



Enhancing Urban Resilience to Disaster Risk and Climate Change in Central Asia – UR project, #01004067

Annual Project Progress Report



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From
the People of Japan

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Acronyms

CCA	Climate Change Adaptation
DRR	Disaster Risk Resilience
FOLUR project	00111140, Promotion of sustainable food systems and improved ecosystems services in Northern Kazakhstan Landscape
NAP project	01001614, Institutionalization of adaptation planning and integration of climate risks into Kazakhstan’s development planning processes to enable implementation of adaptation measures as part of coherent National Adaptation Planning
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme

I. Executive Summary

Context and key developments of the project

Central Asia faces growing exposure to disaster risks and climate change. Environmental degradation, pollution and emerging security threats are further exacerbating existing vulnerabilities, especially in urban areas. Cities in Kazakhstan, Kyrgyz Republic, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan are expanding rapidly and outpacing governments' efforts in integrating DRR/CCA into urban development and planning. As a result, many of them face increasing exposure to flashfloods, mudflows, heatwaves, earthquakes and industrial hazards, along with mounting pressure on critical infrastructure, public services and air quality.

The regional project on Urban Resilience in Central Asia specifically focuses on enhancing regional cooperation and partnership through the existing coordination platforms, while introducing innovative approaches in urban planning based on practical experiences from other countries, including Japan.

During the reporting period, the project achieved progress advancing from inception to operational implementation in all five countries. A key achievement was the signing of the Joint Declaration by the municipalities of Petropavlovsk, Osh, Dushanbe, Ashgabat and Namangan during the Regional Urban Resilience Dialogue. This event officially established the Regional Urban Resilience Coalition, marking the first coordinated political commitment in Central Asia to harmonize methodologies, share knowledge and collectively promote climate-resilient, risk-informed urban development, aligned with MCR2030 framework. Additionally, a major milestone was the signing of a Statement of Intent by senior emergency situations officials from all five countries to enhance regional resilience against disaster risks and climate change. Moreover, UNDP and UNDRR advanced the regional collaborative mechanism by developing a unified urban resilience methodology, assembling national expert teams and convening a regional inception workshop with over 60 participants. A standardized self-assessment toolkit was introduced and applied across all pilot cities, enabling municipal authorities to jointly evaluate DRR/CCA integration and compare progress regionally. Foundational work was also completed to prepare for piloting innovative urban adaptation and risk reduction measures, including defining priorities, identifying beneficiaries and establishing mechanisms for future grant-based interventions.

Progress against outputs and outcomes

Output 1: Regional collaborative mechanism for urban resilience planning established

During the reporting period, the following activities were completed:

- an international expert developed a regional methodology for integrating DRR and CCA into urban planning across five pilot cities. After initial desk reviews, inception meetings and stakeholder consultations, the project assembled national expert teams to support regional cooperation.

- Under the UN-to-UN Agreement signed on 15 August 2025, UNDP and UNDRR jointly launched a comprehensive initiative to operationalize a regional mechanism for urban resilience in Central Asia. UNDRR leads technical coordination, while UNDP provides strategic guidance and governance.
- The first regional inception workshop was held on December 12–13, 2024, in Tashkent, Uzbekistan. It convened over 60 participants, including representatives of national and local authorities from all five countries, as well as international organizations and regional technical institutions.

Output 2: Transformative risk governance for urban resilience defined

During the development of the regional methodology, a standardized self-assessment toolkit was created and is now being applied across all pilot cities. The testing cycles, which began in Dushanbe and later expanded to other cities, engaged municipal authorities, urban planners, emergency departments and sectoral teams through joint workshops, risk profile development exercises, perception-of-risk assessments and multistakeholder gap analyses. These collective exercises served as practical regional learning mechanisms, enabling municipalities to assess the maturity of their DRR/CCA integration, comparing approaches across countries, and align with a shared regional model.

Output 3: Innovative adaptation and risk reduction measures piloted in urban settings

Although full-scale implementation of the pilot interventions is scheduled for 2026–2027, the reporting period was critical in establishing the technical, institutional, and operational architecture required for successful rollout. During this phase, the project consolidated the analytical groundwork and governance arrangements that will enable cities to test, validate, and eventually scale innovative climate adaptation and disaster risk reduction solutions in accordance with UNDP standards and national regulatory frameworks. Key efforts focused on defining thematic priorities, identifying and engaging potential beneficiary groups, and designing transparent, structured mechanisms for grant-based pilot initiatives. Collectively, these preparatory actions ensure that the project enters its implementation phase with a robust, fit-for-purpose system that fosters innovation, guarantees equitable access, and supports the development of high-quality proposals that reflect and respond to municipal needs and priorities.

Key challenges and risks faced in the implementation

Urban resilience efforts in the region face several common challenges: reactive risk management systems, weak urban governance, lack of data and technical capacity, fragmented policies and limited community participation. High rates of unplanned urbanization further increase vulnerabilities, particularly in informal settlements lacking basic services. While Central Asian countries are making progress by aligning with global frameworks and strengthening their DRR/CCA policies through NAPs and regional DRR strategies, the foundations of urban resilience remain insufficient.

Utilization update

The total approved project budget as per the Annual Work Plan amounts to 79,512 USD. Cumulative financial utilization to date is 51,147.76 USD (with commitments 619,25 USD) [64,3%], with expenditures during the reporting period mainly national capacity-building events, hiring national consultants and related to analytical work.

Key recommendations

The project needs to contribute to a more coordinated regional response to disaster- and climate-driven risks and support cities in developing stronger, risk-informed development pathways. The regional approach should enable peer learning, economies of scale and harmonized planning efforts, helping countries transform their urban systems and better protect communities, infrastructure and economies from the growing impacts of climate change.

II. Introduction / Background

Central Asia stands as one of the most climate-vulnerable regions, experiencing significant impacts on climate change. The region grapples with a pressing challenge: it faces frequent disasters that rack up \$10 billion in costs each year, impacting the lives of 3 million people. With a population of 75 million, this highly diverse region is vulnerable to a range of natural and anthropogenic hazards, which are further exacerbated by climate change and environmental degradation. Urban areas, bustling with activity and densely populated, are especially at risk. The regional project “Enhancing Urban Resilience to Disaster Risks and Climate Change in Central Asia” (UR project) targets the overall objective of supporting Central Asian countries in building climate resilience, focusing on urban areas. The project specifically focuses on enhancing regional cooperation and partnership through the existing coordination platforms, while introducing innovative approaches in urban planning based on practical experiences from other countries, including Japan. Anchored in the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction and the Paris Agreement, the UR project supports Member States in addressing disaster and climate risks as part of their development visions, ensuring that communities across the region are better protected and more resilient in the face of future hazards. New approaches to integrated climate and disaster risk assessment transform urban planning from resilience lenses, while considering the future intensity and magnitude of natural hazards due to the changing climate. Knowledge base and capacity-building efforts are institutionalized in the region to ensure the sustainability of interventions beyond the project cycle. The project promotes a people-centred, gender-sensitive and climate risk-informed holistic approach to break siloes in urban planning efforts.

