EARLY ACTION PROTOCOL ANNUAL REPORT

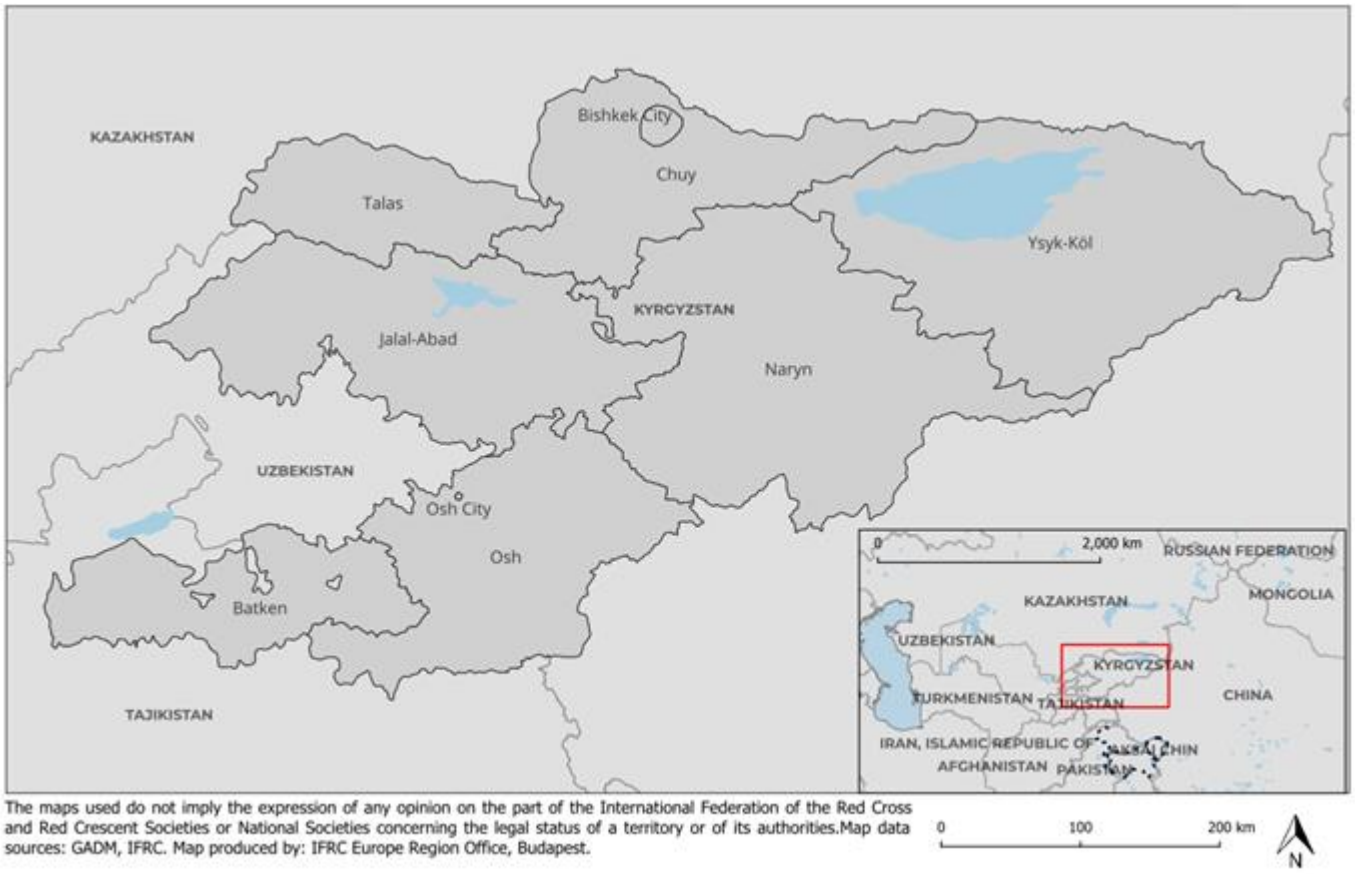
Kyrgyzstan | Heat Wave

Picture 1 - Masterclass of First Aid during Heat Action Day 2025 for population on public places. Photo credit: The Red Crescent Society of Kyrgyzstan 02.06.2025

EAP №: **EAP2024KG03**	Operation №: **MDRKG016**	Period covered by this report: **01.01.2025-31.12.2025**
EAP approved: **01/09/2024**	EAP timeframe: **04.09.2023-04.09.2028**	

Annual Budget: 239’078 CHF
EA Budget: 260’073 CHF
Total Budget: 499’151 CHF

SUMMARY OF THE EARLY ACTION PROTOCOL



Picture 2 – 7 provinces of Kyrgyzstan

The IFRC Disaster Response Emergency Fund (DREF) has allocated CHF 499'151 for the implementation anticipatory actions to reduce and mitigate the impact of Heat Wave in Kyrgyzstan. This Early Action Protocol includes an allocation of CHF 239'078 to preposition stock and undertake annual readiness activities in order to implement early actions, if and when the trigger is reached. The early actions to be conducted have been pre-agreed with the National Society and are described in the Early Action Protocol summary.

This report summarizes the annual readiness and prepositioning activities executed in the reporting period. The report also includes changes and updates made to the initially agreed plan.

From 1 September 2024 to 31 August 2025, the Kyrgyz Red Crescent Society, with technical support from the German Red Cross and funding from the IFRC Disaster Relief Emergency Fund (DREF), implemented the Early Action Protocol on Heat Wave (EAP for HW). The main objective of this protocol was to reduce the negative impact of the abnormally hot weather on vulnerable populations of targeted areas in Kyrgyzstan, including large families, children in orphanages, and older people living in care centres.

