



Section 8

Activities of International Partners in Central Asia

8.1. Asian Development Bank



The Asian Development Bank (ADB) has provided technical assistance support and made investments in the water sector in the Central Asia region since its first lending (to Afghanistan) in 1970. Investments to date, totaling \$3.6 billion include flood management, irrigation and drainage, water supply and sanitation, hydropower and knowledge and capacity building support. Regional technical assistance support for transboundary water resources management have been more bilaterally, like enhanced river basin management in the Chu-Talas (with Kazakhstan and the Kyrgyz

Republic) and Panj river basin (for Afghanistan and Tajikistan). Acting nationally with investments and thinking regionally with technical assistance support place ADB as a leading development partner in the region.

ADB investments in 2018 have focused on strengthening national climate and disaster risk resilience. Investment approvals in 2018 include for the Kyrgyz Republic to strengthen climate change and disaster resilience of the water sector with modernized and well-maintained infrastructure, enhanced agricultural and on-farm water management, and improved disaster risk management capacities.

In Tajikistan, the [Water Resources Management in the Pyanj River Basin Project](#) (additional financing) will support the State Agency for Hydrometeorology to provide timely and accurate forecasting of extreme weather events. Also in Tajikistan, the [National Disaster Risk Management Project](#) will reduce the socio-economic vulnerability of Tajikistan to natural hazards.

Efforts continue to improve water supply and sanitation (WSS) infrastructure and services in Central Asia. In 2018, ADB approved lending to the Kyrgyz Republic for the [Issyk-Kul Wastewater Management Project](#). This will upgrade and expand the existing wastewater systems, build institutional capacity, and strengthen the sustainability of relevant WSS utilities.

ADB approved its first urban sector project for Tajikistan – the [Dushanbe Water Supply and Sanitation Project](#), which will support climate-resilient WSS infrastructure. Similarly, the [Western Uzbekistan Water Supply System Development Project](#) will improve WSS in the Republic of Karakalpakstan by upgrading and expanding water supply networks, improving climate

change awareness and resilience and building institutional capacity. This is a critical response to provide reliable water supply to the residents in the project area which is highly exposed to and impacted by a combination of human-driven and climate change impacts. River flow from the Amu Darya River, the primary source of water supply for the area, is expected to decline further.

ADB has supported the [Central Asia Regional Economic \(CAREC\) Program for regional cooperation and integration](#). In 2017, it introduced agriculture and water as a key pillar under the CAREC 2030 strategy. This now provides a conducive and trusted platform to engage on water scarcity and water productivity issues and in future engage on transboundary water resource management.

ADB President made a Special Address at the 17th Ministerial Conference on Central Asia Regional Economic Cooperation on 15 November 2018 in Ashgabat, Turkmenistan. In this, he highlighted the expansion of CAREC 2030 to include water and agriculture.

ADB also participated in regional events including the International High-Level Conference on International Decade for Action, “Water for Sustainable Development”, 2018-2028, held in Dushanbe.

ADB hosted the [Asia Water Forum 2018: Information, Innovation, and Technology](#) in Manila. This provided a suitable opportunity for participation by government representatives from Kazakhstan, Kyrgyz Republic, Tajikistan and Uzbekistan government representatives. The event included knowledge and experience sharing on the latest innovations and technology in the water sector.

Source: Asian Development Bank

8.2. European Bank for Reconstruction and Development



The European Bank for Reconstruction and Development was established in 1991. It invests in projects facilitating the transition to open market, as well as the development of business activity. The EBRD work in Central Asian countries on water issues is very broad ranging from rehabilitation of the water supply and wastewater infrastructure in major cities to irrigation projects in agriculture and drip irrigation by smallholder farmers.

Beyond investing in basic infrastructure, the Bank also supports government authorities with policy dialogue and sector reforms that help to reform management structures and drive efficiency. For instance, EBRD is currently working with municipalities on reforming tariff methodology in order to improve the financial and operational sustainability of water companies in municipalities.

To achieve this, the EBRD works with relevant government bodies and partners with international institutions (EU and Swiss State Secretariat for Economic Affairs), as well as with the climate funds including GEF, CIF's Pilot Program for Climate Resilience, and Green Climate Fund. Taking into account the particular vulnerability of the Central Asian countries to the effects of climate change, the EBRD seeks to include in its projects the building of resilience to water scarcity, and adaptation to extreme weather conditions and other consequences of a changing climate.

