CLIMATE CHANGE & DISASTER RISK REDUCTION SNAPSHOT

Tajikistan

UNDP

Empowered lives. Resilient nations.

Key Facts

In 2011, every citizen of Tajikistan emitted on average **0.4 tCO_2** which is lower than the world average of **4.98 tCo_2**

Population:	8.3 million
Surface Area:	139,960 km²
Capital City:	Dushanbe
GDP (2014):	$ 9.2 billion
GDP p.C.(2014):	$ 1,114
HDI (2014):	0.624 (129)

Intended Nationally Determined Contribution (INDC)*

Mitigation:
Type: Overall GHG emission reductions compared to a base year and per capita emission reductions, unconditional and conditional

Unconditional: not exceeding **80-90%** of the 1990 level by 2030, which amounts to **1.7-2.2 tons** in CO2 eqv per capita.

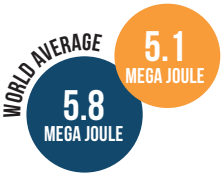
Conditional: not exceeding **65-75%** of 1990 level by 2030, which amounts to **1.2-1.7 tons** in CO_2 eqv per capita

Adaption: The reduction of the adverse impacts of the dangerous weather events and climate change in the Republic of Tajikistan will be ensured by the implementation of a number of national and sectoral development strategies and plans. International support is required for the country to be on track to green economy and climate-resilient development.

* The Republic of Tajikistan is a non-Annex I Party to the UNFCCC.

Energy Consumption and Intensity

Energy intensity in 2012 in mega joule per 2011 PPP:



2012

21 petajoules of the cumulative energy consumption was

AVOIDED

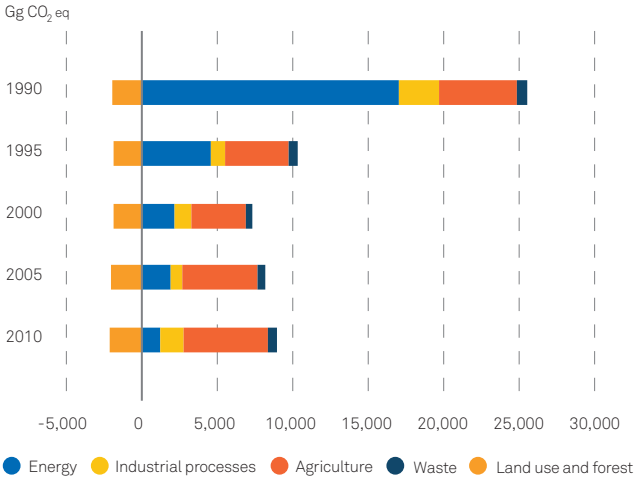
2011

Decrease in primary energy intensity in **2012** compared to **2010**:
-5.02 %

World Average:
-1.74 %

CLIMATE CHANGE MITIGATION

GHG Emission by Sector over Time



Coal reserves: **375** million tonnes

Oil reserves: **12** million barrels

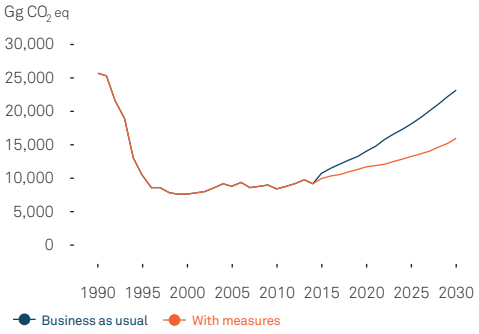
Gas reserves: **5.66** billion standard m^3

In 2010, the **Agricultural Sector** accounted for **83%** of the total GHG emissions.

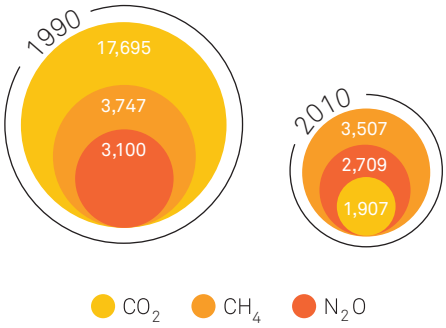
One tonne of total supplied energy causes **1.35 tonnes** CO_2 emissions.