IMPLEMENTATION OF PROJECT ACTIVITIES

Monitoring of meteorological situation

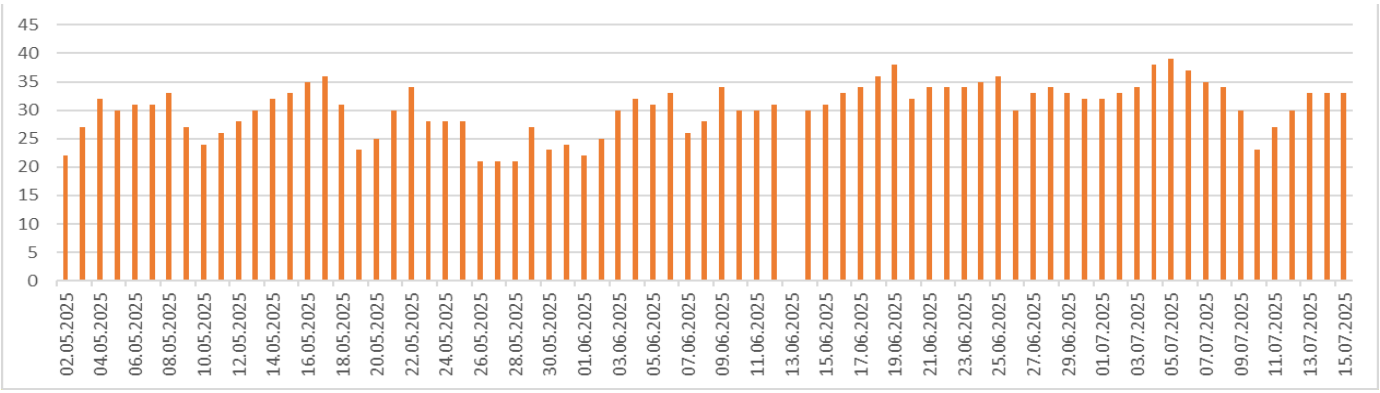
During the reporting period, meteorological conditions across the Kyrgyz Republic were characterized by a gradual transition from spring to summer, followed by the establishment of sustained high-temperature conditions in early summer.

In May 2025, weather conditions were relatively moderate and stable across most regions. Air temperatures showed a steady increase, with warm daytime conditions and cooler nights. Occasional short-term precipitation was observed, mainly in mountainous areas, without significant anomalies.

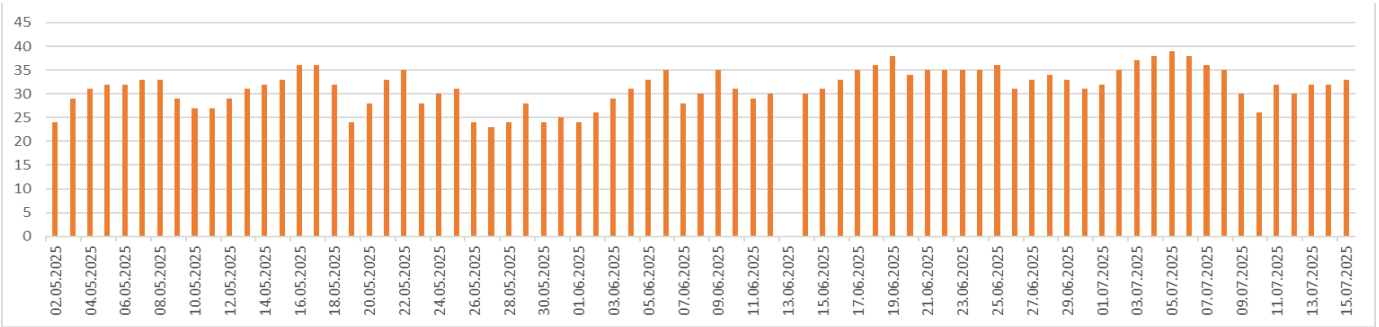
In June 2025, a noticeable rise in temperature was recorded across the country. The weather became increasingly dry, with a reduction in precipitation and prolonged periods of clear skies. Daytime temperatures consistently reached high values, particularly in lowland and southern regions. This period marked the onset of summer conditions and increased heat exposure for the population.

The most critical phase occurred from late June to mid-July 2025, when persistent high temperatures were observed across multiple regions. Several areas experienced prolonged periods of extreme heat, with daily maximum temperatures approaching or exceeding seasonal norms. The intensity and duration of heat conditions were particularly significant in southern regions and urban areas.

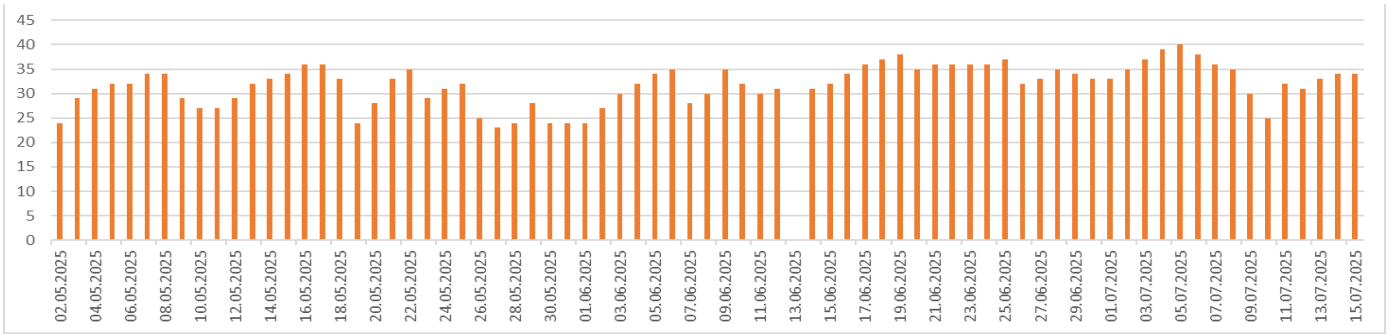
Temperature variability during this period was relatively low compared to transitional seasons, with sustained heat conditions lasting several consecutive days. Such patterns indicate the presence of stable hot air masses and limited atmospheric disturbances.



