



Kyrgyz Republic: Preparing the Integrated River Enhancement Project

Project Name
Preparing the Integrated River Enhancement Project
Project Number
60050-001
Country / Economy
■ Kyrgyz Republic
Project Status
Active
Project Type / Modality of Assistance
■ Technical Assistance
Source of Funding / Amount

TA 10811-KGZ: Preparing the Integrated River Enhancement Project	
Source	Amount
Technical Assistance Special Fund	US\$ 500,000.00
Japan Fund for Prosperous and Resilient Asia and the Pacific	US\$ 2.00 million

Sustainable Development Goals

- SDG 6.5
 - SDG 6.6
 - SDG 9.1
 - SDG 11.5
 - SDG 13.1
 - SDG 13.3
- Sector / Subsector
- Agriculture, natural resources and rural development /

Gender
Effective gender mainstreaming
Description

The TA will support the government to (i) complete integrated river basin diagnostics and climate disaster risk assessments for the Chu River basin; (ii) prepare investment-ready feasibility studies and safeguard due diligence for priority project investments to be financed under the ensuing loan (target approval in 2027); and (iii) strengthen institutional, policy, and stakeholder coordination for integrated river basin management. The TA project will translate diagnostics into prioritized, bankable project components by developing initial design concepts and undertaking technical, safeguard, economic, financial, climate, procurement, and institutional due diligence.

Project Rationale and Linkage to Country/Regional Strategy

Climate variability and hazards. Communities living within the transboundary Chu River basin in the Kyrgyz Republic face serious climate change impacts that are exacerbating existing transboundary water management challenges among riparian states. Rising temperatures, intensifying droughts, and altered precipitation patterns are accelerating glacial melt and heightening hydrological variability. This results in more frequent floods and droughts and increased sedimentation, threatening water availability, agricultural productivity, and ecosystem stability. These hazards complicate monitoring and response to climate-induced hydrological changes by river management agencies, increasing the risk of long-term environmental and socioeconomic impacts. Riverbank erosion, exacerbated by climate change impacts such as altered water flow and rising temperatures, is accelerating land degradation and loss. For more than 25 years, the left bank of the Chu River, extending through the Chu and Sokuluk districts along the country's border, has experienced intense erosion. This destruction now poses an immediate threat to populated residential areas and fertile agricultural land that sustains livelihoods.

Outdated river management system and infrastructure. Existing water-resource and river-management infrastructure across the river basins is aging and often incompatible with modern needs, leading to inefficient water allocation, reduced flood control and disaster-response capacity, and deterioration of river-crossing structures. Fragmented institutional arrangements and limited use of digital tools hinder effective decision-making, resulting in poorly coordinated and slow responses to extreme hazards.

Land degradation and ecosystem loss. Unsustainable land-use practices, such as overgrazing, deforestation, and poor irrigation, have led to increased erosion, reduced groundwater recharge, and loss of natural buffers against floods and droughts. These processes exacerbate ecological decline and undermine the resilience of both natural systems and local communities.

Transboundary cooperation and institutional capacity. The transboundary nature of the river basin demands coordinated management, but current mechanisms are weak or fragmented. Limited cooperation among riparian states, including in data sharing, joint planning, and emergency response, reduces the effectiveness of their hazard mitigation and water-resource management efforts and increases the risk of regional tensions.

Socioeconomic vulnerability and community awareness gaps. Communities dependent on agriculture and pastoralism face significant risks from climate-induced shocks, floods, land degradation, and water shortages. Poverty, limited livelihood diversification, and gender disparities increase the vulnerability of communities, reducing their capacity to adapt to environmental stresses and recover from disasters. Insufficient awareness of sustainable resource practices and limited community participation hinder communities' adoption of effective management strategies. Inadequate information dissemination reduces the effectiveness of disaster risk management and climate-adaptation efforts.

