“APPROVED”
by the Regional Forum – Meeting of Heads of Emergency Agencies of Central Asian Countries
Protocol dated October 20, 2026

Developed within the framework of the implementation of the RESILAND project in Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan and Uzbekistan “Resilient Landscapes Restoration in the Kyrgyz Republic,” funded by the International Development Association (IDA) of the World Bank, under the direct guidance of CAREC

REGIONAL ROADMAP

for mitigating the consequences of mudflows and floods of a transboundary nature,

including ***Investment Plan***

CAREC - CESDRR - 2026

REGIONAL ROADMAP
for mitigating the consequences of mudflows and floods of a transboundary nature
(hereinafter – RR)

EXPLANATORY NOTE / BACKGROUND AND RATIONALE:

From a geographical point of view, Central Asia is an extremely vast subregion, including powerful mountain systems such as the Tien Shan, as well as large deserts and steppe areas, and thousands of lakes, rivers and reservoirs, some of which are potentially mudflow- and flood-prone objects located in transboundary territories. The largest transboundary water resources in the region are the basins of the Amu Darya and Syr Darya rivers.

Large differences in geographical location and in altitude, from 0 to 7,500 m above sea level, explain the diversity of microclimates. Temperature fluctuations are quite significant – from -40ºC to +40ºC and more. Precipitation in the lowlands and valleys amounts to 80-200 mm per year, falling mainly in winter and spring. At the same time, the foothills receive 300-400 mm of precipitation, and the southern and southwestern sides of mountain ranges 600-800 mm.

The sharp growth of the population and the development of irrigation over the last 40 years have substantially increased the demand for land and water in the region. Central Asia faces serious challenges in combating the adverse consequences of climate change. In particular, the impact of climate change on water-related disasters in the region has been recognized as one of the key threats. For example, over the last 45 years the temperature in Kyrgyzstan has risen by 1 degree, in Turkmenistan by 1.6 degrees, in Kazakhstan and Uzbekistan by 1.4 degrees, and in Tajikistan it has become hotter by 0.7 degrees over 45 years.

One of the most significant adverse consequences of global warming in Central Asia is the melting of glaciers and the associated formation of glacial lakes. The current rate of reduction in glacier volume in the region is 0.2-1% per year. Owing to glacier melt and the subsequent formation of glacial lakes, sharp temperature fluctuations and extreme precipitation, there is an increased danger of mudflows and floods, which aggravate water-related threats to mountain communities, their settlements and livelihoods, and also threaten infrastructure located in river valleys and downstream areas.

Main risks and forecasts to 2030:

- **water scarcity:** a shortage of water resources of up to 30% is expected, which will affect agriculture (irrigation demand will grow by 30%) and the incomes of the population;
- **accelerated glacier melt:** climate change is accelerating glacier melt, which in the short term increases runoff, but in the long term threatens the depletion of water sources;
- **increase in the frequency of hazardous phenomena:** an increase in the frequency of mudflows, floods, inundations and droughts is forecast;
- **link with mudflows and floods:** increased glacier melt and changes in the nature of precipitation (rare but heavy downpours) increase the likelihood of the formation and descent of mudflows and floods;
- **what this means for mudflows and floods:** rising temperatures lead to the melting of permanent snow and glaciers, which in turn leads to ground oversaturation, and mountain slopes become unstable. The combination of this with intense summer downpours, also forecast due to climate change, creates ideal conditions for the formation of powerful mudflows and floods, including those of a transboundary nature, threatening settlements, infrastructure and the environment, especially in foothill and mountain areas;
- **absence of a unified information system:** the closed nature of national accounting systems and the lack of access to data create an information vacuum regarding transboundary emergencies and the possibilities of mitigating them through joint efforts;
- **insufficient understanding of the potential of nature-based solutions:** an exclusive focus on expensive engineering structures increases the vulnerability of landscapes under climate change and does not promote the involvement of local communities and business, which reduces opportunities for mobilizing resources and residents' contributions.