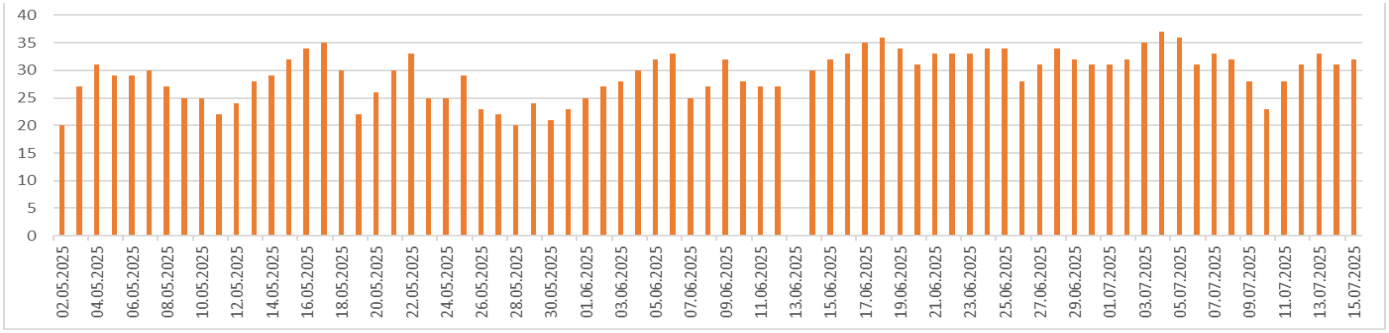
Picture 3 - The daily maximum air temperature in Chui Valley (Jany-Jer, Tokmok) from May 2025 to July 2025 (till Activation Day 15.07.2025).



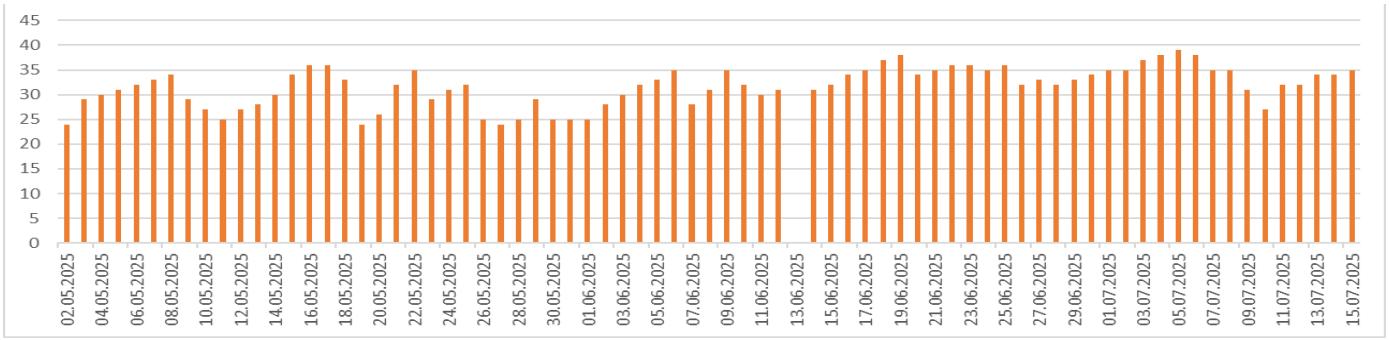
Picture 4 - The daily maximum air temperature in Osh region (Gulcha and Kara-Suu) from May 2025 to July 2025 (till Activation Day 15.07.2025).



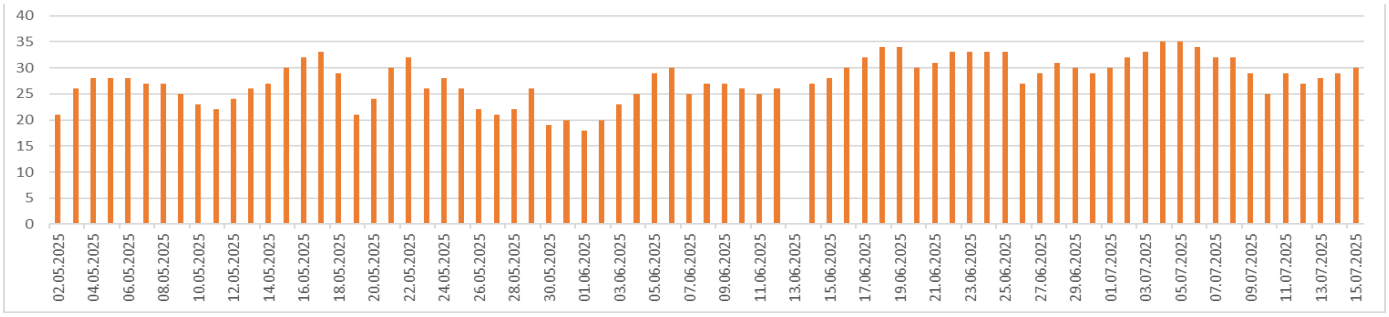
Picture 5 - The daily maximum air temperature in Jalal-Abad region (Manas city (ex-name Jalal-Abad) and Pacha ata) from May 2025 to July 2025 (till Activation Day 15.07.2025).



