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**PLAN
FOR DISASTER RISK REDUCTION AND CLIMATE CHANGE ADAPTATION IN
AGRICULTURE SECTORS OF SALAM-ALIK AIYL AIMAK**

Kyrgyz Republic, 2020

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INTRODUCTION

The Plan on disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation for Aiyl aimak was developed by the Salam-Alik Aiyl okmot in compliance with requirements of legislation of Kyrgyz Republic, that regulates the activities of state bodies and local governments in the field of disaster risk reduction and adaptation to climate change in cooperation with the regional state administration, territorial structural divisions of ministries, state committees, administrative departments and other state bodies¹.

Main goals of the Plan for disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation are:

- ◆ Identification of priority measures for disaster risk reduction and adaptation to climate change and its integration with strategy socio-economic development of Aiyl Aimak;
- ◆ Definition of objectives and time frame of activities;
- ◆ Determination of required resources for implementation including allocations from various budgets.
- ◆ Determination of implementation indicators of Plan and its implementation monitoring mechanism.

Activities for disaster risk reduction and adaptation to climate change and determined, based on:

- ; analysis of climatic conditions of exposure of the agricultural sector of Salam-Alik Aiyl aimak to hazardous natural phenomena and consequences of emergency situations;
- analysis of agriculture condition;
- development objectives identified by the community, state authorities and Salam-Alik Aiyl Okmot,
- assessment of the allocated own financial resources, the republican budget and transfers from external financial sources.

The Plan for Disaster Risk Reduction and Climate Change Adaptation (DRR and CCA) is a detailed version of section III of the civil protection plan of Aiyl l Aimak "Measures to prevent emergency situations and increase preparedness", approved by the head of Aiyl okmotu - chief of civil protection of Salam-Alik Aiyl aimak January 10, 2018, focused on agricultural sectors (crop production, forestry, livestock, fish farming, poultry farming, etc.) complementing the Strategy of Socio-Economic Development of Aiyl Aimak for 2018-2023, approved by the decision of the local Kenesh of the Salam-Alik Aiyl Aimak, Resolution No. 78 of March 1, 2018.²

The content and structure of the plan were discussed at the meetings of the steering committee and the technical working group, between national stakeholders (Ministry of agriculture, MES, SAEPP, National Statistical Committee, State Agency for Local Government and Interethnic Relations) and approved by the Project Steering Committee under TCP / KR /

¹ *Annex 1. Legislation in the field of DRR and CCA in agriculture*

² *Annex 2. Strategy of socio-economic development of Aiyl aimak for 2019-2023*

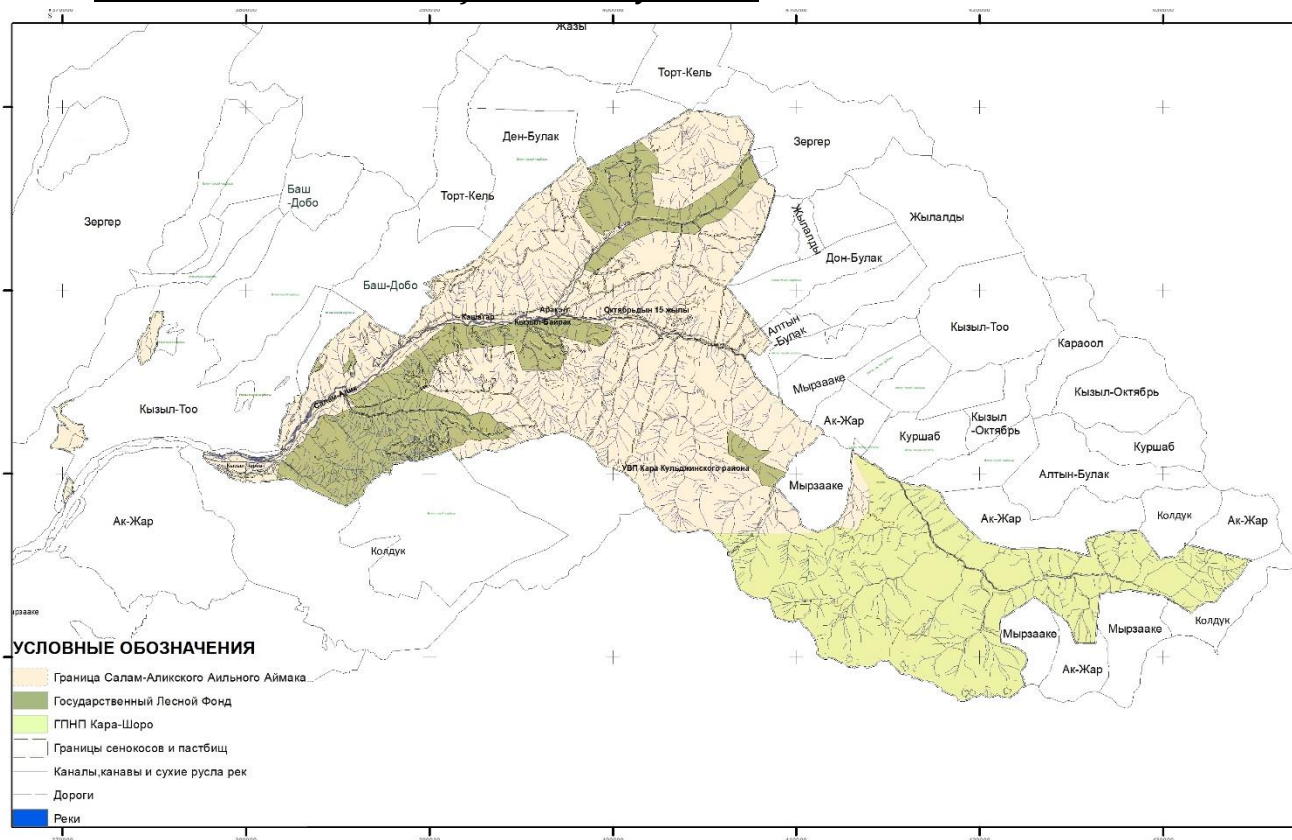
CHAPTER I.

REVIEW OF AGRICULTURE SECTORS OF SALAM-ALIK AIYL AIMAK

Salam-Alik Aiyl aimak was established in 1996 and is part of Uzgen district of Osh region. The capital is Salam-Alik village, located 34 km from the district center of Uzgen and 95 km from the regional center - Osh.

According to the administrative borders (pic.1) the territory of Aiyl aimak is located in valley of Zhazy river, surrounded by mountain ranges Suu-Dobo and Torgoi.

Pic.1. Administrative borders of Salam-Alik Aiyl Aimak.³



Area of the Aiyl aimak is 538.01 km², which is 15.8% of the area of the district.

The Aiyl aimak includes seven villages: Kyzyl-Charba, Salam-Alik, Ak-Terek, Kosh-Eter, Kyzyl-Bayrak, Aragol, 15-zhash. The resident population according to the National Statistical Committee of the Kyrgyz Republic as of January 1, 2019 is **8269** people. Full demographic data, disaggregated by age and sex of the population, are shown in the Civil Protection Plan of the Aiyl Aimak, approved by the head of the Aiyl Okmotu - the Head of the Civil Protection of the Salam-Alik Aiyl Aimak on 19.01.2019.