Main events during the reporting period:

- The project signing ceremony was held in Astana, Kazakhstan on September 11, 2024.

- The inception workshop marked the launch of the project on December 12, 2024 in Tashkent, Uzbekistan.
- Visit of RR to North Kazakhstan oblast (NKO) in January 2025.
- A strategic session was held in August 2025 in the North Kazakhstan region to support the development of the Regional Development Programme for 2026–2030.
- Together with the regional team, the UNDP in Kazakhstan held a technical workshop in Petropavlovsk in September 2025.
- Together with the national consultants and regional UR team, the UNDP in Kazakhstan has developed a unified urban resilience methodology and a risk profile for the city of Petropavlovsk, based on available data resources and internal capacity and the risk profile was presented at the Regional Dialogue in Dushanbe.
- Petropavlovsk, along with other participating cities of the project, joined and signed the Joint Declaration on the establish of the "Coalition of Resilient Cities in Central Asia Countries" to enhance inter-city cooperation, advance CDRR urban planning, align with the global Making Cities Resilient 2030 (MCR2030) initiative.

III. Progress Review: Key Activities and Results

Section 1: Analysis of Theory of Change

The project's Theory of Change builds upon the following interrelated strategic outputs that address barriers to resilience identified above: IF the regional collaborative mechanism for urban resilience planning is operationalized (Output 1); IF the transformative risk governance for urban resilience is defined (Output 2); IF innovative climate change adaptation and risk reduction measures are piloted in urban settings (Output 3), THEN it is expected that urban resilience to climate-driven risks will be built in Central Asia by utilizing regional collaborative mechanism and national transformational strategies in the medium and long term.

Overall, the assumptions underlying the Theory of Change largely remain valid, particularly those related to the continued political will for regional cooperation, the existence of shared climate-driven risks across Central Asian cities, and the willingness of national and local actors to engage in resilience-building processes. The region continues to face escalating climate induced challenges: urban flooding, heatwaves, water scarcity, which reinforces the need for regional coordination and innovative adaptation measures.

Section 2: Overall progress against outcomes

The project was launched during the signing ceremony of UR project which was held in Astana, Kazakhstan on September 11, 2024. At the signing ceremony, UNDP Resident Representative in Kazakhstan, Ms.Katarzyna Wawiernia emphasized the urgency of climate action. "Central Asia's vulnerability to climate change requires immediate action. This initiative will utilize collaborative mechanisms and transformational strategies to tackle escalating natural hazards and strengthen urban resilience throughout the region," she stated.



<https://www.undp.org/eurasia/press-releases/japan-and-undp-embark-new-initiative-enhance-urban-resilience-against-climate-risks-central-asia>

The inception workshop marked the launch of the UR project on December 12, 2024 in Tashkent, Uzbekistan. It included sessions for leveraging existing coordination platforms and introduced innovative urban planning approaches. Furthermore, the workshop identified key areas for regional cooperation and presented the overall project implementation plan, including national priorities for Kazakhstan within the framework of the Project's components. The event also included presentations from international organizations and partners about their relevant initiatives and plans for urban resilience and disaster risk reduction in Central Asia.

At this event the national UR team was represented by Assel Nurbekova, Head of the Energy and Environment Unit and Kuralay Seitalina, project manager on climate adaptation.

Additionally, the UR national team contacted and coordinated the presence of the following participants:

- Ms. Aizhan Mamedaliyeva, Lead expert of the Climate Change Adaptation Unit of Ministry of Ecology and Natural Resources, who made a welcoming speech at the event.
- Mr. Nursultan Kairbekov, Leading Analyst of the Prevention of Natural Emergency Situations, Ministry of Emergency, who made a presentation of disaster prevention measure taken in the the North Kazakhstan Oblast due to severe floods in 2024.
- Mr. Beibut Ismanov, Head of Natural Resources Management Department of the North Kazakhstan Oblast, who made a presentation of flood management by municipality.

- Mr. Saken Atel, Department Head for Water Resource Regulation, Ministry of Water Resources and Irrigation
- Mr. Serik Aubakirov, Director, CESDRR
- Mr. Bakhtiyar Ospanov, senior expert, CESDRR

Additional participant of the inception workshop from Kazakhstan was Mr. Andrey Semenov, a researcher/assistant professor at the School of Sciences and Humanities from Nazarbayev University, located in Astana. He was interested in participating because he was working on a project that investigates the governance framework behind urban adaptation to climate risks in Central Asia as well as public debates on the topic.

OUTPUT 1: REGIONAL COLLABORATIVE MECHANISM FOR URBAN RESILIENCE ESTABLISHED

Activity 1.1: Promote and guide regional urban resilience-building efforts.

On January 15, 2025, UNDP Kazakhstan Resident Representative Ms. Katarzyna Wawiernia visited the North Kazakhstan Oblast to evaluate regional collaboration opportunities. This visit marked a key step in identifying the oblast as a possible location for implementing initiatives within Energy and Environment portfolio of projects. During the visit, potential areas of cooperation and the region's capacity for climate adaptation and sustainable development initiatives were assessed. Further details about this visit and its outcomes were highlighted in a local news report, which recognized the region's selection as a pilot area for the project. This decision reflects the ongoing efforts to enhance regional engagement as well as advance urban and climate resilience in Kazakhstan. (<https://sm1.kz/novosti-petropavlovsk-i-sko/proon-vybrala-sko-dlya-realizaczii-pilotnogo-proekta/>)

As a result of the visit Petropavlovsk was identified as a pilot city for UR project to demonstrate how urban resilience policies and practices can be put into practice and scaled up over time to reduce the adverse impacts of climate and disaster risks. A technical working group was established by the NKO oblast to work closely on UNDP projects on integration climate change, DRR and land degradation and etc. in regional strategic documents, namely the Regional Development plan 2026-2030.