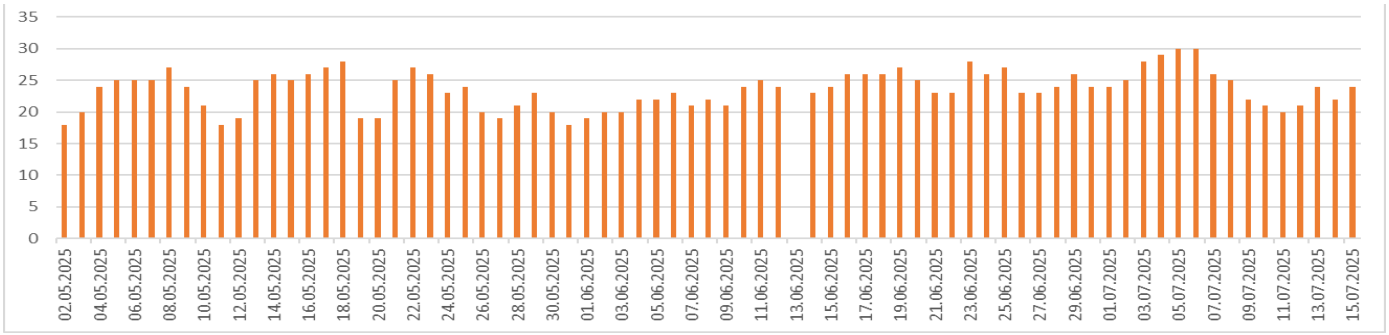
Picture 6 - The daily maximum air temperature in Talas region (Kyzyl-Adyr) from May 2025 to July 2025 (till Activation Day 15.07.2025).



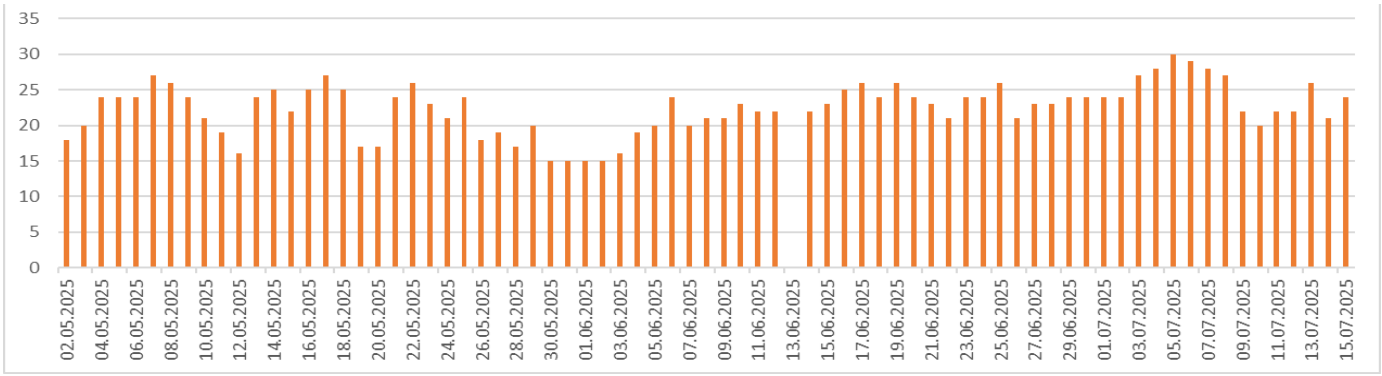
Picture 7 - The daily maximum air temperature in Markaz region (Batken provinces) from May 2025 to July 2025 (till Activation Day 15.07.2025).



Picture 8 - The daily maximum air temperature in Isfana city (Batken provinces) from May 2025 to July 2025 (till Activation Day 15.07.2025).



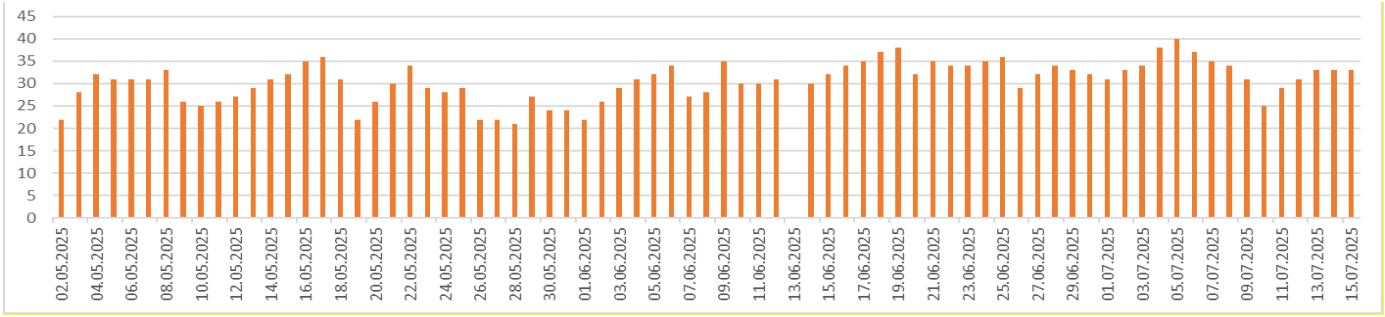
Picture 9 - The daily maximum air temperature in the eastern part Issyk-Kul region (Kyzyl-Suu, Tup and Balbai) from May 2025 to July 2025 (till Activation Day 15.07.2025).



