

Central Asia Technical Working Group on Climate Change | **Second Meeting**

Concept of the Proposed Regional Program for Climate Resilience in Central Asia

Outcomes from National Consultation - *Uzbekistan*

12 May, 2014
Almaty, Kazakhstan
Merkushkin A.S.
Uzhydromet



IMPACT OF CLIMATE CHANGE

National

Regional

Agriculture sector

- Reduction of productivity

Food safety

- Threat to well-being of the population

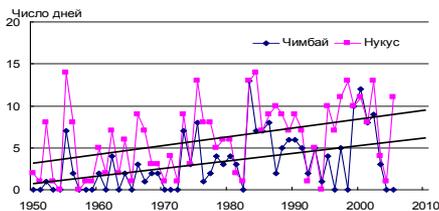
Increase in duration of the dry hot period

Increase in evaporation on flat and foothill territory

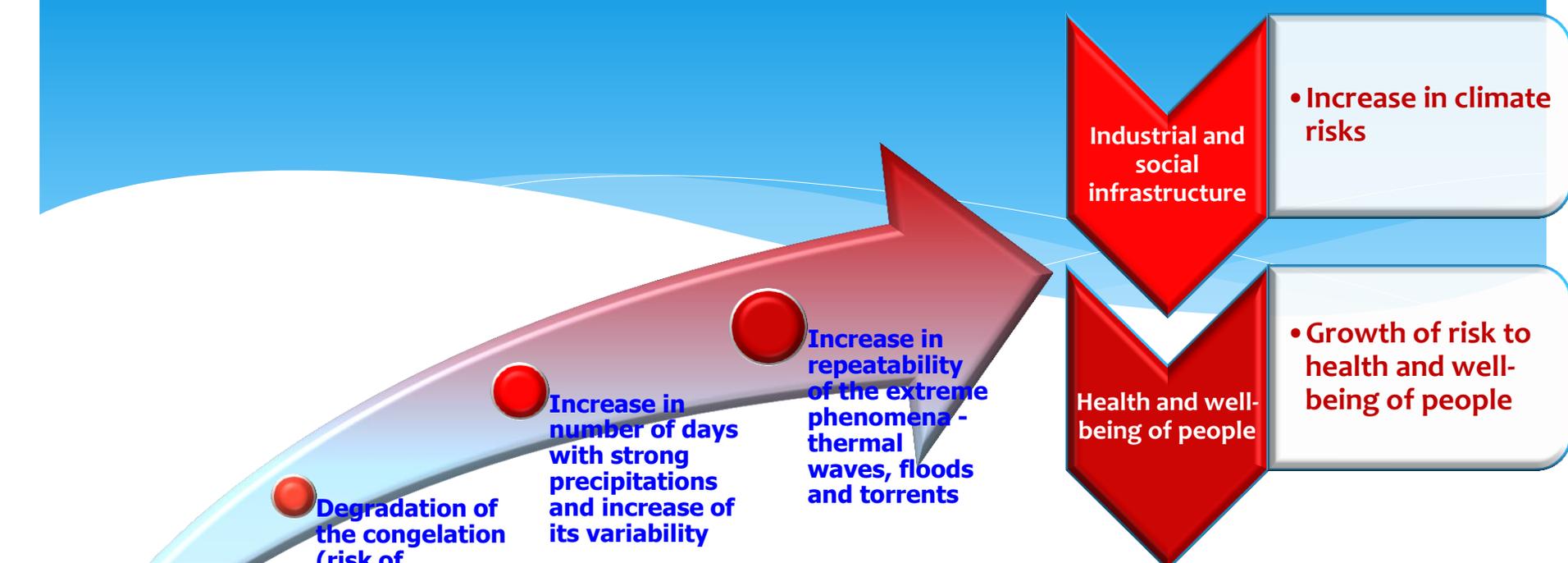
Reduction of the snow cover in mountains and degradation of the congelation

Growth of deficiency of water resources and deterioration of water resources

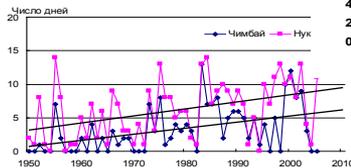
Increase in repeatability of the extreme phenomena (droughts)



