Disaster Management
Questionnaire

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United Nations Development Programme in collaboration with the Bureau of Crisis Prevention and Recovery is currently assessing the disaster management capacities of the countries in the sub-region of South-west and Central Asia (Afghanistan, Azerbaijan, Iran, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Pakistan, Tajikistan, Turkey, Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan). The purpose of this study is to determine opportunities to strengthen national and regional disaster management capacities through a sub-regional initiative. The initiative would potentially help to share knowledge and information within the region, promote inter/country relations, assist in developing national and regional programmes and would facilitate training and education in all areas of disaster management. The initiative would also have a website which would incorporate an on-line library and databases of disaster history in the region, list of disaster management organisations and experts in the region, best practices and disaster management structure, strategies and policies of the countries of the region.

This questionnaire guides the process of data collection from key organisations of the countries such government departments, Red Crescents, NGOs, universities and research institutes. The answers to questions will serve to create a national report on disaster management capacities of the country. Certain questions are specific and can only be answered by the corresponding organisations. Other questions can be replied to by all organisations. Please read all questions, and answer the ones pertinent to your organisation. The questionnaire also comprises two excel files:

- Chronicle and description of past disasters
- Level of risk and vulnerability in districts

If you are aware of other relevant information such as existing databases, please append a soft copy (if possible) to this questionnaire.

Thank you.
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1. Disaster profile

Hazards

- Complete the attached database regarding natural disasters, industrial accidents and population displacements, which occurred between the years 1990 to 2002.

- What are the impacts of most damaging hazards occurring in the country, on communities, infrastructure, environment etc.

Varied natural conditions in Kazakhstan determine its considerable vulnerability to hazardous natural emergencies such as earthquake, mudflow, landslides, landfalls, river flood, draught, temperature drops in spring and autumn, flood in the coastal area of the Caspian Sea, forest and steppe fires, outbreaks of hazardous infections etc.

High urban extension and industrialisation in Kazakhstan determine also occurrences of fires and explosions in industry and household activities including those with emission of toxic substances, and transport and industrial accidents.

Hazardous natural and man-caused occurrences often induce natural and man-caused catastrophic emergencies.

A special concern arises in relation with man-caused emergencies, primarily those which may occur in hazardous industrial objects and household explosions, transport and industrial accidents which cause high damage to the country.

High probability of man-caused emergencies exists when operating hazardous objects of key industries in Kazakhstan.

97 people and 78 of them died as a result of sudden explosion of methane in 1978 in Sokurskaya mine (Karaganda coal basin).

The world classifier of natural calamities and man-caused disasters reports of the oil and gas blow-out in Tengiz in 1986 which required 400 days for its liquidation.

High intensity of oil operations in the sea in inland water bodies of Kazakhstan, deterioration of technical conditions of wells flooded by the Caspian Sea and increased oil transportation by sea aggravate the risk of large-scale disasters of transboundary effect.

The most disastrous consequences of transboundary impact may happen if no immediate measures are taken against environmental threats in Pavlodar Chemical Plant OJSC with about 1000 tons of mercury stored under the building 2 meters deep. So, populated areas of Kazakhstan and Russia adjacent to the Irtysh and Ob Rivers are exposed to danger.

Hazardous industrial objects of mining complex are the source of high industrial risk. Over 60% total number of deadly injures in mining enterprises happen in the ore mining complex. This year coal mining objects have reported 6 fatal cases and 8 heavy injury cases.

A real threat of disaster with a large number of victims and considerable material damage exists when gas is used in houses and municipal-domestic objects in Kazakhstan. 45 explosions have been registered in houses in 2001 with 72 victims (13 of those have
died). In 2002 22 people have suffered from gas explosions in the housing sector and 2 of them got lethal injuries. One of the main reasons of disasters is a lack of control over safe use of gas by people which was lost in early 90\textsuperscript{th} in Kazakhstan.

Unstable situation is seen in relation with emergencies associated with hazardous infections and other infectious diseases. Many cases of plague and cholera have been recorded. Regular cases are reported of tularemia, brucellosis, anthrax, Crimean-Congo hemorrhagic fever and typhoid fever. An adverse situation is seen for tuberculosis, hepatitis, HIV and venereal diseases.

