STRENGTHENING CLIMATE RESILIENCE IN BATKEN PROVINCE



The Kyrgyz Republic is vulnerable to the negative impacts of climate change, where the geographical, demographic and socioeconomic conditions of the Kyrgyz Republic contribute to this. Certain regions of the country are particularly vulnerable to the impacts of climate change, such as Batken province.





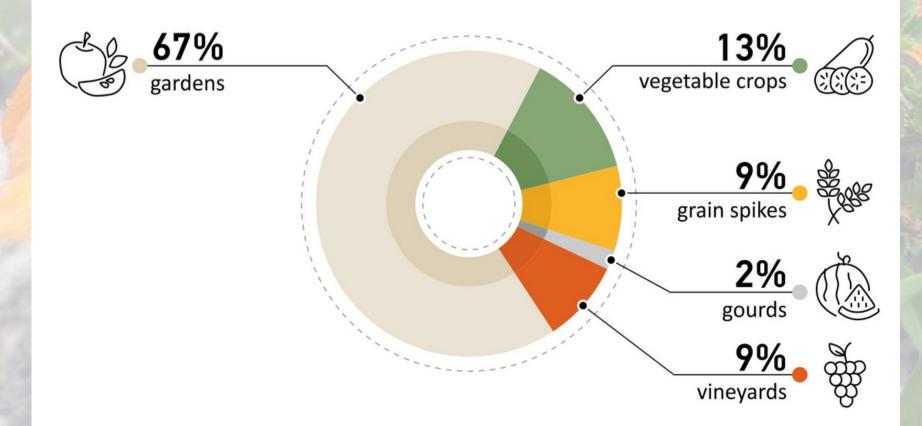


IRRIGATION WATER SHORTAGES IN BATKEN PROVINCE

Irrigation water deficit by rayons of Batken province

22%	47%	31%
Batken rayon	Leilek rayon	Kadamjai rayon

Irrigation water deficit by agricultural products of Batken province



THIS PROJECT ACHIEVED THE FOLLOWING RESULTS

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COMPONENT 1

Improved the quality of meteorological forecasting and its application at the local level.



COMPONENT 2

Intruduced new technologies for more efficient water use and implementation of measures to restore and protect on-farm irrigation systems.

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COMPONENT 3

Raised awareness of climate-resilient water-saving technologies and climate-smart agriculture, as well as disaster risk reduction.

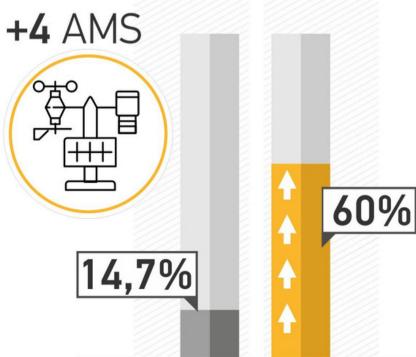


Improved the quality of meteorological forecasting and its application at the local level.

Prior to the project, the density of meteorological observations in Batken Province ranged 14.7% of the density recommended by the World Meteorological Organisation. In autumn 2022 four meteorological stations was successfully installed. This will allow to bring the density of meteorological observations up to 60% and enable more accurate and reliable local forecasts for the local population in Batken oblast.









Improved the quality of meteorological forecasting and its application at the local level.

Improved climate information products provided to farming communities

Adaptation and implementation of dynamic-statistical method of rice yield forecasting not only for Batken province, but also for rice farms of Jalal-Abad and Osh provinces of Kyrgyzstan;

Development of information-agnostic system for operational agro-meteorological service;

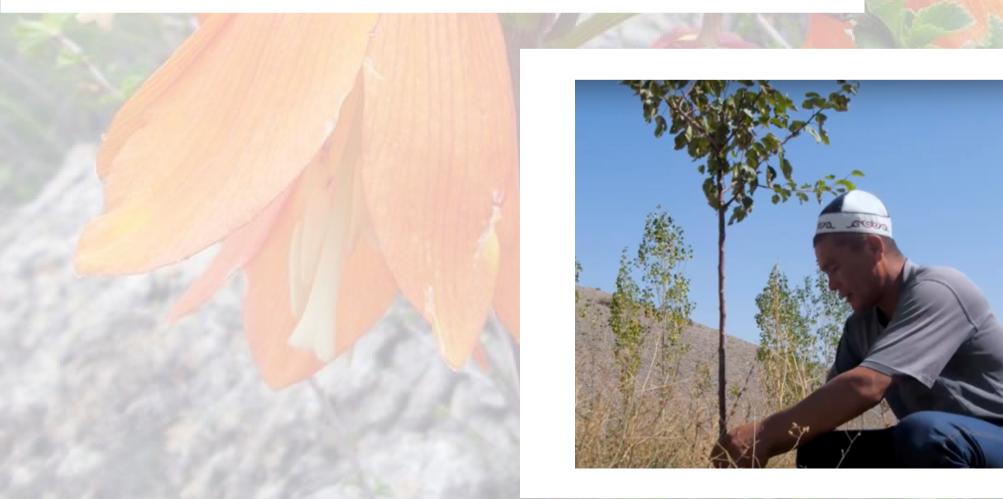
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Conduct training for specialists of Kyrgyzhydromet on the use of introduced agrometeorological dynamic-statistical methods of forecasting and information-forecasting system of rice yields in their work.



Intruduced new technologies for more efficient water use and implementation of measures to restore and protect on-farm irrigation systems.

The Project implemented a "smart irrigation" on farmers' plots in **Aksuu**, **Alga**, **Kulundu**, **Markaz**, **Orozbek, Samarkandek and Tort Gul rural areas**, in particular by installing drip irrigation systems, which are currently used by farmers



ON-FARM IRRIGATION SYSTEMS HAVE BEEN REHABILITATED

preliminary estimates indicate that rehabilitation and protection of these facilities:



REHABILITATION OF ON-FARM IRRIGATION SYSTEM FACILITIES

in Aksuu, Alga, Kulundu, Markaz, Orozbek, Samarkandek and Tort Gul rural areas





Before rehabilitation

After rehabilitation

PROJECT CONTRIBUTION THROUGH REHABILITATION OF ON-FARM IRRIGATION SYSTEMS



Provided **8,000** m3 of irrigation water per season (contribution to SDG 6.4); Increased water resources on **6,500** ha of irrigated land (contribution to SDG 13.1 and SDG 11.5);s.



Protected **5,000** hectares of agricultural land from hydrological emergencies (contribution to SDG 13.1 and SDG 11.5);



A total of **30,513** people (14,841 men and 15,672 women) benefited from mudflow protection measures as well as improved employment opportunities, access to water and land productive resources, and markets at local and regional levels.





Raised awareness of climate-resilient water-saving technologies and climate-smart agriculture, as well as disaster risk reduction.

- Project communication strategy, gender plan and related information products developed
- Conducted a media campaign about the project