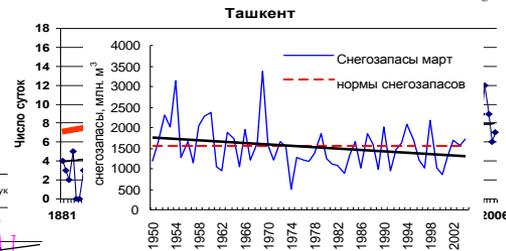
IMPACT OF CLIMATE CHANGE



Increase in duration of the dry hot period



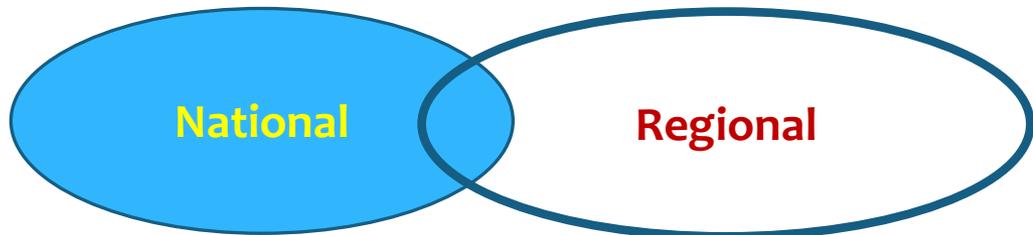
Degradation of the congelation (risk of occurrence torrents)



Increase in number of days with strong precipitations and increase of its variability

Increase in repeatability of the extreme phenomena - thermal waves, floods and torrents

р. Кашкадарья - п. Варганза



National

Regional

Challenges

Political: Problem of the climate change is not a priority at formation of the general political line of development. Issues of climate change are not reflected enough in national plans and development strategy.

Legislative: Absence of the norms regulating the relations in the field of climate change, control of climate risks and control of drought in the existing regulations in the field of ecology.

Insufficient development of legal aid basis in adaptation of local population to conditions of the varying climate. Formation of realization mechanisms of norms and requirements of the legislation in the field of climate change, management of climate risks, URSB and drought control is carried out not operatively.

Institutional: Mandates of the key ministries and departments require strengthening for maintenance of the adequate measures directed on planning and realization of measures on prevention and adaptation to the climate change and management of climate risks.

Two directions of decision-making process "from up to down" and "from down to up" are weakly converged.

General inter-institutional interaction concerning the climate change issues is insufficiently developed.

Expected results and goals

Hydrometeorological monitoring

Monitoring of climate change

Monitoring of Dangerous hydrometeorological phenomena (DHMP)



Screening

Climate change (CC)

Evaluation of vulnerability and risks



Planning of measures

Adaptable

Management of climate risks (MCR)

Measures

Hydrometeorological monitoring: CC and DHMP

- Automation of measurements on the stations network included in a contour of climate monitoring
- Creation of the regional database (RDB) of climate change indicators
- Creation of the RDB of DHMP with its description (stat. description)

