

# UZBEKISTAN/UNDP



GREEN  
CLIMATE  
FUND

GLOBAL  
PROGRAMMING  
CONFERENCE

<b>Project title</b>	Enhancing Multi-Hazard Early Warning System to increase resilience of Uzbekistan communities to climate change induced hazards				
<b>Result areas</b>		<b>Sector</b>	<b>Total financing, USD</b>	<b>GCF financing, USD</b>	<b>Financial instrument</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Most vulnerable people and communities</li> <li>➤ Health and well-being, and food and water security</li> </ul>		Public	USD 28,804,639	USD 9,638,497	Grant
<b>Description of specific climate change problem and how the project will address it</b>	<p>Climate change is expected to increase the intensity and frequency of hydrometeorological disasters – droughts, floods, mudflows, landslides and storms – putting more Uzbekistan communities and economic assets at risk. Increasing temperatures (0.29°C per decade between 1950 and 2016) accelerate evapotranspiration and cause changes in the timing and zones of snow and ice melt, leading to changes in river flows, increasing the risk of droughts, floods, mudflows and avalanches. Increases in rainfall intensity lead to increased risk of flooding, mudflow and rainfall-induced landslide risks over the eastern mountain and foothill regions. These changes in climate are expected to increase both the frequency and spatial extent of climate-related hazards (potentially occurring in areas not previously prone to such hazards), thereby increasing demands on the ability of the Ministry of Emergency Situations (MES), Uzhydromet and other government agencies to monitor and forecast them ahead of time, as well as forewarn affected populations, businesses and sectoral activities.</p> <p>This project will respond to a critical need of Uzbekistan to improve the coverage and effectiveness of the Multi-Hazard Early Warning System (MHEWS) in the face of increasing climate risks. The project will improve methods and capacities for monitoring, modelling and forecasting climate hazards and risks supported with satellite-based remote sensing, create a central repository for hydrometeorological hazard and risk information, improve regulations, coordination and institutional mechanisms for an effective MHEWS. As a result, the project will significantly enhance the quality and timeliness of climate information available to decision-makers and the population.</p>				
<b>Alignment with key country priorities and stakeholders engaged</b>	<p>Uzbekistan ratified the Paris Agreement on climate change on 27 September 2018. The NDC outlines the country’s adaptation planning process including political measures, implementation of climate actions, scientific research and education, and monitoring and evaluation. In particular, the NDC clearly highlights the need to establish a MHEWS which will: a) raise awareness and improve access to information about climate change for all population groups; and b) develop early warning systems for dangerous hydrometeorological hazards which will provide information for climate risk management.</p> <p>NDA and MES have been fully engaged in the project proposal development and the stakeholder consultation process involved representatives from various Ministries (MES, Uzhydromet, Ministry of Health, State Committee for Ecology and Ecology, etc.), Parliament, Civil Communities and the Women’s Committee of Uzbekistan. Based on these extensive consultations and needs assessment, the GoU requested UNDP to develop this GCF funding proposal.</p>				

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## Activities

The project will:

- Improve methods and data/models used to monitor and forecast variables needed to derive climate characteristics;
- Develop the capacity to model climate-related hazard and to utilize modern weather and seasonal forecasting techniques;
- Expand areas and geophysical/biophysical observations using satellite-based remote sensing (including the monitoring of precipitation, vegetation, snow cover and landslip/slides) to monitor and assess hazard risks over extensive regions of Uzbekistan, especially those regions where it is impractical to place observational equipment;
- Create a central repository/facility incorporating an advanced information management system for the management, forecasting and monitoring of hydrometeorological processes; and
- Enhance the regulatory framework, coordination and institutional mechanisms for an effective MHEWS and promote better regional cooperation for managing transboundary risks through existing and new regional coordination platforms

## Expected outcomes

- Over 11 million people living in high risk areas of Uzbekistan (34% of the population) will directly benefit from the project;
- Timely preparation and responses to climate-related disasters are supported by a fully integrated multi-hazard EWS;
- People, property and infrastructure avoid high risk areas through risk-informed spatial planning;
- Climate-induced hazards and their impacts are strategically managed through better knowledge and prediction of where they are likely to occur;
- Informed populations are able to better plan livelihood activities to minimise the impact of natural hazards

## Paradigm shift potential

*By contributing to a culture of managing climate risk on an ongoing basis and ahead of time, this leads to a paradigm shift in the attitude of government and communities, instilling a greater acceptance and understanding of climate change and its impacts. The proposed GCF investment will transform the current risk management and EWS in Uzbekistan by introducing new innovative technologies, increasing the efficiency and cost-effectiveness of the EWS.*