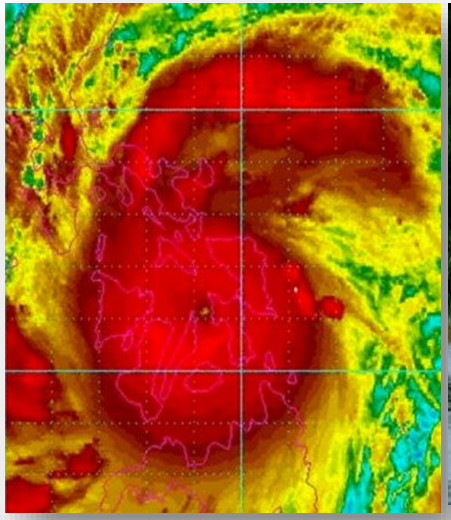
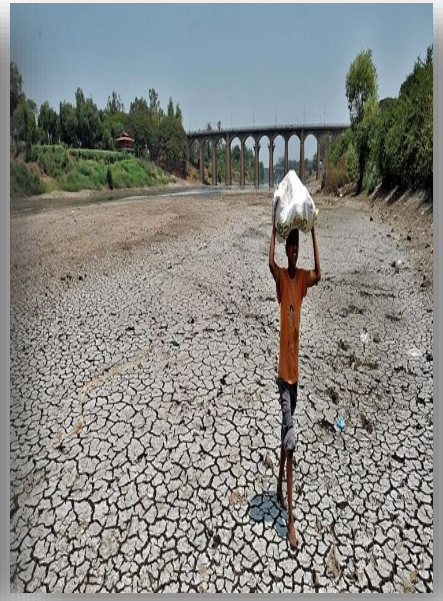









CIEWS for Low Emission and Climate-Resilient Development

EWS Session

Maksim Surkov

Climate Investment Principal

DECM

GCF Regional Dialogue in Tbilisi, Georgia
6-8 October 2026

- Georgia: **Mr. Ioseb Kinkladze**, Head of the Hydrology Department of LEPL National Environmental Agency

- Armenia: **Ms. Milena Kiramijyan**, Lead Project Coordinator, Environmental Project Implementation Unit (EPIU)

- Uzbekistan: **Mr. Timur Sabitov**, Deputy Director of National Climate Change Center

- Japan: **Ms. Yoko Saito**, Lead Researcher, Chuo University, Tokyo – GOSAT Initiative

Climate information and early warning systems (CIEWS) play a critical role in reducing climate risks and building resilience.

Evidence indicates that CIEWS can prevent and reduce loss and damage.

CIEWS analytics aides in decision-making in climate-resilient infrastructure, addressing shocks and stresses.