Every year direct damage from emergency in the country makes 2.2 – 3.5 billion tenge. By expert assessment indirect damage is estimated to be 15-20 billion tenge and damage from lethal cases and medical treatment of victims makes 3 billion tenge. The total estimated amount may reach 25 billion tenge per year.

Since 1994 about 40 thousand people died and over 250 thousand people suffered from emergencies in Kazakhstan and total direct damage (apart from indirect damage) was over 0.6 billion USD. These data do not even reflect potential consequences of global disasters which are not predictable.

- **How are risks identified and expressed? – reports, database, maps, GIS, etc?**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Emergency</th>
<th>Databases</th>
<th>Maps</th>
<th>GIS</th>
<th>Other</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Earthquakes</td>
<td>x</td>
<td>x</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Floods</td>
<td>x</td>
<td>x</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Drought</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>x</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Slide/Avalanche</td>
<td>x</td>
<td>x</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Epidemics</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>x</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mudflow</td>
<td>x</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>x</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hazardous meteorology occurrences</td>
<td>x</td>
<td>x</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Forest and steppe fires</td>
<td>x</td>
<td>x</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Man-caused disasters and catastrophes</td>
<td>x</td>
<td>x</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- **What organisations keep records of past disasters?**

  **Earthquakes:** Seismology Institute of the Ministry of Education and Science
**Floods:** Kazgidromet Republican State Enterprise of the Ministry of Environmental Protection

**Drought:** Kazgidromet Republican State Enterprise of the Ministry of Environmental Protection

**Landslides/ avalanche:** Kazgidromet Republican State Enterprise of the Ministry of Environmental Protection, Institutes of Geology and Geography of the Ministry of Education and Science

**Epidemics:** Ministry of Health

**Others:** (including all natural and man-induced disasters) RK Agency of Emergency.

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**Vulnerability/ Communities**

- Complete the attached database regarding the type and level of disaster risk and vulnerability in the districts of your country.

- Are villages (rural areas) prone to disaster identified?

  No any special comprehensive research to assess the risk and area vulnerability in Kazakhstan. Preliminary oblast-level large-scale and country-level small-scale maps are available for specific risks: seismic hazard, mudflow hazard, flood zone maps, spread of hazardous infections.

  The list of possible natural calamities are available for any populated area in Kazakhstan.

- **What major historic infrastructures are likely to be affected by future disasters? What actions have been taken to reduce the risk?**

  In Kazakhstan state management in the field of protection of people and territories from natural calamities, disasters, catastrophes and the associated emergencies is implemented by the State Emergency System (SES) established by Decree of the Cabinet of Ministers of Kazakh SSR ref. 935 dated June 25, 1991.

Emergency System” dated August 28, 1997 ref. 1298 and other legal and normative documents.

SES is established to prevent and liquidate natural and man-induced emergencies in peace and war time.

Key goals of SES are enlisted below:

- implement a unified national policy in the field of emergency liquidation and prevention, protection of human life and health, protection of material and cultural values and environment;
- develop the system of economic and legal measures to ensure protection of people, technical and environmental safety;
- develop national, industry-based, regional and scientific-technical programs focused on emergency prevention, protection of human being and environment, sustainable operation of economic and social objects in the event of emergency, disaster, natural calamity, epidemic, epizooty, epiphytoty;
- readiness of control points and bodies, communications and warning systems, means and efforts of SES in order to ensure prompt emergency response, rescue activities and other urgent liquidation operations;
- forecast and assessment of social-economic consequences;
- primary livelihood of affected people;
- emergency training for people, training and professional upgrade of SES personnel;
- international co-operation in the field of emergency prevention and liquidation, assistance to foreign countries to liquidate the consequences of disasters, catastrophes and natural calamities.

Agencies included in SES composition are enlisted as follows:

- RK Agency of Emergency (EA) which ensures the overall SES management, and its territorial branches and subdivisions;
- Management bodies, day-to-day management bodies (monitor-control services) of central executive authorities and national organisations competent in emergency prevention and liquidation;
- In-service rescue divisions of central and local executive authorities and organisations, territorial and object-based emergency and civil defence units and services;
- Forest protection services, disaster medicine services, unified air rescue services of Kazakhstan, environmental monitoring and control services (impact of potentially hazardous objects) of central executive bodies and organisations of Kazakhstan, Republican Seismic Observation and Forecast System.

