



Central Asia Climate Knowledge Forum: Moving Towards Regional Climate Resilience  
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Achievements and experiences in developing  
climate change legislation in Kyrgyzstan

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Kyrgyzstan

# Climate Network of Kyrgyzstan



- ▶ Republican network of leading environmental organizations in the country;
- ▶ member of CAN EECCA



# Climate Network of Kyrgyzstan

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It is a voluntary association of public organizations in order to:

- ▶ develop and strengthen cooperation between stakeholders to promote and address climate change issues in the country;
- ▶ lobbying for the integration of climate change issues into national policies;
- ▶ development of alternative expert opinions;
- ▶ and implementation of practical activities within the Climate Network Kyrgyzstan by building a constructive dialogue between the stakeholders.



# Working areas:

- ▶ 2009 - currently - Newsletter INFOIK based googlegroup,
- ▶ 2011-Regular meetings of members of the network in the format of the Club Leaders
- ▶ 2011 – Position papers of CNK on legislation and policy documents relating to mainstream of CC, monitoring decisions at the national and local level,
- ▶ 2013 - Environmental campaign "Plant a Tree", "Earth Day", etc.
- ▶ Participation and monitoring of international negotiations on climate change, annual meetings before COP.



# CSO participation on legislation development

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- ▶ Law “On Energy Performance of Buildings” and its sub laws, 2011-2013;
- ▶ Midterm Strategy on Sustainable Development, 2013;
- ▶ Law “On Pastures”, 2011;
- ▶ Government Decree "On the priorities of the Kyrgyz Republic to adapt to climate change", 2013
- ▶ Draft documents- CC Adaptation Strategy of Kyrgyz Republic, Strategy of Development of Roads, etc.



# Conclusions(1)

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- ▶ legislative framework on climate change are not sufficiently developed,
- ▶ lack of institutional capacity,
- ▶ limited access to information on climate change observations and projected impacts in long-term perspective,
- ▶ lack of understanding of benefits of implementing adaptation measures beforehand and lack of economic analysis for adaptation measures;
- ▶ lack of effective actions on climate change at the international, national and local levels
- ▶ low public awareness and lack of local adaptation plans

# Conclusions(2)

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- ▶ Not sufficient communication between civil society and government institutions: cooperation and information is being fragmented and one-sided
- ▶ Lack of united Data Base of Climate Change Projects and related fields, which leads to duplication of activities and absence of assessment of economic efficiency



# Conclusions (3)

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- ▶ no system of verification and reporting (MRV) of the activities undertaken to reduce greenhouse gas emissions in order to achieve the country's commitments to reduce emissions 20% by 2020;
- ▶ need to create a clear and transparent framework for climate finance - to ensure the effectiveness and appropriateness of funds received;
- ▶ lack of institutional support of civil society and the Climate Network





# Conclusions (4):

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- ▶ civil society organizations have expertise on various issues of climate change at the level of analyze, legislation, CC international processes and mobilizing communities on practical actions
- ▶ uniting active organizations into one network is the strategy for a common goal and mobilize the strengths of each one
- ▶ need for institutional donor support of Climate Network of Kyrgyzstan for the promotion of climate change in the context of the country and improve monitoring and adaptation to climate change risks at local level



# Thank you for attention!

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