In 2017 for instance, the Government of Kazakhstan and EBRD launched the South Kazakhstan Water Supply Project that will rehabilitate irrigation water conveyance infrastructure in three regions of Kazakhstan, provide rural employment to approx. 40,000 households, and make the water system more efficient and resilient to the impacts of climate change.

Case studies of EBRD water projects in Central Asia in 2018

Increasing climate resilience of water supplies in Tajikistan. EBRD provided the State Unitary

Enterprise 'KMK' with funds to on-lend to seven North Tajik water companies to fund priority capital investments and improve municipal water. The project supports water efficiency measures by provision of critical infrastructure, including supply network and metering, as well as tariff reforms, and technical capacity development for water companies and municipalities on adapting to climate change combined with stakeholder participation and awareness raising activities focused on climate change risks to end-users.

Technical Cooperation. In the Kyrgyz Republic, EBRD is implementing a Technical Cooperation with the Kyrgyz Government to develop Climate Smart Water Companies in the Kyrgyz Republic. The project is designed to build capacity with 16 water companies across the country on how to reduce climate risk to their infrastructure investments and service capabilities.

Upgrading irrigation systems in Kazakhstan. Climate change is forecast to alter precipitation patterns and reduce water availability in many parts of Kazakhstan, especially in the south. In 2017, the EBRD provided a \$180 million loan to the national water operator, RGP Kazvodkhoz, to restore water-supply and irrigation infrastructure in three regions of southern Kazakhstan in order to stimulate rural employment and to make the water system more efficient and resilient to the impacts of climate change. The improvements, including the use of modern drip-irrigation technologies, will result in at least 0.18 km³ of water being saved per year. As part of the project, the EBRD is also working with the Kazakh authorities on an ambitious tariff-reform and capacity-building program that will help the national water operator to make the new irrigation systems financially sustainable in the long term.

Green Economy Financing Program: Supporting water efficiency measures through local banks. Launched in 2016, 'ClimAdapt' is an EBRD Green Economy Financing Facility that provides financing to enterprises, farmers and households via local banks and microfinance institutions for improved water and energy use and sustainable land management measures in Tajikistan. The facility impact metrics include reduced water consumption, energy efficiency gains and reduction in soil erosion loss.

8.3. German Society for International Cooperation



The German Society for International Cooperation or Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) carries out its activity in Central Asia under the Transboundary Water Management in Central Asia Program (2009-2020) as part of the Berlin Process.

The Berlin Process is an offer of the German Federal Foreign Office to the countries of Central Asia to support them in water management and to make water a subject of intensified transboundary cooperation. It is open to all stakeholders in the Central Asian region and supplements the EU Strategy for a New Partnership with Central Asia which was adopted during the German EU Presidency in June 2007 and will be renewed in 2019. The Program is committed to coordinating with all other donor organizations active in the water sector in Central Asia.

The Program is currently in its last phase mainly focusing on fostering regional institutional cooperation, strengthening transboundary river basin management and implementing national pilot projects. Support is given to the development of the Aral Sea Basin Program 4, as well as to the regional working group on institutional strengthening of IFAS. With the Program's expert support the regional working group developed the concept for ASBP-4, which was approved by the IFAS Summit on 24 August 2018 in Turkmenistan.

GIZ works with the BWOs Amu Darya and Syr Darya to strengthen capacities and rendered also technical support. In 2018, the following pilots were supported – the installation of fish saving technology at the Kok-Aral Dam at the Northern Aral Sea in Kazakhstan; technical assessments and feasibility studies on the Beshkent Canal and Nawruz Pumping Station in Soghd Province in Tajikistan; and the installation of measuring devices and capacity building at the Batken Water Administration in Kyrgyzstan.

Technical assistance in the form of water measuring devices, vehicles and IT equipment was rendered to the partner organizations in Turkmenistan. The Program also supported the experience exchange of Central Asian water specialists and decision makers at international events, such as the Brazil Water Forum or the Stockholm Water Week.

In Uzbekistan, the Program received a financial contribution from the European Union to implement component 1 on water governance within the frame of the EU Program "Sustainable management of water resources in rural areas in Uzbekistan" (2016-2019). A water and water infrastructure cadasters were created, as well as technical support and capacity development organized for basin administrations in 6 pilot regions. The Program also engaged in developing an IWRM curriculum for Master studies at the Academy of Public Administration under the President of Uzbekistan and a new basin planning curriculum for the TIAM Master studies.

