



ADAPTATION FUND

AFB/PPRC.18/21
3 March 2016

Adaptation Fund Board
Project and Programme Review Committee
Eighteenth Meeting
Bonn, Germany, 15-16 March 2016

Agenda Item 8 f)

PROPOSAL FOR KYRGYZSTAN, TAJIKISTAN AND UZBEKISTAN

Background

1. The strategic priorities, policies and guidelines of the Adaptation Fund (the Fund), as well as its operational policies and guidelines include provisions for funding projects and programmes at the regional, i.e. transnational level. However, the Fund has thus far not funded such projects and programmes.

2. The Adaptation Fund Board (the Board), as well as its Project and Programme Review Committee (PPRC) and Ethics and Finance Committee (EFC) considered issues related to regional projects and programmes on a number of occasions between the Board's fourteenth and twenty-first meetings but the Board did not make decisions for the purpose of inviting proposals for such projects. Indeed, in its fourteenth meeting, the Board decided to:

- (c) Request the secretariat to send a letter to any accredited regional implementing entities informing them that they could present a country project/programme but not a regional project/programme until a decision had been taken by the Board, and that they would be provided with further information pursuant to that decision*

(Decision B.14/25 (c))

3. In its eighth meeting in March 2012, the PPRC came up with recommendations on certain definitions related to regional projects and programmes. However, as the subsequent seventeenth Board meeting took a different strategic approach to the overall question of regional projects and programmes, these PPRC recommendations were not included in a Board decision.

4. In its twenty-fourth meeting, the Board heard a presentation from the coordinator of the working group set up by decision B.17/20 and tasked with following up on the issue of regional projects and programmes. She circulated a recommendation prepared by the working group, for the consideration by the Board, and the Board decided:

- (a) To initiate steps to launch a pilot programme on regional projects and programmes, not to exceed US\$ 30 million;*
- (b) That the pilot programme on regional projects and programmes will be outside of the consideration of the 50 per cent cap on multilateral implementing entities (MIEs) and the country cap;*
- (c) That regional implementing entities (RIEs) and MIEs that partner with national implementing entities (NIEs) or other national institutions would be eligible for this pilot programme, and*
- (d) To request the secretariat to prepare for the consideration of the Board, before the twenty-fifth meeting of the Board or intersessionally, under the guidance of the working group set up under decision B.17/20, a proposal for such a pilot programme based on consultations with contributors, MIEs, RIEs, the Adaptation Committee, the Climate Technology Centre and Network (CTCN), the Least Developed Countries Expert Group (LEG), and other relevant bodies, as appropriate, and in that proposal make a recommendation on possible options*

on approaches, procedures and priority areas for the implementation of the pilot programme.

(Decision B.24/30)

5. The proposal requested under (d) of the decision above was prepared by the secretariat and submitted to the Board in its twenty-fifth meeting, and the Board decided to:

- (a) Approve the pilot programme on regional projects and programmes, as contained in document AFB/B.25/6/Rev.2;*
- (b) Set a cap of US\$ 30 million for the programme;*
- (c) Request the secretariat to issue a call for regional project and programme proposals for consideration by the Board in its twenty-sixth meeting; and*
- (d) Request the secretariat to continue discussions with the Climate Technology Center and Network (CTCN) towards operationalizing, during the implementation of the pilot programme on regional projects and programmes, the Synergy Option 2 on knowledge management proposed by CTCN and included in Annex III of the document AFB/B.25/6/Rev.2.*

(Decision B.25/28)

6. Based on the Board Decision B.25/28, the first call for regional project and programme proposals was issued and an invitation letter to eligible Parties to submit project and programme proposals to the Fund was sent out on 5 May 2015.

7. According to the Board Decision B.12/10, a project or programme proposal needs to be received by the secretariat no less than nine weeks before a Board meeting, in order to be considered by the Board in that meeting.

8. The following project pre-concept document titled “Reducing vulnerabilities of populations in Central Asia region from glacier lake outburst floods in a changing climate” was submitted by the *United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)*, which is a Multilateral Implementing Entity of the Adaptation Fund.

9. This is the second submission of the regional project pre-concept, however with a revised set of countries. It was submitted for consideration at the twenty-sixth meeting of the Board, covering Kazakhstan, Tajikistan and Uzbekistan. However, the proponent was not able to provide some of the required government endorsement letters, and the proposal had to be considered ineligible in accordance with the Operational Policies and Guidelines of the Fund.