³ <https://drive.google.com/drive/folders/1z2vFIRW4jmKO3ECLfqAt4Mc9IZMc7yXD>

Table 1. Demographic indicators (distribution of the population of the Salam-Alik Aiyl aimag by individual age groups)

№	Names of localities	Years	Children		Able-bodied		Pensioners		Households	Total
			Girls	Boys	Women 16-62 years old	Men 16-62 years old	Women	Men		
1.	Kyzyl-Charba	2017	206	245	366	364	24	15	210	1220
		2018	188	232	431	411	61	26	245	1349
		2019	236	286	402	391	36	25	248	1376
2.	Salam-Alik	2017	302	276	504	525	41	25	340	1673
		2018	293	289	558	576	45	30	302	1791
		2019	383	347	485	504	51	33	358	1803
3.	Ak-Terek	2017	231	245	361	376	18	16	243	1247
		2018	218	217	382	395	26	22	237	1260
		2019	254	279	354	339	24	29	245	1279
4.	Kosh-Eter	2017	200	180	283	322	36	20	189	1041
		2018	171	167	319	353	48	23	193	1081
		2019	222	254	277	305	22	20	216	1100
5.	Kyzyl-Bairak	2017	171	188	249	259	24	10	166	901
		2018	152	173	302	314	38	10	172	989
		2019	186	218	271	260	23	12	183	970
6.	Ara-Kol	2017	147	174	345	341	14	23	193	1044
		2018	159	169	326	362	50	29	202	1095
		2019	189	218	279	311	29	25	203	1051
7.	15-Zhash	2017	113	121	188	214	13	9	127	658
		2018	94	98	205	238	24	15	131	674
		2019	115	143	191	227	11	5	140	692
	Total	2017	1199	1241	2047	2142	146	108	1468	6883
		2018	1275	1345	2523	2649	292	155	1482	8239
		2019	1585	1745	2259	2337	196	149	1593	8271

According to Table1. the birth rate increases annually by 3-4%. Over the last 2019, their number increased by 111 households due to the allocation of land plots.

According to demographic indicators, the group of the most vulnerable part of the population of the Salam-Alik Aiyl aimag is about 72% of the total population, that is, 5934 people (children under 16, women and pensioners).

1.1. Land resources

According to the official data (1988), received from State Agency of land management under the Government of Kyrgyz Republic (Kyrgyzgiprozem) the analysis by categories of lands on the territory of Salam-Alik Aiyl aimak has been carried out. For the analysis, quantitative indicators were determined for each category of land and a conditional degree of land value was assigned⁴, Table 2.

⁴ Determinations are taken from conventional gradation with most economic damages and are not constant

Quantities (area of objects) were calculated using the Geometry Calculator tool in ArcGIS Desktop software, and a percentage was derived from the geometry calculation.⁵

Table 2. Data of land categories of Salam-Alik Aiyl aimak

Distribution of land category by purpose	Area ha	% From total area	land worth
Land of agriculture, total	27293,90	50,73	
Irrigated arable land	549,93	1,02	3
Pastures	22387,83	41,61	2
Pastures with irrigation network	13,81	0,03	3
Bushes	3100,28	5,76	2
Gardens	36,66	0,07	3
Forests	353,81	0,66	3
Woodland	86,05	0,16	2
Forest belt	2,66	0,005	1
Semi-shrubs	762,87	1,42	2
Lands for industrial, transport, energy supply, defense purposes, total	30,95	0,06	3
Land of settlements	272,72	0,51	3
Water management lands	121,32	0,23	3
Forestry lands	9 326,37	17,33	3
Lands of specially protected natural areas (National Park "Kara-Shoro")	15637,46	29,07	3
Other lands	1118,64	2,08	1
Total across Aiyl aimak	53801,36		

According to table 2, according to the state registration of the Aiyl aimak, agricultural land is 27,293.9 hectares, which is 50.73% of the total area of the Aiyl aimak. The main part of agricultural land is pasture - 24 932 hectares, that is, 91% of the total area of agricultural land.

A small part of agricultural land is irrigated arable land - 549.93 hectares, that is, about 2% of the total area of agricultural land, which are mainly located in the valley part of the Aiyl aimak and are subject to the risk of mudflows.

According to statistical data for 2019, there are 14 hectares of unused arable land in the Salam-Alik Aiyl aimak, of which 2 hectares of irrigated arable land in the village. Salam-Alik, washed away as a result of erosion processes in the period 2010-2011, since they were not written off from the accounting of agricultural lands. The remaining 12 hectares of rainfed arable land are not used due to remoteness from settlements⁶.

⁵ Annex 9. Report on risks on the territory of Salam-Alik Aiyl aimak and exposures to natural disasters

⁶ Annex 8. Informational data of Salam-Alik AA

Table 3. Area of agriculture lands as of 01.01.2020 z. (according to the working group on the development of a plan for disaster risk reduction and adaptation to climate change in the agricultural sector of Salam-Alik AA annex 8)

№ п.п.	Settlements title	Amount of households	Area of agriculture lands										
			Irrigative		dry		Hay pastures		Gardens		Vegetable gardens		Total
			Total	Per 1 household	Total	Per 1 household	Total	Per 1 household	Total	Per 1 household	Total	Per 1 household	
1.	Kyzyl-Charba	248	93	0,4	27	0,1	136	0,5	3,9	0,02	43	0,17	302,9
2.	Salam-Alik	358	72	0,2	36	0,1	171	0,5	5,8	0,02	58	0,16	342,8
3.	Ak-Terek	245	53	0,2	45	0,2	125	0,5	4,8	0,02	35	0,14	262,8
4.	Kosh-Eter	216	44	0,2	36	0,2	143	0,7	4,4	0,02	35	0,16	262,4
5.	Kyzyl-Bairak	183	39	0,2	29	0,2	95	0,5	3,9	0,02	35	0,19	201,9
6.	Ara-Kol	203	51,9	0,3	32	0,2	180	0,9	4,5	0,02	29	0,14	297,43
7.	15-zhash	140	47	0,3	24	0,2	77	0,6	3	0,02	30	0,21	181
8.	FPZ		150		43		172		6,36				371,36
Total		1593	549		272		1 099		36,6		265		2 222,59

Table 3 shows that each household has 20-30 ares of irrigated land. Small area of irrigated area allows residents of Salam-Alik Aiyl aimak to grow mainly vegetable crops. Due to the small area of irrigated plots, vegetable gardens, orchards), care for them (watering, weeding) is mainly entrusted to older children and women.

1.2. Crop and Livestock

Aiyl aimak has developed crop and livestock production. In the Aiyl aimak in the field of agriculture there are no state, collective and cooperative farms (seed, pedigree farms, experimental stations and others), **1572** private peasant households function. All peasant farms have shared land plots and livestock. Many are tenants of the Uzgen forestry enterprise.