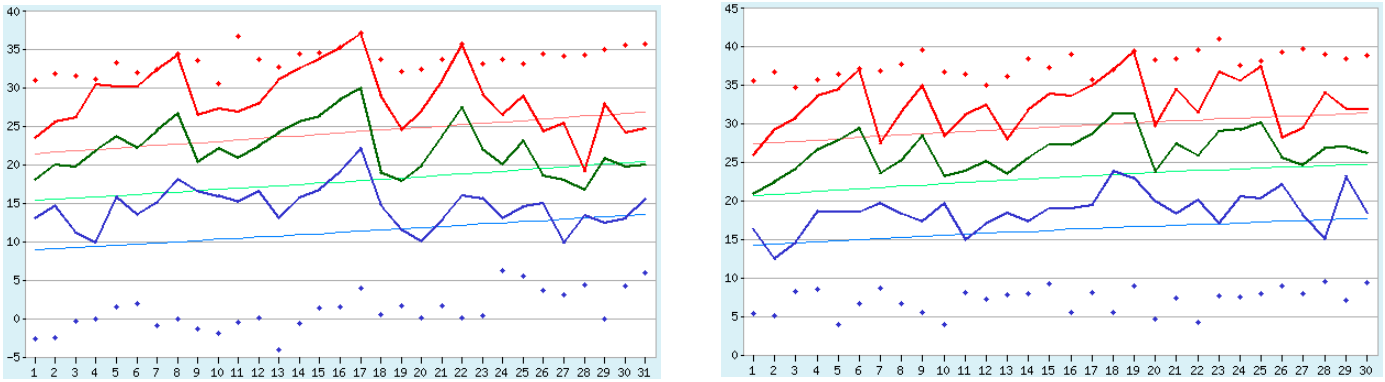
Picture 10 - The daily maximum air temperature in Naryn city from May 2025 to July 2025 (till Activation Day 15.07.2025).

The Ministry of Emergency Situations of the Kyrgyz Republic issued storm warnings on two occasions regarding the expected heatwave conditions. However, despite the elevated temperatures, the Early Action Protocol (EAP) for heatwave was not activated, as the recorded temperature values did not reach the defined trigger thresholds. According to the activation criteria, temperature thresholds must be exceeded for a sustained period based on percentile-based indicators. While temperatures were significantly high and prolonged, they remained below the required trigger levels.

At the same time, compared to previous years, unusually high temperatures were observed during the same period, with record-breaking values registered in Bishkek. According to meteorological data, the average monthly temperature in May 2025 reached 22.1°C compared to the norm of 17.8°C, showing a deviation of +4.3°C (record level)[1]. Similarly, in June 2025, the average monthly temperature reached 26.4°C against the norm of 22.9°C, with a deviation of +3.5°C (record level)[2]. These conditions indicate an increasing trend of heat intensity, even in cases where formal activation criteria are not met.



Picture 11 - The daily maximum air temperature in Bishkek city from May 2025 to July 2025 (till Activation Day 15.07.2025).



Picture 12 (Left graph, May 2025) & 13 (Right graph, June 2025) - The current minimum, average, and maximum air temperatures in Bishkek are shown on the graph by solid lines in blue, green, and red, respectively. Normal values are indicated by thin solid lines. Absolute maximum and minimum temperatures for each day are marked with bold dots in red and blue, respectively.

[1] Website for monitoring historical climate changes (May 2025)
[2] Website for monitoring historical climate changes (June 2025)

According to the activation rules of the EAP for heat wave, trigger thresholds must be reached and sustained for at least three consecutive days. The defined trigger thresholds are as follows:

The name of the points with the presence of the observation station of Kyrgyzhydromet	Province	85th percentile	Return period for a period from 1980 to 2022	90th percentile	Return period for a period from 1980 to 2022	Triggers in temperature values (C⁰) to be monitored in a weather bulletin of Kyrgyzhydromet corresponding to the 85th percentile
Bishkek	Chuy	39.5	6.5	40.0	10	40…42
Tokmok	Chuy	39.1	7	39,5	9	39…41
Jany-Jer	Chuy	39,4	7	40.1	10	39…41
Kyzyl-Adyr	Talas	37.3	7	38.0	10	37…39
Jalal-Abad	Jalal-Abad	39,6	7	39,9	10	40…42
Kara-Suu	Osh	37,7	7	38,3	9	38…40
Markaz	Batken	39,2	6	39,6	10	39…41
Isfana	Batken	35,2	7	35,6	10	35…37
Naryn	Naryn	33.0	7	33,4	9	33…35
Kyzyl-Suu	Ysyk-Kul	31,4	6	31,8	10	31…33

Source: Kyrgyzhydromet

For monitoring and preparation of the detailed forecasts, RCSK used the data from ECMWF (European Centre for Medium-Range Weather Forecasts) and the Ensemble Prediction System (EPS) of the Japan Meteorological Agency (JMA). RCSK also used the data of the local models (LAM) and the meteorological sensor data from the observation network of the Kyrgyzhydromet.

The accuracy of the daily maximum air temperature forecast was assessed. The assessment was carried out by statistically comparing the predicted and actual air temperature values with a deviation of 2 degrees. The accuracy of forecasting meteorological elements is influenced by many factors, such as atmospheric conditions, the orography of the area, and the precision of hydrometeorological model data.