The selection of the Petropavlovsk city was based on the following criteria:

- *Vulnerability to disaster risks:* the city of Petropavlovsk is vulnerable to floods
- *Willingness to cooperate:* it was confirmed by the city administration in a letter
- *Availability of urban development plans which will serve as a basis for city-level assessments:* the Regional Development plan 2026-2030 that UNDP can contribute to with several projects.
- *Ability to deliver/capacity to implement:* from our experience during the field trip in January 2025, the city of Petropavlovsk demonstrated that it is well managed and the city administration showed good management of the available resources. The UNDP team used this opportunity to present the portfolio

of UNDP projects in the region, including UR project initiatives to the mayor of North Kazakhstan oblast, Mr. Nurmukhambetov, and Petropavlovsk city mayor, Mr. Mukhamediyev. Our initiatives were well received and the city of Petropavlovsk administration and NKO administration were looking forward to working with us on improving the region.

- Local budget availability: the budget is financed by tax collections and state budget
- Visionary approach to lead pilot ideas and their implementation/urban innovation: present
- Fewer administrative/political hurdles: present

The city of Petropavlovsk is also a strategic focus for UNDP Kazakhstan's efforts to integrate climate change adaptation into national planning, strengthen food systems, and improve ecosystem services. Therefore, the UR project closely aligns with GCF-funded National Adaptation Planning project (NAP), 01001614 and the GEF-funded project "Promoting a Sustainable Agricultural Production System and Ecosystem Conservation in the North Kazakhstan Landscape" (FOLUR), 00112781 to achieve integration of climate change adaptation, disaster risk reduction and wide-scale adoption of efficient land management technologies in Northern Kazakhstan Landscape. In this regard, on 21 August 2025, a strategic session was held in the North Kazakhstan region to support the development of the Regional Development Programme for 2026–2030 which will be the main strategic document for UR project for DRR integration. The event brought together representatives from the regional Akimat, Maslikhat, the Ministry of National Economy of the Republic of Kazakhstan, civil society, and other stakeholders. The session was part of the joint efforts of the UR project and FOLUR project.

During the strategic session, participants tested a methodology for functional-spatial zoning, assessed the applicability of a set of indicators, and developed proposals for inclusion in the draft Regional Programme. Zones with potential and limitations were identified, along with internal imbalances affecting development. UNDP experts presented preliminary analytical findings and the indicator framework. The group work format enabled participants to design development scenarios across key thematic areas. The session in North Kazakhstan marked a significant step toward implementing sustainable solutions that can be scaled to other regions of Kazakhstan. It strengthened cross-sectoral collaboration and laid the foundation for a comprehensive development programme that integrates environmental, DRR, economic and social dimensions.



In addition during the reporting period, an international expert was engaged to develop a regional methodology for integrating DRR/CCA into urban development and planning across five pilot cities. Following the desk review, inception meetings and stakeholder consultations, the project formed teams of national specialists to create the technical backbone for regional cooperation. These expert teams jointly reviewed existing urban development and planning frameworks, DRR/CCA practices and institutional capacities across Kazakhstan, Kyrgyz Republic, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan, helping to build a regional understanding of risks, gaps and needs. These preliminary findings laid the foundation for the regional collaborative mechanism.

Activity 1.2: Strengthen regional urban resilience-building capacities.

Under the UN-to-UN Agreement signed on August 15, 2025, UNDP and UNDRR began jointly implementing a comprehensive package of activities to operationalize the regional collaborative mechanism for urban resilience in Central Asia. UNDRR leads technical delivery and coordination, while UNDP provides strategic direction, methodology and governance.

The collaboration is structured around three interlinked components:

- Strengthening regional capacities through the development of a standardized Urban Resilience Training
- Module and a compendium of best practices tailored to Central Asia.

- Advancing regional cooperation through policy dialogue anchored in the Regional Forum – Meeting of the Heads of Emergency Authorities of Central Asian Countries.
- Sustaining city-level engagement through MCR2030 -- a UNDRR-led global partnership launched to help cities strengthen their resilience by 2030, with Astana emerging as a Regional Resilience Hub.

Throughout the reporting period, UNDP and UNDRR have held regular technical and management-level coordination meetings to review progress, update work plans and jointly troubleshoot operational issues. These meetings ensure synchronized delivery and consistency between the regional methodology and the emerging Urban Resilience Training Module. Key activities include mobilizing international and regional experts, organizing consultations with CESDRR and the Astana Urban Development Centre, coordinating regional webinars under the MCR2030 umbrella and preparing knowledge products such as the compendium of best practices.

Activity 1.3: Support and advance regional urban resilience dialogue.

The first regional inception workshop was held on December 12–13, 2024, in Tashkent, Uzbekistan. It convened over 60 participants, including representatives of national and local authorities from all five countries, as well as international organizations and regional technical institutions. During the workshop, participants identified common capacity and governance gaps across countries and cities. These included weak interagency coordination, limited availability of city-specific risk assessments, outdated or insufficient urban master plans and inconsistent municipal-level financing for resilience measures.

Centralized decision-making was also highlighted as a constraint, limiting cities' ability to act independently on resilience. The workshop further mapped ongoing regional and international initiatives in urban resilience and disaster risk reduction, involving organizations such as UNDRR, CESDRR, GIZ, ADB, JICA and Japanese technical institutions, and highlighted the risk of fragmentation and duplication in the absence of structured coordination. Participants emphasized the importance of harmonizing methodologies, sharing data and strengthening partnerships to maximize impact.

In particular, Mr. Toshiyuki Tanaka, Deputy Director of the Water Resources Planning Division of the Water Resources Department of the Water and Disaster Management Bureau of the Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism of Japan (MLIT), delivered a presentation on key ideas and good practices from Japan in strengthening urban resilience, covering climate change, water resources and dam management.

The project also worked closely with CESDRR to facilitate the Regional Urban Resilience Dialogue, held on October 16–17, 2025, in Dushanbe, Tajikistan, as part of the Regional Forum — the Meeting of the Heads of Emergency Authorities of Central Asian Countries. It brought together national authorities, municipal leaders and technical experts from all five Central Asian countries and international partners.

