4) Development and approval of a decision Cabinet of Ministers of the Kyrgyz Republic on determining the balance sheet ownership of facilities and subsidizing the operation facilities Responsible Agencies: Ministry of Emergency Situations, Ministry of Agriculture and Food, Ministry of State Administration, Local Government Bodies (subject to as agreed)	2027	400.0			400.0
Chapter 2. Preventive Measures							
2	Implementation of measures to protect populated areas and their infrastructure	1) Development of plans for protective measures <u>against mudflows and floodwaters</u> : - at the national level, a joint plan for protective measures; - at the local government level Responsible entities: Ministry of Emergency Situations, Ministry of Agriculture and Food, Ministry of Energy, Ministry of Transport and Communications, Regional Civil Protection and Emergency Response Departments, Municipal Administration, Local Government Bodies (as agreed)	2026–2027	2,000.0 8,050.0			2,000.0 8,050.0
		2) Implementation of protective measures against <u>mudflows and floodwaters</u> Implementing Agencies: Ministry of Emergency Situations, Ministry of Agriculture and Food, Ministry of Water Resources, Local Government Authorities (as agreed)	2027–2030	400,000.0	352,500.0		75,2500.0
		3) Implementation of annual detailed action plans to ensure safe water discharge in accordance with local disaster risk reduction strategies Implementing Agencies: Regional PPKR, Local Government Bodies (as agreed)	Annually	500,000.0	500,000.0		1,000 000.0
		3	Implementation Analysis of standards for calculations design water-passage and water-guiding their facilities	Revision of design standards to improve the efficiency of water-passage and water-direction facilities Responsible Agencies: Ministry of Construction, Ministry of Transport, Ministry of Agriculture and Food, Ministry of Energy, Ministry of Emergency Situations	2027	4,000.0	
4	Establishment new building codes for engineering and technical measures for civil defense KR	Development and approval of a regulatory document on engineering and technical measures for the State Defense Complex of the Kyrgyz Republic Implementing Agencies: Ministry of Emergency Situations, Ministry of Construction	2026	2,000.0			2,000.0
5	Revision of standards availability	1) Analysis of the existing staffing system staffing of emergency and specialized	2025–2026	2,400.0			2,400.0

²¹<https://cbd.minjust.gov.kg/7-44549/edition/37298/ru>

²²<https://cbd.minjust.gov.kg/7-44549/edition/37298/ru?anchor=pr3>

	staffing of emergency and specialized	units at fuel and energy complex facilities (for 8 people for 6 months, with a salary of 50,000 som each) Implementing Agencies: Ministry of Energy, Ministry of Emergency Situations, Ministry of Construction, Ministry of Natural Resources and Energy					
	emergency units at fuel and energy complex facilities to operate in emergency and disaster situations	2) Development and approval of new standards for staffing levels, personnel qualification requirements, and their provision with technical equipment, gear, and uniforms (for 8 people for 4 months' salary at 50,000 som) Responsible Agencies: Ministry of Energy, Ministry of Emergency Situations, Ministry of Construction, Ministry of Natural Resources, Energy, and Transport	2026	1,600.0			1,600.0
		3) Revision of emergency response plans to reflect new resource allocation standards Responsible Agencies: Ministry of Energy, Ministry of Emergency Situations (State Emergency Response Service), Ministry of Construction, Ministry of Natural Resources, Moscow City Administration, Local Government Bodies (as agreed)	2026	1,600.0			1,600.0
Chapter 3. Technosphere Safety							
6	Establishment a system monitoring technosphere security industrial hazardous facilities and hydraulic engineering structures	1) Establishment of an interagency working group on areas: – hazardous industrial facilities; – environmental and radiation monitoring; – energy security; – hydraulic structures; – resilient cities; – transportation, airports Contractors: MPRETN	2025–2026	39.3			39.3
		2) Development and approval of a national concept system for monitoring technosphere safety Implementing Agencies: Ministry of Energy, Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of Economy, Ministry of Transport and Communications, Ministry of Construction, Ministry of Emergency Situations, Bishkek and Osh City Administrations	2026	500.0		3,000.0	3,500.0
		3) Development of a proposal to create a database hazardous industrial facilities and the implementation of automated monitoring systems Implementing Agencies: Ministry of Energy, Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of Economy, Ministry of Transport and Communications, Ministry of Construction, Ministry of Emergency Situations, Bishkek and Osh City Administrations	2027–2028	2,000.0			2,000.0
		4) Development of rapid response algorithms for man-made accidents and disasters (for 10 people for 4 months, salary at 40,000 som each) Implementing Agencies: Ministry of Emergency Situations, Ministry of Natural Resources and Energy, Ministry of Veterinary and Food Safety, Ministry of Energy, Ministry of Transport and Communications, Ministry of Construction, Regional Emergency Response Commissions, city administrations of Bishkek and Osh	2,028	1,600.0			1,600.0
		5) Preparation and adoption of regulatory legal acts, establishing the procedures for the operation of the for early public warning, including the establishment of technical and organizational requirements, action algorithms, for action, and regulations governing the interaction of authorized authorities Responsible entities: MCIT, MES, Ministry of Energy, EMEC, Ministry of Construction, Regional Emergency Response Committees, Moscow City Administration, Local Government Bodies	2,028	600.0			600.0
Chapter 4. Investment in Forest Plantations							
7	Long-term investment in green forest plantations in the foothills and in agroforestry on river floodplains to reduce <u>flood and mudflow</u> processes, bank erosion, and land degradation	1) Development of a draft resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Kyrgyz Republic on supporting the creation of protective forest plantations, agroforestry, and the cultivation of planting stock in nurseries of forestry enterprises and state nature parks Implementing Agencies: Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry, and Food, Ministry of Emergency Situations, Ministry of Natural Resources and Energy, Regional Program Implementation Committees, Municipal Administration, Local Self-Government Bodies (as agreed)	2026	393.3			393.3
		2) Conducting research on: – soil, hydrology, and risk assessments using GIS mapping on pilot sites identified as potentially hazardous in the foothills and river floodplains; – approve a methodology for planting greenery on slopes and in river floodplains using specific plant species, taking climatic conditions into account Responsible entities: Ministry of Emergency Situations, Ministry of Agriculture and Food, Ministry of Natural Resources and Energy, National Academy of Sciences of the Kyrgyz Republic (Forest Institute), Regional Public Administration bodies in the regions, the Municipal Administration, and local government bodies (as agreed)	2026	1,000.0		10,000.0	11,000.0
		3) Planting trees in potentially hazardous pilot areas: – in the foothills, planting trees with deep root systems and creating a forest buffer strip; – in the river floodplain, agroforestry with mixed planting and slope terracing Implementing Agencies: Ministry of Emergency Situations, Ministry of Agriculture and Food, Regional Disaster Response Committees, Moscow City Administration, Local Government Bodies (as agreed)	2027	2,500.0 3,500.0			2,500.0 3,500.0
		4) Scaling up tree planting with the involvement of donors and development partners Implementing Agencies: Ministry of Emergency Situations, Ministry of Natural Resources and Energy, Ministry of Agriculture and Food, Regional Program Implementation Committees, Municipal Administration, Local Government Bodies (as agreed)	2029–2030	5,000.0		30,000.0	35,000.0
		5) Screening of green spaces Implementing agencies: Ministry of Emergency Situations	2027–2030	3,000.0			3,000.0
Chapter 5. Regulation and Capacity Building							