Key conclusions from the analysis of the current situation:

Central Asian countries have more than 50 transboundary water resources — large, medium and small river basins that cross the territories of two or more states or pass through their borders.

The threat of mudflows and floods is the second most significant threat in the region.

Floods and mudflows are the most frequent natural disasters, especially in the basins of the region's largest transboundary rivers – the Amu Darya and Syr Darya – and they cause significant damage to housing, infrastructure, the environment and agriculture. Although the total volume of water resources remains fairly stable, annual and seasonal hydrological variability in the basins of these rivers has become more pronounced in recent years.

Since 2005, the number of years with high water levels has increased 1.2-1.4 times, and with excessively high water levels 2.0-2.5 times. In recent decades there has been an increase in the number of mudflows, the frequency of which is directly related to the cycles of rainy and dry years.

There is a growing number of situations in which, because of the large volume of water released as a result of breaches of dams and dikes of glacial lakes and large reservoirs, inundations, floods and mudflows occur, often leading to transboundary emergencies, the consequences of which extend beyond the official borders of states, causing damage, affecting people's living

conditions and requiring international cooperation for their elimination.

The flow regimes in the basins of most transboundary rivers are substantially altered by hydropower facilities, reservoirs, BKR, BSR, irrigation and mudflow protection structures and other water management facilities.

Sharp changes, expressed in a decrease or increase in water runoff, lead to intense undercutting and destruction of banks, changes in the plan of river bends, evolution of floodplains, migration of the current, disruption of the sediment balance, problems with bank erosion, and the generation of mudflow and flood phenomena.

An increase in anthropogenic impact is observed – uprooting and burning of floodplain forests, development of construction-material quarries in riverbeds, and many years of one-sided regulation of riverbeds and floodplains. Every year the processes of riverbed scouring and bank erosion intensify, with the threat of flooding of coastal territories. In river floodplains and their lower reaches, the spread of hydromorphic soils (meadow, meadow-swamp, swamp) with varying degrees of salinization is observed.

The largest mudflow disasters of a transboundary nature have occurred in the basin of the transboundary Shakhimardan River. For example, mudflows in the basin of the Shakhimardansay River from May 29 to June 13, 1977 destroyed 15 settlements, 20 schools, 18 hospitals and 1,300 km of irrigation canals. In July 1998, a mudflow caused by the breach of high-mountain lakes descended in the Shakhimardan River basin, which led to the deaths of more than 100 people on the territory of the Uzbek exclave of Shakhimardan and caused significant damage to its infrastructure and economy.

For example, since the commissioning of the Andijan Reservoir on the transboundary Kara Darya River in 1975, the process of destruction of the developed banks has been intense. Torrential water flows during the flood period carry a large amount of loose clastic material, which is deposited in riverbeds owing to the loss of flow velocity. This leads to channel migration and the destruction and flooding of banks. The same process may occur upstream of narrowed sections of riverbeds.

The transboundary Isfara belongs to the category of the most mudflow-prone rivers. The average sediment discharge in it is 12 kg/s. On average per year, the Isfara carries 290 tons of mud into the Fergana Valley.

Mudflow channels of many transboundary rivers are not cleared of sediments in a timely manner owing to lack of funding, and protective dikes on them are not repaired. Therefore, the risks of negative impacts of mudflows on the population and facilities are increasing.

Degradation of the catchment surface and a lack of protective structures lead to areal erosion, scouring of river banks and coastal territories, and destruction of the structures and agricultural land located on them.

The transboundary Ugam River basin, located on the territory of Kazakhstan and Uzbekistan, plays a key role in providing water resources to adjacent regions; however, numerous hydrological hazards are also noted in this basin, which may pose a threat to local ecosystems, agriculture and the population. On the territory of Kazakhstan, the degree of mudflow hazard in the Ugam River basin is assessed by civil protection authorities as high.

The basins of many transboundary rivers are subject to regular mudflows and floods, especially in spring, when intense snowmelt occurs in mountainous areas. Seasonal rises in river water levels often lead to the flooding of coastal territories, creating significant risks for agricultural land and settlements.