10. The present submission was received by the secretariat in time to be considered in the twenty-seventh Board meeting. The secretariat carried out a technical review of the project proposal, with the diary number ASI/MIE/DRR/2015/1, and completed a review sheet.

11. In accordance with a request to the secretariat made by the Board in its 10th meeting, the secretariat shared this review sheet with UNESCO, and offered it the opportunity of providing responses before the review sheet was sent to the PPRC.

12. The secretariat is submitting to the PPRC the summary and, pursuant to decision B.17/15, the final technical review of the project, both prepared by the secretariat, along with the final submission of the proposal in the following section. In accordance with decision B.25/15, the proposal is submitted with changes between the initial submission and the revised version highlighted.

Project Summary

Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Uzbekistan – Reducing vulnerabilities of populations in Central Asia region from glacier lake outburst floods in a changing climate

Implementing Entity: UNESCO

Project/Programme Execution Cost: US\$ 250,000

Total Project/Programme Cost: US\$ 4,575,000

Implementing Fee: US\$ 425,000

Financing Requested: US\$ 5,000,000

Project Background and Context:

The project is expected to contribute to: 1) building capacities of responsible institutions/authorities to address immediate Glacier Lake Outburst Flood (GLOF) risks, apply advanced methods and technologies in glacier lake monitoring and early warning systems (EWS), as well as disseminate knowledge to populations at risk; 2) enhancing understanding of the formation, growth and dynamics of glacial lakes, projections of future changes and rate of glacial lake formation, glacial lake outburst risks, identification of populated areas vulnerable to flooding and assessment of the risk to the population, evaluation of potential losses due to flooding, 3) elaborating of EWS and introduction of adaptation strategies, which is planned to enable local communities to better understand and respond to GLOF risks, thus adapting to climate change.

Component 1: Consolidating common knowledge and building capacities of responsible institutions/authorities to apply advanced methods and technologies in glacier lake monitoring and EWS (US\$ 550,000, all three countries)

This component is expected to address GLOFs risk and build resilience in a collaborative fashion through application of new technologies in GLOFs monitoring and EWS. It is expected to produce an up to date database on glacier lakes in each country based on remote sensing data, design glacier-lake monitoring programmes in each country, elaborate indicators and criteria for GLOFs vulnerability in each country, and build capacity in each country for improved coordinated monitoring of glacier lakes and EWS predictions of future glacier lake formation and hazards.

Component 2: Vulnerability and risk assessment and elaboration of policy recommendations for adaptation (US\$ 1,275,000, all three countries)

This component is expected to elaborate and introduce, in a collaborative fashion, adaptation strategies to GLOF risks at national and regional level. It is expected to produce risk and hazard maps for valleys with highest GLOF risk and exposure of communities and infrastructure, vulnerability assessment for endangered populations, including gender specific analyses through regional and international workshops, as well as a web-based platform on GLOFs that would be available to the public and institutions.

Component 3: Elaboration of the EWS technologies (US\$ 800,000, all three countries)

This component is expected to elaborate technological solutions for EWS and their application to the on-the-ground situation, and apply them in specific cases.

The outputs of the component would include making technology for EWS for the glacier lakes available, training of personnel responsible for the implementation and maintenance of the EWS, as well as simulations and drills on EWS for the local populations.

Component 4: Targeted demonstration project to introduce technologies and best practices for EWS for glacier lakes technologies (US\$ 1,000,000, Kyrgyzstan)

This component would demonstrate and introduce innovative and replicable EWS for glacier lakes, to the responsible entities and communities at risk.

Component 5: Knowledge exchange, stakeholder engagement and communication strategies (US\$ 700,000, all three countries)

This component would improve access of DRR stakeholders, policy makers and communities to knowledge, information and research on GLOFs. Local and international awareness of the economic and social costs of GLOFs would be increased through awareness campaigns, education, and stakeholder training programmes. Communities would be equipped with knowledge and capacity to use gender sensitive community based approaches for GLOF/DRR emergency preparedness and response activities.