Temperature and declaration of emergency

On 14 May 2025, the press service of the Ministry of Emergency Situations of the Kyrgyz Republic announced that abnormally hot weather was expected on 16–17 May 2025[3]. According to the Ministry, based on information from Kyrgyzhydromet, a significant increase in air temperature was forecast across the country. Daytime temperatures in the valleys of Chui, Osh, Jalal-Abad, and Batken oblasts were expected to rise to 35–40°C, while in the Talas valley temperatures were projected to reach 33–38°C.

Such conditions indicated the onset of extreme heat, posing increased risks to public health, particularly for vulnerable groups including the elderly, people with chronic illnesses, and those exposed to prolonged outdoor conditions.

[3] The official Instagram page of the Ministry of Emergency Situations of the Kyrgyz Republic "URGENT ANNOUNCEMENT! 14.05.2025"

A second official warning was issued on 16 June 2025, indicating that another period of extreme heat was expected on 17–19 June 2025[4]. According to Kyrgyzhydromet, daytime temperatures in the valleys of Chui, Osh, Jalal-Abad, and Batken oblasts were forecast to reach +39 to +41°C, while in the Talas valley temperatures were expected to range between +36 and +38°C. These values reflect severe heat conditions and are consistent with heatwave thresholds.

Picture 14, 15, 16 & 18 – Information campaign with recommendations (Information was posted on RCSK official Instagram page 15.05.2025 and 18.06.2025)

In response, the Red Crescent Society of Kyrgyzstan launched an information campaign providing recommendations on how to cope with extreme heat across all regions of Kyrgyzstan, reaching approximately 85,000 people. As part of this campaign, RCSK volunteers conducted information sessions for communities in public places, focusing on heat safety measures, hydration, and prevention of heat-related illnesses.

Information public awareness activities

The RCSK organized a wide range of public outreach, educational, and preventative activities. These efforts targeted urban populations, vulnerable groups, and caregivers across the country to promote awareness and safe behavior during extreme heat.

Key Results

- 7 cities covered
- 67 institutions reached
- ~85,000 people reached
- 100+ awareness sessions conducted (estimated: parks + institutions)
- 10+ first aid masterclasses conducted
- Daily outreach through public transport (mass communication channel)

Activity Breakdown

Public Awareness Sessions Locations: ➢ parks ➢ central squares Estimated reach:	*First Aid Masterclasses* Delivered by trained staff and volunteers Locations: ➢ parks ➢ central squares Estimated reach:

[4] The official Instagram page of the Ministry of Emergency Situations of the Kyrgyz Republic "URGENT ANNOUNCEMENT! 16.06.2025"

~6,000 people
Focus:

- recognizing heat-related illnesses
- prevention measures
- immediate response actions

~500 participants

Skills covered:

- heatstroke response
- First psychosocial support
- dehydration management

Child-Focused Activities
Activities like interactive sessions including:

- games
- storytelling
- animation
- Little gift or ice-cream

Estimated reach:
~2,000 children

Topics:

- hydration
- sun protection
- safe behavior during peak heat

Institutional Outreach
RCSK team visited 67 institutions, including:

- schools
- kindergartens
- boarding schools
- elderly care homes

Estimated reach:
~7,000 people (parents, staff, elderly, children)

Priority groups:

- caregivers
- elderly
- children

Mass Communication (Public Transport)
Heat safety videos broadcast in urban buses

Estimated reach:
thousands of passengers daily during 30 days

Target Groups and Estimated Reach
Children ~10,000
Adult ~30,000 (incl. elderly, persons with disabilities)

Objective:
To integrate climate awareness into everyday public life

Result:

- significantly expanded outreach beyond direct activities
- ensured continuous exposure to heat safety messages among the general population
- reinforced key behavioral messages at scale

Cross-sectoral Efficiency

Integration with DREF (measles response 2025):
Sessions conducted in Family Medicine Centers (FMCs) and 15 new residential settlements: vaccination awareness + heat awareness

Estimated reach:
~10,000 persons

Result:

- increased attendance
- higher engagement
- reduced burden on families

Additional incentives provided:

- coloring books
- sun hats
- T-shirts

Overall outcomes

- Increased awareness of heat-related risks
- Improved first aid knowledge and response capacity
- Adoption of safer behaviors (hydration, staying in shade)

- Strong engagement of children through interactive methods
- Improved access to information for vulnerable groups



Picture 19, 20 & 21 – Public Awareness Session in Jalal-Abad, Yssyk-Kul and Heat Action Day in Bishkek




Picture 21, 22 & 23 – Public Awareness Session in Ayyar Center and Cross-sectoral Efficiency in FMCs and new residential settlements



Picture 24 & 25 – Public Awareness Session in Ayyar Center





Picture 26, 27, 28 & 29 – Public Awareness Session in public places and First Aid masterclasses



Picture 30 & 31 – Public Awareness Session in public places and First Aid masterclasses


Picture 32 & 33 – Heat Action Day (Talas and Yssyk-Kul provinces)

What Worked Best

✓ Interactive approaches (especially for children)
✓ Integration of multiple topics (heat + health)
✓ Use of public transport as a communication channel
✓ Outreach in public spaces

In frame EAP activities the Red Crescent Society of Kyrgyzstan successfully implemented a nationwide Heat Action Day 2025 campaign, reaching approximately 2,500 people per region across 7 provinces through a combination of community outreach, institutional engagement, and mass communication. The campaign demonstrated strong efficiency through integrated programming, targeted outreach to vulnerable groups, and the use of high-impact communication channels, contributing to improved community preparedness for extreme heat.