In the Salam-Alik Aiyl Aimak, there are production facilities and the provision of services in the agricultural sector:

- ◆ two electric mills (in the village of Kyzyl-Charba and the village of Ak-Terek) for the processing of corn;
- ◆ veterinary service in the village. Salam-Alik;
- ◆ mini-shop for the production of jam in the village Salam-Alik;
- ◆ greenhouse for growing tomatoes and cucumbers in the village Ak-Terek;
- ◆ fruit processing shop in the village Aragol.

1.2.1. Crop production

Since the region is more livestock breeding, crop production is mainly aimed at providing a fodder base for animal husbandry.

Table 4. Structure of sowing areas in 2020 ⁷

№ п.п	Crops title	Sowing area (ha)	yield (c\ha)	Expected harvest (t)
1.	Wheat	50	19	95
2.	Barley	30	18	540
3.	Corn	198	60	1188
4.	Rice	2	30	6
5.	Sunflower	10	10	10
6.	Potatoes	20	150	300
7.	Vegetables	15	200	300
8.	Fruit	72	15	108
9.	Perennial forage crops	223	36,4	8117,2
10.	Haymaking	1099	20	2198

As can be seen from Table 4, the main sown area is devoted to forage crops. Agricultural crops intended to provide food to the population are grown on small plots and are aimed at satisfying their own needs, the surplus is sold in the bazaars of the cities of Uzgen, Osh and Karasu (more often in the city of Uzgen).

Table 5. Crop production (according to the working group on the development of a plan for disaster risk reduction and adaptation to climate change in the agricultural sector of Salam-Alik AA)

№	Products by type	unit	2017	2018	2019
1	Wheat	ton	80	90	95
2	Corn	ton	850	900	912
3	Potatoes	ton	150	150	150
4	Barley	ton	500	500	500
5	Rice	ton	5	6	6
6	Sunflower	ton	9	9	10
7	Vegetables	ton	300	300	300
8	Fruit	ton	123	123	110
9	Perennial forage	ton	5500	6000	6000
10	Hay	ton	2198	2198	2198

An additional income part of the residents of the AO is the lease of areas of walnut trees from forestry, where, on average, tenants are allocated areas from 1 to 2 hectares. The average harvest of nuts is 500 to 1000 kg of nuts. The prices for nuts vary from 30 to 50 som per kg.

1.2.2. Livestock

The geographical location of Salam-Alik Aiył aimak creates a favorable environment for the development of animal husbandry.

Livestock raising in agriculture and in the life of the Aiył aimak has been and continues to be of exceptional importance. The role and importance of animal husbandry is determined by the following objective factors:

- ◆ the presence of natural high-mountain pastures and hayfields on the territory of the Aiył aimak;

⁷ Annex 8. Information on Salam-Alik AA

- ◆ stable demand for livestock products in the region.

Table 6. The number of registered agricultural animals in the AA as of 01.01.2020 (according to the data of the working group on the development of a plan for disaster risk reduction and adaptation to climate change in the agricultural sector of the Salam-Alik AA.)⁸

№ п.п.	Settlements title	Cattle	Horses	small ruminants	Birds	Beehives
1.	Kyzyl-Charba	395	159	907	1 120	211
2.	Salam-Alik	512	135	1 092	1 400	354
3.	Ak-Terek	671	265	1 196	1 200	858
4.	Kosh-Eter	478	145	1 034	1 256	325
5.	Kyzyl-Bayrak	380	164	1 002	1 120	330
6.	Ara-Kol	377	173	765	1 000	845
7.	15-zhash	283	154	648	560	405
	Total	3 096	1 195	6644	7 656	3328

According to the information of Salam-Alik okmotu and Zhayit committee the total area of pastures as of 01.01.2020 is 24 932 ha, including using pastures – 5 570 ha.⁹

The total area of unused pasture land is 19,362 hectares:

- ◆ pastures Kara-Tash, Zhaltyrak-Tash, Kotur-Bash, with a total area of 9,762 hectares, are not used due to the rocky relief and the density of shrub plants;
- ◆ pastures Bash-Terek and Oytal, with a total area of 9,600 hectares, were transferred to the Kara-Kuldzhinsky region for long-term temporary use.

Table 7. Distribution of livestock by pasture for 2020 (according to the association of pasture users of the Salam-Alik Aiyl aimak)¹⁰

№	Names of settlements	Number of households	Name of pastures	Number of livestock
1.	Kyzyl-Charba	248	Shore	Cattle – 280, Little cattle – 475, horses – 177
2.	Salam-Alik	358	Jyrgal-Saz, May-Bulak	Cattle – 255, Little cattle – 725, horses – 224
3.	Ak-Terek	245	Torgoy, Tash-Bashat, Tash-Mechet	Cattle – 289, Little cattle – 952, horses – 158
4.	Kosh-Eter	216	Chiymel-Tash, Kamyр	Cattle – 433, Little cattle – 1237, horses – 55
5.	Kyzyl-Bayrak	183	Complaints, Zhurok	Cattle – 418, Little cattle – 2060, horses – 149
6.	Ara-Kol	203	Goal, Supa, Tuyuk-Suu, Tuura-Suu	Cattle – 591, M Little cattle – 700, Horses – 131
7.	15-zhash	140	Zhurok, Kyrk-Zhon	Cattle – 354, Little cattle – 400, horses – 91

⁸ Annex 8 Informational data of Salam-Alik AA

⁹ Annex 10. Pastures information

¹⁰ Annex 10. Pasture data

At the same time, a comparative analysis of Tables 6 and 7 shows that in order to meet daily needs for food (milk), the population leaves up to 15% of cows (CATTLE) on nearby pastures and up to 17% of horses as draft means.

According to table 7, the produced livestock products mainly cover the needs of the population for food and a small part is sold on the market in the Uzgen city.

Table 8. *Produced livestock products in Salam-Alik Aiyl aimak (according to the working group on the development of a plan for disaster risk reduction and adaptation to climate change in the agricultural sector of Salam-Alik AA)*

№	Products by type:	Measure	2017	2018	2019
1	Meat	Tons	763	780	795
2	Milk	Liter	3300	3400	3450
3	Wool	Tons	15,6	15,7	15,7
4	Eggs	pieces	39800	36800	37200
5	Honey	Tons	52,3	53,7	54,4

Average consumer prices for livestock products in December 2019 in the city of Uzgen were on average: fresh milk - 36.47 soms; lamb - 298.05 soms; beef - 324.83 soms.

1.3. Forestry.

Forests on the territory of the Salam-Alik Aiyl aimak are represented by mountain plantations and are quite diverse. Mostly forests are located at an altitude of 1300 to 3000 meters above sea level.

1.3.1. Salam-Alik Aiyl Aimak forests.

As of January 1, 2018, the forested area of the Salam-Alik Aiyl aimak is 13 185 ha, or 24.5% of the total area of the Aiyl Aimak .

The main forest-forming species are walnut, apple, hawthorn, juniper.

Walnut forests are located in the Ak-Terek Kolot, Kepeli, Shar and Konurbay areas.

From the side of the Aiyl Okmotu, deforestation to provide the population with firewood is not provided, the population is provided with firewood through the forestry enterprise.

In turn, the Salam-Alik Aiyl Okmotu, in order to reduce the impact of floods, landslides and droughts on livestock and crop production, with material and financial assistance from international organizations, takes measures to restore natural ecosystems.