In compliance with Resolution of RK Government, EA shall ensure inter-sector co-ordination, fulfil special licensing function related to natural and man-caused emergency prevention and liquidation, bear responsibility for RK Civil Defence operations and fire security, supervise safe industrial and mining operations.

Co-ordination of central and local executive authorities and organisations:

On the local level: RK Agency on Emergency through its territorial branches, emergency commissions of local executive authorities and organisations based in the relevant jurisdictions.

SES is continuously developing and its enhancement will contribute to improvements.

Measures to reduce the risk of emergency are taken through specific, annual, mid-term and long-term national development programs approved by the authorised bodies.

- Are there communities that organise themselves to monitor potential disasters? (e.g. monitoring river levels)

No information within EA available.

- What is the level of awareness of disaster risk factors at the community level?

Community awareness of risk factors is ensured under the Laws of Kazakhstan «On Natural and Man-caused Emergencies», «On State Secrets» which prohibits secrecy of any information in the field of emergency, and other normative and legal documents of Kazakhstan.

- How ready are communities to understand official warnings and react?

Communities are supervised to timely implement the approved emergency response and warning plans.

- What percentages of vulnerable areas have evacuation plans/maps?

All !!!!!

2. National policies, plans and projects

Policies

- Is there a national disaster management policy, act or related legislation? Specify.

See the heading What major historic infrastructures are likely to be affected by future disasters? What actions have been taken to reduce the risk? (above)

- Are there national disaster management plans and procedures? Specify.

To prepare efforts and emergency response measures, to co-ordinate the activities of central and local executive authorities in occurrence and liquidation of emergency the Agency has developed relevant National plans including civil defence plans of Kazakhstan for peace and war time, earthquake response plans, winter emergency plans, flood
plans, plans of using chemical, radioactive and biological toxic substances, refugee plans etc.

In 2000 Emergency Agency in co-operation with UNDP have prepared the Plan of Kazakhstan’s preparedness to natural calamities within the project of RK Government. In 2002 within the project of Capacity building for Kazakhstan’s emergency preparedness the proposals have been given to develop key activities in the field of emergency: development of emergency information management GIS-based system for Almaty City for the event of disastrous earthquake; codification of civil defence and emergency laws; establishment of national information-analytical centre etc.

The relevant plans have been developed on the oblast and local level, in the ministries, departments, enterprises and organisations.

The above plans identify functions of ministries, departments, enterprises and organisations as well as local authorities to liquidate emergency situation; those plans describe the efforts and means employed, procedure of communications and information.

In order to ensure practical testing of the plans as above as well as their adjustment and development test every year the Agency of Emergency organise countrywide training «WINTER», «SPRING», «FIRE», «EARTH», manoeuvre training «NEPTUN», «KAZSPAS». Local authorities, Civil Defence and Emergency services from all oblasts of Kazakhstan take part in such training. Preparedness reports are made to the Government on the basis of the results of such courses. Seismic training are organised in Almaty and earthquake areas. Destructive earthquake response training courses have also been organised in Kazakhstan. In addition to such large-scale training, command-and-staff training exercises are organised with involvement of experts and managerial staff of central and local executive authorities.

Projects/ Programmes

- List the past, current and pipeline projects in disaster management sector, specifying the owners (UN, the World Bank, Government…) and the executors of the projects (Provincial Gov. NGOs…): See the previous Section passage 2.

- Are there any disaster awareness and public information projects or programmes being undertaken in the country?

Yes. The work is carried out within mass media plans annually approved by AE.

Training

- What is the disaster management training strategy and/or plan of the country with regards to disaster management?

To ensure prospective planning for emergency prevention and liquidation, the Concept Paper and the draft Republican Program of State Emergency Prevention and Liquidation for 2003-2005 (hereinafter referred to as the Program) have been elaborated in 2002. The Program is focused on the following issues: normative and legal base, insti-
tutional development of SES and EA, activation and improvement of central and local authorities in the field of emergency, logistical support of SES, SES emergency planning, research development in the field of emergency and civil defence, personnel training and retraining, international co-operation development, social protection of rescuers and people involved in emergency prevention and liquidation activities.