8	Regulations to increase the accountability of officials for improper implementation of measures to Prevention and Response to Emergencies	1) Amending legislative acts aimed at regulating and standardizing the liability of officials for noncompliance with regulations on the prevention and response to emergencies Responsible entities: Ministry of Emergency Situations	2026–2027	1,500.0			1,500.0
		2) Development of mechanisms for expert review, control, and oversight in the field of emergency prevention and response Responsible agency: Ministry of Emergency Situations	2027	2,000.0			2,000.0
9	Adoption a set of	1) Organizing companies to raise the public about a culture of safety during emergencies and fires (for	2026–2030	32,500.0			32,500.0
	preventive measures for early preparation for	10 people for 11 months: salary of 50,000 som each, travel expenses of 5 million som) Implementing Agencies: Ministry of Emergency Situations, Ministry of Civil Protection and Emergency Situations, Regional Civil Protection and Emergency Response Units, Local Government Bodies (as agreed)					
	response to emergencies	2) Introduction of new technologies into the public emergency alert system (purchase, delivery, and installation of 1,000 electric sirens) Responsible agencies: Ministry of Emergency Situations, Ministry of Communications and Information Technology	2026–2027	20,000.0		25,700.0	45,700.0
		3) Creation of material and technical resource reserves for emergency response Implementing Agencies: Ministry of Emergency Situations, donors, development partners	2026–2030	900,000.0		300,000.0	1,200,000.0
		4) Procurement of machinery, equipment, and gear for emergency response forces Implementing Agencies: Ministry of Emergency Situations, donors, development partners	2025–2030	300,000.0		2,055,957.7	2,355,957.7
10	Ensuring proper oversight and monitoring of compliance with SNiP for earthquake-resistant construction, master urban master plans	1) Development and implementation of a system of regular inspections to verify compliance with building codes and regulations for seismic resistance, ensure that actual construction conforms to approved plans, and utilize GIS technologies for monitoring. Responsible entities: Ministry of Construction	2026–2027	8,500.0			8,500.0
		2) Development and implementation of a digital reporting system to monitor compliance with building codes Responsible agencies: Ministry of Construction	2027–2028	3,500.0			3,500.0
Chapter 6. Funding							
11	Funding for Expenses Related to Measures to Protect the Population and Territories from Emergencies	Development and approval of methodological guidelines for state and local government bodies on planning financial resources for the prevention of, response to, and recovery from emergencies (broken down by budget expenditure items) (According to data, in January 2025, the average monthly nominal salary in Kyrgyzstan was 39,342 som) Implementing Agencies: Ministry of Emergency Situations, Ministry of Finance	2026	354.08			354.1
	Total			2,273,790.0	852,500.0	2,426,657.7	5 552 947.7

3) Mechanism for financing civil protection and emergency response measures under the Law of the Kyrgyz Republic “On the Republican Budget of the Kyrgyz Republic for 2025 and the Planning Period of 2026–2027”²³:

Expenditures of the Ministry of Emergency Situations of the Kyrgyz Republic and its subordinate organizations for 2025 are projected at 12,917.4 million soms, including 5,557.5 million soms in budgetary funds and 4,200.7 million soms from a special account, *of which*:

- Agencies under the Ministry of Emergency Situations (*for emergency prevention and response*): 3,454.7 million soms. These funds will be allocated for emergency response and recovery operations, [capital construction projects for protective purposes](#), [emergency response](#), etc.;
- The “Selvodzashchita” Service under the Ministry of Emergency Situations: 164.6 million som;
- The Hydrometeorological Service is allocated a total of 494.6 million som; Funding is planned as follows:
 - State investments totaling 3,159.1 million soms. These funds are earmarked for priority measures to [restore mudflow protection structures](#), [dams](#), [roads](#), [bridges](#), [shoreline reinforcement works](#), [utility infrastructure](#), and [other facilities destroyed as a result of emergencies and not included in the construction plan](#);
 - 300.0 million soms from the Special Account for the Prevention and Mitigation of Emergency Situations. These funds are allocated [to finance measures](#) for the prompt implementation of immediate actions in the event of a threat or occurrence of emergency situations, as well as to ensure food security and protect socially vulnerable segments of the population; [priority measures to restore flood control structures](#), [dams](#), [bridges](#), [shoreline reinforcement works](#), [utility infrastructure](#), and [other facilities destroyed as a result of emergencies and not included in the construction plan](#);
- Funding for *climate-related measures* in the amount of 100 million som;
- Measures to address the consequences of natural disasters (*housing certificates and social assistance benefits for the population*) in the amount of 50 million som;
- For forecasting hazardous natural processes and phenomena—3,685 million som. These funds are allocated for monitoring and analyzing hazardous natural and man-made processes and phenomena, conducting research in specific high-risk areas, implementing a government investment project to enhance resilience to natural disasters, and publishing