For example, the National Association of Pasture Users of Kyrgyzstan "Kyrgyz Zhaiyty" with the support of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO UNDP) within the framework of the project "Strengthening Disaster Risk Reduction and Disaster Preparedness in the Agricultural Sector of the Kyrgyz Republic" has been implementing activities since December 2019 to create a multi-storey agroforestry system¹¹.

The creation of a multi-storey agroforestry system in the future will ensure the best combined use of agricultural crops in order to reduce the impact of floods, landslides and droughts.

¹¹ Annex 16. Data on the project of the National Association "Kyrgyz Zhaiyty"

A multi-storey agroforestry system also ensures a more equitable distribution of income and employment for the local population, taking into account the control of land degradation, increasing the productivity of the system and meeting domestic needs for food, fuel and feed.

The creation of a demonstration site for developing a multi-storey agroforestry system began on the Ak-Terek site in March 2020 on 0.96 hectares of land allocated to the Salam-Alik ayil okmot from municipal lands.

At the demonstration site, planting of elm seedlings was organized (to create a buffer zone in one section of the river to prevent the risks of floods and coastal erosion), fruit trees (in particular, apple trees to meet household needs for food), alfalfa (to prepare feed for livestock). Due to the lack of an irrigation system on the site, an irrigation pump was installed.

Fig. 2. Implementation of the multi-storey agroforestry system project



As you can see in Figure 2, during the implementation of the project, all the main work was completed to create a multi-storey agroforestry system:

- ◆ cleaning the area from large stones and preparing the area in accordance with the planting plan;
- ◆ planting seedlings;
- ◆ watering and caring for seedlings.

This event is one of the practical steps towards the disaster risk reduction and adaptation to climate change in the Salam-Alik Aiyil aimak.

1.3.2. Forestry of Uzgen state forestry enterprise.

According to the Uzgen forestry enterprise¹², on territory of Aiyil aimak located forestries of Uzgen national forestry enterprise.

A. Forestry Zhazy. Total area - 5119 hectares, of which:

- forest – 3230 ha, including walnut forests – 737 ha;
- pastures – 1743 ha;
- 93 tenants work on 453 ha of forests.

B. Ak-Terek forestry. Total area - 8974 ha, of which:

- forest – 4514 ha, including walnut forests – 754 ha;
- pastures – 4284 ha;

¹² *Annex 11. Data on Uzgen forestry enterprise*

- 114 tenants work on 339 ha of forests.

C. Forestry Kara-Shoro. Total area - 13504 hectares, of which:

- forest – 5441 ha, including walnut forests – 126 ha;
- pastures – 6920 ha;
- 51 tenants work on 194 ha of forests.

The total number of tenants is 258 families with a total of 1293 people. At the same time, the main part is made up of women and children - 872 people, those. about 68%.

According to the plan for sanitary felling for each forestry, 100 cubic meters of forest are provided.

In each forestry, seedlings are planted annually on an average of 5 hectares and a school for 0.02 hectares, and nurseries for 0.06 hectares are created.

Data for chapter I “Overview of agricultural sectors in Salam-Alik Aiyl Aimak” is compiled according to the data of the agricultural development department of the Uzgen region, Uzgen forestry enterprise, Salam-Alik aiyl okmotu and the working group on the development of a plan for disaster risk reduction and adaptation to climate change in the agricultural sector Salam-Alik A.A.

CHAPTER II. CHARACTERISTICS OF HAZARDS

The territory of the Salam-Alik Aiyl aimak is characterized by the intensive development of dangerous natural processes associated with geological and structural features, relief, climatic and hydrogeological conditions, seismic activity, technogenic factors, etc.

2.1. Information about the natural disasters that have occurred on the territory of the Salam-Alik Aiyl aimak .

Many settlements of the Salam-Alik Aiyl aimak are located along the banks of rivers, in mountainous areas. Depending on the structure of the adjoining slopes and the water content of the rivers, the inhabitants of the villages of the Aiylny aimak are threatened by natural disasters.

In the catalog of emergency situations of the Ministry of Emergencies of the Kyrgyz Republic for 2000-2018, 8 facts are registered on the territory of the Salam-Alik Aiyl aimak :

Table 9. Emergency Situations Catalog 2000-2018

№	Emergency type	Date	Settlements
1	Mudflow	24.04.2003	Salam-Alik
2	Snow avalanche	31.01.2004	Ak-Terek
3	Snow avalanche	02.02.2005	Ara-Kol
4	Landslide	06.05.2005	Ak-Terek
5	Mudflow	14.05.2009	Kosh-Eter
6	Mudflow	14.05.2009.	Chengent
7	Mudflow	13.04.2010	Ak-Terek
8	Earthquake	13.12.2012	

Thus, according to Table 8, in the territory of the Aiyl aimak happened:

- 4 Mudflow;
- 2 avalanches;
- 1 landslide;
- 1 Earthquake.

This catalog includes only emergencies that resulted in damage to settlements and infrastructure, while natural disasters that did not cause damage were not taken into account.

2.2. Dangerous processes and possible disasters on the territory of the Salam-Alik Aiyl aimak

According to the data of the Department of Monitoring, Forecasting of Emergency Situations of the Ministry of Emergency Situations of the Kyrgyz Republic, a list of objects where there are threats of disasters in the territory of the Salam-Alik Aiyl aimak has been determined.

Table 10. List of Potential Disasters on the Territory of Salam-Alik Aiyl Aimak

№	Threat type	Settlements	Objects of potential damage
1.	Floods on the Yassy river	from. Ak-Terek, above the a / bridge to the Torgoy Komur quarry	dwelling houses, domestic road, bridge, protective dam.
2.	Floods on the Zyndan river		domestic road, bridge.
3.	Mudflows	Ara-Kel village	dwelling houses, vegetable gardens, farmland.
4.	Floods on the Yassy river	uch. Ainike	Schools, residential buildings, motorway.
5.	Floods on the Yassy river	Dubitel village	dwelling houses, vegetable gardens, road, farmland.
6.	Mudflows	Kosh-Eter village	13 residential buildings, vegetable gardens, farmland.
7.	Floods on the Yassy river	Kyzyl-Bayrak village	11 residential buildings, vegetable gardens, farmland.
8.	Floods on the Yassy river	Kyzyl-Charba village	15 household plots, 4 residential buildings, domestic canal highway Myrza-Ake-Salam-Alik - 700 m (DEP-5)
9.	Floods on the Yassy river	Salam-Alik village	hospital grounds, residential buildings
10.	Mudflows sai Kok-Tonduu		35 residential buildings, cemetery domestic channel
11.	Mudflows	15-zhash village	8 residential buildings, vegetable gardens, farmland.
12.	Landslide	Ak-Terek village	residential houses, vegetable gardens
13.	Landslide	Ara-Kol village left side of the river Yassy	14 residential buildings, a bridge, a road
14.	Landslide	Kosh-Eter village	10 residential buildings
15.	Landslide	Kyzyl-Bayrak village	11 residential buildings
16.	Landslide	Kyzyl-Charba village	
17.	Landslide	Salam-Alik village uch. Tosh uch. Tektir uch. Kagyn	12 houses, a kindergarten, household plots, aryk network. 6 residential buildings 4 residential buildings
18.	Landslide	uch. Sasyk-Bulak	highway Myrza-Ake-Kara-Shoro
19.	Landslide	15-zhash village uch. Chon-Chunkur	residential houses
20.	Landslide	Ak-Terek village	residential houses

Table 10 shows social and cultural facilities and infrastructure for which there are threats of natural disasters, at the same time, there are potential dangers in the sectors of agriculture, forestry and water management, which will hinder the socio-economic development of the Aiyl aimak.