The Zarafshan River basin on the territory of Tajikistan is characterized by high vulnerability to various hydrological threats caused by complex mountain relief, intense melting of snow and glaciers, and changing climatic conditions. The most common hazardous processes are mudflows, landslides and flash floods arising as a result of heavy precipitation, rapid snowmelt or the breach of moraine lakes. In the upper reaches of the river, where a large number of glaciers and potentially dangerous lakes are concentrated, there remains a high probability of moraine lake breaches (GLOF), capable of causing destructive debris flows. In the spring-summer period, floods of mixed rain-snow origin are also frequently observed, which lead to the flooding of settlements and damage to transport and engineering infrastructure.

In the basin of the transboundary Syr Darya River there are 133 enterprises engaged in hazardous activities (74 in Kazakhstan, 20 in Kyrgyzstan, 27 in Uzbekistan and 12 in Tajikistan), working with a wide range of chemical pollutants (from petroleum products and heavy metals to reagents for processing agricultural products). In addition, the Syr Darya River basin contains 61 tailings storage facilities, of which 9 are in Kazakhstan (downstream), 30 in Kyrgyzstan (upstream), 10 in Tajikistan (upstream) and 12 in Uzbekistan (downstream).

The problem of mudflows and floods has become more acute in recent years owing to a number of objective and subjective circumstances. To a large extent, the causes of mudflows and floods in the modern period are:

- sharp reductions in the live cross-section and loss of carrying capacity of riverbeds as a result of siltation during periods when river water discharge is at a minimum;
- sharp increases in water volumes in spring-summer periods, during heavy precipitation (downpours) or as a result of breaches of dams and dikes of glacial lakes and large reservoirs, as well as emergency water releases or during the passage of slush and ice drift.

Key goals of the Regional Roadmap for mitigating the consequences of mudflows and floods of a transboundary nature:

1) Identifying the current state of river basins / facilities / sections at risk of mudflows and floods of a transboundary nature;

2) Developing technical solutions and design and estimate documentation for carrying out mudflow and flood protection measures at the most hazardous facilities / sections at risk of mudflows and floods of a transboundary nature;

3) Developing a Regional Action Plan, investment plan and budget of measures for mitigating the consequences of mudflows and floods of a transboundary nature for 2028-2030, agreed and approved by all interested parties;

4) Carrying out a set of mudflow and flood protection measures aimed at mitigating the consequences of mudflows and floods of a transboundary nature.

5) Developing and putting into operation the web-geoinformation system "Regional Online Catalog of Current and Forecast Climate-Induced Natural Disasters of a Transboundary Nature in Central Asia";

6) Developing, expert-reviewing and institutionalizing a unified Guide and recommendations on the application of nature-based solutions (NbS) to reduce the consequences of mudflows and floods of a transboundary nature.

Expected results: (key):

1) The Regional Technical Working Group of Experts (RTWGE) on mitigating the consequences of mudflows and floods of a transboundary nature in Central Asia has been established and its operation ensured;

2) Protocol decisions of the Regional Forum – Meeting of Heads of Emergency Agencies of Central Asian Countries on the agreement and approval of measures aimed at mitigating the consequences of mudflows and floods of a transboundary nature;

3) Technical solutions (TS) and design and estimate documentation (DED) for carrying out mudflow and flood protection measures at the most hazardous facilities / sections at risk of mudflows and floods of a transboundary nature have been agreed and approved;

4) The Regional Action Plan for mitigating the consequences of mudflows and floods of a transboundary nature, including the investment plan and budget of measures, has been developed, agreed and approved;

5) A set of mudflow and flood protection measures has been carried out at the most hazardous facilities / sections at risk of mudflows and floods of a transboundary nature;

6) The risk of emergencies at the most hazardous facilities / sections at risk of mudflows and floods of a transboundary nature has been reduced.

7) The "Regional Online Catalog of Current and Forecast Climate-Induced Natural Disasters of a Transboundary Nature in Central Asia" has been hosted on the servers of the DMPES of the MES of the Kyrgyz Republic and put into operation;

8) A Guide with recommendations on the application of NbS to reduce the consequences of mudflows and floods of a transboundary nature. A methodology for assessing the effectiveness and cost-efficiency of NbS-based protective measures.