Compared to **1.96 world average** and **2.36 regional average**.

GHG Emissions Scenarios



GHG Emissions by Type[1]



1 HFC data is not available.

CLIMATE CHANGE ADAPTATION & DISASTER RISK REDUCTION

MOST SIGNIFICANT HAZARDS

- Earthquakes
- Floods
- Avalanches
- Droughts
- Mudflows, landslides and rockfalls

Flooding and mudflows in Kulob (eastern Khatlon Province) in 2010: Caused **US$ 600 million** of damage and killed **40 people**.

Priority Areas of UNDP Intervention for 2015–2030 in DRR

Priorities for Tajikistan

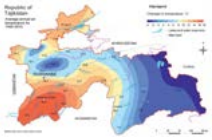
INFORM 2016

Global risk assessment for humanitarian crises and disasters

	Hazard & Exposure	Vulnerability	Lack of Coping Capacities	Country Rating
Global average	3.3	3.6	4.7	63 out of 191
Regional average	3.6	2.9	4.4	3 out of 18
Country	5.3 ▲	2.9	5.3 ▲	

By the end of 21st century warming may become especially significant exceeding **5°C** in southern districts of the country as well as in mountains of central Tajikistan and western Pamir. The **glacier losses** in the 21st century **will reach 2 km per year** on average.

Average annual air temperature in °C between 1940 and 2010



Average annual precipitation in mm between 1940 and 2010

Source: Third National Communication to the UNFCCC (2014)

FURTHER INFORMATION

References[2]

Central Intelligence Agency, 2014: the World Factbook.

GEF Country Portfolio Evaluation Report – Tajikistan 2015.

Government of the Republic of Tajikistan, 2014: Third National Communication of the Republic of Tajikistan under the UNFCCC

Government of the Republic of Tajikistan, 2015. Intended Nationally Determined Contribution (INDC).

IEA Energy Atlas, 2012. "CO2 Emissions from Fuel Combustion".

International Energy Agency (IEA) and the World Bank, 2015. "Sustainable Energy for All 2015 – Progress Toward Sustainable Energy", June. World Bank.

Minikulov, 2015: Climate Change Scenarios.

UNDP Human Development Reports, 2014: Data Catalog.

World Bank, 2014: Data Catalog.

World Energy Council, 2013. "World Energy Resources: Coal".

2 The links to the references are available in the web-version of the snapshot at http://www.eurasia.undp.org/

Policies and Strategies

Law on "Use of renewable energy sources"

Law on "Energy saving and energy efficiency"

National Programme for Renewable Energy development and construction of Small Hydropower for 2016-202

Unified comprehensive programme for wide use of RES such as hydro, solar, wind, thermal and biogas for 2007-2015

Water Sector Reform Programme of Tajikistan 2016-2020

National strategy on phasing-out of HCFCs for the period of 2014-2020

Decree of the Government on setting up of an Unified State Environmental Monitoring System of Republic of Tajikistan

GEF Country Portfolio Evaluation Report – Tajikistan 2015

Film on Climate Risk Management in Tajikistan

UNDP's Climate Change and DRR related interventions

Promotion of Renewable Energy in Rural Communities

Technology Transfer and Market Development for Small-Hydropower in Tajikistan

National Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction (UNDP/SDC), 2012

Monitoring and Early Warning System (MEWS) (UNDP/DFID), 2010

Development of National Risk Assessment Methodology and National Hazard Atlas (UNDP)

Seismic retrofitting of education and health facilities (UNDP/ECHO)

Over sixty disaster risk reduction, mitigation and recovery sub-projects implemented at national and local levels (UNDP)

Management of United Nations Emergency Reserve (UNERT) of immediate relief supplies (UNDP)

Establishment of SAR capacities and training facility for CoES (UNDP/MSB/SDC)

Central Asia Climate Risk Management Project

UNDP-GEF Small Grants Programme

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For more information, visit:
http://www.eurasia.undp.org/

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