Source: GIZ Transboundary Water Management in Central Asia Program

8.4. European Union – Central Asia: Environment and Water Cooperation Platform



The EU-Central Asia Platform for Environment and Water Cooperation was established at the EU-CA High Level Conference in Rome (Italy) in 2009. The WECOOP2 project supports the Platform by strengthening policy dialogues and cooperation at the regional level and between EU and CA.

Activities of the Platform in 2018

The Foreign Ministers of the five Central Asian countries – Kazakhstan, the Kyrgyz Republic, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, and Uzbekistan – met with EU High Representative for Foreign Affairs and Security Policy Ms. Federica Mogherini on 23 November 2018 in Brussels for the 14th EU-Central Asia Ministerial Meeting. "Central Asia is a region where there is a strong and increasing demand for new, diversified partnerships, and a region that is looking for more engagement with

the European Union," said Ms. Federica Mogherini during the meeting. [...] "EU is also interested in increasing this partnership. It is in our interest that Central Asia develops as a more resilient and more closely interconnected economic and political space, and this is something we are actively supporting," she said.

Assistance provided by the European Commission, combined with assistance provided by EU Member States individually, makes the European Union the number one donor in the region. The global envelope for EU assistance to Central Asia (through the Development Cooperation Instrument) rose to €1 billion for the period 2014-2020.

The EU-CA Working Group on Environment and Climate Change is an essential component of the Platform. It helps identifying priorities for regional cooperation between EU and CA. In 2018, the 7th and 8th meetings of the Working Group were held. They provided update on progress in EU-CA regional cooperation in the areas of environment and climate change. Ways were defined to improve access by CA countries to the IFIs funding for projects on environment, energy, waste management and water sectors. Key directions were identified for further strengthening of CA regional organizations active in environment, adaptation to climate change and water. In addition, it was

agreed that the project would facilitate identifying and elaborating the projects on improved air quality or waste management for IFIs investment.

The ministers and high-ranking diplomats responsible for environment, climate change and water policies of the Central Asian countries, the European Union and the EU Member States met for the 6th European Union – Central Asia High-Level Conference held on 24-25 January 2019 in Tashkent under the EU-Central Asia Platform for Environment and Water Cooperation. The participants agreed that the Platform should operate in the following key areas: environmental governance, circular economy, sustainable production and consumption, climate change (adaptation and mitigation), integrated water resource management. They also committed themselves to continuing joint work in these areas.

The WECOOP2 project assisted Central Asian countries in formulating project proposals related to improving air quality and household waste management, as well as climate change and biodiversity. The project proposals were submitted to the international financial institutions for consideration and received their positive evaluation.

Source: WECOOP2 Project, <http://wecoop2.eu/>

8.5. Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe



The OSCE has a long history in supporting its Central Asian participating States in the area of regional water management, focusing on water governance and support for transboundary water management, training and capacity development, research and development of standards and legislation. Following are some highlights of the OSCE's work in these areas during 2018.

The **OSCE Program Office in Astana** (POiA) continued to promote transnational water cooperation through supporting the activities of the Intergovernmental Chu-Talas Water Commission between Kazakhstan and Kyrgyzstan, in cooperation with UNECE, the OSCE Program Office in Bishkek and Kazakhstan's Hydro-Meteorological Centre's territorial unit. POiA also supported an international conference on

transboundary water co-operation in the Zhaiyk (Ural) river basin between Kazakhstan and the Russian Federation, which was co-organized with the Western Kazakhstan's Regional Administration and the Zhaiyk-Ural Public Fund Ecological Movement. As part of its youth empowerment activities, POiA organized a regional summer school on sustainable water governance for young water specialists from the Central Asian countries and Afghanistan, in cooperation with the German-Kazakh University and the Regional Research Network "Central Asian Water". By joining efforts with the International Fund for Saving the Aral Sea and the National Agrarian University, POiA conducted a four-day training seminar for water management university lecturers on the OSCE-developed sustainable water resources management education module.