Proposed concept / algorithm of actions for the purposes of discussion, agreement, approval of the RR and implementation of measures to mitigate the consequences of mudflows and floods of a transboundary nature:

In 2026:

1) Agreement and approval of the RR by decision of the Regional Forum – Meeting of Heads of Emergency Agencies of Central Asian Countries;

2) Development and putting into operation of the web-geoinformation system "Regional Online Catalog of Current and Forecast Climate-Induced Natural Disasters of a Transboundary Nature in Central Asia."

In 2027:

3) Establishment of the Regional Technical Working Group of Experts (RTWGE) or a group of experts. From each country, 2-3 delegated representatives – experts in the field of monitoring, forecasting, prevention and elimination of the consequences of mudflows and floods;

4) Identification and agreement of river basins / facilities / sections for carrying out a set of mudflow and flood protection measures from 2028 to 2030. It is proposed, on the basis of applying selection criteria and in agreement with all interested parties, to select / identify about 10-15 of the most mudflow- and flood-prone facilities / sections where there is a real threat of mudflows / floods / emergencies of a transboundary nature, the consequences of which, causing damage, affect the territories and interests of one or more states and require interstate / international cooperation for their elimination;

5) Development, discussion and agreement of the RTWGE Action Plan for conducting an inventory and determining the current state of river basins / facilities / sections at risk of mudflows and floods of a transboundary nature.

6) Conducting an inventory and determining the current state of river basins / facilities / sections at risk of mudflows and floods of a transboundary nature;

7) Development and agreement of technical solutions (TS) and design and estimate documentation (DED) for carrying out mudflow and flood protection measures at the most hazardous facilities / sections at risk of mudflows and floods of a transboundary nature;

8) Development and agreement of the draft Regional Action Plan for mitigating the consequences of mudflows and floods of a transboundary nature for 2028-2030, including the investment plan and budget;

9) Agreement and approval of the Regional Action Plan for mitigating the consequences of mudflows and floods of a transboundary nature for 2028-2030, including the investment plan and budget, by decision of the Regional Forum – Meeting

of Heads of Emergency Agencies of Central Asian Countries;

10) Launch into operation of the web-geoinformation system “Regional Online Catalog of Current and Forecast Climate-Induced Natural Disasters of a Transboundary Nature in Central Asia”;

11) Development, expert review and institutionalization of a unified Guide and recommendations on the application of NbS to reduce the consequences of mudflows and floods of a transboundary nature.

From 2028 to 2030:

12) Carrying out a set of mudflow and flood protection measures aimed at mitigating the consequences of mudflows and floods of a transboundary nature, on the basis of the approved Regional Action Plan for mitigating the consequences of mudflows and floods of a transboundary nature for 2028-2030, including the investment plan and budget.

REGIONAL ROADMAP
for mitigating the consequences of mudflows and floods of a transboundary nature
(hereinafter – RR)