ADAPTATION FUND

ADAPTATION FUND BOARD SECRETARIAT TECHNICAL REVIEW OF PROJECT/PROGRAMME PROPOSAL

PROJECT/PROGRAMME CATEGORY: Pre-Concept for a Regional Project

Countries/Region:	Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Uzbekistan		
Project Title:	Reducing vulnerabilities of populations in Central Asia region from glacier lake outburst floods in a changing climate		
Thematic focal area:	Disaster risk reduction and early warning systems		
Implementing Entity:	United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)		
Executing Entities:	National entities countries in charge of DRR		
AF Project ID:	ASI/MIE/DRR/2015/1		
IE Project ID:		Requested Financing from Adaptation Fund (US Dollars): 5,000,000	
Reviewer and contact person:	Mikko Ollikainen	Co-reviewer(s): Daouda Ndiaye	
IE Contact Person:	Kristine Tovmasyan		

Review Criteria	Questions	Comments on 1 February 2016	Comments on 22 February 2016
Country Eligibility	1. Are all of the participating countries party to the Kyoto Protocol?	Yes.	
	2. Are all of the participating countries developing countries particularly vulnerable to the adverse effects of climate change?	Yes.	
Project Eligibility	1. Have the designated government authorities for the Adaptation Fund from each of the	No. The endorsement letters provided are old versions that were issued for the previous version of the pre-concept that included Kazakhstan instead of Kyrgyzstan.	

	participating countries endorsed the project/programme?	- Please provide updated Designated Authority endorsement letters.	- Addressed: updated endorsement letters have been provided,
	2. Has the pre-concept provided necessary information on the problem the proposed project/programme is aiming to solve, including both the regional and the country perspective?	Yes.	
	3. Have the project/programme objectives, components and financing been clearly explained?	Yes.	
	4. Has the project/programme been justified in terms of how: - it supports concrete adaptation actions? - it builds added value through the regional approach? - it promotes new and innovative solutions to climate change adaptation? - it is cost-effective? - it is consistent with	Mostly, yes. However, it should be briefly explained, how the project is consistent with applicable national strategies and plans. It could also be clarified how the project would take into account sustainability.	Addressed: Consistency with applicable strategies and plans has been explained. Addressed.

	<p>applicable strategies and plans?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - it incorporates learning and knowledge management? - it will be developed through a consultative process with particular reference to vulnerable groups, including gender considerations, in compliance with the Environmental and Social Policy of the Adaptation Fund? - it will take into account sustainability? 		
	<p>5. Does the pre-concept briefly explain which organizations would be involved in the proposed regional project/programme at the regional and national/sub-national level, and how coordination would be arranged? Does it explain how national institutions, and when possible,</p>	Yes.	

	national implementing entities (NIEs) would be involved as partners in the project?		
Resource Availability	6. Is the requested project / programme funding within the funding windows of the pilot programme for regional projects/programmes?	Yes.	
	7. Are the administrative costs (Implementing Entity Management Fee and Project/ Programme Execution Costs) at or below 20 per cent of the total project/programme budget?	Yes.	
Eligibility of IE	8. Is the project/programme submitted through an eligible Implementing Entity that has been accredited by the Board?	Yes.	

Technical Summary	The project is planned to contribute to: 1) building capacities of responsible institutions/authorities to address immediate GLOF risks, apply advanced methods and technologies in glacier lake monitoring and early warning
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	<p>systems (EWS), as well as disseminate knowledge to populations at risk; 2) enhanced understanding of the formation, growth and dynamics of glacial lakes, projections of future changes and rate of glacial lake formation, glacial lake outburst risks, identification of populated areas vulnerable to flooding and assessment of the risk to the population, evaluation of potential losses due to flooding, 3) elaboration of EWS and introduction of adaptation strategies, which will enable local communities to better understand and respond to GLOF risks, thus adapting to climate change. In addition, the project is intended to provide an opportunity for networking among practitioners from a range of disciplines, including climate change, DRR, environment and development planning to ensure more effective and enhanced knowledge sharing. According to the proponent, effective use of innovation and advances in scientific knowledge and techniques to build resilience to GLOFs hazards and encourage disaster preparedness would be pursued through the project activities.</p> <p>The initial technical review sought clarification on the following matters:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Please provide updated Designated Authority endorsement letters. - The proposal could briefly explain, how the project would be consistent with applicable national strategies and plans. - The proposal could also clarify how the project would take into account sustainability. <p>The final technical review found that the revised proposal had sufficiently addressed these issues.</p>
Date:	22 February 2016