Photo credits:

* **The *Ayyar Center*** is a specialized facility where over 100 children with disabilities receive regular rehabilitation support. The center serves children with cerebral palsy, Down syndrome, and other developmental conditions. Ayyar helps children develop essential life skills such as walking, speaking, and playing. It also provides training for parents and caregivers on how to care for children with special needs. The center plays a vital role in promoting social inclusion and improving the quality of life for children with disabilities and their families.

* ***Family medicine center (FMC) and 15 new new residential settlements*** - Currently, Kyrgyzstan is experiencing a measles outbreak, for which a DREF (Disaster Response Emergency Fund) has been activated. As part of this emergency response, the Red Crescent Society of Kyrgyzstan (RCSK) is conducting informational sessions for parents in Family Medicine Centers (FMCs) to raise awareness about the importance of vaccination.

In parallel, the 2024 administrative-territorial reform, which led to the integration of 15 new residential settlements into the city of Bishkek, has significantly increased pressure on the healthcare system. In this context, RCSK activities have played an important role in strengthening public awareness, helping communities better understand where and when to seek medical assistance.

To maximize efficiency and reduce the burden on families, vaccination awareness sessions have been strategically combined with heat safety awareness. This integrated approach enables communities to receive multiple critical health messages in a single engagement, improving both reach and effectiveness.

To further enhance participation, sessions included the distribution of small incentives such as coloring books, sun hats, T-shirts, and other items. This approach has proven effective in increasing attendance and engagement among both parents and children.

Furthermore, the organization of large-scale public events, which attract participants from surrounding settlements, has served as an effective platform for disseminating key information. The use of interactive formats—including competitions, small incentives, and engaging awareness sessions—has significantly strengthened community participation and overall outreach impact.

Capacity Building and Simulation Exercises on Heatwave Early Action Protocol

The Red Crescent Society of Kyrgyzstan continues to strengthen its institutional and operational capacity to effectively respond to extreme heat events through targeted training and simulation exercises.

As part of these efforts, a total of 112 staff members and 150 volunteers were trained on heatwave preparedness and response. The training program focused on enhancing knowledge and practical skills related to heat-related risks, first aid, and community engagement during extreme temperature conditions.

Picture 34 & 35 – Training for trainer May 2025, Bishkek and Workshop to upgrade SOPs 2025, Osh

A key outcome of the trainings was the development of a specialized pool of trainers and instructors and the upgrade of SOPs of activation EAP. Among the trained participants, 7 individuals were certified as trainers in first aid for heat-related emergencies, while the remaining participants were qualified as instructors in first aid for heat conditions. This approach ensures scalability and sustainability of knowledge transfer across both headquarters and regional branches.

The training sessions covered:

- recognition of heat-related illnesses, including heatstroke, first psychosocial support and dehydration;
- first aid response techniques;
- community awareness and risk communication;
- safety measures during heatwave conditions;
- roles and responsibilities during EAP activation (SOPs).

To complement the theoretical component, RCSK conducted simulation exercises on the activation of the Heatwave Early Action Protocol. These exercises aimed to test operational readiness, coordination mechanisms, and decision-making processes under time-sensitive conditions.




Picture 32 & 33 – Simulation exercise (Talas and Osh provinces, Baytik village Chui province)

The simulations replicated real-life activation scenarios, allowing participants to:

- practice coordination between headquarters and branches;
- test communication flows and information sharing to community;

- simulate transfer procedures from warehouses in HQ to branch;
- simulate beneficiary targeting and distribution planning;
- apply standard operating procedures in a controlled environment.

These exercises provided valuable insights into operational strengths and gaps, contributing to continuous improvement of preparedness systems. They also enhanced confidence and readiness among staff and volunteers to respond effectively in case of actual heatwave activation.

Overall, the combination of structured training and practical simulation exercises significantly strengthened RCSK's capacity to implement the Heatwave Early Action Protocol and to deliver timely and effective assistance to vulnerable populations.

SUMMARY OF ANNUAL PROGRESS BY PLANNED OPERATION

Health & Care	**CHF preposition budget:**	**CHF preposition actual:**
	31'537 CHF	18'030.34 CHF
	CHF readiness budget:	**CHF readiness actual:**
	0 CHF	0 CHF

Narrative description of plan vs achievements

In October 2024, following the submission of the first annual report, a request was submitted to improve the PSS kit and to include toys for children in addition to coloring books and pencils. Approval of this request was received at the same time as the approvals for the procurement of fogging system fans and water bottles, which did not allow sufficient time to complete the procurement process before activation.

The funds for the procurement of toys were planned to be reallocated from the savings generated from the procurement of coloring books and pencils during the first year of project implementation.

Risk Reduction, climate adaptation and Recovery	**CHF preposition budget:**	**CHF preposition actual:**
	30'208.31 CHF	17'907.29 CHF
	CHF readiness budget:	**CHF readiness actual:**
	63'172.25 CHF	26'209.59 CHF

Narrative description of plan vs achievements

At the beginning of the 2025 heat season in Kyrgyzstan, the Red Crescent Society of the Kyrgyz Republic conducted a community survey to assess public awareness of heat-related risks and identify existing information gaps. The main objective of the survey was to better understand how people cope with extreme heat and to inform people about the development of a targeted media and communication plan for 2025.

The results of the survey showed that the most used coping mechanisms during hot weather were umbrellas, water bottles, and head coverings such as caps, hats, and bandanas. These findings highlighted practical needs and community preferences in adapting to heat conditions.