№	Tasks / Measures / Actions	Expected results	Responsible executors *(by agreement)*	
			From Central Asian countries	From development partners
2026				
1.	Agreement and approval of the RR by decision of the Regional Forum – Meeting of Heads of Emergency Agencies of Central Asian Countries	RR approved by decision of the Regional Forum – Meeting of Heads of Emergency Agencies of CA countries	MES RK, MES KR, CES&CD RT, Turkmengidromet, MES RU, other interested agencies of CA countries	WB, CAREC, CESDRR, other interested parties – development partners
2.	Development of an online catalog prototype and programming of its architecture	Online catalog prototype developed	MES RK, MES KR, CES&CD RT, Turkmengidromet, MES RU, other interested agencies of CA countries	WB, CAREC
2027				
3.	Establishment of the Regional Technical Working Group of Experts (RTWGE)	RTWGE on mitigating the consequences of mudflows and floods of a transboundary nature in Central Asia established	MES RK, MES KR, CES&CD RT, Turkmengidromet, MES RU, other interested agencies of CA countries	WB, CAREC, CESDRR, other interested parties – development partners
4.	Identification and agreement of river basins / facilities / sections for carrying out a set of mudflow and flood protection measures	River basins / facilities / sections for carrying out a set of mudflow and flood protection measures identified	RTWGE on mitigating the consequences of mudflows and floods of a transboundary nature in Central Asia	WB, CAREC, CESDRR, other interested parties – development partners
5.	Development, discussion and agreement of the RTWGE Action Plan for conducting an inventory and determining the current state of river basins / facilities / sections at risk of mudflows and floods of a transboundary nature	RTWGE Action Plan for conducting an inventory and determining the current state of river basins / facilities / sections at risk of mudflows and floods of a transboundary nature	RTWGE on mitigating the consequences of mudflows and floods of a transboundary nature in Central Asia	WB, CAREC, CESDRR, other interested parties – development partners
6.	Conducting an inventory and determining the current state of river basins / facilities / sections at risk of mudflows and floods of a transboundary nature	Inventory conducted and current state determined of river basins / facilities / sections at risk of mudflows and floods of a transboundary nature	RTWGE on mitigating the consequences of mudflows and floods of a transboundary nature in Central Asia	WB, CAREC, CESDRR, other interested parties – development partners
7.	Development and agreement of technical solutions (TS) and design and estimate documentation (DED) for carrying out mudflow and flood protection measures at the most hazardous facilities / sections at risk of mudflows and floods of a transboundary nature	Technical solutions (TS) and design and estimate documentation (DED) for carrying out mudflow and flood protection measures at the most hazardous facilities / sections at risk of mudflows and floods of a transboundary nature	RTWGE on mitigating the consequences of mudflows and floods of a transboundary nature in Central Asia	WB, CAREC, CESDRR, other interested parties – development partners
8.	Development and agreement of the draft Regional Action Plan for mitigating the consequences of mudflows and floods of a transboundary nature for 2028-2030, including the investment plan and budget	Draft Regional Action Plan for mitigating the consequences of mudflows and floods of a transboundary nature for 2028-2030, including the investment plan and budget	RTWGE on mitigating the consequences of mudflows and floods of a transboundary nature in Central Asia	WB, CAREC, CESDRR, other interested parties – development partners
9.	Agreement and approval of the Regional Action Plan for mitigating the consequences of mudflows and floods of a transboundary nature for 2028-2030, including the investment plan and budget, by decision of the Regional Forum – Meeting of Heads of Emergency Agencies of Central Asian Countries	Regional Action Plan for mitigating the consequences of mudflows and floods of a transboundary nature for 2028-2030, including the investment plan and budget, approved by decision of the Regional Forum – Meeting of Heads of Emergency Agencies of Central Asian Countries	MES RK, MES KR, CES&CD RT, Turkmengidromet, MES RU, other interested agencies of CA countries	WB, CAREC, CESDRR, other interested parties – development partners

№	Tasks / Measures / Actions	Expected results	Responsible executors *(by agreement)*	
			From Central Asian countries	From development partners
10.	Launch and pilot operation of the online catalog	Online catalog is functioning and in use	MES RK, MES KR, CES&CD RT, Turkmengidromet, MES RU, other interested agencies of CA countries	WB, CAREC
11.	Development, expert review and institutionalization of a unified Guide and recommendations on the application of NbS to reduce the consequences of mudflows and floods of a transboundary nature	Guide with recommendations on the application of NbS to reduce the consequences of mudflows and floods of a transboundary nature	MES RK, MES KR, CES&CD RT, Turkmengidromet, MES RU, other interested agencies of CA countries	WB, CAREC
2028 - 2030				
12.	Carrying out a set of mudflow and flood protection measures aimed at mitigating the consequences of mudflows and floods of a transboundary nature, on the basis of the approved Regional Action Plan for mitigating the consequences of mudflows and floods of a transboundary nature for 2028-2030, including the investment plan and budget	A set of mudflow and flood protection measures aimed at mitigating the consequences of mudflows and floods of a transboundary nature has been carried out, on the basis of the approved Regional Action Plan for mitigating the consequences of mudflows and floods of a transboundary nature for 2028-2030, including the investment plan and budget	MES RK, MES KR, CES&CD RT, Turkmengidromet, MES RU, other interested agencies of CA countries	WB, CAREC, CESDRR, other interested parties – development partners