2.2.1. Dangerous meteorological phenomena.

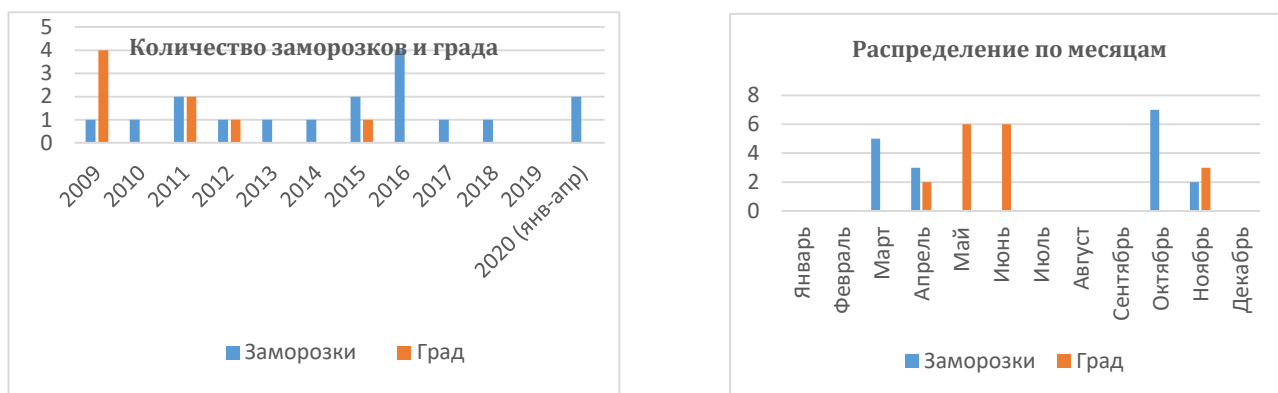
The territory of the Aiyl aimak is characterized by a sufficient amount of precipitation (on average 1090 mm per year), moderately hot summers (average monthly temperature in July +20.5 degrees), mild winters (average monthly temperature in January -3.1 degrees).

Based on the analysis of the data of "Kyrgyzhydromet" (Figure 2), the degree of danger of frost and hail for crop production was determined.¹³

Freezing. During the period from 2009 to April 2020, 17 cases of frost were observed on the territory of Uzgen district, of which 4 cases of freezing in the air and 13 cases in the soil. When viewed in the context of months, frosts are observed in early spring (March) or late autumn (October), which poses little danger to flowering fruit trees and other agricultural crops.

Hail. During the period from 2009 to April 2020, 8 cases of hail were registered on the territory of Uzgen district, of which light hail - 3, moderate hail - 3 and strong hail 1 time (05/30/2015). The duration of the hail is mainly 1-2 minutes.

Pic. 2. The number of frosts and hail for the period from 2009 to 2019



Based on the data of the Department of Agrarian Development of the Uzgen region on the phenological phases of development of fruit trees and vegetables, and taking into account the period of hail falling, their number and duration, the degree of danger of hail was determined as low.

Drought. Due to the lack of hydrometeorological observation stations on the territory of the Uzgen region, only global datasets of time frequency are available for drought hazard analysis. At the same time, the Uzgen district is considered as a whole, and not in the context of Aiyl aimak s..

According to the reported data of the national expert agrometeorologist within the framework of the FAO project "Strengthening the capacity for disaster risk reduction and disaster preparedness in the agricultural sector of the Kyrgyz Republic", a moderate drought in the territory of Uzgen district was observed in the period July-September 2014 and from July to September 2018.

¹³ Annex 12. Data from «Kyrgyzhydromet»

Considering that due to climate change and intense melting of glaciers, the danger of drought in the future remains.

2.2.2. The spread of crop diseases ¹⁴.

According to the Department of Agrarian Development of the Uzgen District, no cases of the spread of diseases of agricultural crops or an increase in the activity of plant pests were registered in the territory of the Salam-Alik Aiyl aimak in the period from 2015 to 2019. The phytosanitary situation is stable, the degree of threat is low.

2.2.3. Infectious diseases among farm animals ¹⁵.

According to the Uzgen District Department of the State Inspection for Veterinary and Phytosanitary Safety under the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic, the epizootic situation is favorable on the territory of the Salam-Alik Aiyl Aimak . Veterinary treatment of animals is regularly carried out, including diagnostic tests (except for laboratory tests), preventive vaccinations and other therapeutic and prophylactic treatments of farm animals.

On the territory of the Kaindy plot of the Kyzyl-Bayrak village, there is one cattle burial ground, which is currently not operating. The cattle burial ground is officially registered, fenced and treated with chlorine twice a year.

2.2.4. Geomorphological hazards¹⁶.

For the first time, based on the data obtained using the FAO «Collect Earth and Earth Map» tools for identifying geomorphological hazards for the territory of the Uzgen district with a grid of 200 meters, the hazards within the territory of the Salam-Alik Aiyl aimak were selected and visualized, as well as a quantitative and percentage analysis was prepared. distribution of geomorphological hazards on the territory of the Salam-Alik Aiyl aimak (Tab. 11).

Table 11. Quantitative and percentage indicators of the distribution of geomorphological hazards.

Analyzed hazards	Total number	Percent,%
Collapse caused by lateral erosion	23	7,47
Floods in dry (valley) channels	8	2,60
Floods along the channels of a permanent watercourse	45	14,61
Landslides	12	3,90
Ravines and gullies	1	0,32
Stone glaciers	1	0,32
Slope mudflows	37	12,01
Avalanches	132	42,86
Solifluction	1	0,32
Debris	12	3,90
Valley mudflows	36	11,69

The geomorphological hazards analyzed for the area under study are divided into three levels of danger: high, low, medium (Tab.12). ¹⁷

¹⁴ *Annex 3. Data of the regional administration of veterinary and phytosanitary inspection and the administration of agrarian development of the Uzgen region.*

¹⁵ *Annex 3. Data of the regional administration of veterinary and phytosanitary inspection and the administration of agrarian development of the Uzgen region.*

¹⁶ *Annex 9. Report on risks in the territory of the Salam-Alik Aiyl aimak and exposure to natural disasters.*

¹⁷

Table 12. Geomorphological hazards

Analyzed geo-hazards	Total	High risk gradation	Average risk gradation	Low risk gradation
Collapses caused by side erosion	23	7	13	3
Flash floods in dry valleys	8	5	1	2
Flash floods in constant streams	45	10	32	3
Landslides	12	5	7	0
Ravines and gullies	1	0	1	0
Mountain glaciers	1	0	1	0
Solifluction	1	0	1	0
Slope mudflows	37	5	28	4
Avalanches	132	70	54	8
Scree	12	3	8	1
Valleys of mud streams	36	6	26	4

2.3. Possible potential losses from identified natural hazards in the agriculture, forestry and water sectors .

Based on the analysis of geomorphological hazards for the study area of Salaam-Alik Aiyl Aimak, the area of agricultural land has been identified, prone to natural hazards (Tab. 13)¹⁸.