The Dialogue also coincided with the International Investment Forum "DUSHANBE INVEST 2025," in which UNDP actively participated and contributed. A key outcome of the Dialogue was the establishment of the Regional Urban Resilience Coalition, formalized through a Joint Declaration signed by high-level representatives of the pilot cities. The Coalition aims to foster collaboration among cities, promote climateresilient urban development

and contribute to MCR2030. The discussions emphasized a holistic approach to resilience, prioritizing inclusive, gender-sensitive and risk-informed strategies. Japanese representatives shared their country's extensive experience in disaster management and expressed their commitment to supporting Central Asia through knowledge sharing and technical assistance. The event also highlighted integrated urban resilience strategies and essential tools, including risk profiling and AI-driven planning. Furthermore, a significant milestone was the signing of a Statement of Intent by senior emergency situations officials from all five countries, aimed at promoting climate and disaster resilience beyond the pilot cities.

OUTPUT 2: TRANSFORMATIVE RISK GOVERNANCE FOR URBAN RESILIENCE DEFINED

Activity 2.1: Enhance urban planning through improved risk assessment and governance.

A key achievement was the development of City Risk Profiles for the five pilot cities. They form the analytical foundation of the project and are designed to provide DRR/CCA practitioners, as well as government officials, with a clear, evidence-based understanding of the risks facing each pilot city.

Each profile consolidates hazard information, climate projections, exposure and vulnerability data and institutional assessments into a single coherent document that supports long-term decision-making. In practical terms, these profiles help cities understand who and what is at risk, why these risks are increasing and which governance, planning and infrastructure gaps need to be addressed. This enables municipalities to move from reactive crisis management to a more strategic approach, in which development, investment and land-use decisions are guided by awareness of future climate and disaster risks.

The short and long risk profiles are published via the link: [Urban Resilience in Central Asia: City Risk Profiles | United Nations Development Programme](#)

Technical inception workshop

During the week from September 9-11, 2025, the regional UR team with national UR project team had a field visiting mission in Almaty, Astana and Petropavlovsk to raise awareness of stakeholders on risk profiles and recommendations for implementing or strengthening existing mechanisms to ensure resilience to disasters and climate change.

On September 9, 2025, the mission began in Almaty with bilateral meetings involving the Center for Emergency Situations and Disaster Risk Reduction (CESDRR), UNICEF, and the World Bank. In Astana, the delegation met with the Embassy of Japan and the Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA). Yasumasa Iijima, the Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of Japan to Kazakhstan, emphasized Japan's commitment to assist Central Asia in addressing urban resilience through international cooperation.

On September 10, 2025, further discussions were held with the Center of Urbanism of akimat of Astana city and Nazarbayev University, during which the importance of evidence-based policymaking was emphasized. The round of meetings concluded with the UN Office for Disaster Risk Reduction (UNDRR).

On September 11, 2025, UR project team organized an introductory technical workshop in Petropavlovsk city for key stakeholders of the regional UR project.



<https://www.undp.org/kazakhstan/news/undp-champions-disaster-risk-reduction-and-climate-action-petropavlovsk>

The workshop enhanced the understanding of local authorities and partners on the project's objectives, approaches, and expected results, and introduced a detailed self-assessment and disaster risk assessment methodology, as well as the model Disaster Risk Profile for Petropavlovsk city. Aigerim Aitzhanova, Deputy Head of the Economic Department of the Akimat of North Kazakhstan region, delivered opening remarks alongside UNDP. It was highlighted by the NKO municipality that the North Kazakhstan region is cooperating with UNDP across a wide range of areas aimed at strengthening the region's resilience and enhancing its capacity to address climate change. With UNDP's support Petropavlovsk has gained an additional opportunity to reinforce its resilience to disaster risks and climate challenges.

The workshop introduced the city's risk profile and a new self-assessment toolkit for integrating disaster risk management into urban planning. Participants tested the toolkit, joined a Disaster Risk Perception Index (DRPI) exercise, and identified roles for a newly established working group. The activities enabled stakeholders to evaluate Petropavlovsk's preparedness, identify vulnerabilities, and define priority measures. The discussions

addressed the current state of urban development in Petropavlovsk, key challenges and opportunities for enhancing urban resilience, and the vision for integrating climate adaptation and disaster risk reduction through stakeholder dialogue. The workshop concluded with an action plan to ensure that urban resilience considerations are embedded in Petropavlovsk's development strategy. The technical workshop was attended by more than 25 participants (44% women) from relevant government entities.

Activity 2.2: Introduce risk-informed and collaborative urban planning approaches.

During the reporting period, the project focused on strengthening DRR/CCA integration in the North Kazakhstan region through comprehensive assessments, strategic planning and development of the Master Plan of Petropavlovsk. Within the integrated portfolio approach, work will continue on developing and approving key indicators for conducting a Climate Risk and Vulnerability Assessment (CRVA), followed by a full assessment of climate risks across city districts together with FOLUR and NAP projects.

The results will be presented during a series of consultations with regional administrations to refine priority measures and potential investment pilot projects aligned with the Master Plan of Petropavlovsk. Throughout 2026, the project will also support updates to regulatory frameworks within the national planning system and contribute to revising the North Kazakhstan Region Development Programme for 2026–2030. Collectively, these efforts aim to enhance institutional capacity, improve data-driven planning and ensure long-term climate resilience across the region.

OUTPUT 3: INNOVATIVE ADAPTATION AND RISK REDUCTION MEASURES PILOTED IN URBAN SETTINGS

Activity 3.1: Generate an inclusive portfolio of innovative urban resilience projects.

Activity 3.2: Promote practical urban resilience solutions for sustainable risk financing.

Although full-scale implementation of the pilot interventions will occur in 2026 and 2027, the reporting period established the technical, institutional and operational foundations needed to ensure that cities can test and scale innovative climate adaptation and disaster risk reduction solutions, in line with UNDP guidelines and national legislation in each country. This work primarily focuses on defining thematic priorities, identifying potential beneficiaries and structuring mechanisms for grant-based pilot projects. These preparatory steps ensure that the project will enter the implementation phase with a well-structured mechanism that encourages innovation, promotes equitable access and supports high-quality proposals aligned with municipal priorities.

Section 3: Monitoring and Evaluation¹ of activities.

Survey

¹ The later if applicable.

On September 15–16, 2025 following the completion of UR regional team technical inception workshop, nine in-depth interviews were conducted with representatives of regional agencies, including the Departments of Digitalization, Agriculture, Housing and Utilities, Architecture and Construction, Environmental Management, Kazhydromet, and the Emergency Situations Department of North Kazakhstan Region. Additional interviews were held with the city administration (Departments of Economics and Budgeting, Architecture and Construction).