Annex 1: *Investment Plan for the implementation of the Regional Roadmap for mitigating the consequences of mudflows and floods of a transboundary nature*

Annex 1

INVESTMENT PLAN
for the implementation of the Regional Roadmap for mitigating the consequences of mudflows and floods of a transboundary nature
(hereinafter - IP)

BRIEF EXPLANATORY NOTE / BACKGROUND AND RATIONALE:

This Investment Plan for the implementation of the RR for mitigating the consequences of mudflows and floods of a transboundary nature has been developed in order to determine the approximate preliminary need for attracting financial resources / investment necessary for implementing measures aimed at:

- organizing and conducting activities for the agreement and approval, by all interested parties, of the RR for mitigating the consequences of mudflows and floods of a transboundary nature;
- identifying the current state of river basins / facilities / sections at risk of mudflows and floods of a transboundary nature;
- identifying and agreeing river basins / facilities / sections for carrying out a set of mudflow and flood protection measures from 2028 to 2030, on the basis of applying agreed selection criteria for mudflow- and flood-prone facilities / sections posing a threat of mudflows / floods / emergencies of a transboundary nature;
- developing technical solutions and design and estimate documentation for carrying out mudflow and flood protection measures at the most hazardous facilities / sections at risk of mudflows and floods of a transboundary nature;
- developing, agreeing and approving, by all interested parties, the Action Plan for mitigating the consequences of mudflows and floods of a transboundary nature for 2028-2030, including the investment plan and budget;
- carrying out a set of mudflow and flood protection measures aimed at mitigating the consequences of mudflows and floods of a transboundary nature in the period from 2028 to 2030.

The conducted "Review of Financing Mechanisms for Eliminating the Causes and Consequences of Mudflows in Central Asian Countries" indicates the following:

The main sources of financing for measures to mitigate the consequences of mudflows and floods of a transboundary nature **at the national level** are:

- funds of the republican budget provided for within budget programs and plans in the field of prevention and elimination of emergencies;
- funds of local budgets directed to disaster risk reduction, and the prevention and elimination of emergencies;

- reserves of Governments and central and local executive bodies, used to finance measures to prevent and eliminate emergencies;
- intergovernmental budget transfers, including targeted current transfers and development transfers, directed to the implementation of protective and infrastructure measures;
- other sources of financing not prohibited by legislation, including loans, grants and funds of international organizations – development partners.

The main sources of financing for measures to mitigate the consequences of mudflows and floods of a transboundary nature **at the regional level** are:

- loans, credits, grants and other funds of international financial and donor agencies, UN agencies and other international organizations – development partners of Central Asian countries, whose mandates and missions directly or indirectly include the mitigation of the consequences of mudflows and floods of a transboundary nature, by providing assistance in achieving the SDGs, attracting investment, and providing technical and financial support within the implementation of programs and projects in the field of DRR and emergencies, climate change adaptation, sustainable water resource management and others.

INVESTMENT PLAN
for the implementation of the Regional Roadmap for mitigating the consequences of mudflows and floods of a transboundary nature