Table 13. Lands at risk of natural disasters.

Lands at risk of natural disasters	Areas in hectares falling into a low-gradation risk zone		The area in the hectares falling into the zone with the average risk gradation		The area in the hectares falling into the zone with high risk gradation	
	Total	%	Total	%	Total	%
Agricultural land	16 892,92	61,9	4 102,76	15	256,87	0,9
Irrigated arable land	45,00	8,18	97,22	17,68	25,86	4,7
Pasture	14 535,50	64,93	3 278,16	14,69	189,40	0,84
Shrubs	1 571,00	50,67	493,32	15,91	14,90	0,48
Gardens	9,58	26,13	9,10	24,82	5,70	15,55
The woods	245,44	55,46	174,79	39,49	8,12	1,83
Semi-shrubs	189,00	24,77	50,17	6,58	8,12	1,69
Water fund lands;	40,80	33,66	67,51	55,65	22,52	18,56
Forest lands;	3 911,30	41,94	806,44	8,65	22,23	0,24
Lands of specially protected natural areas;	7960,12	50,9	2916,88	18,65	1103,82	7,06

Annex 6. Analysis of the distribution density and density of the weighted average sums of hazard gradation for the Salam-Alik Aiyl aimak .

¹⁸ *Annex 4. Cartographic analysis of impact zones and land categories at risk*

As indicated in Table 13, agricultural lands are mainly at risk of natural disasters. According to the analysis of the data in Tables 2 and 13, the area of land falling within the zone with medium and high gradation of natural disaster risk is:

1. 22.3% of irrigated arable land;
2. 40.3% of gardens;
3. 15.2% of pastures;
4. About 40% of the Salam-Alik Aiyl aimak .
5. Up to 9% of the forest of the Uzgen forestry enterprise.

In cases of destruction of irrigation canals, as a result of the activation of mudflows, landslides, problems may arise in watering vegetable gardens and orchards. Given the importance of household plots and gardens in ensuring daily life, the population will take all possible measures to preserve the future harvest, including organizing manual irrigation. In this case, the main burden of manual irrigation will mainly fall on the shoulders of women and children.

In case of activation of landslide and mudflow processes, their consequences will significantly affect the life support of the population of the Salam-Alik Aiyl aimak .

CHAPTER III.

AGRICULTURAL DISASTER RISK REDUCTION ACTIVITIES

Salam-Alik Aiyl Okmotu is subsidized, and a significant part of budget revenues comes from the republican budget. The dynamics of local incomes over the course of 5 years is projected at approximately the same level.

3.1. Financial resources of the Aiyl aimak

The revenue side of the local budget is formed from tax and non-tax revenues, as well as from grants from the republican budget. That is, the solution to the problems of the Aiyl aimak largely depends on the receipts from the republican budget.

Table 14. Forecast of local budget revenues for 2019-2023 (thousand soms) (according to the data of Salam-Alik ayil okmotu)

№	Types of income	2020 y. plan	2021 y. plan	2022 y. plan	2023 y. plan
1.	Tax revenues	3625,2	3632,2	3637,2	3637,2
2.	Non-Tax income	2979,3	2979,3	2979,3	2979,3
Total income		6604,5	6611,5	6616,5	6616,5
15.	Equalizing grants	5245,6	5245,6	5245,6	5245,6
Total for Salam-Alik ayil okmotu		11850,1	11857,1	11862,1	11862,1

In the forecast plan for 2020-2023. it is planned to increase revenues to the local budget, excluding categorical and equalizing grants from 5416.6 thousand soms to 6604.5 thousand som in 2020 (Table 14.)

Table 15. Forecast of local budget expenditures for 2019-2023 (thousand soms) (according to the data of Salam-Alik ayil okmotu)

№	Types of expenses	2019 y. approved expenses	2020 y. orient. costs	2021 y. orient. costs	2022 y. orient. costs	2023 y. orient. costs
1.	Administrative	5837,4	5905,1	5905,1	5905,1	5905,1
2.	Other expenses, including:	2770,8	3921,1	3921,1	3921,1	3921,1
	- expenses for emergency situations -	50,0	150,0	200,0	300,0	300,0
3.	Other expenses	2770,8	3921,1	3921,1	3921,1	3921,1
Total budget		11894,5	11850,1	11857,1	11862,1	11862,1

In the forecast plan for 2019-2023. it is planned to increase local budget expenditures for emergency situations and DRR from 50.0 thousand soms to 300.0 thousand soms in 2023 (Table 15.)

3.2. Disaster risk reduction activities on the territory of the Salam-Alik Aiyl aimak ¹⁹.

Based on the quantitative and percentage analysis of the types of hazards and the frequency of their spread (Table 8) on the territory of the Salam-Alik Aiyl aimak and taking into account the forecast of revenues and expenditures of the local budget for 2019-2023, a plan for the implementation of the main measures was drawn up, taking into account three scenarios:

- ◆ emergency situations on the territory of the Aiyl aimak may not occur during the implementation of the measures;
- ◆ one or two emergencies may occur during the implementation of measures;
- ◆ emergency situations will occur regularly during the period of implementation of measures. In order to implement these activities, it is planned to:

1. Non-structural activities:

- ◆ Informing the population about possible emergency situations. This event has a great importance for the protection of the population. At the same time, it is necessary to take into account the part of the population outside the areas of mobile communication and in remote areas (livestock breeders on summer pastures, leshoz tenants), including women and children.
- ◆ Education of the population in preparation and response to emergencies. At the same time, it is necessary to pay attention to the issues of active participation of women, children and pensioners, since they make up about 70% of the total population.
- ◆ Trainings on notification of possible emergencies. When organizing trainings, it is necessary to take measures to widen coverage of the population, including the most vulnerable parts - women, children and pensioners, especially those located far from their permanent place of residence (summer pastures, forestry enterprises).

2. Structural measures:

- ◆ Construction of dams;
- ◆ Construction of spurs;
- ◆ Cleaning of channels.
- ◆ Strengthening dangerous landslide slopes.

¹⁹ Annex 16. Measures to prevent, mitigate the consequences of emergency situations

The structural measures will be financed from the state and local budgets, donor funds, in accordance with the socio-economic development plan for 2018-2023.

Scenario 1. There may be no emergency situations on the territory of the Aiyl aimak during the period of implementation of the measures.

This section provides descriptions of the planned structural measures to prevent, mitigate the consequences of emergencies within the framework of the Strategic Plan for Social and Economic Development of the Salam-Alik Aiyl District for 2018-2023.

The list of measures is determined on the basis of the list of possible disasters on the territory of the Salam-Alik Aiyl aimak (Table 14), according to priority, taking into account the danger posed to the population, economic and infrastructure facilities and the budgetary possibilities of the Salam-Alik Aiyl aimak .

Scenario 2. One or two emergencies may occur during the implementation period.