²³<https://cbd.minjust.gov.kg/4-5475/edition/25554/ru>

all types of forecasts, and the provision of specialized hydrometeorological information and information on environmental pollution;

- For emergency prevention and response—3,570 million som, including 667 million som allocated for priority preventive, emergency recovery, and protective measures; and [the construction and operation of engineering structures to protect against mudflows](#).
- For the implementation of projects totaling 11,823.4 million soms, including:
 - As part of the “Enhancing Resilience to Natural Disaster Risks in Kyrgyzstan” (WB) project and the supplementary financing for the “Enhancing Resilience to Natural Disaster Risks in Kyrgyzstan” (WB), a reinsurance program will be developed, the approach to managing insurance claims will be strengthened, and 40 schools will be built and commissioned throughout the country;
 - As part of the “Landslide Risk Management in the Kyrgyz Republic” project (ADB), landslide risk mitigation measures will be implemented during the specified period through the construction of protective dams and terracing to stabilize landslide-prone slopes in the Osh and Jalal-Abad regions;
 - As part of the “Enhancing the Resilience of Water Resources to Climate Change and Natural Disasters” project (ADB), work will be carried out to enhance the resilience of water resources to climate change and natural disasters;
 - As part of the RESILAND CA+ Program: Sustainable Landscape Restoration Project in the Kyrgyz Republic, measures will be implemented to establish a national system for monitoring glaciers and snow cover and to modernize the national system for monitoring [mudflows](#). Both systems will be an integral part of the Unified System for Comprehensive Monitoring and Forecasting of Emergencies. Additionally, afforestation, fencing, and other small-scale works will be carried out in the upper reaches of rivers within the territory.

Below is information on the programs and projects of the Ministry of Emergency Situations of the Kyrgyz Republic that will be implemented in 2025 using government funding: ([selectively, regarding issues related to addressing the causes and consequences of mudflows](#))

Sources of Funding		Domestic	External
<i>Government investments, in thousands of soms</i>		108,563.4	3,050,563.9
1.	Enhancing Resilience to Natural Disasters in Kyrgyzstan (World Bank) (grant)		29,312.0
2.	Enhancing Resilience to Natural Disaster Risks in Kyrgyzstan (World Bank) (loan)		77,740.9
3.	Additional funding for the “Enhancing Resilience to Natural Disasters in Kyrgyzstan” project (World Bank) (grant)		377,392.0
4.	Additional funding for the project “Enhancing Resilience to Natural Disasters in Kyrgyzstan” (World Bank) (loan)		377,392.0
5.	Second supplemental funding for the World Bank project “Enhancing Resilience to Natural Disaster Risks in the Kyrgyz Republic” (World Bank) (loan) (plan)		916,000.0
6.	RESILAND CA+ Program: Sustainable Landscape Restoration Project in the Kyrgyz Republic (World Bank) (grant)		265,640.0
7.	RESILAND CA+ Program: Sustainable Landscape Restoration Project in the Kyrgyz Republic (World Bank) (loan)		283,960.0
8.	Landslide Risk Management in the Kyrgyz Republic (ADB)	64,120.0	
9.	Landslide Risk Management in the Kyrgyz Republic (ADB) (grant)		274,800.0
10.	Landslide Risk Management in the Kyrgyz Republic (ADB) (loan)		183,200.0
11.	“Enhancing the Resilience of Water Resources to Climate Change and Natural Disasters”	44,443.4	
12.	“Enhancing the Resilience of Water Resources to Climate Change and Natural Disasters” (ADB) (grant)		
13.	“Enhancing the Resilience of Water Resources to Climate Change and Natural Disasters” (ADB) (loan)		265 7.0

4) Funding mechanism for measures to prevent and mitigate the consequences of natural disasters and emergencies through incentive (equity) grants:

Expenditures for incentive grants in 2025 are budgeted at 1,500 million soms, which will be allocated to implement priority projects to finance the repair, reconstruction, and improvement, as well as the construction and reconstruction of auxiliary and supplementary facilities for educational institutions, health care, culture, sports, housing and utilities, agriculture, [water management](#), and other facilities, and are provided as co-financing for project implementation, in addition to resources mobilized from local budgets, international organizations, and other entities.

5) Mechanism for financing activities in the water management sector²⁴ within the framework of the Law of the Kyrgyz Republic “On

²⁴<https://www.minfin.kg/posts/show/zakona-kyrgyzskoy-respubliki-o-respublikanskoy-b>

the Kyrgyz Republic's Republican Budget for 2025 and the Planning Period of 2026–2027”²⁵:

To implement measures in the water management and land reclamation sector, the Water Resources Service under the Ministry of Water Resources, Agriculture, and Processing Industry of the Kyrgyz Republic is allocated 12,400.9 million soms for 2025, including:

- budget funds in the amount of 2,243.4 million soms;
- 220.1 million soms from a special account;
- 9,937.4 million soms in state investment funds.

