Intended Nationally Determined Contributions (INDC) in Achieving the Global Goal of United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) by the Republic of Tajikistan

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INDC Status

30 September – The Republic of Tajikistan officially submitted INDC to the UNFCCC Secretariat

1. ***In respect to reducing the GHG emissions without attracting new significant volume of international funding.*** Flexible rate that does not exceed 80-90% of the 1990 level is determined by 2030, which amounts to 1.7-2.2 tons of CO_2-equivalent per capita as the long-term goal of restricting anthropogenic GHG emissions.

2. ***In respect to reducing the GHG emissions subject to significant international funding and technology transfer.*** The potential of reducing GHG emissions allows ensuring 65-75% of 1990 level by 2030, which amounts to 1.2-1.7 tons of CO_2-equivalent per capita.

Base year and volume of emissions: in 1990, 25.5 million tons of CO_2-equivalent.

INDC Development Process

- The project is led by the Centre for Climate Change under the Hydrometeorology Agency of Tajikistan, in collaboration with the United Nations Institute for Training and Research (UNITAR) and the environmental network “Zoi” owing to the financial support from the Federal Environmental Protection Office of the Swiss Government;
- Technical Working Group was created comprising representatives from: the Ministries of Agriculture, Foreign Affairs, Economic Development and Trade, Finance, Energy and Water Resources, Industry and Innovation, Transport, Committee of Emergency Situations and Civil Defense, Agency for Land Reclamation and Irrigation, Environmental Protection Committee;
- 5 national sector-specific consultants were involved to develop the INDC: energy and water resources, industry, construction, mining, agriculture and forestry, transport and infrastructure, and a consultant specialized in modeling the greenhouse gas emissions;

Coordination and Approval Process

- The first national workshop on INDC development was held on 17-18 June 2015;
- On 1-30 July 2015 national experts worked in accordance with the terms of reference for the INDC development;
- On August 1st the preliminary version of the INDC report was directed to all ministries and agencies to obtain comments and observations in accordance with the Government instructions;
- Working meeting of members of the Technical Working Group and national experts took place on August 13-14;
- Collection and generalization of comments and observations concerning the INDC draft version received from ministries and departments took place on September 10-15 bringing together the members of the technical working group as well as local and national consultants;
- National preparatory seminar dedicated to the Paris Conference of the UNFCCC Parties took place on September 15-17;
- INDC report was sent for approval to the President of the Republic of Tajikistan on behalf of the Prime-Minister of the Republic of Tajikistan on September 26.

Methodological approaches used for the assessment and registration of greenhouse gas emissions and forecasts

Methodological approaches are based on the following international methods:

- IPCC Practical Guide, 2003;
- IPCC Guidelines, 2006.

Statistics, macroeconomic forecasts and indicative development goald of the post-2015;

Global warming potentials recommended by decision 24 / KC19 UNFCCC are used: carbon dioxide (CO_2): 1; Methane (CH_4): 25; Nitrous oxide (N_2O): 298

INDC Role in the National Policy

1. Medium-term Development Program of the Republic of Tajikistan for 2016-2020;
2. Agriculture Reform Program of the Republic of Tajikistan for 2012-2020;
3. State program for the Study and Preservation of Glaciers of the Republic of Tajikistan for 2010-2030;
4. State Program for the Development of Geological Industry of the Republic of Tajikistan for 2012-2020;
5. National Disaster Risk Management Strategy of the Republic of Tajikistan for 2009-2015;
6. National Development Strategy of the Republic of Tajikistan up to 2030;
7. National Strategy for Adaptation to Climate Change

Priorities Foreseen in INDC

The integration of adaptation to climate change will be implemented through supporting:

- new methods and plans for the management of water resources and sustainable land use;
- monitoring and enhancement of meteorological observations;
- food security and human welfare;
- infrastructure development;
- active role of women and civil society in climate change issues and disaster risk reduction;
- dissemination of knowledge and expertise on climate change at various levels;
- introduction of energy efficiency and renewable energy sources.

Lessons Learnt from INDC

- The Republic of Tajikistan has one of the lowest indicators of greenhouse gas emissions, but the high proportion of renewable energy is faced with an acute shortage of energy against the background of growing economy and population size;
- For various reasons, the planned and approved state government programs and policies are not being completely implemented, due to the lack of financial resources;
- Total uncertainty of the GHG inventory in key sectors has been defined as the average;
- Since 2016 it is expected to introduce a regular biennial registration and reporting system of greenhouse gas emissions and the gradual establishment of a system for monitoring and verification of measures.

PILOT SELECTION OF VULNERABLE AREAS FOR ADAPTATION TO CLIMATE CHANGE

Step 1 Series of consultations were held with representatives of ministries and agencies, research organizations, non-governmental organizations to select vulnerable areas from the climate change viewpoint;

Step 2 Information at the level of all regions nationwide was collected and ranked detailing the main indicators of vulnerability to climate change;

Step 3 20 most vulnerable areas to climate change were selected based on ranking the statistical data;

Step 4 The results of the selecting 20 most vulnerable areas to climate change were submitted to the representatives of concerned ministries and agencies, scientific-research centers and public organizations to select 10 most vulnerable areas.

Methods of Collection and Ranking of Vulnerability Indicators

1. Collection and ranking the indicators of vulnerability to climate change was made based on the following indicators:

- ***climate variability***
- ***susceptibility to climate change***
- ***adaptation potential***

1. Ranking of vulnerability areas was carried out taking into account the positive and negative influence on a five-point scale
2. Scaling indicators was carried out considering gradations taking into account the positive and negative impact: very low, low, medium, high and very high