An attempt to organize an interview with the Petropavlovsk City Housing and Utilities Department (covering engineering networks, roads, public transport, and landscaping) was unsuccessful: representatives refused to participate and adopted an openly hostile stance. This department is critical for integrating infrastructure solutions under the DRR framework; however, cooperation could not be established and may only be possible through intervention by city or regional leadership.

In line with the promised anonymity, no photo or audio recordings of the interviews were made.

Following the visit, an integrated questionnaire was prepared based on the collected data, along with an expert assessment by UR project's national consultants Adiya Karsybek and Kuanysh Magzumov. A self-assessment table completed during the September 11 seminar was also finalized.

Section 4: Progress against each output

Project Output 1: Regional collaborative mechanism for urban resilience planning established		
Output indicators	Targets	Progress against targets
1.1 Number of complex guidelines and city level policy recommendations on urban resilience	Baseline: 0 AWP target: 1	Reporting period: 1 document – Guideline has been developed: Regional methodology
1.2 Number of experts/municipal staff benefited through the Capacity Development Programme (offline/online)	Baseline: 0 AWP target: 20 member of staff/experts from each CO – 100 in total	Reporting period: 144 participants LoPs from inception workshops and the Regional Urban Resilience Dialogue
1.3 Number of regional outcome documents with specific policy recommendations to strengthen urban resilience in CA	Baseline: 0 AWP target: 1	Reporting period: 2 documents 1. Joint Declaration to launch the Regional Urban Resilience Coalition 2. Statement of Intent to promote the urban resilience agenda beyond five pilot cities

Project Output 2: Transformative risk governance for urban resilience defined		
Output indicators	Targets	Progress against targets
2.1 Number of assessment reports addressing integration of disaster and climate resilience in urban planning (including at the sectoral level)	Baseline: 0 AWP target: 1 per country – 5 in total	Reporting period: 1 document Assessment reports on risk profiling and the integration of DRR/CCA were developed and endorsed by the pilot city municipalities
2.2 Number of citizens /residents directly/ indirectly benefiting from risk-informed urban development plans	Baseline: 0 AWP target: 0	To start in 2026
Project Output 3 Innovative adaptation and risk reduction measures piloted in urban settings <i>will be implemented in later stages of project implementation</i>		

Key Activities:

In 2025 the project team focused only on *Output 1: Regional Collaborative mechanism for Urban resilience established*

The key activities within the output included

- Visit of RR to North Kazakhstan oblast (NKO) in January 2025.
- A strategic session was held in August 2025 in the North Kazakhstan region to support the development of the Regional Development Programme for 2026–2030.
- Together with the regional team, the UNDP in Kazakhstan held a technical workshop in Petropavlovsk in September 2025.
- Together with the national consultants and regional UR team, the UNDP in Kazakhstan has developed a risk profile for the city of Petropavlovsk, based on available data resources and internal capacity and the risk profile was presented at the Regional Dialogue in Dushanbe.
- Petropavlovsk, along with other participating cities of the project, joined and signed the Joint Declaration on the establish of the "Coalition of Resilient Cities in Central Asia Countries" to enhance inter-city cooperation, advance CDRR urban planning, align with the global Making Cities Resilient 2030 (MCR2030) initiative.



Key Results:

OUTPUT 1: Regional Collaborative Mechanism for Urban Resilience Established

Activity 1.1 – Promote and guide regional urban resilience-building efforts

Achievement in the reporting period:

- UNDP conducted a mission to North Kazakhstan Oblast (Jan 2025), assessing cooperation opportunities and confirming Petropavlovsk as the project's pilot city.
- A technical working group was established by the oblast to collaborate on DRR/CCA and integrate these into the Regional Development Plan 2026–2030.
- A strategic session (Aug 2025) supported the development of the Regional Development Programme, testing zoning methodologies, indicators, and cross-sectoral approaches.
- An international expert and national specialist teams completed initial regional assessments across five countries, laying the groundwork for regional cooperation.

Activity 1.2 – Strengthen regional urban resilience-building capacities

Achievement in the reporting period:

- Operationalization of the UNDP–UNDRR UN-to-UN Agreement (signed Aug 2025).
- Joint development initiated for:
 - ✓ Regional Urban Resilience Training Module.
 - ✓ Compendium of best practices for Central Asia.
- Regular coordination meetings held; technical experts and partners mobilized.
- Regional consultations and MCR2030-related activities organized.

Activity 1.3 – Support and advance regional urban resilience dialogue

Achievement in the reporting period:

- Regional inception workshop held in Tashkent (Dec 2024) with 60+ participants; common governance and capacity gaps mapped.
- Regional Urban Resilience Dialogue organized in Dushanbe (Oct 2025).
- Establishment of the Regional Urban Resilience Coalition and signing of a Joint Declaration.
- Japanese experts contributed technical knowledge; regional cooperation reaffirmed.

OUTPUT 2: Transformative Risk Governance for Urban Resilience Defined

Activity 2.1 – Enhance urban planning through improved risk assessment and governance

Achievement in the reporting period:

- City Risk Profiles developed for all five pilot cities, integrating DRR/CCA data.

- Regional mission (Sept 9–11, 2025) to Almaty and Astana increased awareness of risk profiles.
- Technical workshop in Petropavlovsk (Sept 11, 2025) introduced the risk profile, self-assessment toolkit, DRPI exercise, and action planning.

Activity 2.2 – Introduce risk-informed and collaborative urban planning approaches

Achievement in the reporting period:

- DRR/CCA recommendations aligned with the development planning cycle of the North Kazakhstan Region, informing the Regional Development Programme.

OUTPUT 3: Innovative Adaptation and Risk Reduction Measures Piloted in Urban Settings

Activity 3.1: Generate an inclusive portfolio of innovative urban resilience projects.

Activity 3.2: Promote practical urban resilience solutions for sustainable risk financing.

Achievement in the reporting period:

- Defined thematic priorities, prospective beneficiaries, and eligibility criteria for pilot interventions.
- Designed initial mechanisms for grant-based pilot projects.
- Prepared institutional, technical, and operational frameworks for implementation.

No cumulative results reported since it is the first year of project implementation.

Section 5: Cross-Cutting Integration

Human and Social Context:

- **Leave No One Behind**

The project's selection of Petropavlovsk as a pilot city was driven by its high vulnerability to disasters, particularly floods. By prioritizing a locality at greatest risk, the project ensures that communities most exposed to climate and disaster risks are targeted first, which is a core LNOB principle.