PRE-CONCEPT FOR A REGIONAL PROJECT/PROGRAMME

PART I: PROJECT/PROGRAMME INFORMATION

Title of Project/Programme:	Reducing vulnerabilities of populations in Central Asia region from glacier lake outburst floods in a changing climate
Countries:	Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Uzbekistan
Thematic Focal Area ¹ :	Disaster risk reduction and early warning systems
Type of Implementing Entity:	MIE
Implementing Entity:	UNESCO
Executing Entities:	National entities in charge of DRR in the countries
Amount of Financing Requested:	US\$ 5 M

Project / Programme Background and Context:

The project aims at the adaptation to climate change of Central Asian populations by reducing risks and vulnerabilities from glacier lake outburst floods (GLOFs) in the context of climate change. In line with the Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) of under the UN's 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, the It-project aims to address risks posed by GLOFs through strengthening the scientific and analytical capacities of institutions and government officials responsible for disaster risk reduction (DRR) and emergencies, through community-gender sensitive based approaches using participatory methods and public awareness campaigns to bring the attention of decision makers as well as the general public for the subject of risks associated with GLOFs. The project will encompass activities on potential outbursts for current critical glacier lakes and those that will be become critical in near future in the light of changing climate.

Project / Programme Objectives:

The project will contribute to: 1) build capacities of responsible institutions/authorities to address immediate GLOF risks, apply advanced methods and technologies in glacier lake monitoring and early warning systems (EWS), as well as disseminate knowledge to populations at risk; 2) enhanced understanding of the formation, growth and dynamics of glacial lakes, projections of future changes and rate of glacial lake formation, glacial lake outburst risks, identification of populated areas vulnerable to flooding and assessment of the risk to the population, evaluation of potential losses due to flooding, 3) elaboration of EWS and introduction of adaptation strategies, which will enable local communities to better understand and respond to GLOF risks, thus adapting to climate change. In addition, the project will provide an opportunity for networking among practitioners from a range of disciplines, including climate change, DRR, environment and development planning to ensure more effective and enhanced knowledge sharing. Effective use of innovation and advances in scientific knowledge and techniques to build resilience to GLOFs hazards and encourage disaster preparedness will be pursued through the project activities. The wide-ranging objectives of this project directly address SDGs 11 and 13, which aim to take urgent action to combat climate change impacts, and ensure human settlements are safe, resilient and sustainable.

¹ Thematic areas are: Food security; Disaster risk reduction and early warning systems; Transboundary water management; Innovation in adaptation finance.

Project / Programme Components and Financing:

Project/Programme Components	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Countries	Amount (US\$)
1.Consolidating common knowledge and building capacities of responsible institutions/authorities to apply advanced methods and technologies in glacier lake monitoring and EWS	GLOFs risk addressed and resilience built in a collaborative fashion through application of new technologies in GLOFs monitoring and EWS.	Up to date database on glacier lakes in each country based on remote sensing data Glacier lake monitoring programmes designed in each country Indicators and criteria for GLOFs vulnerability elaborated in each country Capacity built in each country for improved coordinated monitoring of glacier lakes and EWS predictions of future glacier lake formation and hazards	Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Uzbekistan	550,000
2. Vulnerability and risk assessment and elaboration of policy recommendations for adaptation	Adaptation strategies to GLOF risks at national and regional level elaborated and introduced in a collaborative fashion	Risk and hazard maps for valleys with highest GLOF risk and exposure of communities and infrastructure Vulnerability assessment for endangered populations, including gender specific analyses through regional and international workshops Web-based platform on GLOFs available to the public and institutions	Kyrgyzstan Tajikistan, Uzbekistan	1,275,000
3. Elaboration of the EWS technologies	Technological solutions for EWS and their application to the on-the-ground situation elaborated and applied in specific cases	Technology for the EWS for the glacier lakes available Training of personnel responsible for the implementation and maintenance of the EWS Simulations and drills on EWS for the local populations	Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Uzbekistan	800,000