The Water Resources Service will implement the following projects in the irrigation sector: “Improving Climate-Resilient Water Management Services” (World Bank), “Enhancing the Resilience of Water Resources to Climate Change and Natural Disasters” (ADB), and others, for which 7,381.31 million soms will be allocated;

Below is information on the Water Resources Service’s programs and projects to be implemented in 2025 with government funding: *(selectively, regarding issues related to addressing the causes and consequences of mudflows)*

Sources of Funding		Domestic	External
<i>Government investments, in thousands of soms</i>		1,024,760.3	8,912,608.6
1.	National Water Resources Management—Phase 2 (World Bank) (grant)		131,333.6
2.	Improving Climate-Resilient Water Services (WB) (grant)		407,250.0
3.	Improving Climate-Resilient Water Services (WB) (loan)		181,000.0
4.	“Enhancing the Resilience of Water Resources to Climate Change and Natural Disasters”	123,728.7	
5.	“Enhancing the Resilience of Water Resources to Climate Change and Natural Disasters” (ADB) (grant)		108,600.0
6.	“Enhancing the Resilience of Water Resources to Climate Change and Natural Disasters” (ADB) (loan)		316,750.0

6) Funding Mechanism for Measures to Prevent and Mitigate the Consequences of Natural Disasters and Emergencies at the Regional and District Levels²⁶:

In order to promptly address issues related to the prevention and mitigation of the consequences of natural disasters and emergencies, and to finance restoration and repair work on social, residential, and public utility facilities affected by natural disasters and and natural and man-made disasters (purchase of specialized equipment, household supplies, medicines, food, and fuel), the following funds are established:

- The Reserve Fund of the Plenipotentiary Representative of the President of the Kyrgyz Republic in the Regions—for 2025, in the amount of 30 million soms;
- A reserve fund for district akims—for 2025, in the amount of 30 million soms.

7) The mechanism for financing, using funds from local budgets of local self-government bodies, to address issues of local significance, including assistance in the prevention and mitigation of the consequences of emergencies²⁷:

The total number of local budgets is 440. Of these: 2 cities of republican significance, 12 cities of regional significance, 18 cities of district significance, and 408 айыл аймакs.

The total volume of the republic’s draft local budgets for 2025 is 42,641.0 million som, including:

- Own-source revenues—38,841.1 million som;
- Equalization transfers—2,669.5 million soms;
- Earmarked transfers—1,130.4 million soms.

8) Financing mechanism within the framework of the implementation of the Kyrgyz Republic’s National Development Program through 2026²⁸: *(selectively, with regard to issues related to addressing the causes and consequences of mudflows)*

Provide for the implementation of protective measures in potentially hazardous border areas along the Chu River in the Kyrgyz Republic by allocating earmarked funds from the national budget for work on 15 sites along the Chu River (3 sites per year). Indicator/expected result: protection of residential buildings, border posts, the Bishkek–Naryn–Torugart highway, and agricultural land along the border with the Republic of Kazakhstan.

²⁵<https://cbd.minjust.gov.kg/4-5475/edition/25554/ru>

²⁶<https://www.minfin.kg/posts/show/zakona-kyrgyzskoy-respubliki-o-respublikanskoy-b>

²⁷<https://www.minfin.kg/posts/show/grazhdanskiy-byudzhety-po-respublikanskomu-byudzhetu-kr>

²⁸<https://cbd.minjust.gov.kg/430700/edition/13462/ru>

[Funding from the national budget and extrabudgetary sources](#) is allocated for emergency restoration work, capital construction, and special preventive and mitigation measures in potentially hazardous areas of the republic. Indicator/expected result: protection of residential buildings/agricultural land (ha): 2022 – 14,700/4,500; 2023 – 15,200/4,760; 2024 – 16,600/5,100, 2025 – 16,900/5,440, 2026 – 17,500/6,720.

PART 3

Overview of Financing Mechanisms to Address the Causes and Consequences of Flash Floods in the Republic of Tajikistan

Funding mechanisms for measures to prevent and mitigate the consequences of natural disasters and to manage civil defense forces—including [addressing the causes and consequences of mudflows](#) in the Republic of Tajikistan—are regulated and implemented on the basis of the following applicable laws, regulations, and government mechanisms.

Main Sources of Funding ²⁹

- Republican and local budgets;
- the Government of the Republic of Tajikistan’s contingency fund, which is allocated annually in the republican budget;
- stocks of material resources to support urgent work to address the consequences of emergencies, which are part of the state material reserve;
- reserves of financial and material resources of ministries and agencies for the fiscal year;
- reserves of financial and material resources of local executive authorities of regions, cities, and districts, including the reserve funds of the heads of regions, cities, and districts, local self-government bodies, and organizations.

The key mechanisms for financing disaster risk reduction measures, [including efforts to address the causes and consequences of mudflows in the Republic of Tajikistan](#), are:

1) The mechanism for financing civil protection and emergency response measures ³⁰:

Funding is provided from the republican and local budgets, reserve funds, and other sources provided for by law, for the prevention of, response to, and recovery from emergencies, as well as for the maintenance and equipping of civil defense forces.

Funding is to be allocated as follows:

In accordance with the Law of the Republic of Tajikistan “On the State Budget of the Republic of Tajikistan for 2025” ³¹ the total expenditure of the state budget of the Republic of Tajikistan for 2025 amounts to 52,571,423 thousand somoni, including funding for: “defense, emergencies, law enforcement agencies, judicial authorities, and courts”—4,724,067 thousand somoni.

Sources of funding for measures to protect the population and territories from emergencies³²:

- funding for targeted programs to protect the population and territories from emergencies and to ensure the sustainable operation of organizations;
- funding for the activities of permanent administrative bodies specifically authorized to address issues related to the protection of the population and territories from emergencies;
- funding for emergency response measures (carried out using funds from organizations located in emergency zones, local government funds, relevant budgets, insurance funds, and other sources). If these funds are unavailable or insufficient for emergency response, funds are allocated from the Republic of Tajikistan’s reserve fund in accordance with procedures established by the Government of the Republic of Tajikistan;
- reserves of financial and material resources for emergency response (established in advance to enable the immediate mobilization of necessary resources in the event of an emergency). These reserves are established by executive authorities.