The **OSCE Program Office in Bishkek** (POiB) supported the sixth meeting of the Working Group on environmental protection under the Secretariat of the Intergovernmental Chu-Talas

Water Commission between Kazakhstan and Kyrgyzstan, held in November 2018 in Bishkek. The meeting was organized in collaboration with the OSCE Program Office in Astana and focused on the results of water quality assessments conducted in the transboundary Chu-Talas river basin. Since 2014, POiB is providing support to the Mayor's Office of Kara-Suu city in rehabilitation of the irrigation system, with the purposes of mitigating tensions and conflicts related to water use between multi-ethnic communities of the Kara-Suu district in southern Kyrgyzstan, and improving the economic conditions of the local residents through provision of uninterrupted water supply for agricultural use.

The **OSCE Program Office in Dushanbe** (POiD) supported the State Service for Supervision over Hydro-Technical Facilities under the Ministry of Energy and Water Resources as well as the Agency of Land Reclamation and Irrigation in the development of regulatory frameworks. POiD supported the organization of the International High-Level Conference on the **International Decade for Action "Water for Sustainable Development" 2018-2028** which discussed ways in which global stakeholders can support implementation of the Decade and of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. At the conference, POiD co-organized the Action Panel on "Transboundary Cooperation and Water Diplomacy" together with UNECE and the Office of the Co-ordinator of OSCE Economic and Environmental Activities. POiD also organized its 2nd Capacity Building workshop for young researchers from Central Asia and Afghanistan in Water Policy Studies, and supported the Tajik National Commission on Irrigation and Drainage (TajNCID) in conducting their annual events.

The **OSCE Center in Ashgabat** (CiA), through the Aarhus Center project, provided expert

support for further developing the national legislative framework in the area of sustainable use of water, as well as numerous capacity building activities for national and local authorities across Turkmenistan on sustainable resources management. CiA promoted discussions among national institutions and NGOs on the development of national environmental legislation with particular focus on best practices from the OSCE region on legislative and policy frameworks in the area of water management. In addition, CiA facilitated participation of relevant authorities from Turkmenistan in regional discussions and contacts with peers from other OSCE participating States relevant for sustainable development processes and environmental protection, in particular concerning water resource management and the activities of the International Fund for Saving the Aral Sea.

The **OSCE Project Co-ordinator in Uzbekistan** (PCUz), in collaboration with the OSCE Program Office in Bishkek, organized a study tour for ten experts on water and disaster management from Uzbekistan and Kyrgyzstan to the Swiss-Italian border. The tour focused on international disaster risk reduction in areas with transboundary water flows. Within the framework of the project "Monitoring Pollution in the Syr Darya River Basin and Assessment of the Transboundary Impact of Toxic Waste", PCUz provided assistance to the State Committee of the Republic of Uzbekistan on Ecology and Environmental Protection.

Furthermore, PCUz continued its support to the Uzbek Agency of the International Fund for Saving the Aral Sea (IFAS) for regular monitoring of the development of biodiversity on wetlands that have formed on the former grounds of the Aral Sea. As part of its support to the 25th Anniversary of ICWC, PCUz published 300 copies of the book "The water resource management in Uzbekistan", drafted and compiled by the ICWC Scientific Information Center.

The **Office of the Co-ordinator of OSCE Economic and Environmental Activities** (OCEEA) contributed to organization of the International High-Level Conference on **International Decade for Action "Water for Sustainable Development" 2018-2028** in Dushanbe. In the framework of the project "Women, water management and conflict prevention", OCEEA also supported several representatives from the region to take part in the Central Asian Citizens Forum towards World Water Forum.

Source: Office of the Co-ordinator of OSCE Economic and Environmental Activities



*In the picture: The Monitoring Group analyses pollution level in the Syr Darya River
Photo credit: the State Committee for Ecology and Environment Protection of the Republic of Uzbekistan*

8.6. Switzerland (SDC and SECO)



Schweizerische Eidgenossenschaft
Confédération suisse
Confederazione Svizzera
Confederaziun svizra

Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation SDC

State Secretariat for Economic Affairs SECO

The [Swiss Cooperation Strategy for Central Asia \(2017-2021\)](#) features a special focus on water, infrastructure and climate change, aiming at (i) supporting Central Asian States in their efforts to provide the necessary framework that allow a joint and equitable management of regional shared waters and (ii) enhancing equitable access to and use of well-managed water resources for households, agriculture and other economic sectors in a changing climate.