☐ **Has disaster management training been undertaken in the country? Is so what which organisation(s)? What form of training has been utilised and who has been the audience?**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type of Training</th>
<th>Audience</th>
<th>Trainer</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Full-time attendance</td>
<td>Administration staff</td>
<td>Republican professional training courses in the field of civil defence and emergency</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Full-time attendance</td>
<td>Commanders of civil defence and emergency units</td>
<td>Training centres within oblast-level emergency departments</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

☐ **Where are the training centres located?**

Location of training centres: Central training centre in Almaty- Republican professional training courses in the field of civil defence and emergency; oblast-level centres of emergency departments – in oblast centres

☐ **Is there training at the community level?**

Emergency training activities for population using mass media (newspapers, TV coverage)

3. **Government structures:**

☐ **What is the structure/organigram for disaster management in the country? What is the number of personnel in each organisation/agency?**
List all of governmental organisations related to disaster management

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Mitigation</th>
<th>Preparedness</th>
<th>Relief</th>
<th>Reconstruction</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>National</td>
<td>EA and all central and oblast-level executive bodies</td>
<td>ditto</td>
<td>ditto</td>
<td>ditto</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Regional</td>
<td>ditto</td>
<td>ditto</td>
<td>ditto</td>
<td>ditto</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Provincial</td>
<td>ditto</td>
<td>ditto</td>
<td>ditto</td>
<td>ditto</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>District</td>
<td>ditto</td>
<td>ditto</td>
<td>ditto</td>
<td>ditto</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- Is there a national disaster management office/ ministry or a national disaster response mechanism? Specify

  See the heading *What major historic infrastructures are likely to be affected by future disasters? What actions have been taken to reduce the risk?* (above).

- Is the office in charge of disaster management a military force/ formation?

  No.

- What are the criteria for recruitment in the offices of disaster management? (Military ranks...)

  The laws of Kazakhstan «On State Service» and «On the Universal Military Obligation and Military Service».

- Is there transfer/ rotation of staff between districts and regions?
Yes.

- **What are the functions of the provincial and local authorities in disaster management?** (e.g. Evacuation)

  Authorities of local executive bodies are provided by the Law of Kazakhstan «On Natural and Man-caused Emergency» and other normative and legal documents.

- **Which governmental entity has the mandate of assisting during a disaster?**
  - Army
  - Firefighters
  - Police

  Normally SES (including the above-mentioned forces)

- **How are various sectors such as (agriculture, health, infrastructure, education, Water resources, Interior) engaged in risk management issues?**

  Within SES system

- **How is the ministry of health organised for preparedness**

  In accordance with the norms provided by SES.

- **What ministry is in charge of maintaining law and order during disaster?**

  Ministry if Interior

- **What entity co-ordinates the actions of all of the ministries?**

  RK Agency on Emergency

- **Is there a published overview to ensure a common understanding of the precise roles of and inter-relationships between different bodies (ministries, NGOs, Offices, …)?**

  The procedure is established by the relevant resolution of RK Government. Non-governmental entities.

- **Identify NGOs, international organisations, etc working in any aspect of disaster management:**

  - **National NGOs:**

<pre><code>| Name | Area of Work | No. of Personnel | Location of Work |
|------|--------------|------------------|------------------|
| Страна: | | | |
</code></pre>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Organisation</th>
<th>Area of Work</th>
<th>No. of Personnel</th>
<th>Location of Work</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>UNDP</td>
<td>Expert services, financial assistance</td>
<td></td>
<td>Countrywide</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RK Red Cross and Crescent Society</td>
<td>Mitigation, response, humanitarian aid for affected people</td>
<td>About 100 people</td>
<td>Countrywide</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**International NGOs/ Organisations:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Nationality</th>
<th>Area of Work</th>
<th>Location of Work</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
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**Universities and Geo-Physical Institutions:**

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<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Area of Work</th>
<th>No. of Personnel</th>
<th>Location of Work</th>
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</tbody>
</table>
For emergency prevention measures universities are involved in certain activities. Institutes of geography, geology, seismology, Kazgidromet RSE and other AE subdivisions.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Research and forecast of natural and man-caused hazard</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

### Other

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Area of Work</th>
<th>No. of Personnel</th>
<th>Location of Work</th>
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<tbody>
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</tbody>
</table>

Строка: 14
Identify Financial and regulatory instruments

- Insurance sector (level of engagement)
  No engagement
- Building codes / bylaws
  Modern building guidelines have been developed, approved and applied.