2) Mechanism for financing civil defense and emergency response measures in

²⁹ https://kchs.tj/sites/default/files/pdf/podzakon/833.pdf?utm_source=chatgpt.com

³⁰ https://disasterlaw.ifrc.org/sites/default/files/media/disaster_law/2020-08/Tajikistan_Law%20on%20protection%20of%20population.pdf?utm_source=chatgpt.com

³¹ https://base.spininform.ru/show_doc.fwx?rgn=163949&utm_source=chatgpt.com

³² <https://kchs.tj/sites/default/files/pdf/zakon/zashita-nasileniya.pdf>

within the framework of the contingency fund ³³:

The contingency fund is included annually in the expenditures of the republican budget. The size of the contingency fund may not exceed 0.5 percent of the state budget's revenue.

The allocation and use of funds from the contingency fund fall under the jurisdiction of the Government of the Republic of Tajikistan. Funds from the contingency fund are used to address the consequences of natural disasters and epidemics.

3) Mechanism for financing measures in the water management sector ³⁴:

To implement measures in the water management sector aimed at preventing and mitigating the consequences of natural disasters and emergencies in the Republic of Tatarstan, state regulatory mechanisms are applied that provide a legal framework for financing such measures using budgetary and reserve funds, as well as through state programs.

Furthermore, as part of the implementation of measures in the water management sector ³⁵ to combat flooding, efforts are carried out according to the principle of unified planning and are based on a comprehensive set of measures for monitoring (observation, assessment, forecasting), flood prevention, and the mitigation of their consequences.

The construction of flood control facilities is funded from the state budget, as well as from funds provided by individuals and legal entities for whose protection these facilities are being built.

Local executive government bodies must ensure the implementation of all flood control measures. Supervision and ongoing monitoring of floods in administrative centers are funded by local executive government bodies from the local budget.

Railway, telecommunications, energy, and mining companies in flood-prone areas must establish flood control funds using their own financial resources and finance the work being carried out.

Local flood control programs for other water bodies and river basins are developed, approved, and implemented by the executive bodies of state power of the relevant regions, cities, and districts in coordination with the authorized state body responsible for regulating the use and protection of water resources.

State and local flood control programs are developed taking into account available and expected financial and logistical resources.

4) Mechanism for financing measures to prevent and mitigate the consequences of natural disasters and emergencies at the regional and district levels:

Funding for measures to prevent and mitigate the consequences of natural disasters and emergencies at the regional and district levels is provided from the respective local budgets, which are formed and used in accordance with the procedures established by the budgetary legislation of the Republic of Tatarstan.

The local reserve (reserve of local government bodies) in the Republic of Tatarstan is set at no more than 1 percent of the total expenditures of the relevant local budget.

5) Mechanism for financing activities in the hydrometeorological sector ³⁶:

In accordance with the Law of the Republic of Tajikistan "On Hydrometeorological Activities," funding is provided from:

³³

https://anticorruption.tj/ru/%D0%91%D0%B8%D0%B1%D0%BB%D0%B8%D0%BE%D1%82%D0%B5%D0%BA%D0%B0/%D0%97%D0%B0%D0%BA%D0%BE%D0%BD%D1%8B/%D0%97%D0%90%D0%9A%D0%9E%D0%9D-%D0%A0%D0%95%D0%A1%D0%9F%D0%A3%D0%91%D0%9B%D0%98%D0%9A%D0%98-%D0%A2%D0%90%D0%94%D0%96%D0%98%D0%9A%D0%98%D0%A1%D0%A2%D0%90%D0%9D-%D0%9E-%D0%93%D0%9E%D0%A1%D0%A3%D0%94%D0%90%D0%A0%D0%A1%D0%A2%D0%92%D0%95%D0%9D%D0%9D%D0%AB%D0%A5-%D0%A4%D0%98%D0%9D%D0%90%D0%9D%D0%A1%D0%90%D0%A5-%D0%A0%D0%95%D0%A1%D0%9F%D0%A3%D0%91%D0%9B%D0%98%D0%9A%D0%98-%D0%A2%D0%90%D0%94%D0%96%D0%98%D0%9A%D0%98%D0%A1%D0%A2%D0%90%D0%9D?utm_source=chatgpt.com

³⁴https://online.zakon.kz/Document/?doc_id=36545569&pos=151;-40#pos=151;-40

³⁵<https://faolex.fao.org/docs/pdf/taj34375R.pdf>

³⁶https://ncz.tj/content/%D0%B7%D0%B0%D0%BA%D0%BE%D0%BD-%D1%80%D0%B5%D1%81%D0%BF%D1%83%D0%B1%D0%BB%D0%B8%D0%BA%D0%B8-%D1%82%D0%B0%D0%B4%D0%B6%D0%B8%D0%BA%D0%B8%D1%81%D1%82%D0%B0%D0%BD-%D0%BE-%D0%B3%D0%B8%D0%B4%D1%80%D0%BE%D0%BC%D0%B5%D1%82%D0%B5%D0%BE%D1%80%D0%BE%D0%BB%D0%BE%D0%B3%D0%B8%D1%87%D0%B5%D1%81%D0%BA%D0%BE%D0%B9-%D0%B4%D0%B5%D1%8F%D1%82%D0%B5%D0%BB%D1%8C%D0%BD%D0%BE%D1%81%D1%82%D0%B8?mini=2025-08&page=3&utm_source=chatgpt.com

- the state budget;
- special environmental protection funds;
- other sources not prohibited by the legislation of the Republic of Tajikistan.

6) Funding Mechanism for the Implementation of the Medium-Term State Program for the Protection of the Population and Territories from Emergencies for 2023–2028³⁷:

Funding for the activities of the Republic of Tajikistan’s Medium-Term State Program for the Protection of the Population and Territories from Emergencies for 2023–2028 is provided from the republican and local budgets, as well as from other sources not prohibited by law, including international technical and financial assistance; Furthermore, the Program’s targets and measures must be taken into account when drafting the republican and local budgets.