If the process develops according to this scenario, funds from the local budget will be used to eliminate the consequences of disasters, but the implementation of the planned activities will continue in a truncated version, which are highlighted in blue in Table 14.

Scenario 3. During the implementation period, emergency situations will occur regularly.

Under this scenario, all funds of the Aiyl aimak will be directed to liquidation of the consequences of emergencies. It is assumed that the construction of facilities financed from the republican budget will be temporarily suspended, material and financial resources will be redirected to ensure measures to restore the damaged facilities.

Table 15. Measures to prevent, mitigate the consequences of emergency situations (according to the data of the working group on the development of a plan for disaster risk reduction and adaptation to climate change in the agricultural sector of the Salam-Alik Aiyl aimak.

№	Object name	total cost	Source of financing	Allocated funds	Implementation period				
					2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
1.	Construction of a 200 m dam on the Zhazy River in the village of Kyzyl-Charba	2 420 000	Local budget	Labor Contribution of AO				60 000	60 000
			Rep. budget (MES KR)	Gabion nets, fuels and lubricants.			100 000	700 000	700 000
			Investments, grants	Money / products for work				400 000	400 000
2.	Construction of a herring at the Dubitel site in the village of Kyzyl-Charba	530 000	Local budget	AO's contribution in the form of labor, machinery, fuels and lubricants			150 000		
			Investment grants	Construction Materials			450 000		
3.		1 622 300	Local budget	Fuels			22 300		

	Construction of a 100 m. Dam in the village. Salam-Alik		Rep. budget (MES KR)	Gabion nets.			1 200 000		
			Investments, grants	Money / products for work			400 000		
4.	Planting forest plantations on the landslide-prone area of Kygyn in the village. Salam-Alik	350 000	Local budget	Money / products for work		80 000			
			Rep. budget (MES KR)	Fencing materials		120 000			
			Leskhoz	Saplings		250 000			
5.	Planting forests on a landslide-prone area in the village. Ak-Terek	265 650	National Association of Pasture Users of Kyrgyzstan "Kyrgyz Zhaiyty"	Arrangement of fencing and irrigation systems, purchase of seedlings	199 250				
			Local community	AO contribution in the form of a working	65 400				
6.	Fur. cleaning of the Olzhobai river bed in the village. Kosh-Eter	180 000	Local budget	Fuels				30 000	
			Rep. budget (MES KR)	Engineering technology				150 000	
7.	Construction of spurs on the river. Zhazy in the village. Kyzyl-Bayrak	250 000	Local budget	Fuels				45 000	
			Rep. budget (MES KR)	Engineering technology				205 000	
8.	Mechanic cleaning of the Tuyuk canal in the village of Aragol	130 000	Local budget	Technique, fuels			130 000		
9.	Construction of a 100 m. Dam at uch. Ainike, s. Aragol	1 622 300	Local budget	AO's contribution to labor power	20 000				
			Rep. budget (MES KR)	Gabion nets.	1 200 000				
			Investments, grants	Money / products for work	400 000				
9.	Construction of spurs at the Shurgum site in with. 15- Zhash	120 000	Local budget	Technique, fuels		120 000			
10.	Repair 1.5 km. roads to Kol pasture	300 000	Grazing users association budget	Technique, fuels		300 000			
11.	Construction of a bridge on the Tuyuk river along the road to the Shor pasture	200 000	Grazing users association budget	Building materials, fuels	200 000				

The implementation of measures to prevent, mitigate the consequences of emergencies will allow the protection of residential buildings, irrigation canals, household plots, bridges and highways and, in turn, has the ability to ensure the sustainability of measures to introduce innovative agricultural methods, including drip irrigation, which are aimed at reducing burden on women and older children.

CHAPTER IV.

CONTROL OF MEASURES AND ADJUSTMENT OF THE RISK REDUCTION PLAN DISASTER AND ADAPTATION TO CLIMATE CHANGE IN AIYL AYMAK

4.1. Monitoring the implementation of the activities of the DRR and AkIK plan.

Control over the implementation of the activities of the DRR and AkIK plan is carried out through authorized representatives of the leadership of the AiyI Okmotu, the local Kenesh, the Ministry of Emergencies of the Kyrgyz Republic

Control is carried out through practical inspections, requesting reports or hearing the responsible persons at a meeting of the AiyI Okmotu, local Kenesh, during scheduled inspections, in preparation for the spring-summer period or during the Civil Protection exercise.

The control objectives are:

- ◆ identification of achievements and gaps in the implementation of activities;
- ◆ ensuring the timely implementation of activities;
- ◆ providing practical support in the implementation of activities.

Outcome indicators are quantitative and / or qualitative criteria that provide a simple and reliable means of measuring achievement or reflecting changes associated with stated outcomes.

The main indicators of the implementation of the activities of the DRR and AKIK plan are:

1. **Terms of activities.** Control over compliance with the deadlines for the implementation of measures is carried out through periodic checks at the most significant moments of work - at the beginning of work, in the middle and at the stage of completion of the construction of the facility. The results of this indicator are progress reports at the time of the audit, indicating, if any, deficiencies.
2. **The quality of the work performed.** This indicator is important in the implementation of the activities of the DRR and AKIK plan. Control over this indicator is carried out through periodic checks during construction and other works. The results are acts of completion.

Written results. Control over this indicator is carried out by checking the reports of the performers. The results are acts or protocols of inspections with conclusions and recommendations. Based on the results of control measures for the implementation of the plan, an act is drawn up and transferred to the relevant managers for taking measures to eliminate the identified deficiencies.

4.2. The DRR and CCA plan revision.

The plan revision carries out from time to time, but at least once a year. The action plan revision based on the results:

- ◆ Changes and additions to the regulatory legal acts determining the life of the Aiyl aimak (administrative division, land resources, etc.);
- ◆ implementation of planned activities;
- ◆ changes and additions to the budget of the Aiyl aimak;
- ◆ surveys by specialists from competent institutions and organizations;
- ◆ exercises and trainings;
- ◆ in case of a threat and directly in the process of emergency response.

In this case, an entry is made in the revision sheet about the date and the official who carried out the correction; subsequently, all the corrections made must be approved by the decision of the local Kenesh.