№	Tasks / Measures / Actions	Expected results	Investment needs *thousand US dollars*		
			From Central Asian countries	**From development partners**	**Total**
2026					
1.	Agreement and approval of the RR by decision of the Regional Forum – Meeting of Heads of Emergency Agencies of Central Asian Countries	RR approved by decision of the Regional Forum – Meeting of Heads of Emergency Agencies of Central Asian Countries		*13.5 Technical and financial support for holding the Regional Forum – Meeting of Heads of Emergency Agencies of CA countries*	**13.5**
2.	Development of an online catalog prototype and programming of its architecture	Online catalog prototype developed		*25.0*	**25.0**
2027					
3.	Establishment of the Regional Technical Working Group of Experts (RTWGE)	RTWGE on mitigating the consequences of mudflows and floods of a transboundary nature in Central Asia established		*14.5 Technical and financial support for holding RTWGE meetings*	**14.5**
4.	Identification and agreement of river basins / facilities / sections for carrying out a set of mudflow and flood protection measures	River basins / facilities / sections for carrying out a set of mudflow and flood protection measures identified			
5.	Development, discussion and agreement of the RTWGE Action Plan for conducting an inventory and determining the current state of river basins / facilities / sections at risk of mudflows and floods of a transboundary nature	RTWGE Action Plan for conducting an inventory and determining the current state of river basins / facilities / sections at risk of mudflows and floods of a transboundary nature			

№	Tasks / Measures / Actions	Expected results	Investment needs *thousand US dollars*		
			From Central Asian countries	**From development partners**	**Total**
6.	Conducting an inventory and determining the current state of river basins / facilities / sections at risk of mudflows and floods of a transboundary nature	Inventory conducted and current state determined of river basins / facilities / sections at risk of mudflows and floods of a transboundary nature	*In-kind contribution by agreement with interested parties*	*15.0 Technical and financial support for conducting an inventory and determining the current state of river basins / facilities / sections at risk of mudflows and floods of a transboundary nature*	**15.0**
7.	Development and agreement of technical solutions (TS) and design and estimate documentation (DED) for carrying out mudflow and flood protection measures at the most hazardous facilities / sections at risk of mudflows and floods of a transboundary nature	Technical solutions (TS) and design and estimate documentation (DED) for carrying out mudflow and flood protection measures at the most hazardous facilities / sections at risk of mudflows and floods of a transboundary nature			
8.	Development and agreement of the draft Regional Action Plan for mitigating the consequences of mudflows and floods of a transboundary nature for 2028-2030, including the investment plan and budget	Draft Regional Action Plan for mitigating the consequences of mudflows and floods of a transboundary nature for 2028-2030, including the investment plan and budget			
9.	Agreement and approval of the Regional Action Plan for mitigating the consequences of mudflows and floods of a transboundary nature for 2028-2030, including the investment plan and budget, by decision of the Regional Forum – Meeting of Heads of Emergency Agencies of Central Asian Countries	Regional Action Plan for mitigating the consequences of mudflows and floods of a transboundary nature for 2028-2030, including the investment plan and budget, approved by decision of the Regional Forum – Meeting of Heads of Emergency Agencies of Central Asian Countries		*15.5 Technical and financial support for holding the Regional Forum – Meeting of Heads of Emergency Agencies of CA countries*	**15.5**
10.	Launch and pilot operation of the online catalog	Online catalog is functioning and in use		*25.0*	**25.0**
11.	Development, expert review and institutionalization of a unified Guide and recommendations on the application of NbS to reduce the consequences of mudflows and floods of a transboundary nature	Guide with recommendations on the application of NbS to reduce the consequences of mudflows and floods of a transboundary nature		*20.0*	**20.0**
2028 - 2030					
12.	Carrying out a set of mudflow and flood protection measures aimed at mitigating the consequences of mudflows and floods of a transboundary nature, on the basis of the approved Regional Action Plan for mitigating the consequences of mudflows and floods of a transboundary nature for 2028-2030, including the investment plan and budget	A set of mudflow and flood protection measures aimed at mitigating the consequences of mudflows and floods of a transboundary nature has been carried out, on the basis of the approved Regional Action Plan for mitigating the consequences of mudflows and floods of a transboundary nature for 2028-2030, including the investment plan and budget	*According to the Regional Action Plan for mitigating the consequences of mudflows and floods of a transboundary nature for 2028-2030, including the investment plan and budget, approved by decision of the Regional Forum – Meeting of Heads of Emergency Agencies of Central Asian Countries*		
Total investment needs for 2026-2027 for the implementation of tasks / measures / actions Nos. 1 - 10			*In-kind contribution*	**128.5**	**128.5**