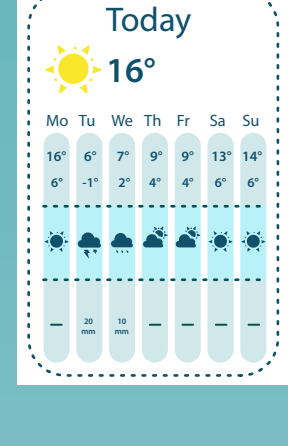


What's the weather going to be like tomorrow?

In some parts of the world, like **Central Asia**, critical weather, climate, and water information is often hard to come by.



This makes things difficult for many of the region's **70 million residents**, like agricultural workers who need **real-time weather info** to grow and protect their crops.



30% of Central Asia's workforce is employed in agriculture.



In mountain areas, communities need **accurate forecasting** and **early warning** to prepare for frequent **flash floods, landslides, & avalanches.**

Extreme weather is rolling back development gains in Central Asia.

In the **Kyrgyz Republic**, there are more than **200 natural disasters** every year, with the poorest communities often suffering the most.

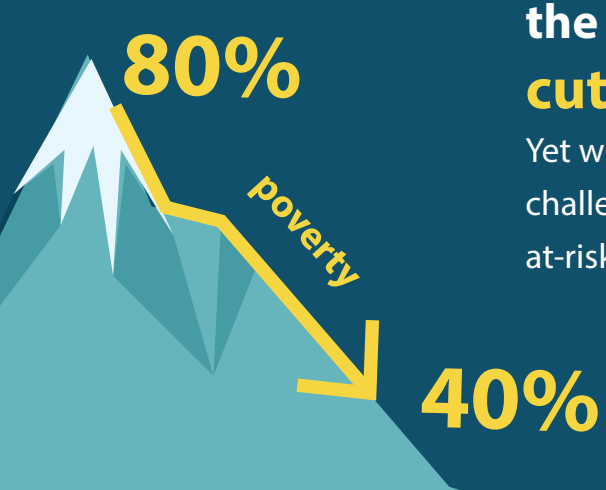


1/3 up to one third of Central Asia's glaciers may melt away by **2050**, dramatically raising the risk of sudden floods from glacial lakes.

During 1992–2016, disasters caused **economic losses in Tajkistan** to a total estimated cost of **US\$1.8 billion**, and affected almost **7 million** people.

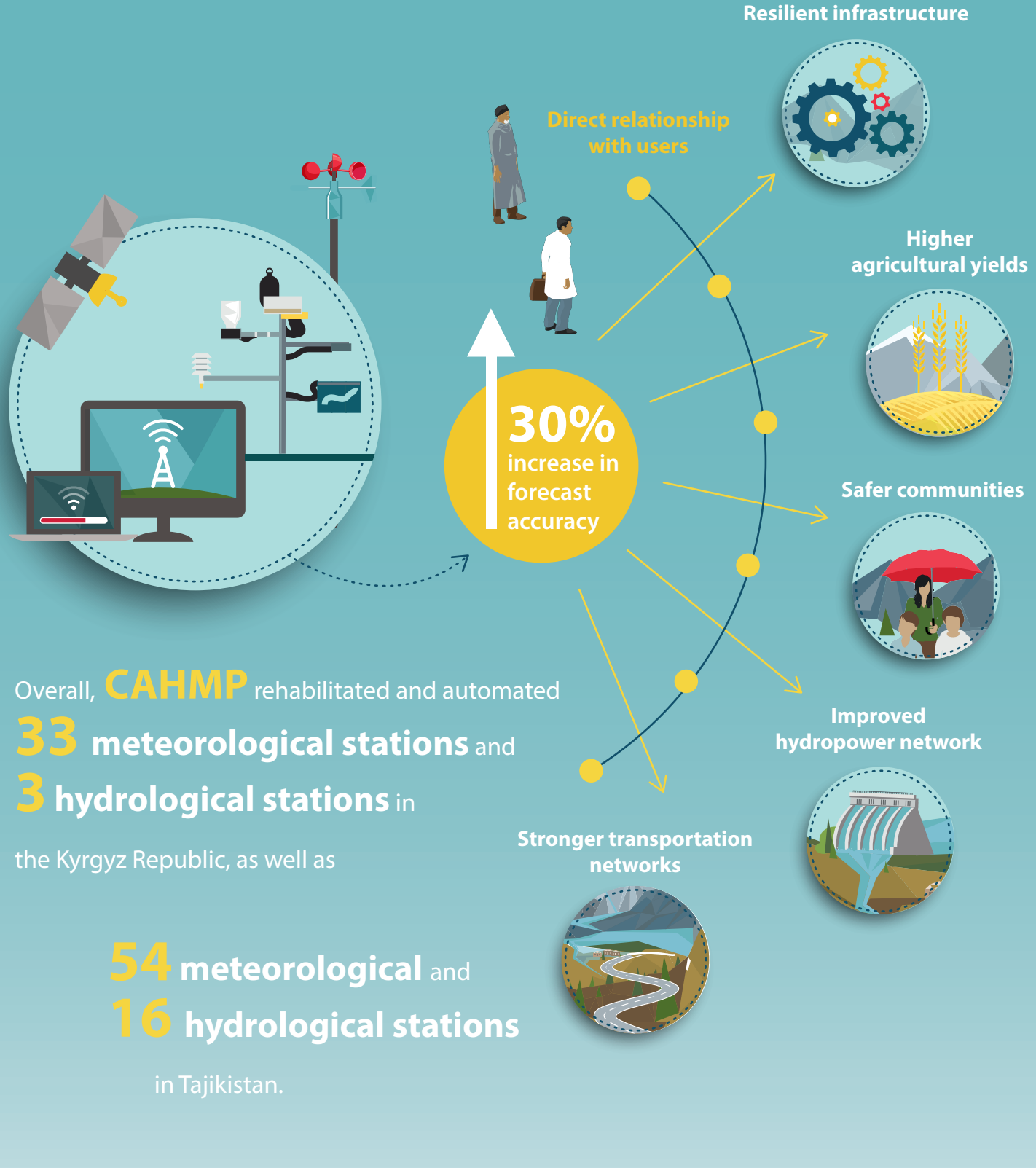
36% of the territory is under threat from landslides

Since 2000, both **Tajikistan & the Kyrgyz Republic** have been able to **cut their poverty rates in half**. Yet without critical investments in resilience, the challenges of a changing climate threaten to push at-risk communities back into poverty.



Modernizing weather services can reduce climate & disaster risk.

Through the **Central Asia Hydrometeorology Modernization Project (CAHMP)** the World Bank with technical support from GFDRR is helping build **modern workstations**, rehabilitate **observation networks**, enable access to **satellite data** and **global computer models**, and train experts on advanced software to enhance analysis, monitoring and forecasting.



Learn more about the **World Bank's efforts to reduce climate & disaster risk in Central Asia**

www.worldbank.org/centralasia