4. Targeted demonstration project to introduce technologies and best practices for EWS for glacier lakes	Innovative and replicable EWS for glacier lakes demonstrated and introduced	EWS technology solutions available to the responsible entities and communities at risk	Kyrgyzstan	1,000,000
5. Knowledge exchange, stakeholder engagement and communication strategies	Access of DRR stakeholders, policy makers and communities to knowledge, information and research on GLOFs improved	Local and international awareness of the economic and social costs of GLOFs increased through awareness campaigns, education, and stakeholder training programmes Communities equipped with knowledge and capacity to use gender-sensitive community-based approaches for GLOF/DRR Emergency preparedness and response activities at community level	Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Uzbekistan	700,000
6. Project/Programme Execution cost				250,000
7. Total Project/Programme Cost				4,575,000
8. Project/Programme Cycle Management Fee charged by the Implementing Entity (if applicable) – 8,5%				425,000
Amount of Financing Requested				5,000,000

Project Duration: *(In years and months) – 4 years (48 months)*

PART II: PROJECT / PROGRAMME JUSTIFICATION

The Central Asian states are highly vulnerable to the impacts of climate change, yet they have a low capacity to cope with them. Global warming has led to an increase in the surface temperature in Central Asia (CA), but the most disturbing effect of global warming in CA is the melting of glaciers. Since about 1950, between 14% and 30% of the Tien Shan and Pamir glaciers have melted. Today's rate of glacier loss in CA is 0.2–1% per year in volume. Due to glacier melting there is an increased danger of GLOFs: the number of glacial lakes and incidences of failure has been increasing globally over the last 40 years. Additionally, increasing ground temperatures lead to permafrost degradation and consequently reducing slope stability. Disasters from glacial lake outbursts are increasing and can pose a threat to national and regional security. The GLOF in the Shakhimardan river catchment in 1999, for example, resulted in 100 fatalities in Uzbekistan, and the GLOF from the Zyndan glacial lake led to substantial economic losses in 2009. High temperatures and the rapid melting of snow and glacier ice in July 2015 triggered mudflows in the mountainous regions of Tajikistan. Meltwater outbursts from the Aksai glacier in northern Kyrgyzstan triggered a GLOF as a result of which houses and road infrastructure in villages down the valley have been damaged and the lake still poses a continuous threat to Bishkek city.

According to the latest inventory, there are more than 350 glacial lakes in Kyrgyzstan in danger of outburst. The complex topography of Tajikistan, its high rainfall levels and large number of glaciers mean that Tajikistan is highly exposed to flood hazards, largely caused by GLOFs, which store huge volumes of water behind unstable natural barriers. Very large floods and

mudslides in Uzbekistan are generally caused by the outbreak of mountain lakes. Regional scientific studies suggest that glacier shrinkage is causing more frequent glacier hazards, including GLOFs.

Building resilience and reducing societal vulnerabilities to climate related disasters is clearly recognised as a key requirement for sustainable development. In fact the 2030 Agenda specifically pledges to reduce physical and economic losses caused from water-related disasters, with a focus on the most vulnerable communities, and furthermore highlights the need for improved education, awareness-raising, and capacity building in relation to climate change impacts and early warning (2030 Agenda art 11.5 and 13.3). These are themes targeted specifically within this project design, and are in line also with requirements identified from various stakeholder events held in CA.

For example, the declaration of the International conference on water-related natural disaster reduction, held in 2008 in Dushanbe, stated that research on the impacts of climate variability and change on water related disasters should be increased, in particular with the aim to develop adaptation strategies and mitigation measures. Water scarcity coupled with climate change related disasters was also recognised as a critical challenge in CA region during the high level international conference on the implementation of the “Water for Life” decade, held in Dushanbe, Tajikistan in June 2015.

Similarly, during the international seminar co-organized by the UN Regional Centre for Preventive Diplomacy in Central Asia and UNESCO, “*The Impact of Glaciers Melting in Central Asia on National and Trans-Boundary Water Systems*” in Almaty, Kazakhstan, April 2013, it was highlighted that natural disasters like landslides and GLOFs will affect the socio-economic development of the region.

In a follow-up seminar, held in Dushanbe, Tajikistan in November 2014, with participation of delegations (national representatives) of five CA states and Afghanistan, a special action plan was designed on glacier monitoring and glacier-induced hazard risk reduction, in which the GLOFs were highlighted. The final outcome document of this seminar has been presented to the national government of each CA state for endorsement.