Based on the data collected, RCSK submitted a request for budget reallocation. It was proposed to use savings from the procurement of Panama hats in the first year of the project to purchase water bottles and umbrellas, and to reallocate savings from information materials, banners, and benches towards the procurement of additional fogging system fans.

Approval for the procurement of umbrellas was received in a timely manner, and the tender process was launched on 16 May, allowing procurement to be completed before the activation period. However, approval for the procurement of water bottles and misting fans was received at a later stage, which did not allow sufficient time to complete the procurement process before activation.

As part of the survey findings, it was also recommended by respondents to increase public awareness through public transport. Based on this feedback, RCSK initiated the broadcasting of heat safety recommendations on buses in the city, allowing key messages to reach a wider audience during daily commutes.

Enabling approaches

Coordination and Partnerships	**CHF preposition budget:**	**CHF preposition actual:**
	(only complete if applicable)	(only complete if applicable)
	CHF readiness budget:	**CHF readiness actual:**
	9'047.50 CHF	3'610.20 CHF

Narrative description of plan vs achievements

As part of the implementation of the Early Action Protocol on extreme heat, the RCSK hired a specialist who monitored weather indicators from May to September 2025 and informed us about the onset of abnormally high temperatures in a timely manner.

Main tasks of the specialist:

- Monitoring of weather conditions: regular tracking of changes in temperature, humidity and other climatic indicators throughout Kyrgyzstan.
- Warning of heat waves: promptly informing the RCSK team of approaching dangerous temperatures, which allowed timely activation of response protocols and taking measures to protect the population.
- Forecast analysis: working with meteorological data, analysing short-term and long-term forecasts, which helped to prepare in advance the population and volunteers for extreme heat.

Period of work

The specialist was hired in May and performed his duties throughout the summer season. The final payment for the work will be made at the end of September 2025.

National Society Strengthening	**CHF preposition budget:**	**CHF preposition actual:**
	19'387.50 CHF	18'334.62 CHF
	CHF readiness budget:	**CHF readiness actual:**
	30'063.14 CHF	11'156.91 CHF

Narrative description of plan vs achievements

The Red Crescent Society of Kyrgyzstan (RCSK) strengthened its preparedness for extreme heat events through trainings, workshops, and simulation exercises conducted nationwide.

A total of 112 staff members and 150 volunteers were trained on heatwave preparedness and response, focusing on heat-related risks, first aid, psychosocial support, and community engagement.

A key outcome was the revision of Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) for Heatwave Early Action Protocol activation and the development of a larger pool of trained personnel. The training covered identification and management of heat-related illnesses, dehydration, psychosocial support, first aid response, risk communication, personal safety, and coordination roles during EAP activation.

Simulation exercises were conducted in several regions to test operational readiness, coordination between headquarters and branches, communication flows, logistics, beneficiary targeting, and SOP application under realistic conditions.

In addition, due to significant staff turnover within government structures, coordination meetings were organized with relevant state agencies to maintain institutional cooperation and ensure continuity in coordination mechanisms.

Through its active engagement in promoting anticipatory actions for heatwaves and extreme cold, RCSK also participated in the assessment process of the National Adaptation Plan aimed at responding to the impacts of climate change to protect people, livelihoods, and ecosystems, together with other ministries and governmental stakeholders.

Under this budget line, savings generated from the procurement of uniforms for staff and volunteers were planned to be reallocated towards the procurement of fans, in line with identified operational needs. However, due to the delayed approval of the budget revision, the procurement process could not be completed within the required timeframe prior to activation.

CHALLENGES, LESSONS LEARNED, PROPOSED AJUSTMENTS

Together with colleagues from the IFRC Regional Office, we have started exploring the possibility of replacing in-kind assistance with the inclusion of Cash and Voucher Assistance (CVA) response modalities into RCSK Early Action Protocols (EAPs).

At present, we are working on the development of the operational component of the response in case of protocol activation. Technical support is being provided by Bektur Imankulov and Moosa Shifaz.

FINANCIAL REPORT

Selected Parameters			
Reporting Timeframe	2023/8-2025/12	Operation	MDRKG016
Budget Timeframe	2024-2028	Budget	APPROVED

DREF Operation

EAP2023KG02 - INTERIM FINANCIAL REPORT

Prepared on 22/May/2026

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

MDRKG016 - Kyrgyzstan - Heatwave EAP

Operating Timeframe: 08 Aug 2023 to 31 Aug 2028

I. Summary

Opening Balance	**0**
Funds & Other Income	**499,151**
DREF Anticipatory Pillar	499,151
Expenditure	**-403,626**
Closing Balance	**95,525**

II. Expenditure by planned operations / enabling approaches

Description	Budget	Expenditure	Variance
PO01 - Shelter and Basic Household Items			**0**
PO02 - Livelihoods			**0**
PO03 - Multi-purpose Cash			**0**
PO04 - Health		19,202	**-19,202**
PO05 - Water, Sanitation & Hygiene			**0**
PO06 - Protection, Gender and Inclusion			**0**
PO07 - Education			**0**
PO08 - Migration			**0**
PO09 - Risk Reduction, Climate Adaptation and Recovery	443,350	346,026	**97,324**
PO10 - Community Engagement and Accountability			**0**
PO11 - Environmental Sustainability			**0**
Planned Operations Total	**443,350**	**365,228**	**78,122**
EA01 - Coordination and Partnerships	42,400	12,443	**29,957**
EA02 - Secretariat Services		347	**-347**
EA03 - National Society Strengthening	13,401	25,608	**-12,207**
Enabling Approaches Total	**55,801**	**38,398**	**17,403**
Grand Total	**499,151**	**403,626**	**95,525**

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Reference

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