7) Funding mechanism for the implementation of the Republic of Tatarstan’s National Strategy for Natural Disaster Risk Reduction for 2019–2034³⁸:

A key policy document aimed at reducing disaster risks by building national capacity, based on the Sendai Framework and previous strategies. The strategy sets goals for improving legislation, attracting investment for earthquake-resistant construction, enhancing the preparedness of the population and rescue workers for emergencies, introducing new technologies, and ensuring an inclusive approach (involving all segments of the population). The main coordinator is the Committee of Emergency Situations and Civil Defense under the Government of the Republic of Tajikistan, and implementation is overseen based on government resolutions.

Funding for this Strategy is provided through budgetary allocations earmarked for targeted programs and annual funding to ministries, agencies, and local government bodies, as well as through external investments, grants, and humanitarian and donor funds from international organizations.

PART 4 Overview of Funding Mechanisms to Address the Causes and Consequences of Mudflows in Turkmenistan

In Turkmenistan, funding mechanisms for implementing measures to prevent and mitigate the consequences of natural disasters and to manage civil defense forces—including efforts to address the causes and consequences of mudflows—are regulated and implemented in accordance with laws and other normative legal acts.

The key funding mechanisms for disaster risk reduction measures, including addressing the causes and consequences of mudflows in Turkmenistan, are:

1) The funding mechanism under the Law of Turkmenistan “On the Prevention and Response to Emergencies”³⁹:

- Funding for emergency prevention measures is provided from the own funds of ministries, agencies, enterprises, organizations, and institutions, as well as from state funds and local budgets;
- Funding for measures to respond to emergencies and address their consequences is provided by enterprises and organizations located in the emergency zone, local budgets, and insurance funds;
- In the event of insufficient funds, resources are drawn from *the Emergency Situations Fund*, which is annually allocated in the State Budget of Turkmenistan and disbursed by decision of the President.

Funding for these measures falls within the purview not only of central executive bodies but also of local authorities, enterprises, and organizations, in accordance with their responsibilities for ensuring public safety.

2) The funding mechanism under the Law of Turkmenistan “On the State Budget”:

- The restoration and reconstruction of state facilities must be financed from the budget of the government agency or organization responsible for the specific facility;
- Citizens, foundations, and

³⁷https://online.zakon.kz/Document/?doc_id=35244840#pos=3;-98.33332824707031

³⁸http://portali-huquqi.tj/publicadliya/view_qonunhoview.php?showdetail=&asosi_id=21626

³⁹https://faolex.fao.org/docs/pdf/tuk54031original.pdf?utm_source=chatgpt.com

Religious and public organizations ⁴⁰;

- The Government of Turkmenistan establishes an emergency reserve (fund) for urgent expenditures and material reserves that can be used following natural disasters;
- Reserves for urgent expenditures may be used for disaster response and recovery and are established at both the national and local levels;
- The size of local reserves is determined by a decision of the relevant executive authorities and must not exceed 2% of the relevant budget's revenue. Responsibility for the use of these reserves lies with the relevant administrative bodies or executive authorities. At the end of the fiscal year, the resources of the reserve funds are not carried over to the following year.

3) The financing mechanism for attracting investments in the field of disaster risk reduction (DRR), including measures to address the causes and consequences of mudflows in Turkmenistan:

Currently, investments in adaptation measures in Turkmenistan are planned primarily as part of the preparation and implementation of national, sectoral, and regional programs for the country's socioeconomic development, and the bulk of funding for climate change mitigation measures in the natural disaster risk reduction sector comes from the state budget.

At the same time, there is significant potential to increase the volume of climate finance in Turkmenistan through resources provided by international financial organizations and donors. Therefore, institutional reforms in the country will play a crucial role in the development of these mechanisms.⁴¹

Turkmenistan is actively developing cooperation with international climate funds such as the Global Environment Facility (GEF), the Green Climate Fund (GCF), and the Adaptation Fund (AF), which provide resources to Turkmenistan in the form of grants and international technical assistance.

Despite the fairly diversified structure of climate finance resources mobilized, it should be noted that these funds are insufficient to address the climate challenges relevant to Turkmenistan in the area of natural disaster risk reduction. It is advisable to implement large-scale adaptation projects in this sector by utilizing loan resources from international financial institutions.

Expanding financing opportunities for projects in the field of natural disaster risk reduction will also involve increasing the volume of credit resources mobilized from Turkmenistan's state-owned banks and the private sector, developing public-private partnership mechanisms, and utilizing "green" and climate bonds.

According to Turkmenistan's National Climate Change Strategy, the country plans to establish a National Clean Climate Fund, whose budget may be financed through various domestic and foreign sources, as well as sources that are innovative for Turkmenistan.

To implement priority, high-budget adaptation measures in the natural disaster risk reduction sector in Turkmenistan (with funding exceeding \$10 million), it is advisable to secure targeted loans from international financial institutions such as the Asian Development Bank, the World Bank, the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development, and the Islamic Development Bank.

Low- and medium-budget sectoral adaptation measures (with a budget of up to \$10 million) are implemented using resources from climate funds such as the Global Environment Facility, the Green Climate Fund, the Adaptation Fund, the Special Climate Change Fund, the Asia Pacific Disaster Response Fund, the Dutch Fund for Climate and Development, the High-Level Technology Fund, the Regional Cooperation and Integration Fund, the Republic of Korea's e-Asia and Knowledge Partnership Fund, and the InsuResilience Investment Fund, as well as resources mobilized through UN agencies and other international organizations.

4) Financing mechanism for the implementation of Turkmenistan's National Climate Change Strategy ⁴²:

Implementation of the Strategy is based on the use of both international and national sources of financing, as well as technical and technological assistance.