Government priorities and strategic alignment. The TA supports the preparation of the project by addressing upstream constraints that limit the Kyrgyz Republic's capacity to develop integrated, climate-resilient investments. Key development problems include increasing exposure to floods, mudflows, and landslides; fragmented water, land, agriculture, and disaster risk management frameworks; aging infrastructure; and gaps in data, early warning systems, and institutional capacity. The project is aligned with the National Development Strategy (2018/2040), the National Development Program and Action Plan (to 2030), the National Water Strategy (2023), the Water Code (2025), and the Concept of Comprehensive Protection of the Population and Territories of the Kyrgyz Republic from Emergencies (2018/2030), as well as ADB's Strategy 2030 and the country partnership strategy for the Kyrgyz Republic, 2023/2027.

Impact

Project Outcome

Description of Outcome
Progress Toward Outcome

Implementation Progress

Description of Project Outputs
Status of Implementation Progress (Outputs, Activities, and Issues)
Geographical Location
Nation-wide

Poverty Reduction and Inclusion

Poverty Reduction and Inclusion Classification
Summary Poverty and Social Analysis
PRELIMINARY POVERTY AND SOCIAL ANALYSIS

1.The preliminary Poverty and Social Analysis (PSA) applies a channel of impact methodology to outline the expected poverty and social impacts of the project in Kyrgyzstan. The full PSA will further examine how regional poverty profiles, rural urban disparities, and labor market constraints influence access to project-supported services, participation outcomes, and post-project employment opportunities.

2.The proposed Integrated River Enhancement Project is expected to generate measurable poverty and inclusion effects through reduced exposure of vulnerable communities to floods, mudflows, riverbank erosion, and other climate-related hazards within the Chu River Basin. The project is geographically targeted to high-risk areas where climate-related disasters threaten households, agricultural land, livelihoods, community infrastructure, and access to essential services.

3.The project is not primarily designed as a poverty-targeted intervention. However, poor and vulnerable households are expected to benefit disproportionately because they generally have fewer resources available to prepare for, cope with, and recover from disaster-related losses. The project's investments in riverbank protection, climate-resilient infrastructure, early warning systems, hazard monitoring, community preparedness, and institutional strengthening are expected to reduce disaster risks and improve resilience among communities exposed to recurrent climate hazards.

4.The primary channels of impact are expected to be Assets and Access. The project will protect household, community, and productive assets from damage caused by flooding, mudflows, and erosion while improving access to early warning information, preparedness measures, and emergency response systems. Additional benefits are expected through strengthened community participation in

disaster preparedness activities and enhanced institutional capacity for disaster risk management. Temporary employment opportunities may be generated during construction and implementation, although employment generation is not expected to represent a major project objective.

5. Based on the current project design, the project is preliminarily classified as having Poverty and Inclusion Effects (PIE). The project is expected to generate measurable benefits for poor and vulnerable populations through protection of household and productive assets, improved access to early warning systems and disaster preparedness measures, and strengthened resilience to climate-related hazards. The full poverty and social analysis undertaken during project preparation will further assess beneficiary characteristics, poverty and vulnerability profiles, barriers to participation, and opportunities to strengthen inclusive project design and monitoring.

Summary of Environmental and Social Aspects

Environmental Aspects
Involuntary Resettlement
Indigenous Peoples

Project Participation and Engagement

During Project Design
During Project Implementation

Contact

Responsible ADB Officer
Kawamoto, Takatoshi
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Executing Agencies
Ministry of Emergency Situations

Timetable

Concept Clearance
31 Mar 2026
Fact Finding
02 Mar 2026 to 10 Mar 2026
MRM
-
Approval
02 Jul 2026
Last Review Mission
-
Last PDS Update
02 Jul 2026

Funding

TA 10811-KGZ

Milestones					
Approval	Signing Date	Effectivity Date	Closing		
			Original	Revised	Actual
02 Jul 2026	25 Jul 2026	25 Jul 2026	31 Dec 2027	-	-

Financing Plan/TA Utilization

ADB	Cofinancing	Counterpart				Total
		Gov	Beneficiaries	Project Sponsor	Others	
500,000.00	2,000,000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	2,500,000.00

Cumulative Disbursements

Date	Amount
27 Jul 2026	0.00

Project Page	https://www.adb.org/projects/60050-001/main
Request for Information	http://www.adb.org/forms/request-information-form?subject=60050-001
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