The project proposal has been prepared in accordance with prevailing National Development and Adaptation Plans (Priority directions for Adaptation to Climate Change in the Kyrgyz Republic; National Disaster Risk Management Strategy in Tajikistan; Strategy on Integration of Vulnerability and Adaptation to Climate Change into Sustainable Development Policy Planning and National Strategy of Sustainable Development in Uzbekistan.

Currently, there are no specific projects and activities in CA addressing the GLOFs at a regional level. The FOCUS Disaster Response Team in Tajikistan implemented a remote geohazard capacity building and monitoring project through which it sought to foster resilience to the threats of GLOFs in 13 communities in Zaravshan Valley in Tajikistan. Linkages will be established with the FOCUS team as well as with two other ongoing UNESCO efforts at the global level: i) The impact of glacier retreat in the Andes: International Multidisciplinary Network for Adaptation Strategies, for exchange of information including links with the Snow Glacier Networks; and ii) Addressing Water Security: Climate Impacts and Adaptation responses in Africa, Asia and LAC, on knowledge management, as well as sharing the experiences of this project with other similar initiatives in participating countries, the wider region and the international community. In addition, this project's web site will serve as a workspace to be shared by experts and stakeholders involved in it. Awareness campaigns through social media to the public and available communication tools for reaching the most remote populations are planned.

Cooperation on monitoring of glacier lakes, EWS technology elaboration and other climate change adaptation initiatives will be strengthened by piloting on the ground robust approaches and technologies with innovative ICTs. Scientific and technological advances in modelling, monitoring and predicting capabilities would bring benefits to early warnings once science is translated into effective DRR actions. Bridging the gap between scientific research and decision making will make it possible to fully exploit capacities of EWS technologies for societal benefit.

Therefore existing research networks will also be supported to allow for synergistic activities and interdisciplinary research. This will improve communication between scientists, and decision-makers, DRR experts, authorities in charge of emergencies and affected segments of the local population. Such coherent initiatives for collaborative action and adaptation to impacts of climate change in mountainous regions of CA, which are planned to be implemented in the project, are lacking in the region.

Usually in CA the ministries have disaster management departments at national as well as provincial level and, in some cases, district level. Disaster management is well institutionalized. However, a common problem is the general lack of equipment and finance available to these bodies. Furthermore, despite the large amount of information that is available to these agencies, resources and working practices are outdated. Another issue involves forecasting departments which although included within the ministries and possessing good technical understanding of disaster prevention and preparedness, lack a practical approach. In conjunction with greater regional cooperation in the framework of this project, the strengthening of relevant institutions will take place, including for developing strategies towards hazards of a transboundary nature, such as GLOFs.

Since women and men are affected differently by disasters and climate change, their different vulnerabilities and capacities will be analyzed, and their gender-specific concerns and priorities will be addressed. Women will be recognized for their resilience in the face of disaster, and for the roles they play as active agents of change in helping communities to recover and adapt. The aim is that during the project cycle, the policy work contributes to gender equality by improving the balance of power between women and men in the CA region to improve adaptation and resilience to climate change. Special attention will be paid to the most vulnerable communities, namely, populations in mountainous areas.

Given unanimous requests from the countries for support in the field of DRR, [UNESCO's high reputation and earned trust in CA](#), and the very positive response obtained during the various consultations on project design that took place during preparation of the present concept, there is great confidence in the potential success of this project. [Institutional building and agreement among the countries on long term strategic actions to address risks and reduce vulnerabilities from GLOFs will contribute to sustainability, which is of high priority. Beneficiary institutions will be enabled to cope with GLOFs risks more effectively in the long run.](#) Mitigation measures against unexpected circumstances (disasters, conflicts) will be considered in the full project design, which will be defined through an inception phase undertaken with all involved stakeholders.

PART III: IMPLEMENTATION ARRANGEMENTS

UNESCO is initiating this project proposal as a specialized UN agency with a mandate to promote science for sustainable development to benefit society. UNESCO works to build the scientific knowledge base to help countries manage their water resources in a sustainable way through the International Hydrological Programme (UNESCO-IHP) together with UNESCO's affiliated Category II Centres (including one based in Almaty), and in close cooperation with scientists worldwide. The Organisation plays a vital role to establish a scientific and technological base for the sustainable management of water resources threatened by global climate change. The UNESCO-IHP strategy (Phase VIII, 2014-2020), "Water Security: Responses to Local, Regional and Global Challenges," among other themes is focusing on water-related disasters. UNESCO is coordinating projects and activities at global level on scientific collaboration particularly in monitoring glaciers, snow and permafrost conditions and evaluating the implications of climate change on water resources and will provide feedback to develop appropriate adaptive strategies that countries need. UNESCO is engaged in supporting capacity building activities in glacier monitoring. It has been co-organizing and co-sponsoring training for young specialists from the Central Asian and Andean regions in the methods of glaciological monitoring for determining the parameters of glacier mass balance. Most recently UNESCO co-sponsored the organization of a summer school on Mass Balance Measurements and Analysis in Bishkek, Kyrgyzstan.