⁴⁰<https://documents1.worldbank.org/curated/en/437311574229087380/pdf/Forum-on-Financial-Protection-Against-Natural-Disasters-in-Central-Asia-Proceedings.pdf>

⁴¹https://www.undp.org/sites/g/files/zskgke326/files/2024-12/policy_brief_snizhenie_riska_stikhiynykh_bedstviy.pdf

⁴²https://online.zakon.kz/Document/?doc_id=37023530&pos=210;-28#pos=210;-28

The Strategy and subsequent action plans for its implementation provide Turkmenistan with the opportunity to apply to the Global Green Climate Fund for financial, technical, and technological assistance from international sources.

At the national level, the Strategy proposes the creation of a National Clean Climate Fund, whose budget could be drawn from various national sources, such as:

- The state budget of Turkmenistan;
- Fixed percentage allocations from revenues generated by the export of energy resources and energy products (natural gas, oil, electricity, etc.);
- Financial obligations of foreign oil companies arising from production-sharing agreements and earmarked for projects of socioeconomic significance;
- Fixed percentage contributions from projects related to the production, transportation, distribution, and consumption of energy resources (for example, the “East-West” gas pipeline construction project);
- Levies on revenues from the export of gas saved as a result of energy conservation measures;
- Preparation and implementation of Clean Development Mechanism projects in the energy and oil and gas sectors;
- Other sources of funding.

5) Financing mechanism under the “State Program for the Implementation of Key Directions of State Policy in the Field of Civil Defense for 2019–2030”:

This program is based on the implementation of measures grounded in the provisions of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction for 2015–2030.

6) Funding mechanism within the framework of the activities of the State Commission of Turkmenistan for Emergency Situations:

State Commission of Turkmenistan for Emergency Situations:

- is a standing body responsible for coordinating activities related to the prevention and response to emergencies and for collecting information on disasters;
- It develops an Annual Work Plan each year. Based on this plan, annual work plans are developed for the regions (*local authorities*), which include specific measures (*local strategies*) to reduce disaster risk, develop national emergency management mechanisms, minimize casualties, and mitigate damage resulting from emergencies.

In 2022, pursuant to a decision by the State Commission of Turkmenistan on Emergency Situations, a complex of protective structures was built to safeguard Ashgabat from flooding caused by mudflows from the northern slopes of the Kopetdag Mountains in the southern part of the city.

PART 5

Overview of Financing Mechanisms to Address the Causes and Consequences of Mudflows in the Republic of Uzbekistan

Funding mechanisms for measures to prevent and mitigate the consequences of natural disasters in the Republic of Uzbekistan are regulated by the country’s legislation, including laws, resolutions of the Cabinet of Ministers, and intergovernmental agreements.

Funding is provided from the republican and local budgets, organizations’ own funds, as well as extrabudgetary funds and international grants.

Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan “On the Protection of the Population and Territories from Natural and Man-Made Emergencies” (No. ZRU-790 of August 17, 2022)⁴³. This is a foundational document that defines the system of measures for the prevention and mitigation of disasters and establishes the responsibilities of government agencies in this area.

The Budget Code and annual State Budget Laws⁴⁴. For 2026, the mechanisms for allocating funds are determined by the relevant Budget Law, which provides for appropriations for emergency response and the creation of reserve funds.

Resolutions of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan. In particular, the activities of the State System for Emergency Prevention and Response (SSER) are regulated by Resolution No. 171 of April 29, 2023, “On

⁴³<https://lex.uz/ru/docs/6161251?ONDATE=23.10.2025%2000>

⁴⁴<https://lex.uz/docs/2304140>

Measures for the Effective Organization of the Activities of the State System for Emergency Prevention and Response of the Republic of Uzbekistan”⁴⁵, which defines the procedures for interagency coordination and the use of resources.

Constitutional Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan “On the State of Emergency” (No. ZRU-737 of December 15, 2021)⁴⁶. Article 31 of this law directly regulates the financing of efforts to eliminate the causes and consequences of the circumstances that served as the basis for declaring a state of emergency.

Strategic Programs. The implementation of these measures is also based on the “National Action Plan for the Implementation of the Strategy for Achieving the Goals of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030 in the Republic of Uzbekistan for the Period 2019–2030” and the Sectoral Adaptation Plans⁴⁷.

The key mechanisms for financing disaster risk reduction measures, *including efforts to address the causes and consequences of mudflows* in the Republic of Uzbekistan, are:

1) The Mechanism for Financing Civil Protection and Emergency Response Measures⁴⁸:

According to Resolution No. 171 of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated April 29, 2023, “On Measures for the Effective Organization of the Activities of the State System for Emergency Prevention and Response in the Republic of Uzbekistan”⁴⁹:

- First, *budgetary resources* of local government bodies, agencies, and organizations—that is, the resources of the territorial subsystems of the State System for Emergency Prevention and Response—are utilized;
- If these funds are exhausted, *funds from the reserve fund of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Kazakhstan* may be used;
- Provision is made for the use of material reserves of the Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies and for the mobilization of donor or bilateral assistance;
- If necessary, the following will be used:
 - republican and local reserve funds;
 - SES reserves;
 - material resource reserves;
 - reserves within special funds used for other purposes.

Below is a table showing the amounts of reserve funds for 2018, provided as *an example*:

2018	Размер резервного фонда (млн. сумов)	Размер резервного фонда (доллары США)
Резервный фонд Кабинета Министров Республики Узбекистан	263 421,7	32 440 816
Итого, местные резервные фонды	256 786,3	31 623 656
в том числе:		
Республика Каракалпакстан	17 227,5	2 121 595
Андижанская область	21 406,7	2 636 270
Бухарская область	15 924,6	1 961 141
Джизакская область	11 423,8	1 406 860
Кашкадарьинская область	22 014,9	2 711 171
Навоийская область	9 892,6	1 218 290
Наманганская область	19 343,9	2 382 233
Самаркандская область	28 018,5	3 450 524
Сурхандарьинская область	18 612,9	2 292 209
Сырдарьинская область	7 983,5	983 181
Ташкентская область	20 463,0	2 520 052
Ферганская область	25 953,1	3 196 167
Хорезмская область	14 967,3	1 843 248
г. Ташкент	23 554,0	2 900 714
Всего, все резервные фонды	520 208,0	64 064 472

⁴⁵ <https://lex.uz/docs/6450214>

⁴⁶ <https://www.lex.uz/acts/5774847>

⁴⁷ <https://lex.uz/docs/4283785?ONDATE=05.04.2022&action=compare>

⁴⁸ <https://www.minfin.kg/posts/show/zakona-kyrgyzskoy-respubliki-o-respublikanskom-b>

⁴⁹ <https://lex.uz/docs/6450214?ONDATE=10.11.2025&action=compare>

2) The mechanism for funding measures under the Republic of Uzbekistan's Law on the State Budget of the Republic for 2026:

The specific amount allocated to the Ministry of Emergency Situations of Uzbekistan from the budget specifically for the prevention and mitigation of mudflows and floods is not specified.

