

# Implementing the Paris Agreement in Central Asia

The Paris Agreement is a legally binding international agreement on climate change that was adopted within the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) and entered into force in 2016. Its chief aim is to limit global warming to well below 2 degrees Celsius, preferably 1.5 degrees Celsius, compared to pre-industrial levels.

## Ratification timeline

### 2016

- Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan signed agreement.
- Kazakhstan, Turkmenistan ratified agreement.
- Agreement came into force in Turkmenistan.

### 2017

- Uzbekistan signed agreement.
- Tajikistan ratified agreement.
- Agreement came into force in Kazakhstan, Tajikistan.

### 2018

- Uzbekistan ratified agreement.
- Agreement came into force in Uzbekistan.

### 2020

- Kyrgyzstan ratified agreement.
- Agreement came into force in Kyrgyzstan.

Source: UNFCCC

## Emission reduction targets



15% unconditional target

25% conditional target

Base year: 1990

12-14% unconditional target

29-31% conditional target



Base year: 2010



10-20% unconditional target

25-35% conditional target

Base year: 1990

lower than GDP growth\* unconditional target

\*GDP growth at 6.2% in 2018

0% conditional target



Base year: 2000



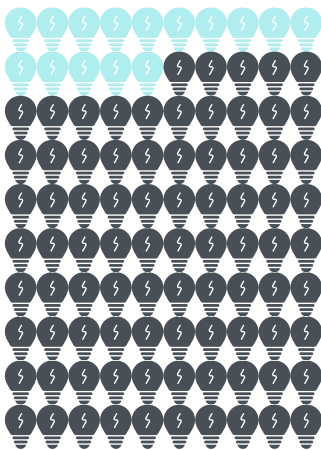
10% unconditional target

0% conditional target

Base year: 2010

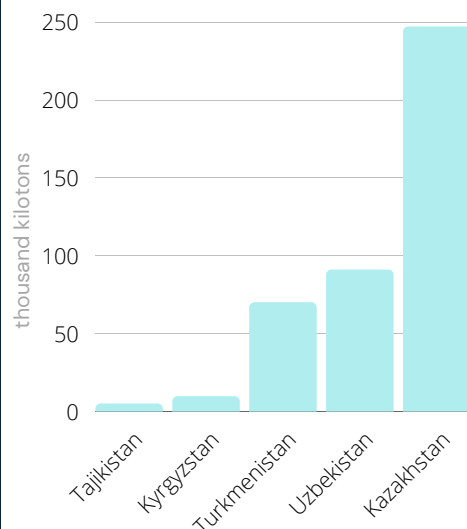
Source: UNFCCC

## Renewable energy consumption



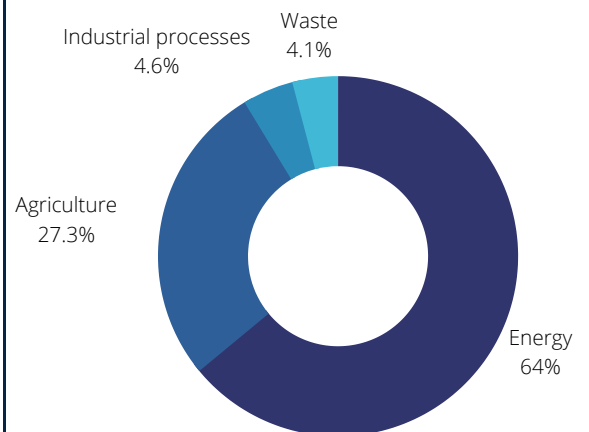
% of total final energy consumption  
Source: World Bank

## Carbon footprint



Source: World Bank

## GHG emissions by sector








Source: UNFCCC

# Climate mitigation and adaptation policies

	Kazakhstan	Kyrgyzstan	Tajikistan	Turkmenistan	Uzbekistan
Mitigation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Enhance renewable energy sources.</li> <li>Develop clean energy technologies.</li> <li>Restore, conserve &amp; enhance carbon sinks.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Glacier monitoring.</li> <li>Hydro power rehabilitation projects.</li> <li>Emergency disaster risk management.</li> <li>Modernize hydro power plants.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Build institutional &amp; professional capacity and awareness.</li> <li>Monitor hydrometeorological survey</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Increase the efficiency of fuel utilization.</li> <li>Mitigate Aral Sea crisis.</li> <li>Increase the share of natural gas in energy mix.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Decrease loss of natural gas in extraction, processing &amp; transportation.</li> <li>Development of financial schemes.</li> <li>Subsidy support to energy saving measures.</li> </ul>
Adaptation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Modernize housing and communal services.</li> <li>Develop sustainable transport.</li> <li>Conserve ecosystems. Improve waste management.</li> <li>Enhance forest cover.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Microloans for climate adaptation &amp; energy efficiency.</li> <li>Consider climate impacts in water &amp; energy, land use &amp; mining.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Use greenhouses to grow a variety of crops.</li> <li>Plant drought-resistant varieties of fruit trees.</li> <li>Provide shelter for livestock to lessen the risk of heat stress.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Improve early warnings &amp; weather forecasts.</li> <li>Adapt water &amp; agriculture reforms.</li> <li>Conserve water.</li> <li>Enhance climate resilience.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Diversify food crops.</li> <li>Enhance pasture productivity.</li> <li>Improve irrigated lands affected by desertification.</li> </ul>
Policy Framework	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Kazakhstan 2050 Strategy.</li> <li>Green Economy Concept for the Republic of Kazakhstan.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>National Sustainable Development Strategy of Kyrgyzstan for 2013–2017.</li> <li>National Development Strategy of the Kyrgyzstan for 2018–2040.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>National Development Strategy of the Republic of Tajikistan for the period up to 2030.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>National Climate Change Strategy 2012.</li> <li>National Strategy for socio-economic development up to 2030.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Program of Actions for Environmental Protection of Uzbekistan for 2013–2017.</li> <li>Government Decree No.841 on Measures to Implement National Goals &amp; Targets in the Field of Sustainable Development up to 2030.</li> </ul>

## Common climate change challenges

-  Rapidly rising temperature. Extreme heat waves. Droughts.
-  Diminished crop productivity. Negative effect on livestock.
-  Shrinking glaciers. Water shortage. Increased competition over water.
-  Reduced power generation. Power supply interruptions.
-  Increased respiratory & cardiovascular diseases. Malnutrition.



### Mitigation

- Phase out coal.
- Curtail deforestation.
- Invest in renewables.

### Adaptation

- Protect & restore ecosystems.
- Build resilience.

### Finance

- Mobilise at least \$100bil in climate finance.
- Public & private sector financing required.

### Collaboration

- Finalise Paris Rulebook.
- Collaboration between governments, businesses, civil society.

### Acknowledgement:

This infographic was prepared in July 2021 under the overall guidance of Nikolay Pomoshchnikov, Head, Subregional Office for North and Central Asia, by Aizhan Omirzak and Patricia Wong.