What is the nature of liaison between governmental disaster management entities with the academic of the national disaster management institutions?
Through SES

What is the framework of co-operation between the ministry in charge of disaster management, the Red Crescent and the NGOs?
Under Co-operation Agreements (the scale of co-operation is small) with RK Red Crescent/ Red Cross or other similar organisations

Red Cross/ Crescent or equivalent Society
Yes.

What is the structure/ organigram of the Red Cross/ Crescent?
National RC&RC includes Central Committee and oblast-level (14), city-level and district subdivisions

What are the functions of the Red Crescent?
- Establish reserve stocks
- Identify vulnerable groups in the population
- Provide emergency humanitarian assistance to injured/ affected people
- collaboration with the government in creating rapid-response teams
All the above-stated functions

- **How many branches of the Red Crescent are there? Where are they located?**
  Headquarter is located in Almaty, 14 oblast-level committees, 2 city committees (Almaty and Astana) and local subdivisions.

- **Is the Red Crescent responsible for operation in any other countries?**
  No.

- **How are the RC volunteers trained?**
  Volunteers are engaged through youth movement; workshops, training courses etc.

- **Refer to section 6 for Relief Inventory of RC.**
4. UN Country Office

- List of UN offices in the country:

- Is there an effective UN Disaster Management Team?

- How is co-ordination between different agencies done for disaster mitigation, relief and reconstruction?

5. Material and human resources

- Is there an information management system for disaster response management? What organisation manages the system?

AE

*Early Warning Systems*

- What early warning systems are in place? Where?
  - Flood, mudflow, hazardous meteorological events: Kazgidromet RSE
  - Seismic hazard: Institute of Seismology
  - Drought: Kazgidromet RSE

- What organisation is responsible for disaster warning? (e.g. flood)?
AE and its territorial entities based on the forecast of related organisations.

**Relief Resources**

- **Identify human resources available for disaster management in the country**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Red Crescent</th>
<th>Government</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Search &amp; Rescue Personnel (FTE)</td>
<td>No data available</td>
<td>ROSEO and 5 regional units, rescue units of regional 051 Rescue Teams</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Relief volunteers</td>
<td>---«----</td>
<td>No data available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Emergency doctors</td>
<td>-----«----</td>
<td>Disaster Medicine Centre</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Disaster management trainers:</td>
<td>-----«----</td>
<td>No data available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Logistics officers</td>
<td>-----«--</td>
<td>No data available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Meteorology experts</td>
<td>-----«--</td>
<td>Approved staff</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Heavy machinery operators:</td>
<td>-----«--</td>
<td>No data available</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Identify materials available for disaster management in the country (for different organisations: RC, WFP.)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Red Crescent</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Immediate relief for x persons</td>
<td>No approved norms</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Immediate relief of x hours</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ready-to-eat food</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># of tents</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># of cars</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># of Bulldozers</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># of Excavators</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># of Trucks</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># of Helicopters</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sufficient Fuel</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sufficient spare parts</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Reserves for emergency prevention and liquidation are based in various departments and organisations. Data of availability and item identification are secret.

- Warehousing facilities

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Red Crescent</th>
<th>WFO</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td># of Warehouses</td>
<td>4</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Location and Size</td>
<td>Almaty</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Karaganda</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Uralsk</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
What ministry is responsible to arrange transport to meet emergencies? (e.g. transportation to safe areas)

Civil Defence and Emergency Transport Services established in the Ministry of Transport and Communications; oblast-level transport services.

What are the capacities to respond to chemical/industrial accidents?
Organisations which use hazardous chemicals have the appropriate means as provided by emergency liquidation plans.

Communications

How are the warnings transmitted to officials and to the population? (Channels of dissemination) Communications

How are the warnings transmitted to officials and to the population? (Channels of dissemination)
National warning system is used to warn government authorities and population. Clarified information is disseminated by TV and radio.

- **What are the means of communications?** (e.g. HF radio, normal phone lines). How dependable are these communication means?
  
  Radio and telephone channels.