The strategy is implemented by the two operational arms of Switzerland's International Cooperation, the Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation (SDC) under the Federal Department of Foreign Affairs and the Swiss State Secretariat for Economic Cooperation (SECO) under the Federal Department of Economic Affairs, Education and Research.

Apart from its national program in the Kyrgyz Republic, Tajikistan and Uzbekistan with focus on National Water Resources Management, Water Supply and Sanitation and Disaster Risk Reduction/Climate Change Adaptation, Switzerland is also active on the transboundary and regional level, including through its program on water and peace, the Blue Peace Central Asia initiative.

Under this initiative, multiple exchanges between delegations of Central Asian countries have been organized, including a peer-to-peer exchange of experience on Integrated Water

Resource Management in [Senegal](#) and a [roundtable exchange on water and peace](#) convened by Kazakhstan at the Astana Economic Forum. Additionally, Blue Peace Central Asia supported various other exchanges between country representatives, including the support to Central Asian youth on the preparatory workshop for the 8th World Water Forum, a bilateral exchange between Uzbekistan and Tajikistan representatives on Disaster Risk Reduction around Lake Sarez and multiple inputs at the international water conference in Dushanbe.

Switzerland further contributes to the [Central Asia Energy Water Development Program \(CAEWDP\)](#), a multi-donor trust funded program management by the World Bank.

It aims at strengthening the enabling environment to promote energy and water security at regional level and in the beneficiary countries.

The Program supports national as well as cross-border activities. National activities, such as institutional strengthening and efficiency improvements, contribute to and present fundamental building blocks to strengthen national capacity to achieve energy and water security, sustainable development and climate resilience at the regional level.

Furthermore and as regards regional or cross-border operational activities, in 2018, Switzerland continued its support to the Chutalas river basins on the automatization of water accounting as well as on improving glacier monitoring in Central Asia.

Source: Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation

8.7. United States Agency for International Development



USAID
FROM THE AMERICAN PEOPLE

The United States Agency for International Development (USAID) works across the whole Central Asian region to transform water sharing problems into cooperation that would lead to better and equitable water management.

USAID officially launched a [new five-year project](#), the Agribusiness Competitiveness Activity in Bokhtar City (Tajikistan). The project will work to enhance the competitiveness of Tajikistan's agricultural sector, especially in dairy and horticulture, to stimulate economic growth, increase employment and improve livelihoods for farmers.

By providing a wide range of support in these sectors, USAID will partner with farmers

and entrepreneurs to improve efficiency by introducing better technologies, management practices, and market linkages in order to help Tajik agribusinesses compete in both domestic and international markets.

The United States Government, through USAID, in partnership with the Ministry of Agriculture launched a [demonstration apple orchard](#) at the Ministry's Agroinnovation Center. The Center serves as a research and training hub for horticulture experts across Uzbekistan to share best practices in innovative approaches to production, storage and processing of fruits and vegetables. USAID, the Korean International Cooperation Agency (KOICA), and Korea Rural Community Corporation cooperated to establish the center. USAID provided high-yielding, high-value apple sap-

lings such as Golden Delicious, Star Crimson, and Saltanat that have a high market demand.

The United States Government, in partnership with the Government of Uzbekistan, launched Power the Future (PtF) [program](#) that is helping Central Asian countries accelerate the adoption of clean, efficient, cost effective renewable energy. The program provides assistance to national governments and coordinates closely with donors and other key stakeholders to address the policy, regulatory, technical and financial barriers to scaling up and improving the climate for investment in clean energy across the region

Source: United States Agency for International Development

8.8. World Bank



Central Asia Energy and Water Development Program

In 2018, the third phase of the Central Asia Energy-Water Development Program (CAEWDP) was implemented. Third phase contributors include SECO and the EU for a total program budget of \$12.7 million. Under the program, several activities were launched, including the Facilitation of the Regional Dialogue. This activity contributes to building a regional vision for energy and water in the Central Asia region focusing on regional institutions and coordination among partners. The Central Asia Water Partners Coordination Meetings, launched in 2017 together with SDC, is a mechanism gathering water partners to discuss their respective activities on ranging key regional issues (e.g. climate and water coordination, water quality, coordination with EU activities, IFAS support coordination, Regional Environment Action Plan for Sustainable Development, etc.). In 2018, about 8 meetings were organized and co-hosted by various development partners (e.g. GIZ, SDC, UNESCO, EU, UNRCCA)

On December 5-6, the CAEWDP Central Asia Knowledge Network (CAKN) hosted a workshop to evaluate the results of the ongoing national assessments of water management

academic curricula. The workshop brought together representatives from Kazakhstan, Kyrgyz Republic, Tajikistan, and Uzbekistan in Almaty to share lesson plans and course materials. Participants collectively concluded that Central Asian academic institutions significantly differ in their training programs and agreed that it is necessary to increase experience, curricula, and teaching materials exchange and provide contemporary training materials for the instructors and their students.