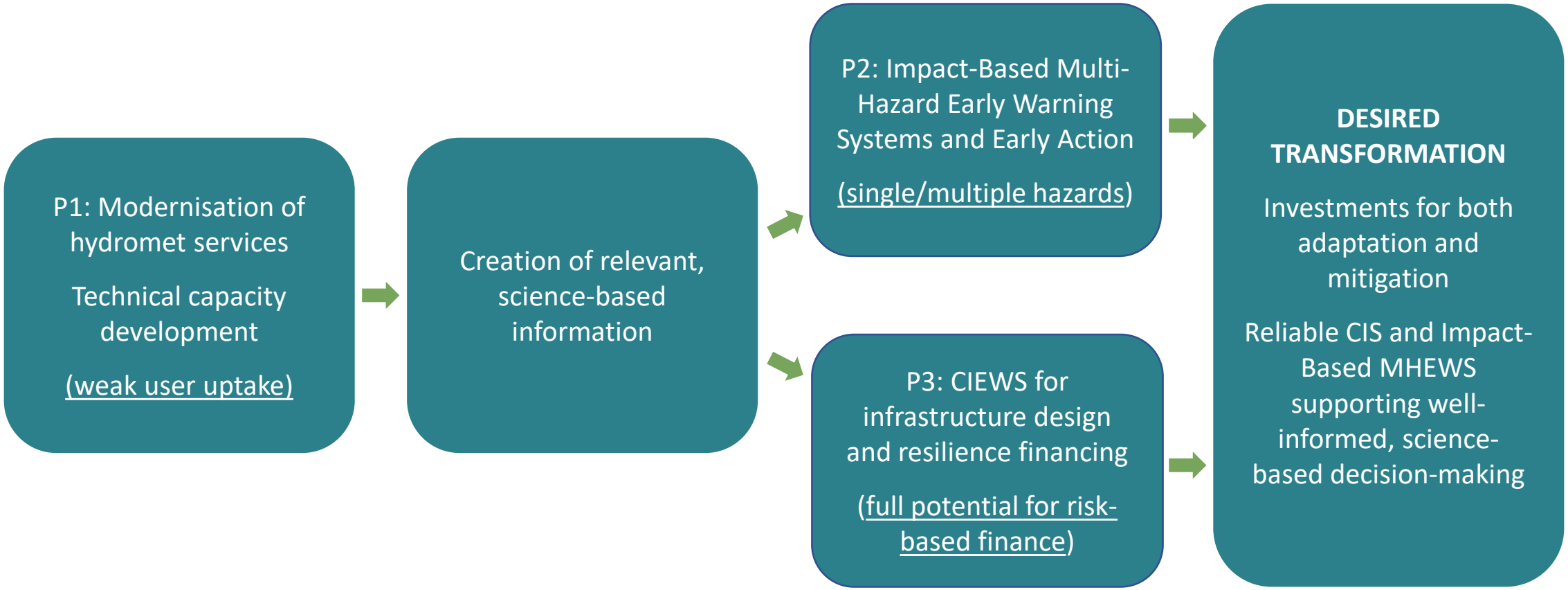
This shift will benefit asset owners, digital economy, weather derivatives, commodities markets, and insurance companies. It will support public and private sector areas: climate funds, financial institutions, project finance, climate markets, climate technology, and innovation.

The GCF is highly relevant to CIEWS and holds a lead position in the space (USD 1.997 billion, representing 10 per cent of the total GCF portfolio). However, GCF-funded CIEWS projects require a systematic approach (stepping away from fragmented projects in separate sectors)

Limited knowledge-sharing and knowledge brokering represent missed opportunities in the CIEWS investments.

GCF has succeeded in directing CIEWS investments towards countries most in need. Although GCF's CIEWS investments have achieved notable results at the project level, a full paradigm shift of CIEWS capabilities has yet to occur across the diverse contexts of participating countries (the 3 pathways).

Transofrmative investment pathways



Opportunities



Growing demand far exceeds supply



Climate information and early warning services have **market potential** for unlocking private sector investments and participation



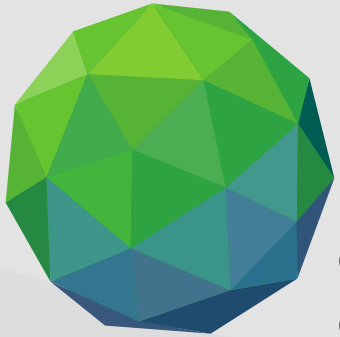
The government can **provide important services** to society to improve cost effectiveness (e.g. related to relief expenditure, disaster management) **while maximising the performance of critical infrastructure**



Government not only a consumer but also as a **seller of services**, to business and other consumers.



Leveraging private sector **finance**, public budgets and public-private **partnerships**



GREEN
CLIMATE
FUND

Barriers to uptake of CIEWS

Lack of enabling environment for **institutional effectiveness**

Limited governmental finances and **budgets** allocated to NMHS & NDMA.



Lack of coverage and scale for effective service delivery in terms of quantity and quality of **hard infrastructure** and inadequate **soft infrastructure** for ensuring delivery and uptake of information.

The **complexities of CIEWS systems**

Uncoordinated interventions limit the effectiveness of existing support to developing countries.

Market barriers to creating enabling conditions

Pillar	Focus for discussion
1. Risk knowledge	Are hazard, exposure, vulnerability and risk data sufficient to generate actionable warnings?
2. Detection and forecasting	Where are the remaining gaps in observations, modelling, data exchange and impact-based forecasting?
3. Warning dissemination	Do timely and understandable warnings reach communities, institutions, businesses and other users through appropriate channels?
4. Preparedness and response	Are responsibilities, protocols, financing and anticipatory-action arrangements in place once a warning is issued?