APPENDICES (list is not exhaustive)

- Annex 1. Regulatory Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction and Climate Change Adaptation in the Agriculture Sector.
https://drive.google.com/drive/folders/1pcbfXEYRVrAE2Bj-bcB56YGF_upSm-Dn?usp=sharing
This appendix presents the legislative acts of the Kyrgyz Republic that regulate the activities of authorized state and local authorities, the population on disaster risk reduction and adaptation to climate change in the agricultural sector.
- Annex 2. Strategic plan for social and economic development of the Salam-Alik Aiyl District for 2018-2023
<https://drive.google.com/drive/folders/1QXokL-1pstj8jdqw-btWe5YRkofutCmd?usp=sharing>
The strategic plan for the development of the Salam-Alik Aiyl aimak is a document that reflects the main directions and nature of the development of the district for the period 2018-2023. The plan is a complex system of target guidelines for the development of the social sphere, economy, and natural environment, public institutions of the district, as well as a system of effective ways, methods of achieving them, interconnected with the main resources.
- Annex 3. Data of the regional administration of veterinary and phytosanitary inspection and the administration of agrarian development of the Uzgen region.
<https://drive.google.com/drive/folders/1nyU4Z0K-Cbke6j2DLWo1Iz7vYstYGgK?usp=sharing>
This document reflects the veterinary and phytosanitary situation in the territory of the Uzgen region, including the Salam-Alik Aiyl aimak and the measures taken to prevent diseases of livestock and protect against the spread of harmful organisms for plants and plant products, and to improve the environment.
- Annex 4. Cartographic analysis of the prevalence of hazardous natural processes and by land categories for the Salam-Alik Aiyl aimak.
<https://drive.google.com/file/d/1dCCqzQ8bhGc7NksusCCUm2t2TASArxsc/view?usp=sharing>
This appendix reflects the results of a quantitative and percentage analysis of the distribution of geomorphological hazards on the territory of the Salam-Alik Aiyl aimak , which was first carried out by the GIS specialists of the project based on the data obtained using the FAO Collect Earth and Earth Map tools to identify geomorphological hazards for the territory of the Uzgen region with a grid of 200 meters.
- Annex 5. A cartographic analysis of the risk of natural disasters with calculated impact zones and land categories at risk.
<https://drive.google.com/file/d/1P-EMVALAQFXsGcFs2HAjS2MvdpJvspMM/view?usp=sharing>
This document presents the results of a spatial analysis of the risk of natural disasters with an indication of the impact zones, calculated on the basis of the carried out mathematical analysis and the category of lands in accordance

- with the data of Kyrgyzgiprozem, located in the risk zone in the territory of the Salam-Alik Aiyl aimak.
- Annex 6. Analysis of the distribution density and the density of the weighted average sums of hazard gradation according to the Salam-Alik Aiyl aimak
<https://drive.google.com/file/d/1tzoBFuFjOvRZFoRnTio-VX76aP6WQKBb/view?usp=sharing>
 In this appendix, the areas of agricultural land are indicated, divided into three levels of risk: high, low, medium. These levels were determined based on the analysis of geomorphological hazards for the study area of the Salam-Alik Aiyl aimak , taking into account the type of geological hazards, their distribution zone, age / activity status and distance to the nearest infrastructure / housing facility.
- Annex 7. Emergency catalog for 2000-2018.
<https://drive.google.com/drive/folders/15OZmnGNJwShPr-4MHiBqI5ITHvpWtcur?usp=sharing>
 The catalog contains emergency situations that occurred on the territory of the Salam-Alik Aiyl aimak for 2000-2018, indicating the data on the scene, characteristics of the disaster and those affected by the disaster.
- Annex 8. Reference data on Salam-Alik Aiyl aimak.
https://drive.google.com/drive/folders/1buD3wftM_MqUOeKf9hfDrUrUKt50I_bZ?usp=sharing
 This appendix contains reference data prepared by the DRR plan development team and the AkIK of the Salam-Alik Aiyl aimak, which include: demographic data, information on the area of agricultural land, the structure of cultivated areas, crop and livestock production.
- Annex 9. Report on risks in the territory of the Salam-Alik Aiyl aimak and exposure to natural disasters
<https://drive.google.com/drive/folders/1XgMqQ15AcZyVdFDYKfNanXLxTJFNMY6m?usp=sharing>
- Annex 10. Data on the pastures of the Salam-Alik Aiyl aimak.
<https://drive.google.com/drive/folders/1mbPbPPH18h0JfVARo3ODEV7WRemYXBe5?usp=sharing>
 The document was prepared by the Salam-Alik aiyl okmotu together with the committee of pasture users and contains information on pastures, the number of farm animals in pastures.
- Annex 11. Data on Uzgen forestry farm.
https://drive.google.com/drive/folders/1Ugl5mWzfXQwhctoJJ32XS7XCZLOR8h_v?usp=sharing
[The data were prepared by the Uzgen forestry enterprise and contain information on the area of forestry located on the administrative border of the Salam-Alik Aiyl aimak , the characteristics of the forest, data on the number of tenants of forest areas.](#)
- Annex 12. Data from Kyrgyzhydromet.
<https://drive.google.com/drive/folders/15moX4jrX0nhgdWLKsiwJSQI3w18rHPAf?usp=sharing>
 This appendix "Kyrgyzhydromet" reflects information on the time of manifestation and the number of frosts and hail for the period from 2009 to 2020 in the territory of Uzgen region.

- Annex 13. Data of the Department of Agrarian Development of the Uzgen region.
<https://drive.google.com/drive/folders/1OqLBhyAukiSyC6RZEvorR0tN1HyeP2kx?usp=sharing>
 The Department of Agrarian Development of the Uzgen District prepared data on phenological phases for fruit trees and vegetables. These data allow you to determine the degree of danger of frost and hail.
- Annex 14. Report of the National Expert-Agrometeorologist.
<https://drive.google.com/drive/folders/10pGyxDr4t-HbZw8-wYY1bL7Wa9gjOhlt?usp=sharing>
 The report of the national agrometeorological expert of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations in Kyrgyzstan analyzed the existing hydrometeorological hazards in the agricultural sector and the system for collecting, transferring, analyzing and presenting data on hydrometeorological hazards for the agricultural sectors of the Kyrgyz Republic, including the Uzgen district.
- Due to the absence of hydrometeorological stations on the territory of the Salam-Alik Aiyl aimak , when determining the degree of drought danger, data on the Uzgen region were used.
- Annex 15. Measures to prevent, mitigate the consequences of emergency situations.
https://drive.google.com/drive/folders/14DZfzPWFPuNm3prCMMi_nIIEbhY7uU?usp=sharing
 This appendix defines measures to prevent and mitigate the consequences of emergencies for the period from 2020 to 2024, indicating the priority of implementation and sources of funding for measures for three possible scenarios for the development of emergency situations on the territory of the Salam-Alik Aiyl aimak.
- Annex 16. Activities of the National Association "Kyrgyz Zhaiyty" in the framework of the "Strengthening capacity for disaster risk reduction and disaster preparedness in the agricultural sector" project.
- This appendix reflects the activities of the National Association "Kyrgyz Zhaiyty", within the framework of the "Strengthening the capacity for disaster risk reduction and disaster preparedness in the agricultural sector" project, to create a demonstration site for testing a multi-storey agroforestry system.
<https://drive.google.com/file/d/1rwdjGP5XtAGViGMCVSzN2dIAdezV3Fq/view?usp=sharing>

Emergency Situations officer

Satybaldyev R.

Sheet

agreeing a draft plan for disaster risk reduction and adaptation to climate change in agricultural sectors of Salam-Alik Aiyl Aimak with members of the Steering Committee of the FAO project on capacity building in disaster risk reduction and preparedness in the agricultural sector of the Kyrgyz Republic

1. From the Ministry of Emergency Situations of the Kyrgyz Republic:

2. From the Ministry of Agriculture, Food Industry and Land Reclamation:

3. From the State Agency for Environmental Protection and Forestry under the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic:

4. From the State Agency for Local Self-Government and Interethnic Relations under the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic:

5. From the National Statistical Committee of the Kyrgyz Republic:
