



IFS/2020/419-217 Climate Change and Resilience in Central Asia

Final Report

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Acronyms

CBEWS	Community-Based Early Warning Systems
CIS	Commonwealth of Independent States
CO	Country Office
DIM	Direct Implementation Modality
EC	European Commission
EWS	Early Warning Systems
EU	European Union
GCF	Green Climate Fund
GIS	Geographic Information System
IWRM	Integrated Water Resources Management
IPCC	Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change
IRH	UNDP Istanbul Regional Hub
IWMI	International Water Management Institute
MMM WC	Multifunctional Mobile Monitoring and Warning Complex
MoWR	Ministry of Water Resources of Uzbekistan
NAP	National Adaptation Plan
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
PIU	Project Implementation Unit
SDC	Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
SWOT	Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities, and Threats
THRIVE	Towards Holistic Resilience in Vulnerable Environments
UNDRR	United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction
UNECE	United Nations Economic Commission for Europe
UNESCAP	United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific
UZSTAT	Statistics Agency under the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan

1. Executive summary

During the full implementation period, the Climate Change and Resilience in Central Asia project (“the Project”) successfully delivered all planned activities and achieved or exceeded all output and outcome targets. The interventions focused on 1) improving knowledge of climate-fragility risks amongst key stakeholders at local, national, and regional levels; 2) facilitating risk-informed policymaking and transboundary resource management; and 3) fostering stability and climate resilient development in the Ferghana Valley.

The Project activities were conducted in line with the following outputs agreed in the Annex I of the Description of the Action, as part of the contractual agreement:

- Enhanced knowledge base and capacities to identify and assess climate-driven resilience risks in trans-border areas of Kyrgyz Republic, Tajikistan, and Republic of Uzbekistan.
- Technical assistance on the introduction of climate fragility risks into national policies, climate change adaptation and development strategies and plans in Kyrgyz Republic, Tajikistan and Republic of Uzbekistan provided.
- Opportunities to promote regional cooperation and awareness of climate and fragile risks created.
- Enhanced early warning and prevention measures demonstrated at pilot sites/s in the Ferghana Valley.

The project achieved its outcome of strengthening regional cooperation and climate resilience among local and national stakeholders in the Ferghana Valley. It established a continuous regional dialogue mechanism involving governments, technical agencies, and regional institutions, and exceeded participation targets through high-level forums, webinars, and knowledge-sharing events. The project also surpassed its resilience and preparedness targets by extending early warning and prevention measures to about 305,000 people and significantly increasing awareness and preparedness levels in Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, and Uzbekistan beyond the planned thresholds.

Implemented from December 2020 to November 2025, the project covered Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, and Uzbekistan, with a particular focus on the Ferghana Valley, providing the context for the output-level achievements outlined below.

Under the **first output**, the project completed national climate change and resilience assessments in all three countries and subsequently reviewed more than 55 national strategies and plans to assess the mainstreaming of climate fragility risks. Following comprehensive climate risk and vulnerability assessments, the project engaged with pilot communities and climate hotspot areas in the Ferghana Valley, producing analytical briefs with sector-specific recommendations and GIS-based climate risk maps. The project built the capacity of **309 sectoral specialists (142 women, 46%; 167 men, 54%)** through technical training and webinars on climate change impacts across water, energy, public health, and food security sectors — exceeding the target of 60 by 415%. Awareness campaigns, including information meetings, educational events, and the Climate Fresk game, were conducted to promote climate risk awareness and community action, with a focus on women, youth, and marginalised groups.

As part of its efforts to implement the **second output**, the project supported the review and revision of **15 key national and sectoral policies, strategies, and plans** - exceeding the target of 6 by 150%. In Kyrgyzstan, four strategic documents were officially endorsed by the government, and 23 recommendations for improving national legislation across four sectors (DRR, agriculture-irrigation, health, and biodiversity) were agreed by the relevant ministries. In Tajikistan, all 11 District Development Programmes of Sughd Region were updated and officially endorsed; the second edition of the Syrdarya River Basin Management Plan (2026–2030) was developed incorporating climate scenarios to 2050. In Uzbekistan, five sectoral National Adaptation Plans covering Agriculture, Buildings, Emergencies, Health, and Water were endorsed by the National Committee on Ecology and Climate Change and submitted to the UNFCCC in December 2025. Climate-resilient water resources management plans were completed for three

river basins in Uzbekistan, and a total of **284 national decision-makers (80 women, 28%)** were trained on climate-induced resilience impacts and adaptation - exceeding the target of 150 by 89%.

As part of the **third output**, the project successfully fostered regional cooperation and knowledge exchange through high-level dialogue, regional capacity-building activities, and regular meetings with experts and national authorities. The project organised **four high-level regional policy dialogues** over the project period, bringing together a cumulative total of **638 participants (271 women; 367 men)** from all five Central Asian countries and international organisations. Nine regional webinars attracted over 528 participants (48% women). The final Regional Technical Dialogue on Climate Change and Resilience (Tashkent, November 2025) confirmed all three countries' readiness to advance to a second project phase. End-line assessments conducted in all three countries confirmed that awareness levels among decision-makers and local communities reached **37% in Kyrgyzstan (target: 34.5%), 69% in Tajikistan (target: 31.5%), and 49% in Uzbekistan (target: 31.95%)**, all exceeding the targeted 50% increase over baseline.

Under the **fourth output**, Community-Based Early Warning Systems (CBEWS) were established and are fully operational in all three countries, covering **26 pilot communities** - exceeding the target of 10 by 160%.

In the most climate-vulnerable parts of the Fergana Valley in Kyrgyzstan, **four automated meteorological stations and water radars have been installed, protecting more than 150,000 people**, and in Osh city, a comprehensive emergency alert system has been launched, **with 29 sirens and 87 loudspeakers** enabling rapid communication of warnings to strategic social infrastructure reaching a **maximum estimate of 125,000 people**. In Tajikistan, six siren-based EWS were commissioned across five districts, **covering an estimated 22,975 people (11,654 women)**; three automated hydrological posts on transboundary rivers of the Syrdarya basin enhance flood preparedness for an estimated over 800,000 downstream residents as indirect beneficiaries. In Uzbekistan, 11 automated water radars transmit real-time data across key river basins; three electronic sirens were installed in Yordon community; and the Multifunctional Mobile Monitoring and Warning Complex was handed over to the Ministry of Emergency Situations, **covering an estimate 7,000 people**. In total, an estimated **305,000 people** across the three countries benefit from climate-related early warning and prevention measures, exceeding the target of 250,000. Information and awareness materials in local languages were produced and distributed in all three countries.

The details of financial expenditure are available under Annex 3 of this report. The following table provides an overview of budget utilisation:

Table 1. Budget utilization overview

Description	Amount USD
The Total Cost of action as per article 3.1 Special Conditions	3,217,062.25
The EU Contribution in USD as per article 3.1 Special Conditions	3,925,500.00
The EU Pre-financing in USD:	
1st instalment received on December 15, 2021	615,100.00
2nd instalment received on January 21, 2023	850,100.00
3rd instalment received on February 13, 2024	834,700.00
4th instalment received on December 20, 2024 ***	470,168.53
Total Project Costs (full project period)	3,015,263.03

*** Please note that the 4th pre-financing instalment of USD 625,600.00 has been reduced in line with the art. 3.1 of Special Conditions.

The project was implemented in a challenging geopolitical context, with border tensions between participating countries creating constraints on cross-border field activities and regional events, particularly during the earlier phases of implementation. Despite these challenges, the project demonstrated that

sustained investment in national ownership, government partnership, and community-level engagement is essential to achieving results in complex transboundary settings.

The project generated a number of key lessons relevant to future programming on climate resilience in Central Asia. Flexibility to shift between offline and online platforms proved crucial in navigating geopolitical tensions and instability. Effective communication and collaboration with a broad range of partners were essential for maintaining robust dialogue and partnerships across the region. Practical, hands-on training and field-based exercises proved more impactful than theoretical approaches alone. Incorporating technical solutions and actively engaging youth, women, and local communities were key to sustained community uptake of early warning systems and adaptation measures. Investing in social cohesion through targeted training and pilot projects enhanced stability and trust in border areas.

The project was completed in November 2025 following a no-cost extension of the original implementation period (December 2020 – November 2024). All planned deliverables were produced, all output targets were met or exceeded, and all three outcome indicators demonstrated results above the targeted thresholds. The project's results confirm the value of a sustained, transboundary approach to climate resilience in the Ferghana Valley. Recommendations for a second phase of the project, building on the results and partnerships established during implementation, are included in **Section 8** of this report.

2. Introduction

Geographical coverage: Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, and Uzbekistan.

Project partners: Governments of Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, and Uzbekistan, local authorities, local communities and stakeholders, EC and other development partners at the regional and national levels.

Ferghana Valley is home to nearly 30% of Central Asia's population, which is designated the highest climate change risk area among transboundary climate change hotspots in Central Asia. In a region subject to multiple stressors, climate change exacerbates existing vulnerabilities. Central Asia is warming faster than the global average. Average annual temperatures have risen by 0.5 degrees Celsius over the last three decades and are forecasted to increase by 2.0 to 5.7 degrees Celsius by 2085. This is evidenced by substantial reductions in mountain snowpack and the depleted volume of the Tien Shan glaciers and permafrost, releasing carbon and methane stocks which contribute to further warming. The region experienced increased frequency and intensity of extreme weather events, changing precipitation patterns, and increased drought over the project period. These impacts added pressure to already stressed and overexploited natural resources, thereby increasing the vulnerability of rural communities and their livelihoods. Whilst climate change rarely results in direct security threats, it interacts with existing stressors, including socioeconomic, political, and natural hazards, to undermine resilience.

Increasing demand for water and an unreliable supply increased pressure on existing water governance arrangements and complicated political relations, particularly at transboundary basins already affected by tensions.

The overall objective of the project was to support stability and climate resilient development in the Ferghana Valley, a trans-border area of Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, and Uzbekistan. The project (i) improved knowledge of climate-fragility risks amongst stakeholders at local, national, and regional levels; (ii) facilitated risk-informed policymaking and transboundary resource management; and (iii) supported practical risk reduction interventions. Early warning and prevention measures were enhanced across 26 pilot communities. The knowledge base was expanded through targeted public awareness campaigns ensuring growing consciousness of climate-induced vulnerability implications and spill-over effects. The project's specific objective was to improve cooperation and resilience of local and regional stakeholders to the threats and risks posed by climate change.

UNDP Istanbul Regional Hub for Europe and the CIS (IRH) implemented the project under the Direct Implementation Modality ("DIM") with participation of UNDP Country Offices (COs) as responsible parties.

The UNDP Istanbul Regional Hub Climate and Disaster Team was responsible for oversight, project management, coordination, and reporting.

The Project Management Unit (PMU) was hosted by UNDP Uzbekistan to support project planning and implementation of activities. The PMU was led by a full-time regional project manager reporting to the IRH CDT Team Leader, with matrix reporting to the CO, and was supported by a regional project assistant also based in Uzbekistan. National-level activities under the responsibility of UNDP were implemented directly through the UNDP Country Offices in beneficiary countries (Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, and Uzbekistan) in close partnership with local partners and stakeholders.

This project is in line with the outcome document of the 2012 United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development “The Future We Want”, reaffirming the importance of human development aspects for achieving sustainable development. The project contributed to the **2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development** and specifically to the achievement of several SDGs, including SDG 2, SDG 3, SDG 6, SDG 7, SDG 11, SDG 12, SDG 13, and SDG 16, as per Annex I. Description of the Action, as part of the contractual agreement.

During the inception phase, an appropriate management structure was established to ensure the coherence of all components. This structure was agreed during the Steering Committee Meeting, held on 15 September 2021.

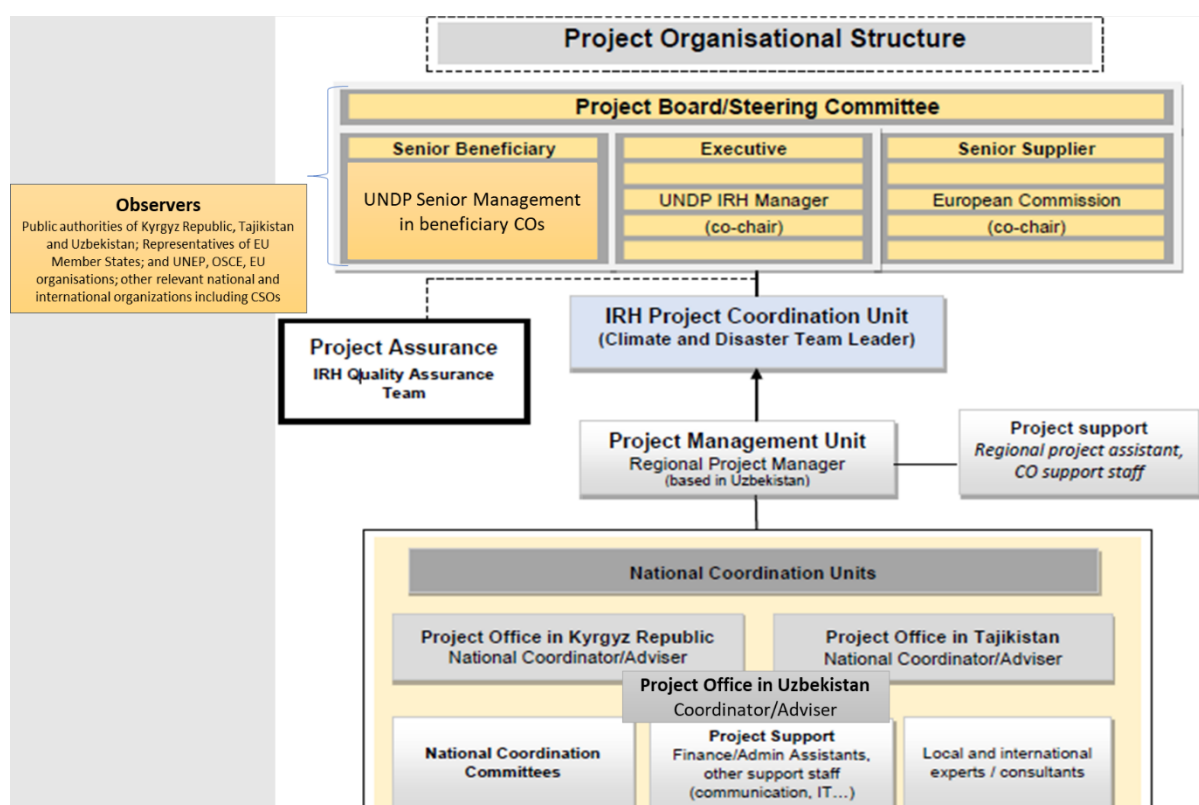


Figure 1. Project management structure

As part of the contractual agreement, Annex I. Description of the Action, agreed between all partners, the project contributed to the **Regional Programme for ECIS 2018–2021, Outcome 1: Accelerating structural transformations through more effective governance systems** and Output 1.5: Data and risk-informed development policies, plans, systems, and financing incorporate integrated solutions to reducing disaster risks, enabling climate change adaptation and mitigation, and preventing conflict.

3. Progress review: key activities and results

Despite existing challenges and political tensions in the region, the project delivered its planned activities and achieved key results across all four outputs. Border tensions between participating countries created challenges in organising field trips and regional events, particularly during the earlier phases of implementation. Throughout the full project period, the project closely monitored the political situation and, in coordination with UNDP country offices, worked with national government focal points to minimise delays. Given the transboundary nature of the project, sustained efforts were made to build constructive dialogue on stability, social cohesion, and resilience. High-level consultations held in Tashkent (2022), Bishkek (2023), and Dushanbe (2024), and the final Technical Dialogue in Tashkent (November 2025) exemplify the project's success in bringing key stakeholders together, including senior government representatives from the three participating countries, to discuss challenges and agree on ways forward.

Outcome and output level progress are described in detail in the following sections.

3.1 Overall progress in relation to the outcome and outputs

Outcome: Improved cooperation amongst and resilience of the local and regional stakeholders to threats and risks posed by climate change

Indicator 1: Level of regional cooperation and dialogue on climate change and resilience building.

Final target (2025): Level 3 – continuous dialogue/cooperation mechanism/s in place, relevant national counterparts meeting regularly with appropriate representation (gender and decision-making authorities).

The project achieved Level 3 regional cooperation by the end of the project period. A sustained regional dialogue mechanism was established, involving national governments, hydrometeorological agencies, scientific institutions, and regional intergovernmental organisations. The specific objective of this outcome is to enhance regional cooperation and dialogue, building the resilience of local communities and regional stakeholders to the threats and risks posed by climate change and its impacts.

As part of the regional climate change dialogue, a series of events including high-level forums, workshops, meetings, and webinars engaged relevant national counterparts from five Central Asian countries. These activities deepened understanding of the linkages between climate change and the water-energy-food-health nexus and promoted knowledge and practice exchange across the region.

Several key events were organized with international and regional stakeholders, with selected recent outreach events summarized below. For further details of earlier events, please refer to previously submitted reports.

- On April 18–19, 2024, the project conducted a two-day [regional workshop on building resilience to climate change through nature-based solutions](#). **In total, 48 national decision-makers (11 women and 37 men) from Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, and Uzbekistan** increased their knowledge on ecosystem-based methods of climate adaptation, climate risk management, and the THRIVE approach.
- On June 10, 2024, the third High-Level [Central Asia Forum on "Water and Climate Change"](#) was held in Dushanbe, Tajikistan, as part of the [3rd High-level International Conference on the International Decade for Action "Water for Sustainable Development" 2018-2028](#). **Participants (208, of which 59 women and 149 men)** discussed implementing risk-informed measures and policies, national adaptation plans, and interlinkages between climate change resilience and water, energy, health, and food sectors. The Forum resulted in an Outcome Statement incorporated into the [final declaration](#) of the Third High-level International Water Conference, supporting the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, particularly SDG 6.
- In cooperation with Kazakh-German University, a series of four thematic webinars fostered regional knowledge sharing on climate-related fragility risks, attracting **326 participants (166 women and**

160 men) from scientific and academic institutions, public agencies, NGOs, and youth organisations across Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, and Uzbekistan.

- On 11 April 2025, the Ministry of Emergency Situations of Kyrgyzstan, in collaboration with the UN Resident Coordinator's Office, UNDP, WFP, and key development partners, convened an International Scientific and Practical Conference on Monitoring and Forecasting Climate-Related Natural Disasters in Bishkek. **The conference brought together over 100 leading scientists, practitioners, and policymakers from Government, academia, international organisations, and the private sector from Central Asia, Europe, and beyond.** It concluded with the adoption of a Resolution Document outlining a joint commitment to develop a National Strategy for a Multi-Level Early Warning System, integrate AI-based platforms and regional data into EWS, and establish sustainable financing mechanisms.
- On 25 April 2025, **a hybrid regional webinar on women's participation in water governance was held in Bishkek, bringing together offline and online 53 participants from government representatives, civil and private sector actors, and women and youth communities from Central Asia.** The event served as a continuous dialogue platform, facilitating knowledge exchange on basin councils in Kyrgyzstan and Tajikistan, promoting gender-inclusive approaches, and supporting the development of joint recommendations.
- On 21 November 2025, the [Regional Technical Dialogue on Climate Change and Resilience was held in Tashkent](#). **The event brought together 78 participants (24 women) representing Uzbekistan, Kyrgyzstan, and Tajikistan,** along with international organisations and technical experts. Participating countries presented their achievements and confirmed readiness to advance to a second project phase. Kyrgyzstan highlighted progress in climate monitoring and risk-informed planning; Tajikistan showcased advances in hydrological monitoring and digital decision-support tools; and Uzbekistan demonstrated progress in climate-risk digitisation and locally driven adaptation measures.

Indicator 2. Number of people who became more resilient to climate-related risks in Ferghana Valley as a result of the intervention (disaggregated by sex and country).

Final target (2025): Over 250,000 people benefitting from climate-related early warning and prevention/adaptation measures.

Through the full installation and operationalisation of early warning systems, the project exceeded its beneficiary target. Early warning and prevention measures covered an estimated 305,000 people across the three countries. The following achievements summarise the coverage:

- In Kyrgyzstan, the modernisation of the Crisis Management Centre of the Ministry of Emergency Situations, combined with the installation of four automated meteorological stations and water radars in the Ferghana Valley, directly protects more than **150,000 people**. In Osh city, a comprehensive emergency alert system was launched with 29 sirens and 87 loudspeakers enabling rapid communication of warnings to strategic social infrastructure affecting a maximum of **125,000 people**.
- In Tajikistan, siren-based early warning systems were installed in selected high-risk settlements, covering an estimated **22,975 people** (11,654 women) in pilot communities: Dahana village, Jamoat Lakkon (Isfara) – 1,260 people (504 women); Jamoat Ashti Bolo (Asht District) – 4,395 people (2,209 women); Jamoat Chashmasor (B. Gafurov District) – 1,002 people (499 women); Chashma-1 village (Khujand City) – 3,800 people (1,946 women); Metk village, Jamoat Vakhdat (Devashtich District) – 4,550 people (2,100 women); and Jamoat Rostrovut (Devashtich District) – 7,968 people (4,500 women). In addition, three automated hydrological posts on transboundary rivers of the Syrdarya basin (in Isfara, Asht, and B. Gafurov districts) enhance flood preparedness and early warning coverage for an estimated over 800,000 people as indirect beneficiaries in downstream and transboundary river basins.

- In Uzbekistan, 11 automated water radars transmit real-time data across key river basins; three electronic sirens were installed in Yordon community; and the Multifunctional Mobile Monitoring and Warning Complex was handed over to the Ministry of Emergency Situations, **covering an estimate 7,000 people**.

Indicator 3. Level of preparedness to climate-fragility risks in trans-border areas between Kyrgyz Republic, Tajikistan, and Uzbekistan.

Final target (2025): 50% increase over baseline.

Baseline assessments conducted in pilot districts across the Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, and Uzbekistan had established low levels of preparedness: 23% in Kyrgyzstan, 21% in Tajikistan, and 21.3% in Uzbekistan. Against the final target as stipulated, the country targets were 34.5% for Kyrgyzstan, 31.5% for Tajikistan, and 31.95% for Uzbekistan. The project implemented a sustained series of awareness-raising activities, training workshops, and community response planning initiatives to address this gap.

Knowledge products, guidance materials, and response protocols have been made publicly available through UNDP and partner platforms to ensure sustainability and institutional uptake. End-line assessment of climate change awareness among decision-makers and local communities conducted in all three countries demonstrate significant increase by **37% in Kyrgyzstan, 69% in Tajikistan and 49% in Uzbekistan**, which exceeded the target values.

Output 1: Enhanced knowledge base and capacities to identify and assess climate-driven resilience risks in the Kyrgyz Republic, Tajikistan, and Uzbekistan with focus on Ferghana Valley.

Over the project period, the project reviewed **more than 55 national strategies and plans across three countries** for incorporating climate risk factors. Following comprehensive climate risk and vulnerability assessments, the project identified 13 transboundary climate hotspot communities in the Ferghana Valley and produced analytical briefs with sector-specific recommendations and GIS-based climate risk maps. Through technical training and regional webinars, **the project enhanced the capacity of 309 sectoral specialists (142 women, 46%)** on the interlinkages between climate change and key sectors such as water, energy, public health, and food security. Awareness campaigns, including information meetings, educational events, and the Climate Fresk game, promoted climate risk awareness with a focus on women and youth.

Output 2: Technical assistance on the introduction of climate resilience risks into national policies, climate change adaptation and development strategies and plans in the Kyrgyz Republic, Tajikistan, and Uzbekistan.

The project integrated climate resilience recommendations into **15 key national and sectoral policies, strategies, and plans**. In Kyrgyzstan, four **strategic documents were officially endorsed** by the government. In Tajikistan, District **Development Programmes across all 11 districts and cities of Sughd Region were updated and endorsed**, incorporating climate risk considerations; the second edition of the Syrdarya River Basin Management Plan for 2026–2030 was developed with integrated climate scenarios to 2050. In Uzbekistan, **five sectoral National Adaptation Plans were endorsed** by the National Committee on Ecology and Climate Change and submitted to the UNFCCC in December 2025. Regional workshops with the International Water Management Institute (IWMI) promoted transboundary cooperation in the Ferghana Valley, and climate-resilient water resources management plans were developed for the Shakhimardansay, Maylisay, and Padshaatasay river basins.

Output 3: Opportunities to promote regional exchange and awareness on climate resilience created.

The project successfully fostered regional cooperation and knowledge exchange through **four high-level dialogues and 9 regional webinars**. The final Technical Dialogue on Climate Change and Resilience (Tashkent, November 2025) confirmed all three countries' readiness for a second project phase. End-line

assessments were completed in all three countries, confirming awareness levels of 37% in Kyrgyzstan (156 respondents) and 49% in Uzbekistan (190 respondents, 38% women), both exceeding the 50% increase target over baseline. Tajikistan's results similarly exceeded target values. GIS maps, Climate Talks video series, and thematic materials were produced and disseminated through partner networks.

Output 4: Enhanced climate-related early warning and prevention measures demonstrated at pilot sites in Ferghana valley.

Community-Based Early Warning Systems (CBEWS) were established and are operational in all three countries, covering 26 communities and approximately 305,000 beneficiaries. In Tajikistan, six siren-based EWS were installed covering approximately 22,975 people (11,654 women) across five districts; three automated hydrological posts provide real-time flood monitoring data. In Kyrgyzstan, the Crisis Management Centre was modernised with new equipment; 29 sirens and 87 loudspeakers were installed in Osh city and four rural pilot sites; four automated weather stations and one water radar were deployed – covering a maximum of 275,000 people. In Uzbekistan, the Multifunctional Mobile Monitoring and Warning Complex (MMM WC) was handed over to the Ministry of Emergency Situations; 11 automated water radars transmit real-time data across key river basins; and three electronic sirens were installed in Yordon community. Information materials were produced and distributed in local languages across all three countries.

3.2 Progress in relation to each output

Output 1. Enhanced knowledge base and capacities to identify and assess climate-driven resilience risks in Kyrgyz Republic, Tajikistan, and Uzbekistan with focus on Ferghana Valley.		
Output indicators	Baseline and Targets	Final achievement
1.1. Status of national climate change and resilience assessments	Baseline (2020): n/a Final target: 3 national assessments completed. Target Y4 (2024): 3 national assessments completed. Target Y3 (2023): 3 national assessments completed. Target Y2 (2022): 3 national assessments under development. Target Y1 (2021): 2 national assessments initiated. *Targets are cumulative.	Completed. 3 national assessments delivered across Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, and Uzbekistan. As follow-up, the project reviewed over 55 national plans and strategies to mainstream climate fragility risks. Cumulative total (Y1–Y5): 3 Target met.
1.2. Number of sectoral specialists who increased their knowledge on sectoral interlinkages between climate change resilience and vital sectors up to a level allowing them to feed optimally the decision makers' regional dialogue (disaggregated by sex and country)	Baseline (2020): 0 Final target: 60 Target Y4 (2024): 60 Target Y3 (2023): 45 Target Y2 (2022): 30 Target Y1 (2021): 0 *Targets are cumulative.	309 (142 women, 46%; 167 men, 54%) KGZ: 102 TAJ: 92 UZB: 87 KAZ: 25 TKM: 3 Cumulative total (Y1–Y5): 309 people. Target met and exceeded by 415%.

Activity 1.1. Systematic review and screening of national climate change and resilience assessments/strategies/plans and climate information tools, as part of a gap analysis.

Following the policy gap analysis and national-level assessments completed in earlier years, the project continued to review national plans and strategies for incorporating climate risk factors across all three programme countries. Over the full project period, more than 55 national strategies and plans were assessed. Seventeen policy documents were reviewed in the October 2023–July 2024 reporting period alone, covering key legislative documents in Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, and Uzbekistan (see Table 1 in the main report). For a full list of strategic documents reviewed in earlier reporting periods, please refer to the Annual Reports for December 2021–September 2022 (Table 3) and October 2022–September 2023 (Table 2).

Table 1. Strategic documents revised to mainstream climate-fragility risks and gender.

KYRGYZSTAN	- DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM OF THE OSH REGION FOR 2023-2026 / <u>(ENDORSED BY THE GOVERNMENT FOLLOWING THE RECOMMENDATIONS PROVIDED DURING THE LAST REPORTING YEAR).</u> - STATE PROGRAMME FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF REGIONS OF THE KYRGYZ REPUBLIC FOR 2024–2028 (OLD TITLE: THE CONCEPT OF ADMINISTRATIVE-TERRITORIAL STRUCTURE AND DEVELOPMENT OF REGIONS OF THE KYRGYZ REPUBLIC FOR 2023-2027) / <u>(ENDORSED BY THE GOVERNMENT FOLLOWING THE RECOMMENDATIONS PROVIDED DURING THE LAST REPORTING YEAR).</u> - THE ACTION PLAN FOR 2023-2026 ON THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE NATIONAL CONCEPT OF COMPREHENSIVE PROTECTION OF THE POPULATION AND TERRITORIES OF THE KYRGYZ REPUBLIC FROM EMERGENCIES FOR 2018-2030 (CONTINUED DISCUSSIONS FOLLOWING THE LAST REPORTING PERIOD). - UPDATED NATIONALLY DETERMINED CONTRIBUTION OF THE KYRGYZ REPUBLIC (CONTINUED DISCUSSIONS FOLLOWING THE LAST REPORTING PERIOD). - COMMUNITY SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT ADAPTATION PLANS TO CLIMATE RISKS FOR BARPY AIYL AIMAK, OROZBEKOV AIYL AIMAK, ZHANY-NOOKAT AIYL AIMAK, MAIDAN AIYL AIMAK - APPROVED BY THE LOCAL GOVERNMENTS. - (1) NATIONAL WATER STRATEGY OF KYRGYZSTAN UNTIL 2040.
TAJIKISTAN	- THE SOCIO-ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME OF SUGH D REGION FOR 2026–2030 WAS ENDORSED WITH CLIMATE CHANGE ADAPTATION (CCA) AND DISASTER RISK REDUCTION (DRR) MEASURES INTEGRATED INTO THE PROGRAMME FRAMEWORK. IN ADDITION, THE LOCAL DEVELOPMENT PLANNING PROCESSES IN 11 PILOT DISTRICTS WERE COMPLETED WITH THE INTEGRATION OF CCA AND DRR PRIORITIES INTO LOCAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMMES - (2ND EDITION) SYR DARYA BASIN MANAGEMENT PLAN 2026-2030 CLIMATE SCENARIOS UNTIL 2050 AND ADAPTATION MEASURES PROPOSED. - (2) LAW OF THE REPUBLIC OF TAJIKISTAN ON STRATEGIC PLANNING AND STATE FORECASTING. - (3) LAW OF THE REPUBLIC OF TAJIKISTAN ON STATE FORECASTS, CONCEPTS, STRATEGIES AND PROGRAMS OF SOCIO-ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT OF TAJIKISTAN. - (4) NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY OF THE REPUBLIC OF TAJIKISTAN FOR THE PERIOD UP TO 2030. - (5) MEDIUM-TERM DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM OF THE REPUBLIC OF TAJIKISTAN FOR 2016-2020. - (6) MEDIUM-TERM DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM OF THE REPUBLIC OF TAJIKISTAN FOR 2021-2025. - (7) SOCIO-ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM OF ASHT DISTRICT FOR 2021-2025. - (8) SOCIO-ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM OF B. GAFUROV DISTRICT FOR 2021-2025. - (9) SOCIO-ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM OF BUSTON CITY FOR 2021-2025. - (10) SOCIO-ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM OF GULISTON CITY FOR 2021-2025. - (11) SOCIO-ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM OF DEVASTICH DISTRICT FOR 2021-2025. - (12) SOCIO-ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM OF ISFARA FOR 2021-2025. - (13) SOCIO-ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM OF KANIBADAM CITY FOR 2021-2025. - (14) SOCIO-ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM OF B. RASULOV DISTRICT FOR 2021-2025. - (15) SOCIO-ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM OF SPITAMEN DISTRICT FOR 2021-2025. - (16) SOCIO-ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM OF SUGH D REGION FOR 2021-2025.

UZBEKISTAN	- CONCEPT ON THE DEVELOPMENT OF WATER SECTOR AND IRRIGATION OF UZBEKISTAN FOR 2024-2026 (RECOMMENDATIONS PROVIDED FOLLOWING THE LAST REPORTING PERIOD). - NATIONAL SECTORAL ADAPTATION PLAN OF UZBEKISTAN/DRAFT VERSION (RECOMMENDATIONS PROVIDED FOLLOWING THE LAST REPORTING PERIOD). - (17) PRESIDENTIAL DECREE ON DETERMINING PRIORITY AREAS FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION AND DEVELOPMENT OF A MODERN MANAGEMENT SYSTEM IN THE WATER SECTOR.
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Figure 2. Climate Change Adaptation & Legislative Review Workshop (Tajikistan)

Findings from the national-level assessments were presented to stakeholders at workshops and meetings. In Tajikistan, the policy brief was presented at a joint workshop on 21 February 2024, co-organised with the National Adaptation Plan project funded by the Green Climate Fund. The workshop focused on integrating gender-responsive climate change adaptation into water policies and river basin management plans, and brought together 47 participants (14 women; 33 men). In **Uzbekistan**, the findings of the policy gap analysis and gender sensitivity assessment were presented at the [Second Technical Meeting of Development Partners on Gender Mainstreaming in the Water Sector](#), co-organised with the Ministry of Water Resources of Uzbekistan and the Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation (SDC). In alignment with the IWRM principle, UNDP recommended incorporating gender-sensitive indicators into the Strategy for Water Management and Irrigation Development in the Republic of Uzbekistan for 2024–2026, including disaggregating Water Strategy indicators by gender and age, and developing a Water Sector Gender Concept by 2026.

Activity 1.2. Undertaking participatory assessments through structured national and regional consultations to discuss climate change resilience implications and to identify hot-spot areas within the Ferghana Valley, thus supporting consensus-building on possible adaptation measures.

Community-based vulnerability assessments were completed in all three countries. Assessments identified 13 transboundary climate hotspot communities in the Ferghana Valley highly vulnerable to water scarcity, floods, droughts, and social tensions. Findings were compiled into analytical briefs containing sector-specific recommendations and GIS-based climate risk maps for Kyrgyzstan, Uzbekistan and Tajikistan. Policymakers and stakeholders used the briefs and maps to develop climate adaptation plans, directly informing activities under Output 4.

Activity 1.3. Technical training for national counterparts/stakeholders on sectoral interlinkages between climate change resilience and vital sectors such as water, energy, public health, and food.

The project delivered targeted technical trainings across all three countries on the water-energy-food-health nexus. In partnership with the Global Water Partnership, a [technical training](#) in Kyrgyzstan brought together approximately 30 stakeholders with gender parity. A [regional technical training webinar](#) conducted with the Center for Natural Resources and Sustainability at Kazakh-German University covered

all five Central Asian states, benefiting approximately 70 stakeholders (42 women; 28 men). In November 2024, a capacity-building training on integrating climate resilience into cross-sectoral adaptation plans using the NEXUS approach was organised in Kyrgyzstan in collaboration with the NAP project, involving 44 participants (15 women, 29 men). A regional scientific contest engaged 209 young professionals (73 women) from 64 universities on the water-energy-food-health nexus and climate change.

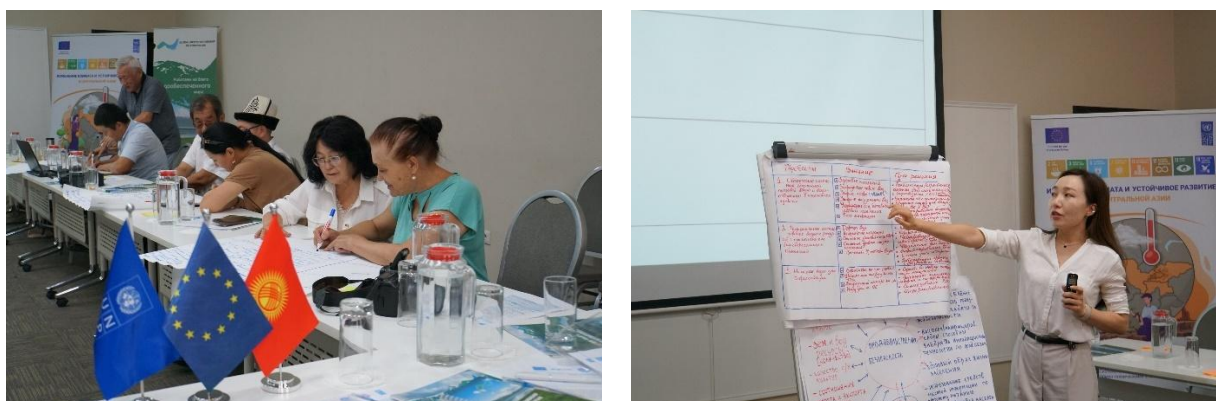


Figure 1. Climate Change & Water-Energy-Food-Health Nexus Training (Kyrgyzstan)

Activity 1.4. Improving public awareness on climate-induced risks and resilience building through, inter alia, awareness raising and effective knowledge exchange activities, with special attention to marginalized groups.

The project increased the understanding of climate-induced risks and the development of resilience through targeted awareness-raising campaigns in Tajikistan. These campaigns were conducted in partnership with the Executive State Body of the Sughd Region and the Youth Group on Protection of the Environment. The series of educational and public awareness events across 11 target cities and districts of Sughd Region—Isfara, Devashtich, Kanibadam, Jabbor Rasulov, Spitamen, Asht, Maschoh, B. Gafurov, Guliston, Buston, and Khujand. These activities aimed to enhance understanding of climate fragility risks, climate resilience, and local adaptation options at community and institutional levels. As part of the awareness-raising campaign the project organized information meetings engaging **597 stakeholders 319 women and 278 men**, including ecologists, meteorologists, members of local communities, and media representatives.

A thematic calendar was developed to provide specific recommendations for the local people to tackle climate change challenges and enhance their resilience. Additionally, a handout detailing the historical climate and weather patterns of the region was distributed to deepen the stakeholders' understanding of their local environment. As part of the awareness-raising campaign, two social movies in the format of video interviews titled 'Climate Talks' were showcased to participants. These films highlighted the impact of climate change on the agricultural sector, showcasing various adaptation methods. Additionally, they underscored the effects on water resources and the increased risk of natural disasters. By providing tailored recommendations and historical context, the campaign aimed to empower participants to take informed actions towards adaptation and resilience.

In Uzbekistan, a series of educational events have been conducted to raise awareness about climate fragility risks and resilience building. On February 27, 2024, the project delivered a lecture on climate change and co-organized an Eco-competition for **38 students (52% girls and women)** in the Tashkent region. The event featured student eco-projects and creative environmental performances, showcasing their knowledge of climate issues.



Figure 2. Awareness Raising Campaign (Sughd, Tajikistan)



Figure 3. Climate Fresk Workshop (Namangan, Uzbekistan)

Another awareness-raising event was held at Namangan State University, featuring [the Climate Fresk game](#). This innovative educational tool, based on reports from the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC), helped participants deepen their understanding of climate change by exploring its causes and consequences, including human impact.

On 18 May 2022⁴ the second [Climate Fresk workshop](#) was conducted in collaboration with National Research University Tashkent Institute of Irrigation and Agricultural Mechanization Engineers, during the European Festival. This festival, held at the Tashkent Botanical Garden, celebrated Europe Day along with the EU-Uzbekistan partnership, attracting around 50 EU-funded projects and around 2,000 attendees (45% women).

Over **60 students, including 25 girls and women**, participated in two Climate Fresk games. They engaged in connecting 42 cards representing various causes and effects of climate change, actively engaging with the science behind the issue and fostering a deeper understanding of cause-and-effect relationships.



Figure 3. Climate Fresk Workshop (Tashkent, Uzbekistan)



These activities demonstrated the project's commitment to fostering climate awareness and inspiring future generations of climate champions, particularly among young women. Successful outreach efforts also reached Afghan girls and women during the workshop and a school student from the Tashkent region, [Navruza Imamberdiyeva](#), expressed her powerful desire to become an environmental specialist in the future.

Output 2. Technical assistance on the introduction of climate resilience risks into national policies, climate change adaptation and development strategies and the plans in the Kyrgyz Republic, Tajikistan, and Uzbekistan provided.

Output indicators	Baseline and Targets	Final achievement
2.1. Number of strategic documents (policies, strategies, and plans)	Baseline (2020): 0 Final target: 6	15 documents revised and mainstreamed with climate-fragility risks across the project period. Target met and exceeded by 150%.

for priority sectors reviewed and revised to mainstream climate-fragility risks and adaptation measures with the assistance of the intervention (disaggregated by country) (matching EURF 2.19 (a))	Target Y4 (2024): 6 Target Y3 (2023): 4 Target Y2 (2022): 3 Target Y1 (2021): 0 *Targets are cumulative.	KGZ: Concept of Regional Policy 2023-2027; Concept of Administrative-Territorial Structure 2023-2027; Development Program of Osh Region 2023-2026; State Programme for Regional Development 2024-2028; improvement of national legislation in 4 sectors (DRR, agriculture-irrigation, health, biodiversity), with 23 recommendations agreed by 4 ministries. TJK: District Development Programmes of all 11 districts and cities of Sughd Region updated and endorsed; Syrdarya River Basin Management Plan 2026-2030 (new version, developed); Socio-Economic Development Programme of Sughd Region 2026-2030. UZB: Concept on Development of Water Sector and Irrigation 2024-2026; National Sectoral Adaptation Plan (draft); Presidential Decree on Water Sector Management reviewed; 5 sectoral NAPs (Agriculture, Buildings, Emergencies, Health, Water) endorsed and submitted to UNFCCC (December 2025). Cumulative total (Y1–Y5): 15
2.2. Number of national and basin-wide water policies and river basin management plans that mainstream climate-fragility risks with the assistance of the intervention	Baseline (2020): 0 Final target: 3 Target Y4 (2024): 3 Target Y3 (2023): 2 Target Y2 (2022): 1 Target Y1 (2021): 0 *Targets are cumulative.	Completed. 8 small-river basins assessed and provided with climate profiles and risk maps. UZB: Climate-resilient water resources management plans completed for the Shakhimardansay, Maylisay, and Padshaatasay river basins with short-term action plan and climate profile. TJK: Syrdarya River Basin Management Plan 2026-2030 (second edition) developed, incorporating climate scenarios to 2050 and adaptation measures. KGZ: Climate risk mainstreaming into river basin management plans, with recommendations provided for local basin plans (Kara-Darya-Syrdarya-Amudarya basin). . A GIS-based climate risk dashboard covering the Andijan, Namangan, and Fergana regions of Uzbekistan was developed and launched. Cumulative total (Y1–Y5): 8
2.3. Number of national decision-makers and stakeholders who increased their knowledge on climate-induced resilience impacts, climate change adaptation and conflict prevention (disaggregated by sex and country)	Baseline (2020): 0 Final target: 150 Target Y4 (2024): 150 Target Y3 (2023): 50 Target Y2 (2022): 50 Target Y1 (2021): n/a *Targets are cumulative.	284 national decision-makers trained. Target met and exceeded by 89%. 80 women (28%) 204 men (72%) KGZ: 94 TAJ: 62 UZB: 128 Cumulative total (Y1–Y5): 284

Activity 2.1. Support to national and sectoral adaptation planning: mainstreaming climate-fragility risks and resilience building measures into key strategic documents (policies, strategies, and plans) for priority sectors.

The project collaborated with relevant government ministries and departments to embed climate risk considerations into existing and new national policies across all three countries.

In Kyrgyzstan, the project provided recommendations that were incorporated into the Concept of Regional Policy 2023–2027, the Concept of Administrative-Territorial Structure 2023–2027, and the Development Program of Osh Region 2023–2026 (endorsed). The State Programme for the Development of Regions 2024–2028 was also endorsed following the project’s recommendations. Working in collaboration with the NAP project, the project improved national legislation on climate change adaptation and resilience in four sectors — DRR, agriculture-irrigation, health, and biodiversity — with 23 recommendations agreed by four ministries for further action.

In Tajikistan, the project completed the integration of climate dimensions into the Socio-Economic Development Programme of Sughd Region (2026–2030) using SWOT analysis to identify policy gaps. In April 2024, the project conducted interviews and consultations with representatives of the Economic Departments of all 11 districts in the Sughd Region to present the preliminary results of the analytical review on socio-economic development and climate resilience. All 11 District Development Programmes (DDPs) of the Sughd Region were subsequently updated to incorporate climate change risks and adaptation measures across key sectors, and all were officially endorsed. The second edition of the Syrdarya River Basin Management Plan (2026–2030) was developed, incorporating climate scenarios to 2050.

In Uzbekistan, contributions were made to the draft National Sectoral Adaptation Plan. On 9 February 2024, in collaboration with the UNDP NAP project, a consultation meeting was organised at the Statistics Agency under the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan (Uzstat), focused on incorporating climate and gender-sensitive indicators into national SDG goals and their reporting processes. Five sectoral National Adaptation Plans covering Agriculture, Buildings, Emergencies, Health, and Water were endorsed by the National Committee on Ecology and Climate Change and submitted to the UNFCCC in December 2025. Each plan includes a specific action plan with targets to 2030. On 17 November 2025, UNDP presented project interventions at a conference on international water cooperation and water legislation under the auspices of the Administration of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan, contributing to strategic discussions on the Water Management Programme for 2025–2028. The project contributed to the development of a new Water Code of Uzbekistan. On July 30, 2025, Uzbekistan officially adopted a new [Water Code](#) to modernize water governance, declaring water a national asset. Effective from October 31, 2025, it introduces sustainable, market-based management via [Water Councils](#), simplifies permitting, and strengthens climate change-related protections for both surface water and groundwater..

Activity 2.2. Supporting water policies and river basin management plans in all three countries to improve sustainable use of water resources in Ferghana Valley.

Climate change poses significant risks to water resources in the region, affecting water availability, water quality, and the overall functioning of river basins. Therefore, integrating climate resilience considerations into water policies and river basin planning is essential for ensuring the long-term sustainability and resilience of water resources in the Ferghana Valley. As part of the project’s efforts under this activity, assessments have been conducted for the Syr Darya, Akbura, Isfayramsay, Shakhimardansay, Maylisay, and Padshaatasay river basins.

UNDP partnered with the IWMI’s Central Asian office to co-organize two regional workshops on water policies and sustainable water resource management in the Ferghana Valley.

[The first workshop](#), held on March 26, 2024, focused on improving transboundary water cooperation using the example of small transboundary rivers in the Syr Darya basin, particularly Akbura (Kg) and Isfayramsay (Uzb) rivers. These rivers are crucial for food security in the Ferghana Valley and are vulnerable to climate change as part of the project’s selected pilot river basins. The workshop brought together over **36 experts**

(7 women; 29 men) from **Uzbekistan and Kyrgyzstan**, including representatives from the Ministry of Water Resources of Uzbekistan, the Water Resources Service under the Ministry of Agriculture of the Kyrgyz Republic, the Hydrometeorological Service Agency of Uzbekistan, the National Water Partnership of the Kyrgyz Republic, as well as researchers from relevant universities.

Key outcomes of the event included proposals for increasing knowledge sharing among water management organizations, automating gauging stations, digitalizing water management, cultivating water-efficient crops, and considering climate risks in basin planning.



Figure 4. Group Exercises (Uzb)



Figure 5. Expert Discussion with the South Asia Representatives (Uzb)

[The second workshop](#) covered the stakeholders from **Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, and Uzbekistan**. A joint workshop with close cooperation with IWMI served as a platform to discuss the challenges and prospects of transboundary water-management in **Central and South Asia**. Representatives from **Bangladesh, Bhutan, Pakistan, and Nepal** presented their policies and strategies for improving **water-storage** and **regional cooperation**. Progress in water cooperation, ecological technologies, and gender-sensitive approaches were key topics, with examples from **Ferghana Valley**. This event facilitated dialogue among **62 participants**, including state representatives, academics, practitioners, women's organizations, and NGOs, providing a platform to explore innovative models of cooperation in the water-climate sector.

Consequently, the project focused on developing a climate-resilient water resources management plan for the Shakhimardansay, Maylisay, and Padshaatasay river basins at the national level in Uzbekistan. Additionally, the project began creating climate risk maps for floods, drought, water stress, and landslides using GIS tools and developed a geospatial database for these three river basins. These maps will serve as an important data source for the Early Warning Systems that is in progress.

In Uzbekistan, completed integrated climate-resilient water resources management plan for the Shakhimardansay, Maylisay, and Padshaatasay river basins at the national level in Uzbekistan with short-term plan and its climate profile.

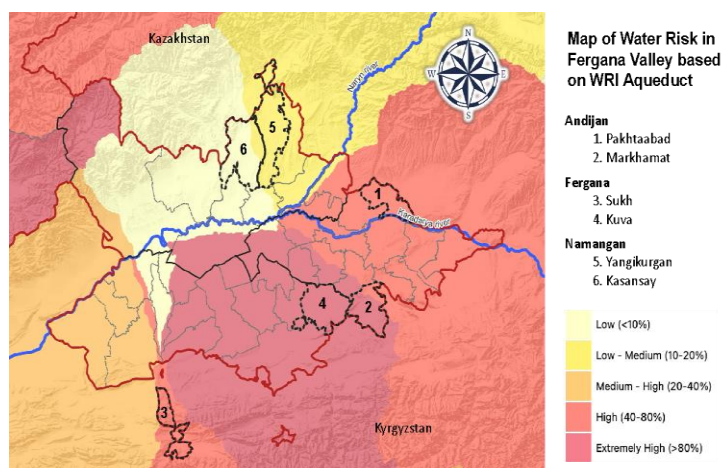


Figure 4. Hydraulic facility at Shakhimardansay

Figure 5. Map of flood risk in 6 pilot districts of Uzb

On 17 November 2025, UNDP presented project interventions at Conference dedicated to international water cooperation and the improvement of Uzbekistan’s water legislation that was held under the auspices of the Administration of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan. Furthermore, the team contributed to strategic discussions regarding the practical implementation of the Water Management Program for 2025–2028.

Activity 2.3. Conducting regional training workshops for national decision-makers and institutional stakeholders on climate-induced resilience impacts, climate change adaptation and resilience building measures.

For instance, [the third regional workshop](#) (April 2024) on building climate resilience through nature-based solutions in the Ferghana Valley trained 48 national decision-makers (11 women; 37 men) from all three countries on ecosystem-based climate adaptation and climate risk management using the [THRIVE approach](#). Participants visited the “Uchkurgan” hydropost pilot site on the Naryn River, equipped with an automated water radar as part of the flood and drought early warning system. Consultations with national decision-makers and institutional stakeholders on water resources management continued throughout the extended project period. Through similar efforts being put together in the overall implementation, the project trained in total of **284 national decision-makers exceeding the target by 89%**.



Figure 6. IUCN Nature-Based Solutions Methodology

Output 3: Opportunities to promote regional exchange and awareness on climate resilience created.		
Output indicators	Baseline and Targets	Final achievement
3.1. Number of decision-makers engaged through high-level regional events on climate-fragility risks conducted by the project (disaggregated by sex and country)	Baseline (2020): 0 Final target: 25 (30% women, 5 from each CA country) Target Y4: 25 (30% women, 5 from each CA country) Target Y3: 30 (30% women, 5 from each CA country) Target Y2: 20 (30% women, 5 from each CA country) Target Y1: n/a	4 high-level regional events organised over the project period. Target exceeded. 1st Dialogue (Tashkent, December 2022): 161 participants (64 women; 97 men). 2nd Dialogue (Bishkek, September 2023): 191 participants (124 women; 67 men). 3rd Dialogue (Dushanbe, June 2024): 208 participants (59 women; 149 men). 4th Dialogue / Technical Dialogue (Tashkent, November 2025): 78 participants (24 women; 54 men). Cumulative total (Y1–Y5): 638 (271 women; 367 men).
3.2. Level of awareness on climate-related implications among national decision-makers	Baseline (2022): UZB 21.3%; KGZ 23%; TJK 21% Final target: 50% increase over baseline Target Y5: UZB: 31.95% / KGZ: 34.5% / TJK: 31.5%	Target exceeded in all three countries. KGZ: awareness level reached 37% (from 23% baseline). End-line assessment: 156 respondents (133 men; 23 women). UZB: awareness level reached 49% (from 21.3% baseline). End-line assessment: 190 respondents (38% women). TJK: awareness level reached 69% (from 21% baseline).

		All three countries surpassed the 50% relative increase target.
3.3. Status of the regional knowledge sharing practice	Baseline (2020): Does not exist. Final target: Regional knowledge sharing practice established and actively interacts (10 virtual practice events) Target Y4: 10 virtual practice events Target Y3: 6 virtual practice events Target Y2: Regional practice established Target Y1: TORs/Concept/Action Plan	Regional knowledge sharing practice established. Concept/Action Plan implemented. 9 webinars (528 attendees (48% women)); online workshop for high-level decision-makers; 8 training modules; Scientific Article Contest; poster competitions; youth forums; climate fest, climate talks, calendars, maps, and newsletters. 1 Women's water governance webinar (April 2025): hybrid format, government, civil society, and youth participants from Central Asia. Cumulative total (Y1–Y5): 10+ virtual events and interactive practices.

Activity 3.1. Three high-level regional events / policy dialogues on climate-resilience risks with participation of stakeholders from five Central Asian countries (disaggregated by sex and country).

The project strengthened regional cooperation and knowledge exchange in Central Asia. For instance, on June 10, 2024, the third High-Level [Central Asia Forum on "Water and Climate Change"](#) was held in Dushanbe, Tajikistan. The Forum was co-organized by the Ministry of Energy and Water Resources of the Republic of Tajikistan, UNDP in Tajikistan with support of UNDP Istanbul Regional Hub (IRH) and has become a cornerstone of the [3rd High-level International Conference on the International Decade for Action "Water for Sustainable Development" 2018-2028](#).

Focused on enhancing regional dialogue on climate-resilient water management, disaster risk reduction, integrated water resources management, and the nexus between climate change resilience and water-energy-food-health, the event brought together 208 participants (59 women, 149 men) from the region and beyond.

A High-Level Panel, comprising government representatives from Central Asian states and international partners, including the EU¹, UNECE, UNESCAP, UNDRR, and UNDP, underscored the urgency of addressing regional water and climate challenges through enhanced cross-border cooperation and sustainable practices. Participants emphasized the importance of improved water resource management, data sharing, disaster risk reduction, and leveraging local knowledge for cross-sectoral solutions. The Forum resulted in an Outcome Statement and findings were incorporated into the [final declaration](#) of the Third High-level International Conference. These findings and proposed solutions will support the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, particularly the SDG 6 (Clean Water and Sanitation) Global Acceleration Framework. The Forum report can be found [here](#). For the conference presentations, please visit the following [link](#).

On 21 November 2025, the Regional Technical Dialogue on Climate Change and Resilience in Tashkent convened 78 participants (24 women; 54 men) representing all three project countries plus international partners. Kyrgyzstan highlighted progress in climate monitoring systems and risk-informed planning; Tajikistan showcased advances in hydrological monitoring and digital decision-support tools; and Uzbekistan demonstrated progress in climate-risk digitisation and locally driven adaptation measures. Community representatives contributed practical examples of how project interventions had strengthened resilience on the ground. Participating countries confirmed readiness to advance to a second project phase.

¹ [EUSR's Opening Statement at Central Asia Forum on Water and Climate Change](#)

Over the implementation period, the project engaged **638 (271 women; 367 men)** decision-makers through four high-level regional events on climate-fragility and resilience risks.

Activity 3.2. Information meetings and workshops in each project country to build understanding and awareness at national level amongst high-level decision-makers and key stakeholders of climate risks and corresponding adaptation measures.

In Tajikistan, on May 31, 2024, the Sughd Climate Festival was conducted with the objective of enhancing the awareness and understanding of decision-makers and key stakeholders about climate risks and the existing measures for adaptation. The event was organized in collaboration with the Executive Authority of the Sughd Region, the Main Department for Environmental Protection, and the Mining and Metallurgical Institute of Tajikistan. The event gathered around **150 representatives** (35% women) from target districts, urban and district development institutions, farmers, private companies, scientists, journalists, and eco-activists.

The event featured special booths showcasing water-saving technologies, mobile labs for soil analysis, drought-resistant crop varieties, and renewable energy sources. These demonstrations highlighted innovative solutions to address climate challenges.



Figure 7 Youth Pitching & Sughd Climate Fest (Tajikistan)

A significant focus was placed on engaging youth and girls through a contest centered on climate adaptive projects. 10 most outstanding projects received awards, recognizing their contributions to climate resilience in the Ferghana Valley.

Additionally, an informational meeting was held and attended by over **80 individuals (26 women and 54 men)**. The meeting underscored the critical need to raise awareness and build the capacity of the community to implement adaptive measures against climate change. The role of women and youth in this integration was particularly noted.

In Kyrgyzstan, interactive sessions in four districts (Barpy, Maidan, Zhany-Nookat, Orozbekov) equipped local stakeholders with practical conflict prevention and mediation skills. The end-line assessment was completed with 156 respondents, showing awareness increased to 37% from a 23% baseline, exceeding the 34.5% target.



Figure 8. Mediation Training (Kyrgyzstan)

In Uzbekistan, the project presented findings at the workshop “Climate change: the role of media and education in shaping a sustainable future”, organised by the Mass Media Foundation of Uzbekistan and the University of World Economy and Diplomacy. The project also participated in the International Youth Environmental Camp, attended by eco-activists from eight countries. Key outcomes included the launch of the international volunteer network “Young Climate Champions”, an international platform for promoting ecological culture, and an initiative to create and protect national parks and reserves for migratory species in transboundary areas.

On 13 October 2025, in partnership with the Government of Uzbekistan, GCF, and the European Union, a national event marking the International Day for Disaster Risk Reduction brought together approximately 40 key stakeholders (30% women) to advance national capacity for disaster preparedness, focusing on improving flood monitoring, disaster impact assessments, and emergency response coordination. The Uzbekistan end-line assessment surveyed 190 respondents (38% women) and revealed an awareness level of 49%, exceeding the 31.95% target.



Figure 96. International Day for Disaster Risk Reduction in Uzbekistan (October 2025)

In Tajikistan, the effectiveness of the combined awareness-raising and knowledge-exchange efforts was confirmed through an end-line analysis conducted in June 2025. Results demonstrated a substantial increase in awareness levels, with the share of respondents rating their knowledge of climate change as “good” rising from 21% at baseline to 69%, significantly exceeding the project’s original target of 31.5%. Stakeholders also demonstrated a markedly improved understanding of the drivers, cross-sectoral impacts, and long-term implications of climate change, reinforcing the value of sustained, inclusive engagement approaches.

Activity 3.3. Preparing outreach information and awareness materials reflecting the outcomes of the participatory assessments in each project country.

In **Kyrgyzstan**, [GIS map](#) and [infographic](#) on climate change risks and hotspots in the Fergana Valley were published in local, Russian, and English languages on the UNDP website. Five additional materials were produced: an infographic on climate risks (3 languages); a climate risk and hotspots map (3 languages); awareness information cards (3 languages); a video film on climate and resilience (Kyrgyz and English); and a training module on mediation skills (Kyrgyz and Russian).

To mainstream climate-fragility risks into water management planning and improve the sustainable use of water resources in the Fergana Valley, a [GIS based dashboard](#) covering the Andijan, Namangan, and Fergana regions of Uzbekistan was developed and launched.

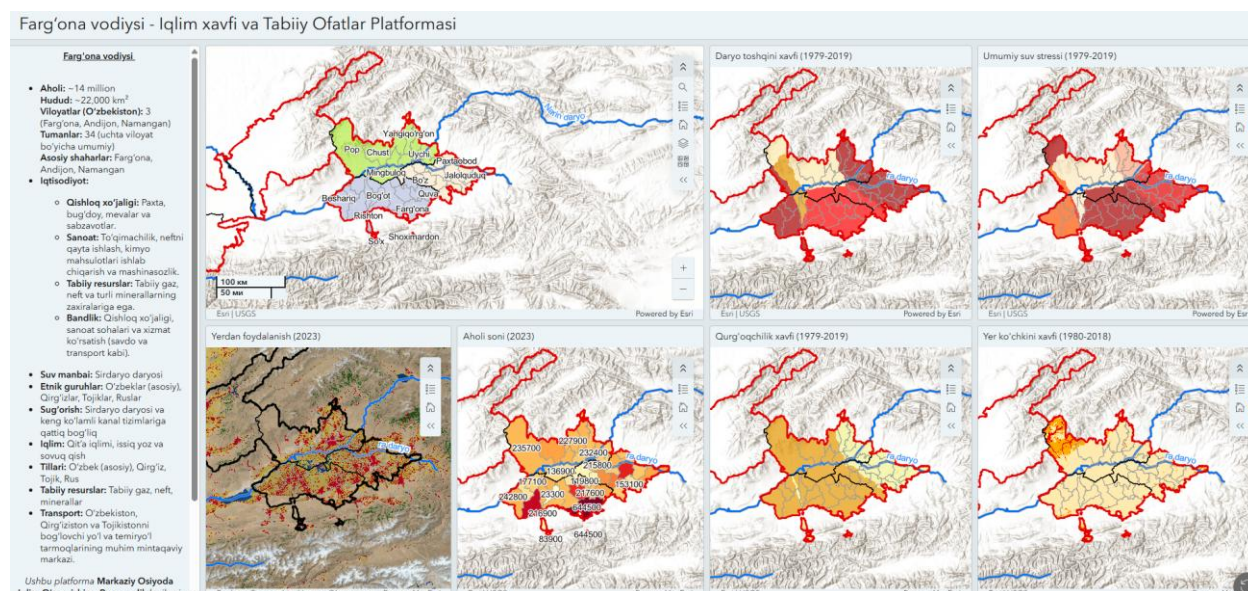


Figure 107. GIS based climate risk dashboard for Fergana Valley, Uzbekistan

To systematically assess and address climate induced risks and challenges, a comprehensive suite of geospatial risk maps (Figure 12) was developed using advanced global datasets including WRI's Aqueduct, the World Bank's Landslide Hazard Map, and ESA satellite imagery. By spatially quantifying baseline water stress, drought and flood risks, population density, and land use, these mapping tools provide critical data to help stakeholders and policymakers formulate effective disaster risk reduction and sustainable resource management strategies.

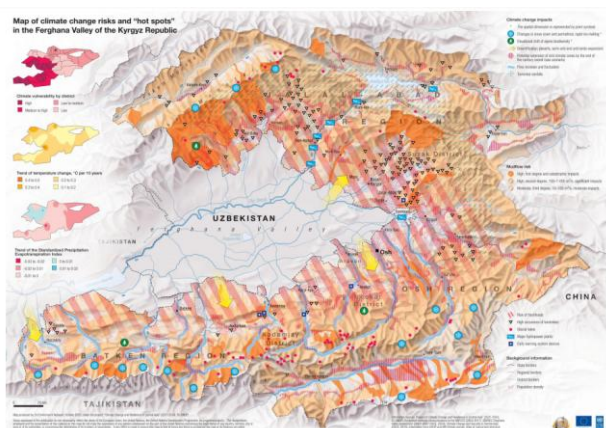


Figure 11. Climate Risk Map (Kyrgyzstan)

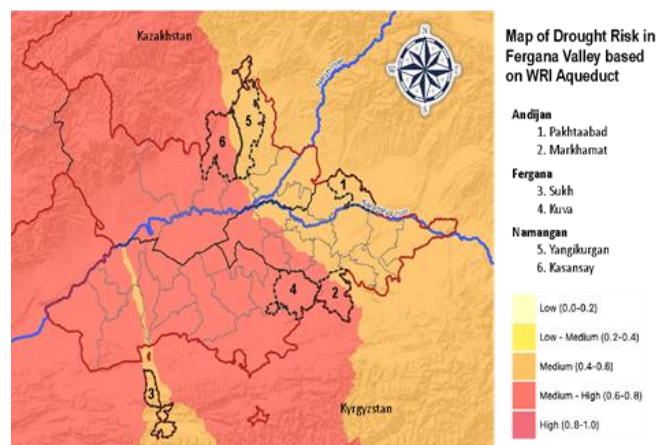


Figure 12. Drought Risk Map (Uzbekistan)

In **Tajikistan**, the project completed works on preparation of 32 thematic maps identifying hotspots in the Sughd region, including areas prone to mudflows, avalanches, natural disasters, seismic activity, and zones susceptible to floods and droughts. These maps were adapted and integrated into the Syrdarya River Basin Plan ATLAS structure and subsequently transferred to the Syrdarya River Basin organization and Departments of Committee of emergency situations and civil defense of the Republic of Tajikistan for further analysis and strategic planning related to water resource management and disaster risk reduction initiatives.

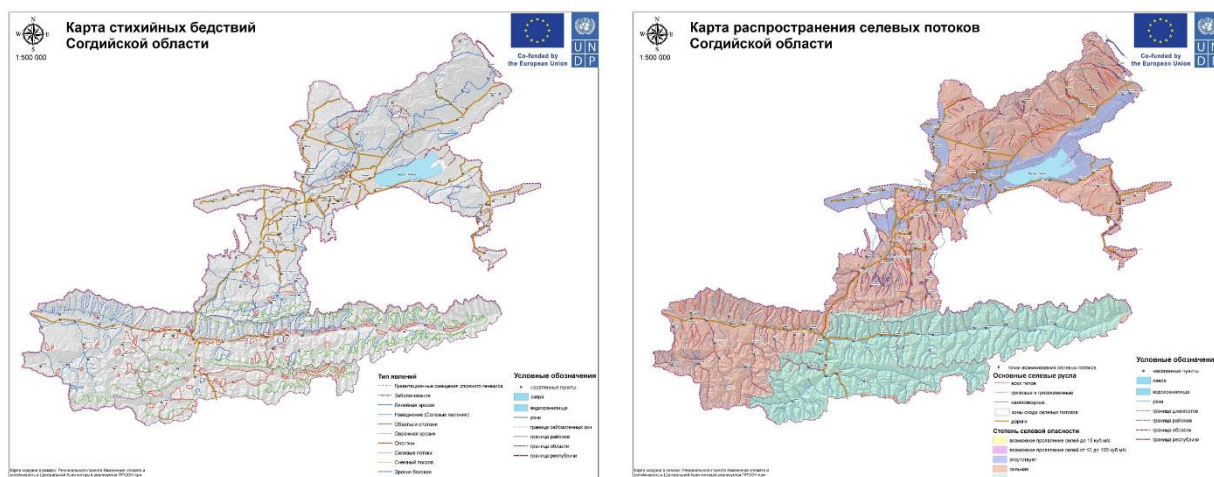


Figure 13. Mudflow distribution map (Tajikistan)

Furthermore, the project produced Climate Talks in Tajikistan compiling interviews of project beneficiaries and specialists in local languages. These video clips were showcased during an awareness-raising campaign among the local communities and published on social media platforms.

- Climate talks in Tajikistan - [Climate change causes and consequence](#).
- Climate talks in Tajikistan - [Adaptation and resilience measures](#).
- Climate talks in Uzbekistan – [Advantages of automated water radars](#).



Figure 14. Climate Talks (Tajikistan)



Figure 15. Climate Talks (Uzbekistan)

Activity 3.4. Developing a regional knowledge sharing practice through a series of regular thematic webinars on climate-related fragility risks.

A final series of four webinars (December 2023 – February 2024) was conducted with the Center for Natural Resources and Sustainability at Kazakh-German University, **attracting 326 participants (166 women; 160 men)** from scientific and academic institutions, public agencies, NGOs, and youth across Central Asia. Topics covered water resources, climate risks in agriculture and energy, and the NEXUS approach.

The webinar materials have been uploaded on the website of the Center for Natural Resources and Sustainability and are accessible to the public. Recordings are available below:

- Webinar (21 Dec 2023) - [Water resources. Review of scientific achievements and knowledge platforms in Central Asia](#)
- Webinar (16 Jan 2024) - [Climate risks in the agriculture sector](#)
- Webinar (13 Feb 2024) - [Energy and climate risks](#)
- Webinar (27 Feb 2024) - [Climate Change Impacts: Applying the NEXUS approach to sustainable development and risk assessment](#) (contributed to Activity 1.3)

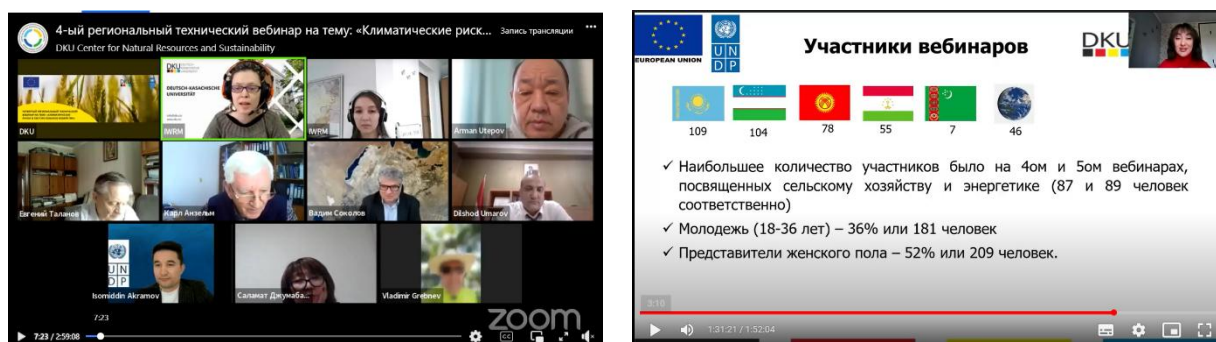


Figure 16. Thematic Webinars Series

A knowledge-sharing webinar on water resource management in the Fergana Valley of Uzbekistan engaged more than **20 participants using GIS and digital tools for climate risk monitoring**. In April 2025, a hybrid regional webinar on women’s participation in water governance was held in Bishkek with participation from across Central Asia, strengthening the regional knowledge-sharing practice established through the project.



Figure 17. Knowledge sharing webinar on water resource management in Fergana Valley.

Output 4: Enhanced climate-related early warning and prevention measures demonstrated at pilot sites in Fergana valley.		
Output indicators	Baseline and Targets	Final achievement
4.1. Status of community early warning system/s within Fergana valley	Baseline (2020): Does not exist. Final target: Community-based EWSs developed and piloted. Target Y4: CBEWS developed and piloted Target Y3: CBEWS under implementation	CBEWS established and operational in all three countries. Target met. KGZ: 87 loudspeakers and 29 sirens across 25 locations in Osh city and 4 rural pilot sites (Barpy, Maidan, Zhany-Nookat, Orozbekov); 1 automated water radar; 4 automated weather stations; Crisis Management Centre of MES modernised with new IT equipment.

	Target Y2: CBEWS designed. Target Y1: CBEWS concept developed.	TJK: 6 siren-based EWS installed across Asht (1), B. Gafurov (1), Devashtich (2), Isfara (1), and Khujand (1); 3 automated hydrological posts (water-sensor radars) on Syrdarya tributaries in Tangi Vorukh (Isfara), Akjar (Asht), and Qizil Kishloq (B. Gafurov). UZB: Multifunctional Mobile Monitoring and Warning Complex (MMM WC, 2 vehicle-mounted drones) handed over to MES Crisis Management Centre; 11 automated water radars at key hydrological sites across Ferghana Valley; 3 Gibon-300 electronic sirens installed in Yordon community (Shakhimardansay, 7,000+ people).
4.2. Status of availability of information and awareness materials on climate-fragility risks among communities across Ferghana valley (disaggregated by country)	Baseline (2020): No information materials produced by the project. Final target: Materials available in local languages and accessible to local stakeholders.	Target met. Materials available in local languages via UNDP websites and national partner social media channels. KGZ: Climate risk map and infographic (3 languages); 5 additional materials: climate risk infographic, hotspot map, awareness cards, video film (Kyrgyz/English), and mediation training module (Kyrgyz/Russian). Policy brief produced. TJK: IWRM brochure; information calendar; storybook on climate and weather (Tajik/Russian); 2 Climate Talks video compilations; 32 GIS risk maps (Sughd Region); informational stands installed at village/jamoat level in Isfara, B. Gafurov, and Asht. UZB: Monthly agrometeorological bulletins (ongoing); GIS dashboard (Ferghana Valley); risk maps; informational boards in 6 mahalla offices displaying risk maps, evacuation routes, emergency contacts.
4.3. Number of local communities engaged in participatory adaptation planning and resilience building	Baseline (2020): 0 Final target: at least 10 communities Target Y4: at least 10 communities Target Y3: at least 6 communities	26 communities engaged. Target exceeded by 160%. KGZ: 4 communities (Orozbekov, Zhany-Nookat, Barpy, Maidan). TJK: 5 communities (Asht, Lakkon/Isfara, Chashmasor/B. Gafurov, Devashtich, Khujand). UZB: 17 communities across Andijan, Namangan, and Fergana provinces. Cumulative total (Y1–Y5): 26 communities

Activity 4.1. Community-based climate-related risk and vulnerability assessments and participatory adaptation and resilience planning for selected pilot communities in three pilot transboundary hot-spots. Developing preparedness and response plans for pilot communities.

Community-based vulnerability assessments were completed in all three countries, identifying climate threats and informing residents and decision-makers about potential climate risks including floods, landslides, and droughts. Consultations with 13 pilot mahalla committees in Uzbekistan (August 2025) resulted in recommendations for community-based EWS and climate risk awareness.

In Kyrgyzstan, four pilot areas (Barpy, Maidan, Zhany-Nookat, Orozbekov) engaged in consultation meetings; climate risk maps were disseminated to inform communities. In Tajikistan, information meetings

and consultations were organised with emergency services and local authorities across Isfara, Asht, B. Gafurov, and other districts. Capacity needs assessments and awareness campaigns were conducted.

In Uzbekistan, informational boards were installed in six target mahalla committee offices, displaying risk maps, key danger areas, evacuation routes, and safe gathering points with compartments for emergency contact lists and preparedness materials. A site visit to Malbut, Sarykanda, and Husher communities validated preparedness and response plans.

Activity 4.2. Implementing/enhancing community-based early warning and last mile communication on climate-induced extreme events and disasters at selected pilot communities

The project introduced CBEWS in all three countries following participatory assessments and stakeholder consultations. Official requests were received from relevant authorities to proceed with equipment procurement for Early Warning Systems.

In Kyrgyzstan, IT equipment was delivered to the Ministry of Emergency Situations for data collection and communication. A mudflow and flood early warning system based on pulse radar technology, rain gauge data loggers, and data transmission systems was procured and installed across pilot sites (Barpy, Maidan, Zhany-Nookat, Orozbekov). In Osh city, 29 siren sets with 87 loudspeakers were installed at 25 locations, linked via GSM and DTV transmission to the Ministry of Emergency Situations' Crisis Management Centre in Bishkek, covering a maximum of 125,000 people. Four automated weather stations and one automated water radar were deployed, protecting more than 150,000 people. Work is ongoing to expand early warning and monitoring systems to hard-to-reach and mountainous regions where climate risks are most severe.

In Tajikistan, six siren-based EWS were installed and commissioned across Asht, B. Gafurov, Devashtich (two sites), Isfara, and Khujand, providing last-mile alerts for an estimated 22,975 people (11,654 women). Three automated hydrological posts were established on transboundary rivers using advanced water-sensor radar technology, enabling contactless measurement of surface velocity, water discharge calculation, and continuous water level monitoring. These posts improve flood preparedness for an estimated 800,000 downstream residents as indirect beneficiaries. A Training of Trainers (ToT) and full-scale simulation drill were conducted in November 2025 in Isfara, B. Gafurov, and Asht districts to test community preparedness and EWS functionality.

In Uzbekistan, the flood and drought early warning system was operationalised through connection to the Uzhydromet data.meteo.uz platform. Eleven automated water radars transmit real-time data every 15 minutes to water resource management departments. The Multifunctional Mobile Monitoring and Warning Complex (MMM WC), comprising two vehicle-mounted drones with cameras and alarm sirens, was successfully tested and handed over to the MES Crisis Management Centre for disaster monitoring, public alert, and wildfire detection. Three Gibon-300 electronic sirens were installed in the Yordon community of Shakhimardansay (7,000+ residents). The EWS model developed by the project was subsequently replicated by the GCF-funded project "Enhancing Multi-Hazard EWS to Increase Resilience of Uzbekistan Communities", with additional automated stations installed in Surkhandarya, Kashkadarya, and Samarkand, benefiting over 500,000 additional residents as indirect beneficiaries.



Figure 18. community EWS implementation in Shakhimardansay, Uzbekistan

Activity 4.3. Implementing adaptation and risk reduction measures to enhance climate resilience of the identified communities in the transboundary hotspots.

Across Kyrgyzstan, Uzbekistan, and Tajikistan, **26 communities** actively participated in adaptation and preparedness planning through a series of meetings and consultation workshops. Local needs and perspectives were incorporated throughout the planning process.

In Uzbekistan, terms and conditions were developed for a contest among twelve pilot communities to provide technical assistance for implementing innovative resilience ideas. In Kyrgyzstan, mudflow early warning systems were demonstrated at the four pilot sites. In Tajikistan the project addressed the conflict dimension of climate and natural resource stress by delivering a series of mediation and conflict prevention trainings in Asht, Isfara, and B. Gafurov districts. These sessions engaged 64 local stakeholders, including representatives of local authorities and community activists, with 55 % women. A key outcome was the development of a mediation guideline to support the resolution of conflicts related to water, land, and other shared natural resources. The training equipped participants with practical skills in mediation, negotiation, and conflict resolution, specifically tailored to challenges arising from climate variability and increasing competition over natural resources. By strengthening local capacity to manage disputes constructively, the project contributes to more cooperative, inclusive, and resilient approaches to natural resource management, reducing the risk of conflict and supporting long-term climate adaptation in the pilot communities.

In Kyrgyzstan, the project strengthened climate resilience and disaster preparedness in four pilot hotspot communities through participatory adaptation planning and implementation of risk reduction measures. As a tangible result, mudflow early warning systems were demonstrated at four pilot sites, enhancing local capacities for hazard monitoring, early warning dissemination, and emergency preparedness. The intervention improved coordination between communities, local authorities, and emergency services, while increasing awareness and readiness to respond to climate-induced disasters. These actions contributed to reducing vulnerability to mudflows and strengthening community resilience in climate-sensitive hotspots.

Monthly agrometeorological bulletins were issued in Uzbekistan in collaboration with the Agency of Hydrometeorology, tailored to Ferghana Valley farmers with recommendations for cotton and wheat cultivation and data on temperature, precipitation, and humidity. A manual on mediation for natural resource dispute resolution was developed and used with 49 participants.

Activity 4.4. Developing and distributing information and awareness materials on climate change and resilience across pilot transboundary hot-spot areas.

Information and awareness materials in local languages were developed and distributed across pilot areas. In Uzbekistan, monthly agrometeorological bulletins incorporated field data, Uzhydromet readings, and

satellite imagery with adaptation advice in Uzbek. In Tajikistan, a [story book on climate and weather](#) were produced and distributed. The project produced a regional documentary on climate-fragility risks and resilience, featuring stories from people across all three countries; The teaser video for the film was screened at the Dushanbe Forum and is now available online at the provided [link](#).



Figure 19. Regional Documentary Film Footage

In Kyrgyzstan, five materials were produced: an infographic on climate risks (3 languages); a climate risk and hotspots map (3 languages); awareness information cards (3 languages); a video film on climate and resilience (Kyrgyz and English); and a training module on mediation skills (Kyrgyz and Russian). Informational stands were installed at village and jamoat levels in Isfara, B. Gafurov, and Asht districts of Tajikistan, providing evacuation procedures, safe gathering points, and emergency contact details.

3.3 Analysis of theory of change

Integrated climate risk management and good governance remained the focus of the project throughout the full implementation period. The project successfully made climate resilience and environmental sustainability integral to transboundary governance across the Ferghana Valley. Building on the practices established in earlier phases, it promoted participatory good governance, facilitated medium- and long-term environmental planning, and supported whole-of-government approaches to climate change adaptation and resilience in all three countries.

The Theory of Change (TOC) of the project, as outlined in the ProDoc, was based on the understanding that achieving sustainability and resilience requires systemic change. Over the full implementation period, the project advanced change across three interrelated dimensions: **(i)** reshaping long-term vision for resilient and socially inclusive development in the selected basin; **(ii)** building the capacity at national and local levels to establish and maintain strong, sustainable institutional and knowledge-based networks for risk-informed, people-centred, and long-lasting development; and **(iii)** scaling up data-driven and gender-responsive smart policies and solutions to address climate change impacts, namely adaptation and disaster resilience. The project's results across all four outputs demonstrate that progress was made on all three dimensions.

The project's TOC was validated through implementation. The four outputs delivered by the project confirmed the IF/THEN logic established at the outset: the knowledge base and capacities to identify and assess climate-driven resilience risks were enhanced (Output 1); technical assistance on the introduction of climate resilience risks into national policies, strategies, and plans was provided (Output 2); opportunities to promote regional exchange and awareness on climate resilience were created (Output 3); and climate-related early warning and prevention measures were demonstrated at pilot sites in the Ferghana Valley (Output 4). As a result, cooperation and resilience of local and regional stakeholders in the Ferghana Valley to the threats and risks posed by climate change was measurably improved over the project period, as confirmed by end-line assessments in all three countries and by the official endorsement of key national strategic documents.

The integration of climate fragility risks and resilience measures into national and regional strategic documents, including river basin planning, was achieved and institutionalised through official government endorsement processes. Community-based early warning systems were established and are fully operational across 26 communities, with systems and knowledge embedded within national emergency management structures. These results provide a secure foundation for cooperative action to respond to

climate change threats and risks in the Ferghana Valley and confirm the readiness of all three countries to advance to a second project phase.

4. Partnerships and sustainability

The project successfully fostered collaboration with international organisations and development partners engaged in climate change, disaster risk reduction, natural resources management, community development, and resilience building in Central Asia. Partnerships were central to the project's theory of change and contributed directly to the depth and sustainability of results across all four outputs.

At the regional level, several interstate institutions played a significant role. The Interstate Commission on Water Cooperation, the IWRM programme of the Kazakh-German University, the Central-Asian Institute for Applied Geosciences, and the regional Centre for Emergency Situations and Disaster Risk Reduction were active partners throughout the project period. The High-Level Forum in Dushanbe (2024) facilitated improved regional dialogue and knowledge exchange among decision-makers, building on well-established partnerships with the ADB, CARE Institute, the Central Asia Water and Energy Programme of the World Bank, UNECE's Water and Health Convention, ACTED's THRIVE approach, and the IFRC's local practices.

The project collaborated closely with EU Delegations in Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, and Uzbekistan, with the EU serving as Senior Supplier in the Project Steering Committee and co-chairing the Committee alongside UNDP. EU Delegation representatives participated in all three High-Level Dialogues (Tashkent 2022, Bishkek 2023, Dushanbe 2024), ensuring strategic alignment with EU objectives. The project's outcomes contributed to the Team Europe Initiative on Water, Energy, and Climate Change, reinforcing the EU's role in climate-resilient development in the region. The Dushanbe Forum's Outcome Statement was incorporated into the final declaration of the Third High-level International Water Conference, amplifying EU visibility at the global level.

Considering the transboundary context of the project, cooperation with the Ministries of Foreign Affairs in all three countries was maintained throughout implementation. To support holistic water policies and river basin planning, the project coordinated its actions with the Ministry of Water Resources of Uzbekistan, the Ministry of Energy and Water Resources of Tajikistan, and the Ministry of Water Resources, Agriculture and Processing Industry of the Kyrgyz Republic to integrate climate risks and gender perspectives into sectoral planning. IWMI, as a global research institute, played a crucial role in co-organising regional water dialogue and workshops in the Ferghana Valley, including two transboundary water cooperation workshops that brought together experts from all three countries and beyond.

At the national level, the project organised regular consultation meetings with key national partners, including Hydromet Agencies and Disaster Management Authorities of Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, and Uzbekistan. These agencies were central to forming climate early warning systems and prevention measures, disaster risk reduction, water and air quality monitoring, and other climate-related activities. The project specifically supported the Technical Working Group on Climate Change and Disaster Risk Reduction under the Syr Darya Basin Council, using this platform to present climate change scenarios, discuss proposed adaptation measures, and guide the selection of Early Warning System sites in target areas.

To ensure the practical application of project findings and to enhance climate education, the project established close partnerships with regional academic institutions. These included the Centre for Natural Resources and Sustainability at Kazakh-German University, the master's programme of the University of World Economy and Diplomacy of Uzbekistan, and the National Research University "Tashkent Institute of Irrigation and Agricultural Mechanization Engineers." In Tajikistan, the Mining and Metallurgical Institute provided a platform for youth empowerment in climate adaptation efforts within Sughd Region. Specialists from the Kyrgyz National Agrarian University and the University of Central Asia contributed regularly as experts and stakeholders in project activities.

The project actively sought synergies with ongoing initiatives across Central Asia focusing on climate risk management, integrated water resources management, and climate adaptation. These included UNDP's

GCF-funded NAP projects, GIZ's Green Central Asia Programme, SDC's national water resources management projects in Uzbekistan and Tajikistan through Helvetas and ACTED, and river basin management initiatives. The project coordinated closely with the World Bank's climate adaptation programmes in Tajikistan, including the Tajikistan Disaster Risk Profile, to inform policy mainstreaming efforts. Collaboration with the International Water Management Institute and the Regional Environmental Centre for Central Asia strengthened knowledge exchange on water resource management and climate risk assessments.

In Kyrgyzstan, several NGOs and CSOs — including the Green Alliance, Public Association Alga, Women's Water Diplomacy Network for Central Asia and Afghanistan, and the Global Water Partnership — were involved in youth and gender mainstreaming events and community-based activities. In Tajikistan, the project strengthened collaboration with the local State Forestry Department of the Sughd Region, Helvetas, and SDC projects, and utilised the "Youth Group on Protection of the Environment" platform. In Uzbekistan, the project co-organised and participated in workshops and training within the MOC expert platform. The Agrarian Women Association, the Association of Businesswomen of Uzbekistan, and Namangan State University were partners in community engagement and awareness-raising activities.

Sustainability

The sustainability of the project's results was assessed in an independent project review commissioned by UNDP.² The review concluded that the project established a robust foundation for sustainability beyond its lifespan, with strong potential for replication and upscaling, supported by institutional ownership and embedded partnerships.

A key factor contributing to sustainability was the project's deliberate focus on reviewing and enhancing existing government-owned strategic documents, rather than creating new stand-alone structures. By improving 15 national and sectoral policies, the project embedded climate-fragility risks and resilience measures into established governance frameworks, ensuring long-term institutional adoption. Early warning systems were integrated into existing governmental alert infrastructure; running costs, including electricity and communications, are covered by the receiving agencies — Ministries of Emergency Situations and Water Resources in their respective countries — reducing dependency on external funding. Capacity building of state-employed sectoral specialists and decision-makers equips national stakeholders to sustain resilience efforts independently. The review noted that gender equity, with approximately 40% female participation across national and regional events, strengthens inclusive community engagement for lasting impact.

The project leveraged strong synergies with EU initiatives throughout implementation. The EU Delegations in Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, and Uzbekistan were engaged as strategic partners, with the EU co-chairing the Project Steering Committee. The project's outcomes contributed directly to the Team Europe Initiative on Water, Energy, and Climate Change, reinforcing the EU's regional profile in climate-resilient development. The Dushanbe Forum's Outcome Statement was incorporated into the final declaration of the Third High-level International Conference on the International Decade for Action "Water for Sustainable Development" 2018–2028, amplifying the reach of EU-supported results at the global level.

The project's methodologies demonstrated high replication potential. The water radar model and GIS mapping approach were adopted and scaled by the GCF-funded initiative "Enhancing Multi-Hazard Early Warning Systems to Increase Resilience of Uzbekistan Communities to Climate Change-Induced Hazards" (USD 35.9 million). By 2025, this initiative had installed over 20 additional automated stations in Surkhandarya, Kashkadarya, and Samarkand, extending benefits to over 500,000 additional residents. UNDP–GCF workshops in 2024 further extended pilots to Karakalpakstan and Bukhara under the Syr Darya Basin framework. The project also worked closely with the GIZ Green Central Asia initiative and SDC-funded water resources management projects through Helvetas and ACTED, strengthening knowledge exchange and ensuring complementarity across interventions. As the *Project Review Report* noted, these

²It should be noted the Dustlik Mahalla was recently officially merged into Khanabad, bringing the total number of administrative units from 13 to 12 during the consultation period.

synergies reinforced the project's contribution to a cohesive and scalable model for climate resilience across Central Asia.

5. Gender mainstreaming and youth

Gender mainstreaming was a core component of the project's design, with a Gender Mainstreaming Action Plan included as a separate annex to the Project Document. Gender considerations were incorporated from the outset and tracked systematically across all four outputs. The project's gender approach aligned with the EU Gender Equality Action Plan (GAP) and the UNFCCC Gender Action Plan, prioritising women's participation in climate and environmental decision-making. As assessed in the independent Project Review, the project achieved approximately 40% female participation across national and regional events, 50% in community-based vulnerability assessments, and 27–60% in training sessions.

Kyrgyzstan

On 5 December, the project initiated a joint event on Climate-Informed Gender Advocacy, highlighting the links between climate change and gender-based violence in the context of the global 16 Days of Activism against Gender-Based Violence campaign. The event brought together representatives from 32 governmental organisations, 77% of whom were women, alongside related specialists and civil society actors.

The project collaborated with the KR Institute for Economic Policy Research, the Gender and Climate platform of women's organisations, and other partners to advance equitable and climate-resilient development in Kyrgyzstan. A series of events on Gender and Climate Resilience, including a session in Osh city, resulted in the establishment of a community of over 110 members who continue to exchange ideas and collaborate. The "Climate and Gender" WhatsApp group, started at a workshop in Osh in March 2022, sustained itself for over three years without project support, becoming an active platform for women to share news, job opportunities, grants, and resources. This demonstrates lasting community-driven impact beyond the project period.

The project systematically integrated gender considerations into climate-related policy actions in Kyrgyzstan, recognising the disproportionate impacts of climate change on women, particularly in agriculture and water management. A Regional Climate and Gender Platform was established, bringing together government institutions, research bodies, NGOs, and thematic experts to exchange adaptation practices and discuss approaches to gender-responsive climate planning.

Tajikistan

Awareness-raising campaigns in the Sughd Region engaged 597 stakeholders, of whom 319 were women (54%), across 11 target cities and districts. The Sughd Climate Festival (May 2024) featured a dedicated youth and girls' contest awarding 10 climate-adaptive projects, promoting women's and young people's agency in resilience planning. The project ensured women's representation in community consultations informing early warning system design, including siren placement and evacuation planning.

At a regional conference in Bishkek (June 2023), the project facilitated the inclusion of people with disabilities — including deaf and blind participants with sign language interpretation — raising officials' awareness of diverse disability needs in early warning design. Officials subsequently recognised that deaf individuals cannot hear sirens and blind individuals need assistance navigating evacuations, directly shaping inclusive EWS requirements in community evacuation planning.

Uzbekistan

At the national policy level, the project advanced governmental consultations on incorporating gender-sensitive indicators into strategic documents. Gender-sensitive indicators were presented at the Second Technical Meeting of Development Partners on Gender Mainstreaming in the Water Sector, organised in cooperation with the Ministry of Water Resources of Uzbekistan and the Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation, attracting sectoral specialists, experts, and representatives of international organisations

including GIZ, UN agencies, ACTED, and SDC. Six gender indicators were successfully included in the Strategy of New Uzbekistan (2022–2026) as a result of project engagement.

Gender-sensitive indicators were also presented as a tool for evaluating SDG progress together with specialists and mid-level decision-makers from the Statistics Agency under the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan. The project recommended disaggregating Water Strategy indicators by gender and age, tracking the percentage of women heading local water management organisations, and developing a Water Sector Gender Concept by 2026.

Youth engagement

Youth engagement was a priority throughout the project period. A regional scientific contest engaged 209 young professionals (73 women) from 64 universities on the water-energy-food-health nexus and climate change. In Uzbekistan, a lecture on climate change and an Eco-competition for 38 students (52% girls and women) in the Tashkent Region showcased student eco-projects and creative environmental performances. Climate Fresk workshops at Namangan State University and the European Festival at the Tashkent Botanical Garden engaged over 60 students, including 25 girls, in participatory climate education. The project also participated in the International Youth Environmental Camp involving eco-activists from eight countries, launching the “Young Climate Champions” network.

Youth engagement was a central component of the project’s approach to strengthening climate resilience and environmental stewardship in Tajikistan. Between 2023 and 2025, the project actively engaged more than 450 young people, including over 55% girls, through climate festivals, youth forums, innovation contests, and awareness-raising initiatives in the Sughd region and across the Ferghana Valley. These activities enhanced youth knowledge and practical skills related to climate change adaptation, integrated water resources management, disaster risk reduction, and sustainable environmental practices. Through initiatives such as the Sughd Climate Festival, Syrdarya River Basin Youth Forums, Green Patrol groups, and climate innovation competitions, young people were empowered to develop and promote community-based climate solutions, strengthen cross-border cooperation, and contribute to local resilience-building efforts.

In Kyrgyzstan, youth organisations were engaged through training events and the Regional Climate and Gender Platform, fostering a new generation of climate practitioners across the Ferghana Valley.

6. Visibility

Throughout the full implementation period, the project engaged in high-level dialogues and worked with local communities to raise awareness, in line with the EU’s Communication and Visibility Plan. Public outreach efforts included press releases, conferences, public events, website updates, social media development, and the production of photos and videos, generating knowledge and leveraging awareness across the region. The project effectively utilised local media to reach its target audience. Branded informational materials, including t-shirts, eco bags, folders, and fact sheets, were distributed to pilot regions in all three countries. Visibility links are provided in Annex 4 of this report.

Communications products produced over the project period included the Climate Talks video series in local languages disseminated through social media; GIS-based climate risk maps and infographics published in three languages on UNDP country websites; a regional documentary film on climate-fragility risks and resilience featuring stories from all three countries; monthly agrometeorological bulletins distributed to farmers in Uzbekistan via the official Uzhydromet Telegram channel; and awareness materials, storybooks, and information calendars distributed in pilot communities in Tajikistan and Kyrgyzstan.



Figure 20. Project Visibility materials

Project events were promoted on local television channels across the three countries, reaching broader national audiences beyond direct project participants.



Figure 21. Broadcasting project activities at national TV channels

7. Risk and Mitigation Measures

Over the full implementation period, the project operated in a challenging environment shaped by regional political tensions, external global disruptions, and administrative changes in partner countries. All identified risks were actively monitored and managed throughout the project lifecycle, and all planned activities were successfully completed.

Border tensions between Kyrgyzstan and Tajikistan in the transboundary areas of the Ferghana Valley created constraints on in-person field activities and regional events, particularly during the earlier phases of implementation. The project adapted by relocating certain regional trainings to Uzbekistan, enabling participation from both countries and maintaining momentum in stakeholder engagement. UNDP's consistent efforts to maintain dialogue across all three governments contributed to the in-person participation of official delegations from all three countries at high-level consultations, including the final Regional Technical Dialogue in Tashkent (November 2025), which confirmed readiness to advance to a second project phase.

Overall regional instability, including the effects of the Ukraine crisis and subsequent economic disruptions across the region, added complexity to implementation. The project maintained flexibility between offline and online engagement formats throughout, enabling continued delivery despite logistical and security constraints. Administrative changes in Uzbekistan, involving the merger of several agencies and ministries, required sustained coordination to maintain effective communication with key decision-makers; this was mitigated through engagement with a wider range of government counterparts.

One financial risk not captured in the original risk matrix materialised during implementation: EUR/USD exchange rate fluctuations resulted in a USD 155,000 reduction in available funding. This led to some scaling down of planned community-based disaster risk reduction interventions, though core deliverables across all

four outputs were maintained. This experience points to the value of including currency risk explicitly in the risk framework of future transboundary projects funded in EUR and implemented in USD.

Detailed risk management information is provided in the table below.

Risk	Type	Impact	Risk Level (H/M/L)	Risk management — actions taken	Risk owner
Political instability in the programme countries	Political	Delays in project implementation due to government changes and border challenges.	L	The PIU monitored the political situation closely and maintained regular engagement with government focal points. Border tensions between Kyrgyzstan and Tajikistan led to delays in certain field activities; these were mitigated by shifting events to Uzbekistan. In-person participation of official delegations from all three countries at all high-level dialogues, including the final Technical Dialogue (November 2025), confirmed sustained government engagement throughout the project period.	UNDP COs, IRH
Political instability in the region	Political	Delays due to overall regional instability (Ukraine crisis), adding challenges to transboundary cooperation.	L	The project maintained a flexible implementation approach, shifting between offline and online platforms as required. A no-cost extension of one year was granted to accommodate delays caused by COVID-19 and regional geopolitical tensions. The project demonstrated the value of cross-country and cross-regional cooperation, building consensus among all stakeholders and ensuring social cohesion and stability throughout implementation.	UNDP, IRH
Sensitivity of the subject and reluctance to disclose climate risk-related information	Political	Limited information and open dialogue hindering project implementation.	L	Influential stakeholders were engaged to facilitate compromise and build trust. The project demonstrated to national and local officials the concrete benefits of adequate disclosure of climate-related risks. Successive high-level dialogues, endorsed policy documents, and the GIS-based risk tools developed under the project contributed to normalising evidence-based climate risk disclosure across all three countries.	UNDP COs, IRH

Administrative reforms — merging of environmental agencies into new ministries	Administrative	Disputes among state agencies over roles; duplication of efforts; loss of communication with key decision-makers.	L	The project delivered consultative meetings and quarterly and annual reporting to coordinate stakeholder roles. A wider range of government counterparts was engaged to maintain effective communication through periods of restructuring. Representatives from all relevant stakeholder organisations were included in the Project Steering Committee.	UNDP Uzb
EUR/USD exchange rate fluctuations	Financial	Reduction in available funding, requiring scaling down of some community-based DRR interventions.	M	A USD 155,000 reduction in available funding resulted from EUR/USD exchange rate movements outside the project's control. The project prioritised core deliverables across all four outputs, which were fully maintained. Scaling down of some community-based DRR activities was unavoidable. This risk was not captured in the original risk matrix; it is recommended that future projects of this type include currency risk explicitly in their risk frameworks.	UNDP, IRH

8. Challenges, Lessons Learned and Recommendations

The project operated throughout in a complex transboundary environment shaped by geopolitical tensions, external disruptions, and the practical challenges of coordinating across three countries with different governance structures and levels of decentralisation. Border tensions between Kyrgyzstan and Tajikistan constrained in-person field activities and regional events during certain phases, requiring ongoing adaptation. The broader regional instability caused by the Ukraine crisis added further complications, including economic pressures, supply chain disruptions, and heightened sensitivities around cross-border cooperation. Administrative restructuring in Uzbekistan required sustained efforts to maintain effective working relationships with key government partners. Despite these challenges, the project successfully delivered all planned activities and exceeded most output targets.

The experiences encountered during implementation highlighted several critical lessons:

- **Adaptability is key.** Flexibility in shifting between offline and online platforms proved essential in navigating geopolitical tensions and travel constraints. Where in-person regional events were not possible, relocating activities to Uzbekistan enabled continued participation from Kyrgyzstan and Tajikistan and maintained stakeholder engagement without loss of momentum.
- **UNDP's role as a trusted regional convener is a strategic asset.** The project demonstrated UNDP's essential role in advancing climate resilience and regional cooperation by leveraging its trusted status with governments at all levels. Focusing on the enhancement of existing government-owned frameworks, rather than creating new parallel structures, was key to achieving durable policy results and building genuine institutional ownership.

- **Provincial engagement requires dedicated attention.** The project primarily engaged provincial-level departments of national line ministries across seven provinces of the Ferghana Valley. The varying degrees of decentralisation across the three countries meant that different approaches were needed: in Kyrgyzstan, direct engagement with provincial administrations was feasible; in Tajikistan and Uzbekistan, closer coordination with national ministries was required to facilitate provincial implementation. This dual engagement ensured alignment with national priorities but placed significant demands on project coordinators.
- **Staff turnover in governmental partner agencies is a structural risk to sustainability.** Key partner agencies — including hydromet services and ministries of emergency situations — face high turnover, particularly among younger employees, as low salaries deter retention. This risks loss of trained capacity beyond the project period. Women tend to remain in these roles at higher rates and represent a more stable workforce in provincial agencies, though this stability is not being fully leveraged through targeted capacity development.
- **Capacity development must be treated as a separate, ongoing activity.** One-off training sessions provided during equipment installation were insufficient for sustained skill retention among provincial staff. Regional personnel often lacked the confidence to operate sophisticated equipment independently, leading to reliance on national-level technical teams for maintenance. Equipment manuals in technical language and without local language versions added to this challenge.
- **Early warning systems must be designed to meet country-specific needs.** Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, and Uzbekistan have distinct geographic, institutional, and economic contexts that require differentiated EWS approaches. Kyrgyzstan's centralised Ministry of Emergency Situations and DTV infrastructure favour a robust, technology-intensive alert system. Tajikistan's limited institutional resources and mountainous terrain call for scalable, cost-effective solutions. Uzbekistan's large agricultural sector and downstream position make long-term climatic forecasting a higher priority alongside disaster alerts. Applying a single EWS specification across all three contexts led to some equipment being underutilised due to limited local capacity.
- **EWS installation must be complemented by recurrent response preparedness training.** Initial community training and simulation drills upon equipment installation are a necessary but insufficient basis for sustained preparedness, particularly for vulnerable groups including people with disabilities, the elderly, and women with caregiving responsibilities. Ongoing evacuation exercises and integration into national disaster preparedness frameworks require dedicated partnerships and resources beyond the typical scope of a climate resilience project.
- **Practical exercises outperform theoretical approaches.** Hands-on training, field demonstrations, and simulation drills consistently proved more impactful than lecture-based capacity building. This applied across policy mainstreaming workshops, EWS training, and community awareness activities.
- **Investing in social cohesion strengthens implementation.** Targeted training and pilot activities in border communities contributed to stability and trust among local stakeholders. Given the transboundary nature of the project, sustained efforts to build dialogue and promote mediation skills were as important as the technical interventions themselves.

Drawing on these lessons, the following recommendations are put forward for consideration in the design and implementation of a potential second project phase:

- Expand regional policy dialogue to all five Central Asian countries, leveraging existing regional platforms and UNDP's convening role to avoid duplication and promote a unified regional approach. Regular, inclusive summits would harmonise national policies and capitalise on established networks.
- Prioritise direct engagement with provincial administrations, particularly in Tajikistan and Uzbekistan, empowering them to coordinate upward with national line ministries. This would streamline delivery, reduce the dual-track coordination burden, and ensure interventions are tailored to local conditions.

- Address staff turnover proactively by investing in targeted capacity development for women in provincial government agencies, capitalising on their stability to retain project-supported expertise. Training programmes should extend beyond immediate roles to include neighbouring specialisations, enabling flexible coverage of vacancies.
- Build recurrent, structured training programmes into EWS implementation, treated as a standalone activity rather than an add-on to equipment installation. Offline video modules in local languages should be developed for refresher training and onboarding of new staff. Equipment manuals should be simplified and translated into local languages.
- Customise EWS design by country, balancing disaster preparedness and agricultural forecasting according to each country's governance structure, geographic context, and economic priorities. Partner with agencies specialised in UAV training for recurrent drone-based EWS refresher courses.
- Partner with Red Crescent Societies and Ministries/Committees of Emergency Situations to embed recurrent evacuation training and simulation drills into existing national disaster preparedness frameworks, enabling the project to focus on its core activities while leveraging partner networks for sustained community preparedness.
- Appoint a dedicated regional technical advisor with thematic expertise in GIS-based risk mapping, EWS maintenance, and climate-risk assessment to strengthen quality assurance across complex technical activities. Separate the regional project manager and national coordinator roles to mitigate competing priorities and improve synchronisation across countries.
- Engage a wider range of government counterparts at all levels to reduce dependence on single focal points and maintain continuity of communication through periods of administrative restructuring.
- Include currency risk explicitly in project risk frameworks for future transboundary initiatives funded in EUR and implemented in USD, with contingency provisions to protect core deliverables from exchange rate exposure.

Annex 1: Monitoring and Evaluation

Monitoring Activity	Purpose	Frequency	Implemented Action	Involved
Project Report	A progress report was presented to the EC, project board, and key stakeholders at each annual reporting stage. The final project report presents cumulative results for the full implementation period.	Annually	Four annual progress reports were submitted to the EC over the project period: Y1: December 2020 – September 2021 Y2: October 2021 – September 2022 Y3: October 2022 – September 2023 Y4: October 2023 – July 2024 This final report covers the full project period: December 2020 – November 2025. The EC's OPSYS system was updated with each report submission.	IRH, UNDP COs, EC
Track results progress	Progress data against results indicators in the RRF was collected and analysed to assess the project's	At least annually	Results were tracked across all reporting periods using quantitative and qualitative indicators. Final cumulative results confirm all output targets were met or exceeded.	IRH, UNDP COs

	progress toward agreed outputs.		All outcome indicators surpassed their final targets, as documented in Annex 2.	
Monitor and Manage Risk	Identifying risks threatening achievement of intended results and monitoring risk management actions using a risk log, including UNDP Social and Environmental Standards requirements. Financial risk managed through audits in accordance with UNDP's audit policy.	In accordance with UNDP's audit and ERM policy.	Risks were actively monitored throughout the full project period. The risk log was regularly maintained. Key risks — border tensions, regional instability, administrative reforms, and exchange rate fluctuations — were managed without loss of core deliverables. Full risk management details are provided in Section 7.	IRH, UNDP COs
Annual Project Quality Assurance	Assessing project quality against UNDP standards to identify strengths and weaknesses and inform management decisions.	Bi-annually	Quality assurance reviews were conducted throughout the project period. Areas of strength and weakness were reviewed by project management and used to inform course corrections, including the decision to request a one-year no-cost extension to ensure completion of all planned activities.	IRH, UNDP COs
Project Review (Project Steering Committee)	The Project Steering Committee held regular reviews to assess project performance, review the Multi-Year Work Plan, and ensure realistic budgeting over the life of the project.	At least annually	Steering Committee meetings were held annually throughout the project period. Performance data, risks, lessons learned, and quality assessments were reviewed and used to make course corrections. An independent pre-final project review was commissioned by UNDP and conducted by an external consultant (September–November 2025). Findings were presented at the final closure event (Technical Dialogue, Tashkent, November 2025) and are reflected in this report.	EC, IRH, UNDP COs, beneficiary governments

Annex 2: Indicator Progress Matrix (01 December 2020 – 30 November 2025)

Outcome	Outcome indicator	Baseline (2020)	Final Target	Result
Outcome: Improved cooperation amongst and resilience of the local and regional stakeholders to threats and risks posed by climate change	Indicator 1: Level of regional cooperation and dialogue on climate change and resilience building.	Level 1 – Initial cooperation established.	Final target (2025): Level 3 – continuous dialogue/cooperation mechanism/s in place, relevant national counterparts meeting regularly with appropriate representation (gender and decision-making authorities).	The project achieved Level 3 regional cooperation by the end of the project period. A sustained regional dialogue mechanism was established, involving national governments, hydrometeorological agencies, scientific institutions, and regional intergovernmental organisations.
	Indicator 2. Number of people who became more resilient to climate-related risks in Ferghana Valley as a result of the intervention (disaggregated by sex and country).	0	Final target (2025): Over 250,000 people benefitting from climate-related early warning and prevention/adaptation measures.	Through the full installation and operationalisation of early warning systems, the project exceeded its beneficiary target. Early warning and prevention measures covered an estimated 305,000 people across the three countries.
	Indicator 3. Level of preparedness to climate-fragility risks in trans-border areas between Kyrgyz Republic, Tajikistan, and Uzbekistan.	To be defined upon selection of the pilot sites. Baselines defined in 2022: 23% in Kyrgyzstan, 21% in Tajikistan, and 21.3% in Uzbekistan.	Final target (2025): 50% increase over baseline. (UZB: 31.95%; KGZ: 34.5%; TJK: 31.5%)	End-line assessment of climate change awareness among decision-makers and local communities conducted in all three countries demonstrate significant increase by 37% in Kyrgyzstan, 69% in Tajikistan and 49% in Uzbekistan, which exceeded the target values.

Output	Output Indicator	Baseline (2020)	Annual Targets (Y1–Y4)	Final Target (Y5, 2025)	Cumulative Progress (Dec 2020 – Nov 2025)	Comments
Output 1. Enhanced knowledge base and capacities to identify and assess climate-driven resilience risks in Kyrgyz Republic, Tajikistan, and Uzbekistan with focus on Ferghana Valley.						
Output 1	1.1. Status of national climate change and resilience assessments	N/A	Y1 (2021): 2 national assessments initiated. Y2 (2022): 3 national assessments under development. Y3 (2023): 3 national assessments completed. Y4 (2024): 3 national assessments completed. *Cumulative.	3 national assessments completed.	Completed. 3 national climate change and resilience assessments delivered across Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, and Uzbekistan.	As follow-up, the project reviewed over 55 national strategies and plans to mainstream climate fragility risks across all three countries. For details, please refer to previous reports submitted.
	1.2. Number of sectoral specialists who increased their knowledge on sectoral interlinkages between climate change resilience and vital sectors (disaggregated by sex and country)	0	Y1 (2021): 0 Y2 (2022): 30 Y3 (2023): 45 Y4 (2024): 60 *Cumulative.	60	309 (142 women, 46%; 167 men, 54%) KGZ: 102 TAJ: 92 UZB: 87 KAZ: 25 TKM: 3	Cumulative total (Y1–Y5): 309 Includes technical trainings, regional webinars, and the NEXUS capacity-building workshop (Nov 2024, 44 participants). Regional scientific contest engaged 209 young professionals (73 women) from 64 universities. For details, please refer to previous reports submitted.
Output 2. Technical assistance on the introduction of climate resilience risks into national policies, climate change adaptation and development strategies and plans in the Kyrgyz Republic, Tajikistan, and Uzbekistan provided.						
Output 2	2.1. Number of strategic documents (policies, strategies, and plans) for priority sectors reviewed and revised to mainstream climate-fragility risks and adaptation measures with the assistance of the intervention	0	Y1 (2021): 0 Y2 (2022): 3 Y3 (2023): 4 Y4 (2024): 6 *Cumulative.	6	15 documents revised. Target exceeded by 150%. KGZ (6): Concept of Regional Policy 2023-2027; Concept of Admin-Territorial Structure 2023-2027; Dev. Programme of Osh Region 2023-2026; State Programme for Regional Development 2024-2028; national legislation improved in 4 sectors (DRR, agriculture-irrigation, health, biodiversity) with 23 recommendations. TJK (3): 11 District Development Programmes of Sughd Region updated and endorsed; Syrdarya	Cumulative total (Y1–Y5): 15 KGZ: 4 documents officially endorsed by government. TJK: all 11 DDPs officially endorsed. UZB: 5 sectoral NAPs submitted to UNFCCC December 2025.

	(disaggregated by country) (matching EURF 2.19(a))				RBMP 2026-2030 (developed); Socio-Economic Dev. Programme of Sughd Region 2026-2030. UZB (6): Concept on Water Sector Development 2024-2026; Sectoral NAP (draft); Presidential Decree on Water Sector reviewed; 5 sectoral NAPs (Agriculture, Buildings, Emergencies, Health, Water) endorsed and submitted to UNFCCC (December 2025).	
	2.2. Number of national and basin-wide water policies and river basin management plans that mainstream climate-fragility risks with the assistance of the intervention	0	Y1 (2021): 0 Y2 (2022): 1 Y3 (2023): 2 Y4 (2024): 3 *Cumulative.	3	Substantially completed. 8 river basins assessed with climate profiles and risk maps. UZB: Climate-resilient water resources management plans completed for Shakhimardansay, Maylisay, and Padshaatasay river basins. TJK: Syrdarya RBMP 2026–2030 (2nd edition) developed with climate scenarios to 2050; pending endorsement. KGZ: Climate risk mainstreaming recommendations provided for local basin plans (Kara-Darya-Syrdarya-Amu Darya basin).	GIS-based climate risk dashboard covering Andijan, Namangan, and Fergana regions developed and launched. 2 regional transboundary water workshops co-organised with IWMI (March 2024: 36 experts KGZ/UZB; 2nd workshop: 62 participants from 3 countries + South Asia).
	2.3. Number of national decision-makers and stakeholders who increased their knowledge on climate-induced resilience impacts, climate change adaptation and conflict prevention (disaggregated by sex and country)	0	Y1 (2021): n/a Y2 (2022): 50 Y3 (2023): 50 Y4 (2024): 150 *Cumulative.	150	284 national decision-makers trained. Target exceeded by 89%. 80 women (28%) 204 men (72%) KGZ: 94 TAJ: 62 UZB: 128	Cumulative total (Y1–Y5): 284 For details, please refer to previous reports submitted.
Output 3. Opportunities to promote regional exchange and awareness on climate resilience created.						
Output 3	3.1. Number of decision-makers engaged through high-level regional events on climate-fragility	0	Y1 (2021): n/a Y2 (2022): 20 (30% women, 5 from each CA country) Y3 (2023): 30 (30% women, 5 from each CA country)	25 (30% women, 5 from each CA country)	4 high-level dialogues. Target substantially exceeded. 1st (Tashkent, Dec 2022): 161 (64W; 97M) 2nd (Bishkek, Sep 2023): 191 (124W; 67M) 3rd (Dushanbe, Jun 2024): 208 (59W; 149M)	All 5 Central Asian countries represented across dialogues (KAZ, KGZ, TAJ, TKM, UZB). 3rd Dialogue Outcome Statement integrated into

	risks conducted by the project (disaggregated by sex and country)		Y4 (2024): 25 (30% women, 5 from each CA country)		4th / Technical Dialogue (Tashkent, Nov 2025): 78 (24W; 54M) Cumulative total: 638 (2718W; 367M)	final declaration of 3rd High-level International Water Conference. 4th Dialogue confirmed all 3 countries' readiness for Phase 2.
	3.2. Level of awareness on climate-related implications among national decision-makers	UZB: 21.3% KGZ: 23% TJK: 21%	Y1 (2021): No change from baseline. Y2 (2022): n/a Y3 (2023): n/a Y4 (2024): 50% increase over baseline (UZB: 31.95%; KGZ: 34.5%; TJK: 31.5%)	50% increase over baseline (UZB: 31.95%; KGZ: 34.5%; TJK: 31.5%)	Target exceeded in all three countries. KGZ: 37% (from 23% baseline). End-line: 156 respondents (133M; 23W). UZB: 49% (from 21.3% baseline). End-line: 190 respondents (38% women). TJK: 69% (from 21% baseline). End-line: June 2025.	Baseline assessments completed in 2022. End-line assessments completed in all 3 countries in 2025. All countries exceeded the 50% relative increase target.
	3.3. Status of the regional knowledge sharing practice	Does not exist.	Y1 (2021): TORs/Concept/Action Plan. Y2 (2022): Regional practice established. Y3 (2023): 6 virtual practice events. Y4 (2024): 10 virtual practice events.	Regional knowledge sharing practice established and actively interacts (10 virtual practice events).	10+ virtual events and interactive practices. Accompanied by: youth competitions, Climate Fest, Climate Talks, thematic calendars, GIS maps, newsletters, 8 training modules, scientific article contest, poster competitions. Apr 2025: hybrid women's water governance webinar, Central Asia.	Qualitative target — established and actively interacting regional practice — fully met. Concept/Action Plan implemented. For details, please refer to previous reports submitted.
Output 4. Enhanced climate-related early warning and prevention measures demonstrated at pilot sites in Ferghana valley.						
Output 4	4.1. Status of community early warning system/s within Ferghana valley	Does not exist.	Y1 (2021): CBEWS concept developed. Y2 (2022): CBEWS designed. Y3 (2023): CBEWS under implementation. Y4 (2024): CBEWS developed and piloted.	Community-based EWSs developed and piloted.	CBEWS established and operational in all three countries. Target met. KGZ: 87 loudspeakers + 29 sirens at 25 locations (Osh city + 4 rural sites); 4 automated weather stations; 1 water radar; MES Crisis Management Centre modernised. TJK: 6 siren-based EWS (Asht x1, B. Gafurov x1, Devashtich x2, Isfara x1, Khujand x1); 3 automated hydrological posts on Syrdarya tributaries (Tangi Vorukh, Akjar, Qizil Kishloq). ToT + simulation drill Nov 2025. UZB: MMM WC (2 vehicle drones) to MES; 11 automated water radars; 3 Gibon-300 sirens (Yordon, 7,000+ people). Connected to Uzhydromet data.meteo.uz.	For details, please refer to Act. 4.2.

	4.2. Status of availability of information and awareness materials on climate-fragility risks among communities across Ferghana valley (disaggregated by country)	No materials produced by the project.	Y1 (2021): No materials produced. Y2 (2022): Materials designed. Y3 (2023): Dissemination in progress; feedback collected. Y4 (2024): Materials available in local languages.	Materials available in local languages and accessible to local stakeholders.	Target met. Materials available in local languages and accessible to local stakeholders (via UNDP websites and partner social media/partner channels). KGZ: Climate risk map + infographic (3 languages); climate risk infographic; hotspot map; awareness cards; video film (Kyrgyz/English); mediation training module (Kyrgyz/Russian); policy brief. TJK: IWRM brochure; information calendar; storybook (Tajik/Russian); 2 Climate Talks video compilations; 32 GIS risk maps (Sughd Region); informational stands (village/jamoat level, Isfara, B. Gafurov, Asht). UZB: Monthly agrometeorological bulletins; GIS dashboard (Ferghana Valley); risk maps; informational boards in 6 mahalla offices.	Please refer to previously submitted reports and Annex 4.
	4.3. Number of local communities engaged in participatory adaptation planning and resilience building	0	Y1 (2021): TBD. Y2 (2022): TBD. Y3 (2023): At least 6 communities. Y4 (2024): At least 10 communities. *Cumulative.	At least 10 communities.	26 communities engaged. Target exceeded by 160%. KGZ: 4 (Orozbekov, Zhany-Nookat, Barpy, Maidan). TJK: 5 (Asht, Lakkon/Isfara, Chashmasor/B. Gafurov, Devashtich, Khujand). UZB: 17 across Andijan, Namangan, and Fergana provinces.	Cumulative total (Y1–Y5): 26 communities. Community engagement included vulnerability assessments, preparedness planning, informational board installation, and simulation drills.

Note: The project's overachievement across several indicators was enabled by a combination of strong government ownership, sustained regional and national partnerships, and an adaptive implementation approach that allowed activities to continue despite political tensions and operational constraints. In particular, the regional high-level dialogues served as a core anchor for the project's visibility and helped establish and sustain political dialogue on critical transboundary issues for the Ferghana Valley, especially water-related issues and climate resilience agenda. Results were further amplified by the project's ability to combine policy support, institutional capacity development, and community engagement, creating reinforcing effects across outputs and their activities. This was important considering that the results were anchored in strengthened institutions, policy processes, and cross-border dialogue mechanisms, and practical community level interventions, thereby increasing the prospects for sustainability, replication, and scale-up beyond the project period.