- **Is public radio/T.V. used to broadcast disaster warnings?**
  
  Radio and telephone channels.

- **Do all high risk areas have a HF radio?**
  
  Observation point located in mudflow dangerous areas are equipped with communications facilities to be able to provide warning of possible dangerous occurrences.

  Are there radios in electrical sub-stations, water pumping stations, meteorology and hydrology posts, etc…

  Available in all points. All points are being equipped by radio stations.

- **Can all frequencies turn into a common UN security channel in case of a security alert (common disaster frequency)?**
  
  No information available. No any activities carried out.

- **Is there co-ordination between radio frequencies of different offices/organisations during disaster?**
  
  Radio frequencies are available for emergency occurrences.

### 6. Funding

- **What has been the impact of disaster in the country during the past 5 years?** (GDP, development)
  
  1-2% GDP per year

- **Average budget of the government per year allocated for:**
  
  - Mitigation:
  - Preparedness:
  - Relief:
  - Reconstruction:
  
  0.5-1.0% GDP
1. Average cost of disaster to the government per year?
   - Relief
   - Reconstruction

   See above

2. Is the national disaster office and/or programme fully funded by the government? What is its budget?
   No. About $50-70 million.

3. What are the sources of funding for emergency responses and relief programmes?
   Financial reserves of local executive authorities, related organisations and GOK.

4. What role do international financial (lending) institutions play?
   Allocation of $300 000 to develop Natural Calamity Preparedness Plan of Kazakhstan.

7. International and national assistance organisations

   - What are the existing international and regional operational supports?
     Consulting and technical assistance in seismic hazard forecast and emergency prevention (Japan, China, Russia).

   - Have national organisations been established to bring together key stakeholders of disaster management? E.g. REACT, what are their functions?
     No

   - What entity co-ordinates international response?
     Ministry of External Affairs

   - Do programmes and procedures exist for mutual assistance between neighbouring jurisdictions?
     A package of relevant agreements between CIS.
How can the collaboration between various players be enhanced?
On the basis of increased humanitarian aid from developed countries.

What has been the country’s experience with the provision and receipt of international assistance?
Kazakhstan provides humanitarian aid to Mongolia, Tajikistan, Uzbekistan, Kyrgyzstan, Yakutia, Turkey, Afghanistan, Czech Republic, Poland, Slovakia, Azerbaijan etc. Kazakhstan received technical humanitarian aid from USA, Japan and China.

8. Links outside the country

Identify any organisations outside the country that Government and/or NGOs have links with in terms of disaster management; Determine the nature of those links?
The country has links with CIS within the relevant agreements, links with NATO within Partnership for Peace Program, Asian Disaster Centre, Asian Disaster Preparedness Centre, International Civil Defence Organisation, Interstate Emergency Council, International RC&RC Federation etc. Friendly relations.

Are there any relevant international/ regional agreements relating to any aspect of disaster management:

- Watershed / flood management protocols:
The protocols are signed with neighbouring countries: Russia, China, Kyrgyzstan, Uzbekistan, Turkmenistan
- Customs agreements
RK Customs Code--------«---------
- Transit of relief materials to other countries
Road, railway, air --------«---------
How can collaboration between the government and external players be enhanced?
1. Activate humanitarian aid from developed countries
2. Share information, technologies, know-how
3. Involvement in various activities to share the experience etc.

What role has regional co-operation played to date in disaster management in the country?
Priority

Strengths, gaps, outstanding needs & requirements

What are the strengths and the challenges for disaster preparedness and prevention in the country?
Strong point: intellect of the nation.
The main challenges for disaster preparedness: development of normative and legal base, establishment of research institutes, emergency management upgrade, additional technical support and staffing of emergency sector, material and technical reserves, institutional strengthening of central and local authorities, professional training and community training.

What are seen as gaps, outstanding needs and requirements for effective disaster management in the country and in the region?
Financial and material and technical support

What needs to be strengthened?
Material and technical support

Are there ways in which the country can assist other countries in the region?
Yes

What are the gaps in international co-operation and support in risk assessment and disaster preparedness and response?
Insufficient use of experience gained by developed countries
- **What situations are likely to require international support?**
  Disastrous earthquakes

- **Is the country able to make appropriate use of external assistance and support?**
  Yes