It is foreseen that the project will likely involve the following main national stakeholders. In Kyrgyzstan: Ministry of Emergency Situations, Central Asian Institute for Applied Geosciences, State Agency on Environmental Protection; in Tajikistan: Committee of Emergency Situations and Civil Defence; Ministry on Water and Energy; Committee on Environmental protection, TajikHYDROMET, scientific institutions; in Uzbekistan: Ministry of Emergency Situations, State Committee for Environment, UzHYDROMET, climate analysis experts, and the National University of Uzbekistan. The regional stakeholders include the Central Asian Regional Glaciological Centre under the auspices of UNESCO in Almaty, Kazakhstan and the Central Asia Regional Environmental Centre. Certain elements of this project will be supported by the Research Group on Environment and Climate: Impacts, Risks and Adaptation, University of Zurich, which is experienced in GLOF hazard assessments, monitoring technologies, and EWS (along with other institutions for flood modelling and research on the social dimension).

This is an initial list of stakeholders that comprises all those involved directly or indirectly in DRR from GLOFs. However, during the full project preparation phase a detailed stakeholders' analysis will be made and the most appropriate stakeholders will be identified.

PART IV: ENDORSEMENT BY GOVERNMENTS AND CERTIFICATION BY THE IMPLEMENTING ENTITY

- A. Record of endorsement on behalf of the government²** *Provide the name and position of the government official and indicate date of endorsement for each country participating in the proposed project/programme. Add more lines as necessary. The endorsement letters should be attached as annexes to the project/programme proposal.*

<u>Mr. Sabir Atadjanov, Director of State Agency on Environment Protection and Forestry under the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic</u>	<u>Date: 1 February 2016</u>
<u>Mr. Khayrullo Ibodzoda, Chairman, Committee of Environmental Protection, Republic of Tajikistan</u>	<u>Date: 8 February 2016</u>
<u>Mr. Victor E. Chub, General Director, Minister, Uzhydromet, Republic of Uzbekistan</u>	<u>Date: 25 January 2016</u>

- B. Implementing Entity certification** *Provide the name and signature of the Implementing Entity Coordinator and the date of signature. Provide also the project/programme contact person's name, telephone number and email address*

I certify that this proposal has been prepared in accordance with guidelines provided by the Adaptation Fund Board, and prevailing National Development and Adaptation Plans (Priority directions for Adaptation to Climate Change in the Kyrgyz Republic; National Disaster Risk Management Strategy in Tajikistan; Strategy on Integration of Vulnerability and Adaptation to Climate Change into Sustainable Development Policy Planning and National Strategy of Sustainable Development in Uzbekistan) and subject to the approval by the Adaptation Fund Board, <u>commit to implementing the project/programme in compliance with the Environmental and Social Policy of the Adaptation Fund</u> and on the understanding that the Implementing Entity will be fully (legally and financially) responsible for the implementation of this project/programme.	
Name and signature of the Implementing Entity Coordinator: Andrei Chevelev, OIC, UNESCO Cluster Office in Almaty	
Date: 08.02.2016	Tel. and email: +7 7272 582643 ext. 1402; e-mail: a.chevelev@unesco.org
Project/programme contact person: Kristine Tovmasyan, Dr, Programme Specialist for Natural Sciences UNESCO Cluster Office in Almaty	
Tel. and Email: +7 7272 582643 ext. 1414; e-mail: k.tovmasyan@unesco.org	

² Each Party shall designate and communicate to the secretariat the authority that will endorse on behalf of the national government projects and programmes proposed by the implementing entities.