Stakeholder consultations, interviews, and technical workshops involved regional and city-level authorities, academia, and civil society—helping ensure that urban resilience planning reflects the needs of a diverse set of population groups, including those living in high-risk neighborhoods.

- **Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment**

The project advanced gender equality and women's empowerment by integrating gender considerations across all strategic and planning documents and recommendations. It also promoted women's leadership by collaborating with women experts — almost 50% of the project team at the regional and country levels are women, and three of five risk profiles for pilot cities were developed by women consultants.

This commitment was reflected in key regional events, such as the Regional Urban Resilience Dialogue, where women accounted for approximately 30% of participants and speakers. At the country level, women's participation in inception workshops varied from 15% to 44%:

Kazakhstan: 44%; Kyrgyz Republic: 35%; Tajikistan: 15%; Turkmenistan: 16%; Uzbekistan: 28%.

- **Disability Inclusion**

Urban resilience assessments, particularly the DRPI exercise and risk profiling, consider infrastructure, emergency preparedness, and accessibility. These components are critical for people with disabilities, who face disproportionate risks during disasters.

By embedding DRR considerations into urban planning tools used by local authorities, the project helps promote inclusive infrastructure and risk informed public service delivery, which supports safe evacuation, mobility, and access to climate resilient facilities.

- **Cultural Heritage** – Not applicable

Interactions between Social and Environmental Factors:

- **Sustainability and Resilience**

The project directly enhances sustainability and resilience by establishing a regional collaborative mechanism for long-term urban resilience; strengthening cross-sectoral planning between environment, economics, social development, and DRR institutions; supporting the Regional Development Programme (2026–2030) to include functional-spatial zoning, DRR indicators, and climate adaptation measures.

These efforts create a foundation for systemic, sustainable, and scalable resilience solutions across Kazakhstan.

Natural Environment:

- **Biodiversity Conservation** – Not applicable
- **Sustainable Natural Resource Management** – Not applicable
- **Climate Change**

Climate adaptation is central to the project. Contributions include:

- ✓ Risk profiles and assessments that integrate climate data.
- ✓ Strengthened regional planning with climate-smart indicators.
- ✓ Joint work with the GCF-funded NAP project to integrate climate adaptation into strategic documents.

This ensures that Petropavlovsk, and eventually other regions, develop evidence-based, climate-informed development pathways.

- **Disaster Risks**

The project's strongest contribution is in DRR:

- ✓ Identifying the city of Petropavlovsk as a high-risk pilot area.
- ✓ Providing the city with a detailed Disaster Risk Profile.

- ✓ Facilitating a self-assessment toolkit for DRR integration into urban planning.
- ✓ Conducting interviews and institutional capacity assessments with all major service and infrastructure-related departments.

These activities improve preparedness, understand vulnerabilities, guide investment priorities, and establish foundations for risk-sensitive urban development.

IV. Partnerships and Sustainability

Partnerships

During the Regional Urban Resilience Dialogue, the UNDP in Kazakhstan agreed on a draft of the Joint Declaration with the Municipality of Petropavlovsk City. To participate in the Regional Dialogue that took place in Dushanbe October 16–17, 2025, UNDP in Kazakhstan has connected with the Astana the Center of Urbanism of akimat of Astana city and coordinated nominations for high-level participants from the municipalities and relevant agencies responsible for the sector of emergencies for this event.

The following participants from Kazakhstan were present at the event:

- Duzelbaev Kanat Malgazhdarovich - Deputy Akim of the North Kazakhstan Region
- Aitzhanova Aigerim Ruslanovna - Deputy Head of the Economics Department of the Akimat of the North Kazakhstan Region
- Bekenov Bakhtiyar - Deputy Head of Center of Urbanism of akimat of Astana city
- Adiya Karsybek – National Consultant on UR project
- Chiho Okuda – Research and Knowledge Management Analyst, UNDP

Also, the project team, in collaboration with IRH shares updates on the implementation progress of the project with the Japanese Embassy in Kazakhstan on a quarterly basis. We also keep close communication with JICA Kazakhstan Field Office and Japanese Chambers of Commerce in Kazakhstan.

Sustainability

As outlined above, the project significantly advances long-term sustainability and resilience by establishing a regional collaborative mechanism that enables continuous dialogue, knowledge exchange, and coordinated action among Central Asian countries. The project strengthens cross-sectoral planning frameworks by bringing together institutions responsible for environmental management, economic development, social policy, and disaster risk reduction, ensuring that resilience considerations are embedded across multiple governance domains.

In Kazakhstan, this integrated approach is further reinforced through direct support to the Regional Development Programme (2026–2030), where the project has contributed to the introduction of functional-spatial zoning methodologies, risk informed indicators, and climate adaptation measures. These efforts ensure that regional planning documents are not only evidence-based but also aligned with emerging climate realities and urban development needs.

Collectively, these interventions create a robust foundation for systemic, sustainable, and scalable resilience solutions. They enable local and regional authorities to transition from fragmented, reactive practices toward coordinated and forward-looking urban resilience planning.

V. Update on risks and mitigation measures

The project operates in a context where several external and institutional risks may affect implementation. Physical risks, including natural disasters, human-made incidents, and broader force majeure events, can disrupt planned activities and limit access to project sites. Political instability or shifts at the national, regional, or global level may delay decision-making processes, alter government priorities, or potentially lead to the disengagement of one or more participating countries. In addition, the sensitive nature of climate and disaster risk information may result in reluctance from government counterparts to share data or engage fully in assessments. These challenges are further compounded by limited technical capacities and varying levels of understanding of DRR and climate adaptation at both national and local levels, which may impede effective participation and the timely adoption of project recommendations. All those risks are mentioned in Annex II Updated risk log.

VI. Key Challenges, Lessons Learned and Recommendations

Urban resilience efforts in the region face several common challenges: reactive risk management systems, weak urban governance, lack of data and technical capacity, fragmented policies and limited community participation. High rates of unplanned urbanization further increase vulnerabilities, particularly in informal settlements lacking basic services. While Central Asian countries are making progress by aligning with global frameworks and strengthening their DRR/CCA policies through NAPs and regional DRR strategies, the foundations of urban resilience remain insufficient.