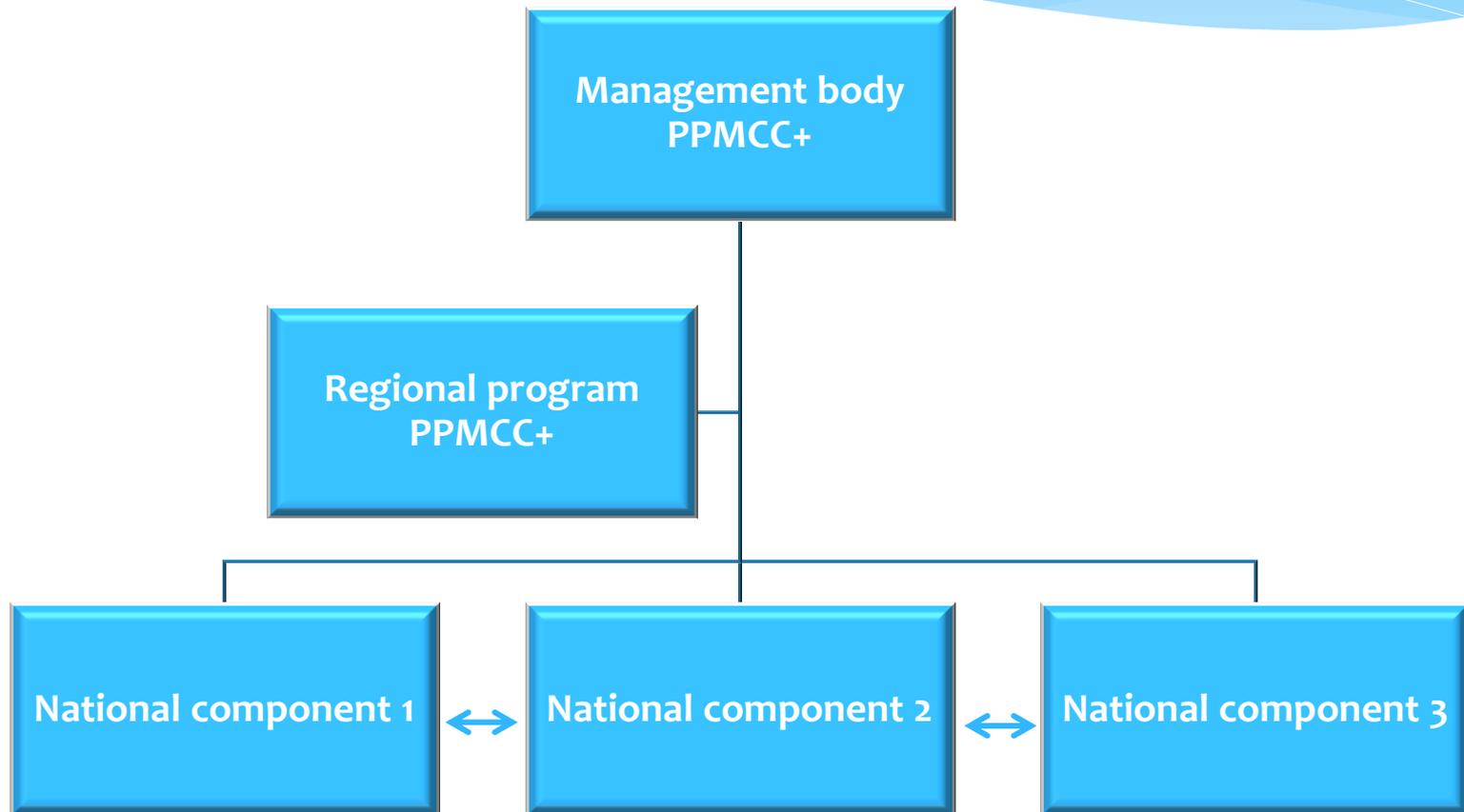
Screening: CC, vulnerability and risks

- Evaluation of CC intensity and vulnerability of target sectors by means of the unified tools (CRISTAL)
- Evaluation of the climate risks for target sectors by an uniform technique

Planning of measures: adaptable, measures for MCR

- Evaluation of the adaptable measures efficiency for target sectors on the basis of costs-benefits analysis.
- Evaluation of efficiency and realization opportunity of MCR measures for vulnerable communities.

Program structure



Program structure

Management body PPMCC+ (MB)

- Carries out coordination of realization RPPMCC + at regional and national level.
- Managed by an expert not being resident of any of the countries where is realized RPPMCC + (is appointed under procedures of WB).
- Location of the MB is subject to rotation upon the expiration of specified period of stay in the concrete country.

Regional program PPMCC+

- Product of the national partners teamwork integrating into regional frameworks the target actions realization of which is possible both on national and regional levels.

National components of regional PPMCC+

- National programs reflecting in the best way the national priorities in target field of the program.
- Managed and coordinated by the national coordinators in close interaction and in coordination with the MB.

Experience received during realization of earlier initiatives

Example of realization of the Regional program for management of climate risks (UNDP).



United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change

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LOW-CARBON LEADERSHIP IN LONDON

Adaptation - Time to Better Back Local Communities

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In a special address to key groups – faith groups, investors and the public – at St. Paul's Cathedral in London on 7 May, UNFCCC Executive Secretary Christiana Figueres spoke about climate change as an economic, social and environmental issue that requires action in line with the moral and ethical tenets of many if not all of the world's great faiths and called for leadership in following a low-carbon pathway.

[Read full speech](#) (128 kB)

Ms Figueres says faith groups have an opportunity now, in the lead up to a new, universal climate change agreement in Paris, to provide a moral compass for their congregations and for political, corporate, financial and local leaders.

Faith groups are already raising their voice on climate change. South African Anglican Archbishop Desmond Tutu recently called for an anti-apartheid style boycott and

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#Solar power to the people: green energy could boost African development:
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