**THE STATE AGENCY
ON ENVIRONMENT PROTECTION
AND FORESTRY
OF THE KYRGYZ REPUBLIC**



**КЫРГЫЗ РЕСПУБЛИКАСЫНЫН
ӨКМӨТҮНӨ КАРАШТУУ
КУРЧАП ТУРГАН ЧӨЙРӨНҮ КОРГОО
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№ 07-01-28/11
07.01.02 2016г.

**To: The Adaptation Fund Board
c/o Adaptation Fund Board Secretariat
Email: Secretariat@Adaptation-Fund.org
Fax: 202 522 3240/5**

Subject: Endorsement for the project “Reducing vulnerabilities of populations in Central Asia region from glacier lake outburst floods in a changing climate”

In my capacity as designated authority for the Adaptation Fund in the Kyrgyz Republic, I confirm that the above regional project/programme proposal is in accordance with the government’s national priorities in implementing adaptation activities to reduce adverse impacts of, and risks, posed by climate change in the country.

Accordingly, I am pleased to endorse the above project/programme proposal with support from the Adaptation Fund. If approved, the project/programme will be implemented by UNESCO and executed by national agencies in Kyrgyzstan.

Sincerely,

Sabir Atadjanov

**Director of the State Agency on Environment
Protection and Forestry under
The Government of the Kyrgyz Republic,
NFP AF**

КУМИТАИ
ҲИФЗИ МУҲИТИ ЗИСТИ
НАЗДИ ҲУКУМАТИ
ҶУМҲУРИИ ТОҶИКИСТОН

734003, шаҳри Душанбе, кӯчаи Шамси, 5/1

тел./факс: (992 37) 236-40-59, 236-13-53

Веб-сайт: www.hifzitabiat.tj

Почтаи электронӣ: muhit@hifzitabiat.tj



КОМИТЕТ
ОХРАНЫ ОКРУЖАЮЩЕЙ СРЕДЫ
ПРИ ПРАВИТЕЛЬСТВЕ
РЕСПУБЛИКИ ТАДЖИКИСТАН

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COMMITTEE OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION
UNDER THE GOVERNMENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF TAJIKISTAN

5/1 Shamsi str., 734003, Dushanbe city, tel./fax: (992 37) 236-40-59, 236-13-53, web-site: www.hifzitabiat.tj, e-mail: muhit@hifzitabiat.tj

№ 1/9-03-204 аз «08» 02 соли 2015
Ба № _____ аз «___» _____ соли 2015

To: The Adaptation Fund Board
c/o Adaptation Fund Board Secretariat

Subject: Endorsement for the project “Reducing vulnerabilities of populations in Central Asia region from glacier lake outburst floods in changing climate”.

In my capacity as designated authority for the Adaptation Fund in the Republic of Tajikistan, I confirm that the above regional project/programme proposal is in accordance with the government’s national priorities in implementing adaptation activities to reduce adverse impacts of, and risks, posed by climate change in the country.

Accordingly, I am pleased to endorse the above project/programme proposal with support from the Adaptation Fund. If approved, the project/programme will be implemented by UNESCO and executed by relevant national agencies.

Sincerely,

Khayrullo Iboodzoda

Chairman

O'ZBEKISTON RESPUBLIKASI
VAZIRLAR MAHKAMASI
HUZURIDAGI
GIDROMETEOROLOGIYA
XIZMATI MARKAZI
(O'ZGIDROMET)

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REPUBLIC OF UZBEKISTAN
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2016 yil 25.01 № 04-15-01

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To: **The Adaptation Fund Board**
c/o Adaptation Fund Board Secretariat
Email: Secretariat@Adaptation-Fund.org
Fax: 202 522 3240/5

Letter of Endorsement by Government

Subject: Endorsement for the project "Reducing vulnerabilities of populations in Central Asia region from glacier lake outburst floods in a changing climate"

In my capacity as designated authority for the Adaptation Fund in the Republic of Uzbekistan, I confirm that the above regional project/programme proposal is in accordance with the government's national priorities in implementing adaptation activities to reduce adverse impacts of, and risks, posed by climate change in the country.

Accordingly, I am pleased to endorse the above project/programme proposal with support from the Adaptation Fund. If approved, the project/programme will be implemented by UNESCO and executed by national agencies and institutions.

Sincerely,

Prof. Victor E. Chub
Minister,
General Director of the Centre of
Hydrometeorological Service
at Cabinet of Ministers of
the Republic of Uzbekistan
(Uzhydromet)