Challenges:

The experience across five pilot cities in 2025 demonstrated the clear value of working with a unified regional methodology for climate and disaster risk profiling. A shared analytical framework allowed cities to progress in parallel, compare approaches and exchange practices more effectively during the Regional Urban Resilience Dialogue. It also helped establish a common language for risk assessments across institutions and countries,

strengthening regional cooperation and supporting the formation of the Regional Urban Resilience Coalition. However, implementation revealed the limits of a uniform approach when faced with diverse national governance systems, planning cycles and institutional capacities. Cities are at different stages in updating their socio-economic development plans or master plans, and these documents are subject to strict legislative timelines. For example, in Dushanbe, the integration of DRR/CCA into the 2026–2030 Development Programme was fully supported and completed because the planning process coincided with the project’s analytical phase. In contrast, territorial development plans in Kazakhstan and the Kyrgyz Republic are revised only at fixed intervals, meaning that even with strong municipal interest, formal integration can only occur when those cycles reopen. This experience underscored that progress in mainstreaming DRR/CCA depends not only on technical readiness but also on timing and governance requirements. Another key lesson is that institutional capacity varies widely across cities. While some municipalities quickly absorbed the new methodologies, others required repeated consultations and support for interdepartmental coordination. Applying a new methodology is not only a technical process: it requires internal alignment, sustained leadership and capacity development across multiple departments. Urban planning is inherently context-specific: social priorities, hazard landscapes, administrative structures and available data differ significantly among the five cities. This means that even with a shared regional framework, practical application must be tailored to local realities.

Lessons Learned:

Lesson 1: A Unified Regional Methodology Adds Strong Value but Requires Flexible Application

Success factors:

- The shared regional methodology created a common analytical language for climate and disaster risk assessments.
- Cities progressed in parallel and learned from one another during the Regional Urban Resilience Dialogue.
- The unified approach strengthened cross-country cooperation and enabled the creation of the Regional Urban Resilience Coalition.

Limitations

- Uniform tools could not fully accommodate different governance systems, planning cycles, and institutional mandates across countries.
- Alignment with official planning processes depended heavily on timing, which varied significantly. For example, Dushanbe could integrate DRR/CCA because its planning cycle coincided with project analysis; Kazakhstan and Kyrgyzstan could not).

Implication for 2026: The regional methodology remains essential but needs built-in flexibility for national and municipal customization.

Lesson 2: Institutional Capacity and Local Context Strongly Shape the Uptake of New Methodologies

Success factors:

- Some municipalities demonstrated high responsiveness, quickly absorbing the methodology and engaging in interdepartmental coordination.
- The regional framework provided a consistent structure that cities could begin adapting to their contexts.

Limitations:

- Capacity levels differed markedly across cities; some required repeated consultations, hands-on support, and internal alignment activities.
- Applying the methodology is not only technical - it demands leadership engagement, cross-department cooperation, and adjustments to local realities.
- Significant diversity in hazard exposure, administrative structures, and data availability requires context-specific adaptation rather than uniform implementation.

Implication for 2026: Capacity development must be tailored to each city, with dedicated support for internal coordination, data management, and practical application of risk findings.

VII. Financial Summary²

All figures are reported in United States Dollars.

Table 1: Overview of available resources for the project duration

Donor	Opening Balance	Contribution Received	Available Resources
Government of Japan	0	5,379,202.66	5,379,202.66

Table 2: Overview of allocation and utilization³ per output

Output	Donor: Government of Japan	
	Budget	Utilization
Activities 1.1-1.3 are budgeted under IRH	0	0

2 Disclaimer 1: Data contained in this financial report section is an extract of UNDP financial records. All financial provided above is provisional. Certified financial statements will be provided on <indicate date (30 June of the following year)>.

3 Disclaimer 2: Of the USD xxxxx presented above, USD xxxx corresponds to eligible expenses (as per IPSAS terminology), and USD xxxx corresponds to legal commitments in force between UNDP and third parties for the reporting period.

<i>Activity 2.1: Enhance urban planning through improved risk assessment and governance.</i>	55,002	33,180.21
<i>Project Management</i>	22,694.3	16,637.13
<i>GMS (8%)</i>	1,815.6	1330.42
<i>Total</i>	79,512	51,147.76 (64.3%)
<i>including obligations in the amount of</i>		619.25

VIII. Annexes

Annex I: Progress Review: detailed matrix of activities and results

Output 1	Indicators	Baseline	Annual target	Progress / Milestone
Output 1: Regional collaborative mechanism for urban resilience planning established Budget: 881,916 USD (under IRH component) Expenditure to date: 259, 053 USD (under IRH component)	1.1 Number of complex guidelines and city level policy recommendations on urban resilience	0	1	Reporting period: 1 document – Guideline developed: Regional methodology
	1.2 Number of experts/municipal staff benefited through the Capacity Development Programme (offline/online)	0	20 members of staff/experts from each CO – 100 in total	Reporting period: 144 participants LoPs from inception workshops and the Regional Urban Resilience Dialogue
	1.3 Number of regional outcome documents with specific policy recommendations to strengthen urban resilience in CA	0	1	Reporting period: 2 documents 1. Joint Declaration to launch the Regional Urban Resilience Coalition 2. Statement of Intent to promote the urban resilience agenda beyond five pilot cities
Activities	Results			
Activity 1.1: Promote and guide regional urban	Activity 1.1 resulted in the introduction of the regional methodology at the city level. Through inception workshops, self-assessments, and targeted technical consultations, municipal and national counterparts applied a common analytical framework to assess disaster and climate risks, institutional capacities and planning gaps. This process led to the establishment of technical working groups, the alignment of the methodology with ongoing urban development and socio-economic planning processes			