Annex 3: Financial Report

		Provisional Budget of the Action as per the Annex III					Revised budget as per Addendum No.1	Financial Report 01/12/2020 - 30/11/2025 in USD		
Output	Description	Amount Year 1 (USD)	Amount Year 2 (USD)	Amount Year 3 (USD)	Amount Year 4 (USD)	TOTAL (USD)	TOTAL (USD)	Expenses as of 30/11/2025	Commitments	Combined actual expenses + Legal commitments
Output 1										
Enhanced knowledge base and capacities to identify and assess climate-driven resilience risks	International Consultants	10 000,00	10 000,00	-	-	20 000,00	23 370,00	42 117,40		42 117,40
	Local Consultants	88 000,00	58 000,00	-	-	146 000,00	125 847,93	114 655,53		114 655,53
	Contractual Services - Companies						8 200,00			
	Travel	15 000,00	15 000,00	-	-	30 000,00	33 313,77	33 424,91		33 424,91
	Miscellaneous Expenses	1 000,00	900,00	-	-	1 900,00	1 317,51	1 317,51		1 317,51
	Training, Workshops and Conference	41 000,00	41 000,00	-	-	82 000,00	104 779,93	105 121,68		105 121,68
	Audio Visual & Print Prod Costs	6 000,00	6 000,00	-	4 000,00	16 000,00	10 982,76	10 982,76		10 982,76
	Total Output 1	161 000,00	130 900,00	-	4 000,00	295 900,00	307 811,90	307 619,79		307 619,79
Output 2										
Technical assistance on the introduction of climate resilience risks into national policies, climate change adaptation and development strategies and plans provided	International Consultants	16 000,00	-	-	-	16 000,00	18 950,00	8 944,00		8 944,00
	Local Consultants	32 500,00	32 500,00	38 500,00	38 500,00	142 000,00	111 330,88	99 826,27		99 826,27
	Contractual Services - Companies						9 000,00			
	Contractual Services - Individuals	36 000,00	36 000,00	36 000,00	36 000,00	144 000,00	128 897,75	129 086,13		129 086,13
	Travel	-	12 000,00	23 522,24	24 000,00	59 522,24	46 994,72	38 698,86		38 698,86
	Audio Visual & Print Prod Costs	2 000,00	2 000,00	6 000,00	6 000,00	16 000,00	25 345,69	27 599,44		27 599,44
	Training, Workshops and Conference	9 500,00	12 500,00	22 000,00	22 000,00	66 000,00	94 449,24	106 981,73		106 981,73
	Miscellaneous Expenses	-	700,00	1 000,00	1 000,00	2 700,00	2 561,03	1 501,70		1 501,70
	Staff	20 035,00	20 035,00	20 035,00	20 035,00	80 140,00	56 810,34	57 891,16		57 891,16
	Total Output 2	116 035,00	115 735,00	147 057,24	147 535,00	526 362,24	494 339,65	470 529,29		470 529,29

Output 3										
Opportunities for enhanced regional exchange and awareness on climate resilience created	International Consultants	-	-	-	14 000,00	14 000,00	12 000,00	12 000,00		12 000,00
	Local Consultants	19 500,00	18 000,00	18 000,00	-	55 500,00	87 394,81	88 693,81		88 693,81
	Contractual Services - Companies						16 332,72			
	Audio Visual & Print Prod Costs	6 000,00	5 000,00	5 000,00	8 000,00	24 000,00	28 409,53	15 935,30		15 935,30
	Travel	31 000,00	19 000,00	20 000,00	31 000,00	101 000,00	106 164,25	86 806,09		86 806,09
	Miscellaneous Expenses	1 000,00	1 000,00	1 000,00	1 000,00	4 000,00	1 977,45	977,45		977,45
	Training, Workshops and Conference	20 000,00	22 000,00	22 000,00	20 000,00	84 000,00	140 842,20	159 868,80		159 868,80
	Salary costs	17 927,00	17 927,00	17 927,00	17 927,00	71 708,00	37 851,26	21 659,54		21 659,54
	Total Output 3	95 427,00	82 927,00	83 927,00	91 927,00	354 208,00	430 972,22	385 940,99		385 940,99
Output 4										
Enhanced climate-related early warning and prevention measures demonstrated at pilot site/s	International Consultants	16 000,00	-	-	-	16 000,00	15 000,00	15 000,00		15 000,00
	Local Consultants	28 000,00	22 000,00	-	-	50 000,00	39 117,05	67 930,03		67 930,03
	Contractual Services - Individ	35 000,00	35 000,00	35 000,00	35 000,00	140 000,00	144 470,07	111 044,36		111 044,36
	Travel	6 000,00	6 000,00	6 000,00	6 000,00	24 000,00	24 259,11	32 102,79		32 102,79
	Contractual Services - Companies	4 000,00	3 800,00	3 000,00	-	10 800,00	10 498,62	18 176,39		18 176,39
	Grants	-	200 000,00	262 000,00	120 000,00	582 000,00	-	-		-
	Equipment	-	105 000,00	150 000,00	60 000,00	315 000,00	888 701,24	826 093,39		826 093,39
	Audio Visual & Print Prod Costs	6 000,00	7 000,00	7 000,00	7 102,00	27 102,00	23 468,95	20 742,61		20 742,61
	Miscellaneous Expenses	660,00	2 000,00	2 000,00	1 000,00	5 660,00	3 069,61	933,51		933,51
	Staff	22 715,00	22 715,00	22 715,00	22 715,00	90 860,00	66 938,78	22 689,19		22 689,19
	Total Output 4	118 375,00	403 515,00	487 715,00	251 817,00	1 261 422,00	1 215 523,43	1 114 712,27		1 114 712,27

Output 5										
Project Management	Supplies	1 565,43	1 500,00	1 500,00	1 500,00	6 065,43	6 298,12	5 799,91		5 799,91
	Information Technology Equipmt	23 000,00	-	-	-	23 000,00	21 767,18	21 826,56		21 826,56
	Rental & Maintenance-Premises	2 800,00	2 800,00	2 800,00	2 300,00	10 700,00	12 085,50	16 850,54		16 850,54
	Miscellaneous Expenses	1 200,00	1 200,00	1 200,00	1 200,00	4 800,00	9 234,77	8 367,81		8 367,81
	Contractual Services - Individ	102 969,44	103 369,44	103 369,44	103 369,44	413 077,76	397 233,24	389 466,74		389 466,74
	Travel	8 700,00	8 700,00	8 700,00	8 700,00	34 800,00	34 458,79	33 546,36		33 546,36
	Audit/Evaluation	4 500,00	4 500,00	4 500,00	33 000,00	46 500,00	45 500,00	23 180,00		23 180,00
	Salary costs	7 441,20	7 441,20	7 441,20	7 441,20	29 764,80	31 375,44	40 162,57		40 162,57
	Total Output 5	152 176,07	129 510,64	129 510,64	157 510,64	568 707,99	557 953,04	539 200,49		539 200,49
Total direct project costs		643 013,07	862 587,64	848 209,88	652 789,64	3 006 600,23	3 006 600,24	2 818 002,83		2 818 002,83
Total Remuneration (GMS) 7%		45 010,91	60 381,13	59 374,69	45 695,27	210 462,02	210 462,02	197 260,20		197 260,20
GRAND TOTAL PROJECT COST		688 023,98	922 968,77	907 584,57	698 484,91	3 217 062,25	3 217 062,25	3 015 263,03		3 015 263,03

Of the 3 015 263,03 USD presented above USD 3 015 263,03 corresponds to eligible expenses (as per IPSAS terminology) and there are no legal commitments in force between UNDP (or UNDP's implementing partners) and a third party.

Description	Amount USD
The Total Cost of action as per article 3.1 Special Conditions	3 217 062,25
The EU Contribution in USD as per article 3.1 Special Conditions	2 925 500,00
The EU Prefinancing in USD:	
1st instalment received on December 15, 2021	615 100,00
2nd instalment received on January 21, 2023	850 100,00
3rd instalment received on February 13,2024	834 700,00
4th instalment received on December 20,2024***	470 168,53
The Total Project Costs (reporting period)	3 015 263,03

*** Please note that the 4th pre-financing instalment of USD 625,600.00 has been reduced in line with the Art. 3.1 of Special Conditions.

Annex 4: Visibility Links

A selected list of latest visibility links is available below. For more details, please refer to the previously submitted reports, the visibility sections.

Source	Link
UNDP Uzbekistan (website)	https://www.undp.org/uzbekistan/press-releases/workshop-expanding-cooperation-management-small-transboundary-rivers-region-was-held-ferghana https://www.undp.org/uzbekistan/press-releases/experts-share-knowledge-adapting-climate-change-and-building-community-resilience-through-nature-based-solutions https://www.undp.org/ru/uzbekistan/publications/agrometeorologicheskii-byulleten-no2 https://www.undp.org/ru/uzbekistan/publications/agrometeorologicheskii-byulleten-no3 https://www.undp.org/uzbekistan/press-releases/eu-and-undp-convene-central-asian-states-dushanbe-address-water-climate-change-and-resilience-challenges
UNDP Uzbekistan (Telegram)	https://t.me/undpuzbekistan/3204 https://t.me/undpuzbekistan/3315 https://t.me/undpuzbekistan/3279 https://t.me/undpuzbekistan/3071 https://t.me/undpuzbekistan/3017 https://t.me/undpuzbekistan/2876 https://t.me/undpuzbekistan/2790 https://t.me/undpuzbekistan/3352 https://t.me/undpuzbekistan/3210 https://t.me/undpuzbekistan/3083 https://t.me/undpuzbekistan/2935 https://t.me/undpuzbekistan/2823 https://t.me/undpuzbekistan/2255 https://t.me/undpuzbekistan/3571 https://t.me/undpuzbekistan/3555 https://t.me/undpuzbekistan/3522
UNDP Uzbekistan (Facebook)	https://m.facebook.com/story.php?story_fbid=pfbid02vyqhZr75ksNUJAdoQ2NYuYjXcezeKTsocTt9p8z8QFfgLtYKnn2o6irqCHSSxMpwl&id=100064337243345 https://www.facebook.com/UNDPUzbekistan/posts/pfbid02CbKTqZTc3a7ZxUEQCvfYM3yMLfD8hnBeWpFFD1ZgAqZ9yxVdiXT29icTGBaH4YG2l https://fb.watch/rP8lgTtbci/ https://www.facebook.com/share/p/TuJiQNasT7KXJwFV/
UNDP Uzbekistan (Instagram)	https://www.instagram.com/reel/C6WWo1uNXte/ https://www.instagram.com/reel/C554NtZtPYY/ https://www.instagram.com/reel/C6VigaUt4sx/ https://www.instagram.com/p/C8JbZyHqwYk/ https://www.instagram.com/reel/C8E-kxHs3Ua/

	https://www.undp.org/uzbekistan/press-releases/fergana-leading-experts-discussed-challenges-and-prospects-transboundary-water-management-central-and-south-asia
UNDP Kyrgyzstan (website)	https://www.undp.org/kyrgyzstan/press-releases/ministry-emergency-situations-kyrgyz-republic-and-united-nations-development-programme-strengthen-partnership-combat https://www.undp.org/kyrgyzstan/press-releases/eu-and-undp-convene-central-asian-states-dushanbe-address-water-climate-change-and-resilience-challenges https://www.undp.org/kyrgyzstan/press-releases/discussing-challenges-and-prospects-transboundary-water-management-central-and-south-asia
UNDP Kyrgyzstan (Instagram)	https://www.instagram.com/p/C5n_UijMLt8/ https://www.instagram.com/p/C8HkQkSoGvK/ https://www.instagram.com/p/C76doXwIZGn/
UNDP Kyrgyzstan (Facebook)	https://www.facebook.com/undpkg/posts/pfbidoa2ZJJkdyfwyBG8FhN9SZcjPpBTaEyauBoYKRwJxAu41RuJo8hsvPtjxD3Y2voQfl https://www.facebook.com/undpkg/posts/pfbidoSFt5FUemqzbGLfwQkrpr1kS1PRkk4KiEmzddMPw4CdU4XJHaHHKLJ47dyuNtUA2kl https://www.facebook.com/undpkg/posts/pfbidoCThU1J4yq3KMsHXVJkCATc2qwrr1dsxz9ouaSB9rMv7YxicJ92k6WUtxUQAKDx2KI
UNDP Kyrgyzstan (LinkedIn)	https://www.linkedin.com/posts/undpkg_activity-7137703290640740352 https://www.linkedin.com/feed/update/urn:li:activity:7184524618542546944/ https://www.linkedin.com/feed/update/urn:li:activity:7206655566155268097/ https://www.linkedin.com/feed/update/urn:li:activity:7206273622921916417/ https://www.linkedin.com/feed/update/urn:li:activity:7204748325026177024/
UNDP Kyrgyzstan (Twitter/X)	https://x.com/undpkg/status/1778758252248875375 https://x.com/undpkg/status/1800893473052299696 https://x.com/undpkg/status/1798993329939714077
UNDP Tajikistan (Instagram)	https://www.instagram.com/p/C6ExB_gLBct/
UNDP Tajikistan (Facebook)	https://www.facebook.com/undp.in.tajikistan/posts/pfbidoLQKjBSzvMaaMyyfsWHxbhH9qfnUoZFSrQ76gtxyx51SaJrtuiVNCyhBqxXmduWmdl
Youth Group on Protection of Environment (Facebook)	https://www.facebook.com/ygpe.tj/posts/pfbido2hK2Cq7TGJhEHQ9tTPrxbfnhEUGunbzxPbQshpLHgS9uqkj2g3tV17YAbSj25s9MI
General Directorate of EPA of Sughd	https://ecosugd.tj/ru/news/1482-favsukmcho62024.html

province (website)	
"Sogdiyskaya Pravda" newspaper (Facebook)	https://www.facebook.com/Sogdiyskayapravda/posts/pfbidoqoEceQRNn6iNnZyQ1rc8Fd15BmsWonsqa5yp72hH2rCsuhrYyK3q4CjGkhEMcdF4l
Mining and Metallurgical Institute of Tajikistan (Facebook)	https://www.facebook.com/gmit.tj/posts/pfbidofYFtpZhuWAUFqj6BurGy975EZFLd6pevcXR1Pt28KsyMoFAWujVn76mctYJg3ge3l
Tajik National Agency 'Khovar' (website)	https://khovar.tj/2024/06/dar-su-d-nahustin-festivali-su-d-klimat-fest-barguzor-gardid/
Uzhydromet (Telegram)	https://t.me/uzgydromet/12993 https://t.me/uzgydromet/13256
"Uztrend" website	https://uztrend.uz/wordpress/archives/4592 https://uztrend.uz/wordpress/archives/4657
"Yuz.uz" (Pravda Vostoka) website	https://yuz.uz/ru/news/upravlenie-malmi-transgranichnmi-rekami-v-regione-tsentralnoy-azii-aktualne-vopros-zadachi-i-dostijeniya--
"Farg'ona 24" TV channel (Telegram)	https://t.me/Fargona_trk/17907
"Novaya Fergana" newspaper	https://drive.google.com/file/d/1C5JZjq8E7ilUIWwtbpFPohsZ6Sqe7WRO/view?usp=drive_link
Sevimli TV (Uzbekistan, Telegram)	https://t.me/zamon_lavhalar/22099

DKU (Kazakh-German University) website	https://crs.dku.kz/ru/osnovnye-napravleniya/programma-po-vodnym-resursam-i-klimatu/izmenenie-klimata-i-ustojchivost-v-centralnoj-azii/3-ij-regionalnyj-tehnicheskij-vebinar/ https://crs.dku.kz/en/novosti-sajta/4-yj-regionalnyj-tehnicheskij-vebinar-na-temu-klimaticheskie-riski-v-sektore-selskoe-hozyajstvo/ https://crs.dku.kz/en/novosti-sajta/5-yj-regionalnyj-tehnicheskij-vebinar-na-temu-politika-sektora-energetiki-s-svyazi-s-izmeneniyami-klimata/ https://crs.dku.kz/en/osnovnye-napravleniya/programma-po-vodnym-resursam-i-klimatu/izmenenie-klimata-i-ustojchivost-v-centralnoj-azii/v-ramkah-regionalnogo-proekta-proon-izmenenie-klimata-i-ustojchivost-v-centralnoj-azii/
TIIAME University (Telegram)	https://t.me/ilovetiiame/16504

Annex 5: Risk Log

Risk	Type	Impact	Risk Level (H/M/L)	Actions taken	Risk owner
Political instability in the programme countries	Political	Delays due to government changes, focal point turnover, and border challenges.	L	PIU monitored political situation closely throughout. Border tensions between Kyrgyzstan and Tajikistan led to delays in certain field activities; mitigated by relocating regional events to Uzbekistan. In-person participation of official delegations from all three countries confirmed at all four high-level dialogues, including the final Technical Dialogue (November 2025). Status: Managed. All activities completed.	UNDP COs, IRH
Political instability in the region	Political	Delays due to Ukraine crisis: migration pressures, economic instability, inflation, supply chain disruptions.	L	Flexible implementation approach maintained throughout, with shifts between offline and online formats as required. One-year no-cost extension granted to accommodate delays caused by COVID-19 and geopolitical tensions. Status: Managed. All core deliverables completed.	UNDP, IRH
Sensitivity of subject and reluctance to disclose climate	Political	Limited information and open evidence-based dialogue	L	Influential stakeholders engaged to facilitate compromise and build trust. Successive high-level dialogues, endorsed policy documents, and GIS-based risk tools contributed to evidence based dialogues across all three countries. Status: Managed.	UNDP COs, IRH

risk-related information		hindering project implementation.			
Administrative reforms — merging of environmental agencies into new ministries	Administrative	Disputes among agencies over roles; duplication of efforts; loss of communication with decision-makers.	L	Consultative meetings and regular reporting used to coordinate stakeholder roles. Wider range of government counterparts engaged to maintain continuity through restructuring periods. Status: Managed.	UNDP Uzb
EUR/USD exchange rate fluctuations	Financial	Reduction in available funding, requiring scaling down of some community-based DRR interventions.	M	A USD 155,000 reduction in available funding resulted from EUR/USD exchange rate movements outside the project's control. Core deliverables across all four outputs were maintained. Some community-based DRR activities were scaled down. This risk was not captured in the original risk matrix. Recommended for inclusion in future project risk frameworks. Status: Materialised and managed.	UNDP, IRH