The national assessments of water management curricula are undertaken in parallel with the World Bank's initiative, implemented by the Kazakh-German University, to map water, energy, and academic knowledge sharing activities. The final results of both assessments will provide recommendations to enhance water management curricula in Central Asian universities. Academics and water practitioners will meet up for the next evaluation and discussion session in April 2019, during the Central Asia Climate Forum.

On June 12, the CAEWDP organized the first Table Discussion Series, introducing the experience of South Africa in managing water and other natural resources. The video-conference was public and connecting the 5 Central Asia countries and Afghanistan. Representatives from the Water Research Commission and the Roadmap for Water Research, Development and Innovation shared their knowledge on cooperative management of limited transboundary water resources, critical for national and regional water security in the current water scarcity context of South Africa.

Climate Adaptation and Mitigation Project for the Aral Sea Basin (CAMP4ASB)

On January 24-25, the Central Asia climate Change Conference was organized in Almaty under the Climate Adaptation and Mitigation Project for the Aral Sea Basin (CAMP4ASB). It brought together more than 250 representatives from governmental and non-governmental agencies, academia, development partners, multi-lateral development banks and civil society involved in climate change adaptation activities. The conference informed about the latest global climate change discussions and trends amid adoption of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and the post-COP23 discussions relevant for Central Asia countries. It also discussed good practices, lessons learnt and research findings, innovative climate-resilient technologies and climate finance opportunities. Several knowledge products, including reports and thematic webinars, were produced following the event and are available on the following website <http://ca-climate.org/eng/>.

Furthermore, as part of the project, numerous capacity building activities were launched, with focus on: (i) improving climate change modeling capacities, (ii) assessing snow cover and forecasting seasonal water availability (iii) promoting graduate research on climate change issues in Central Asia and (iv) assisting in updating academic curriculum in universities, etc.

Central Asia Hydromet Modernization Program (CAHMP)

Started in 2011, additional financing of \$11.5 million was approved for CAHMP in August 2018, bringing the total value to \$39.2 million, with the project extended to 2021. CAHMP includes a regional component that engages all five Central Asia countries and is implemented by EC-IFAS through its Regional Center of Hydrology (RCH). It also has national compo-

nents in the Kyrgyz Republic and Tajikistan, implemented through the respective National Meteorological and Hydrological Services (NMHSs).

The CAHMP Annual Meeting of Directors of the Central Asian NMHSs took place on January 23, 2018, in Almaty, agreeing on next steps for regional forecasting and data sharing, as well as the activities to be supported by the aforementioned CAHMP additional financing. During 2018, a distance learning system (DLS) with initial nodes in Almaty, Bishkek, Dushanbe and Tashkent was established, allowing for shared interactive trainings through video-conferencing and ICT solutions. Further, a high-performance computer was installed in Uzhydromet, which serves as a Regional Specialized Meteorological Center (RSMC) of the World Meteorological Organization (WMO). The HPC will operate a regional numerical weather prediction model (COSMO-CA) for the benefit of all Central Asian countries.

Under the World Bank technical assistance “Strengthening Early Warning of Mountain Hazards in Central Asia”, financed by the Global Facility for Disaster Reduction and Recovery (GFDRR), several regional capacity building events were organized in 2018 for all five Central Asian NMHSs on numerical weather prediction; weather forecasting; flash flood, mudflow and landslide observation and monitoring; snow and avalanche assessment; and GIS. This technical assistance also provided licenses to access the web products of the European Centre for Medium Range Weather Forecasts (ECMWF) to all five Central Asian NMHSs, with ECMWF providing associated training to Kazhydromet and Kyrgyzhydromet. Further, the development of a visual “atlas” of hydrometeorological services to strengthen user engagement and advocacy was initiated, with visits by experts in hydrometeorological communications to all five Central Asian NMHSs.

Source: World Bank