resilience-building efforts	(both short- and longterm) and the identification of priority entry points for integrating DRR/CCA into urban development and planning in each pilot city. Collectively, these activities translated the regional methodology into concrete, city-specific actions, established a shared baseline for City Risk Profile development and strengthened coordination among national and municipal authorities and regional partners.				
Activity 1.2: Strengthen regional urban resilience-building capacities	Under the UN-to-UN Agreement signed on August 15, 2025, UNDP and UNDRR began jointly implementing a comprehensive package of activities to operationalize the regional collaborative mechanism for urban resilience in Central Asia. UNDRR leads technical delivery and coordination, while UNDP provides strategic direction, methodology and governance. The collaboration is structured around three interlinked components: Strengthening regional capacities through the development of a standardized Urban Resilience Training Module and a compendium of best practices tailored to Central Asia. Advancing regional cooperation through policy dialogue anchored in the Regional Forum – Meeting of the Heads of Emergency Authorities of Central Asian Countries. Sustaining city-level engagement through MCR2030N ^o — a UNDRR-led global partnership launched to help cities strengthen their resilience by 2030, with Astana emerging as a Regional Resilience Hub.				
Activity 1.3: Support and advance regional urban resilience dialogue	The first regional inception workshop was held on December 12–13, 2024, in Tashkent, Uzbekistan. It convened over 60 participants, including representatives of national and local authorities from all five countries, as well as international organizations and regional technical institutions. During the workshop, participants identified common capacity and governance gaps across countries and cities. These included weak interagency coordination, limited availability of city-specific risk assessments, outdated or insufficient urban master plans and inconsistent municipal-level financing for resilience measures. The project also worked closely with CESDRR to facilitate the Regional Urban Resilience Dialogue, held on October 16–17, 2025, in Dushanbe, Tajikistan, as part of the Regional Forum — the Meeting of the Heads of Emergency Authorities of Central Asian Countries. It brought together national authorities, municipal leaders and technical experts from all five Central Asian countries and international partners.				
Output 2	Indicators	Baseline	Annual target	Progress / Milestone	
Output 2: Transformative risk governance for urban resilience defined	2.1 Number of assessment reports addressing	0	1 per country – 5 in total	Reporting period: 1 document Assessment reports on risk profiling and the integration of DRR/CCA were	

Budget: 55,002 USD (under KZ CO) Expenditure to date: 33,180.21 USD (under KZ CO)		integration of disaster and climate resilience in urban planning (including at the sectoral level)	0	0	developed and endorsed by the pilot city municipalities
		2.2 Number of citizens /residents directly/ indirectly benefiting from risk-informed urban development plans	0	0	To start in 2026
Activities	Results				
Activity 2.1: Enhance urban planning through improved risk assessment and governance	A key achievement was the development of City Risk Profiles for the five pilot cities. They form the analytical foundation of the project and are designed to provide DRR/CCA practitioners, as well as government officials, with a clear, evidence-based understanding of the risks facing each pilot city.				
Activity 2.2: Introduce risk-informed and collaborative urban planning approaches	In Kazakhstan, the local governance structure necessitates integration within the Development Programme of the North Kazakhstan Region as an integrated approach to strategic planning. The DRR/CCA recommendations developed within the framework of the project can be used to inform urban development and planning processes.				
Output 3		Indicators	Baseline	Annual target	Progress / Milestone
Output 3: Innovative adaptation and risk reduction measures piloted in urban settings		3.1 Number of innovative urban resilience city grants /pilot projects/	0	0	To start in 2026

	products/engineering services			
	3.2 Number of citizens directly/indirectly benefiting from the Innovative Pilot Action	0	0	To start in 2026

Annex II: Updated Risk Log

#	Description	Date Identified	Type	Impact & Probability	Counter-measures / Management response	Owner	Last Update	Status
1	Physical risks and force majeure. This includes national or human-made disasters, political disturbances, conflicts.	2025	Safety and Security	P = Low I = Low P = 2 I = 2	Contingency Plans at the country level and the extended climate resilience systems to minimize the impact of those risks on the operations.	UNDP, Regional Project Manager, National Focal Points	December 2025	No change
2	Political changes at the country, regional, or even global level can hinder the implementation of the project activities or provoke the exclusion of one of the countries from the project.	2025	Political	P = Low I = Low P = 2 I = 2	The project team will closely monitor the political situation in the region. This risk is addressed through close coordination with national authorities in each country to help deliver the necessary information to the governmental officials in the related departments. Regular political dialogue with the countries of the region will be used to help prevent and minimise this risk. If need be, reallocating resources will be flexible to other countries if activities are at the country level.	UNDP, Regional Project Manager, National Focal Points	December 2025	No change
3	Potential sensitivity of the subject and reluctance of the government counterpart to provide climate and disaster risk-related information	2025	Organizational	P = Low I = Low P=2 I = 2	Involvement of influential stakeholders able to facilitate the achievement of compromise. Towards this end, the project will demonstrate to those officials the concrete benefits of an adequate disclosure of climate and disaster-related risks at the national and local levels. The sharing of data will be carefully discussed with project partners.	UNDP, Regional Project Manager, National Focal Points	December 2025	Increasing
4	Limited capacities and understanding at the national and local levels	2025	Organizational	P = Low I = Low P=2 I = 2	The project is based on comprehensive capacity development components and will contribute to better risk understanding and developed capacities for urban resilience. Additionally, entities and practitioners with already developed knowledge and capacities will be selected to participate in the project activities.	UNDP, Regional Project Manager, National Focal Points	December 2025	No change

Annex III: Annual Work Plan for 2026

AWP 2026 is available via the link [AWP_2026_UR_signed.pdf](#)

Annex IV: Assets List.

No assets acquired, only custodial items under USD 5,000 (computers and monitors)

Annex V: Knowledge Generation

#	Media	Title	Language
1.	UNDP site	https://www.undp.org/eurasia/press-releases/japan-and-undp-embark-new-initiative-enhance-urban-resilience-against-climate-risks-central-asia	Rus-Eng-Kaz
2.	UNDP site	https://www.undp.org/uzbekistan/press-releases/inception-undps-regional-initiative-enhance-urban-resilience-central-asia	Rus-Eng-Kaz
3.	News portal of Petropavlovsk	https://sm1.kz/novosti-petropavlovsk-i-sko/proon-vybrala-sko-dlya-realizaczii-pilotnogo-proekta/	Ru
4.	UNDP site	https://www.undp.org/kazakhstan/news/undp-champions-disaster-risk-reduction-and-climate-action-petropavlovsk	Rus-Eng-Kaz
5.	Strategic session posted by municipality – akimat of NKO region ue.sqo.gov.kz	https://www.instagram.com/reel/DNqO-lfs2Eg/?igsh=NnYwMGt6YXZrYWVv	Ru-Kaz
6.	Technical workshop posted by municipality – akimat of NKO region ue.sqo.gov.kz	https://www.instagram.com/p/DOK1scojKLy/?igsh=MTZ4MmkzdXhtYng2Mw==	Ru-Kaz
7.	The city risk profiles are published at UNDP Eurasia	Urban Resilience in Central Asia: City Risk Profiles United Nations Development Programme	Eng