For example, in 2023, Uzbekistan allocated 115 billion sum for measures to safely divert floodwaters, mudflows, and water runoff from 67 water bodies.

3) The mechanism for financing measures under the implementation of the Decree of the President of the Republic of Kazakhstan "On Raising the Sphere of Reliable Protection of the Population and Territories from Emergencies to a Qualitatively New Level":⁵⁰

Priority areas for reforms in the field of reliable protection of the population and territories from emergencies, within the framework of the allocated budget funds:

- implementation at the mahalla level of measures for early warning of emergencies and mitigation of their consequences;
- introducing new standards and methodologies for emergency prevention, risk management, and the timely response to man-made accidents at energy facilities, large-scale manufacturing plants, construction sites, and service providers;
- revising requirements and standards for state oversight;
- the widespread adoption of AI, robotics, and modern digital technologies, and the integration of information systems from agencies responsible for preventing such situations into a single technological platform;
- the creation of a comprehensive and continuous training system based on dual education for the targeted training, retraining, and professional development of personnel and managers at all levels of emergency management agencies;
- organizing targeted scientific, innovative, and experimental research in the field of monitoring and forecasting emergencies, as well as protecting the population and territories from the threats of natural disasters, man-made accidents, and fires.

4) Funding mechanism for measures implemented under the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On Measures to Protect the Population and Territories from Emergencies Associated with Hazardous Hydrometeorological Phenomena and Geological Processes"⁵¹:

As part of the implementation of this Presidential Decree of the Republic of Uzbekistan:

- A Government Commission has been established to ensure the safe passage of floodwaters and mudflows and to mitigate the risks of avalanches and landslides;
- The procedure for protecting the population and territories from emergencies associated with hazardous hydrometeorological phenomena and geological processes has been established;
- Uzhydromet and the State Committee on Geology shall, by February 20 of each year, submit to the Governmental Flood Control Commission, its working body, and the regional flood control commissions, information on areas where dangerous hydrometeorological phenomena and geological processes may intensify, as well as on the settlements and facilities located in these areas, a list of communities whose populations are subject to temporary or permanent relocation from hazardous areas to safe locations, as well as proposals for implementing engineering, technical, and other measures to protect the population and territories;
- The working body (the Ministry of Emergency Situations of the Republic of Uzbekistan) shall, by March 1 of each year, in conjunction with ministries, agencies, local khokimiyats, based on the information provided, shall develop and, in accordance with established procedures, submit for consideration by the Governmental Flood Control Commission a draft of measures to protect the population and territories from emergencies associated with hazardous hydrometeorological phenomena and geological processes for the relevant year;
- The Government Flood Control Commission shall, by March 5 of each year, approve measures to protect the population and territories from emergencies associated with hazardous hydrometeorological phenomena and geological processes for the relevant year;
- Ministries, agencies, and other organizations shall, by March 10 of each year, develop and implement programs of measures for the relevant year to protect facilities under their jurisdiction from floods, mudflows, and landslides, and shall ensure the implementation of the activities specified in these programs using their own funds.

⁵⁰<https://lex.uz/ru/pdfs/7777290>

⁵¹<https://lex.uz/docs/6287738>

5) Mechanism for financing measures within the framework of programs and projects through public investment
(selectively, with regard to issues related to addressing the causes and consequences of mudflows):

- In 2025, the World Bank approved a project **allocating \$200 million** to modernize Uzbekistan's irrigation and drainage infrastructure. These investments are aimed at modernizing canals, water management structures, and water resource management systems, which indirectly enhances resilience to floods and erratic runoff⁵². The government is co-financing the project (approximately \$23.2 million) and implementing it through the Ministry of Water Resources of the Republic of Uzbekistan;
- As part of the implementation of the Water Resources Management and Irrigation Development Program for 2025–2028. Under this program, plans include the reconstruction of 2,500 km of irrigation networks, the automation of water metering, and the introduction of water-saving technologies across a large area of agricultural land ⁵³;
- In 2025, the International Center for Agricultural Research in the Dry Areas (ICARDA), in collaboration with the U.S. Forest Service, implemented the project “Degradation Prevention: Integrated Land and Climate Vulnerability Assessment to Mitigate Against Erosion and Flash Floods in Central Asia.” This international project was aimed at improving forecasting and planning measures against mudflows and erosion;
- In 2023, 115 billion soums were allocated for measures to ensure safety during floods and mudflows, reflecting a trend toward strengthening engineering defenses. These funds were directed toward engineering works to safely channel floodwaters and protect agricultural land and populated areas.⁵⁴

⁵²https://www.worldbank.org/en/news/press-release/2025/05/21/uzbekistan-to-modernize-its-irrigation-infrastructure-with-world-bank-support?utm_source=chatgpt.com

⁵³https://uz.sputniknews.ru/20250812/51201110.html?utm_source=chatgpt.com

⁵⁴https://yuz.uz/en/news/na-zaitu-ot-seley-i-pavodkov-v-uzbekistane-napravili-115-mlrd-sumov?utm_source=chatgpt.com