

글로벌 탄소중립 혁신과 연대를 위한 협력 포럼

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아시아 주요국 기후적응 정책 현안 발표 - 우즈베키스탄

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NEW UZBEKISTAN'S DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY COMMITMENT TO GREEN GROWTH



Shavkat Mirziyoyev
President of the Republic of Uzbekistan




Population of 36 million in 2022


Double landlocked country with a total land area of 448,978 square kilometers


Bordering Kazakhstan, Turkmenistan, Afghanistan, Tajikistan, and Kyrgyzstan


Ranks among the top 30 countries based on its subsoil assets, including natural gas, gold, copper, uranium, and coal



The government's initial target in its first Nationally Determined Contribution was that, by 2030, it would reduce its greenhouse gas emissions per unit of GDP by 10 percent from its level in 2010. However, in recognition of the importance of reducing emissions, its updated NDC in October 2021 increased this ambition to 35 percent

New Uzbekistan Development Strategy for 2022-2026 which also includes a strong commitment to green growth.

Climate change issues - both mitigation and adaptation - are also reflected in a number of the most important sector-specific policies including:



energy sector (where there is a focus on increasing renewable energy production),



industry (with a focus on green industrial development and energy efficiency)



agriculture (where there is a strong focus on improving water efficiency, of critical importance given expected climate impacts).

SOCIO-ECONOMIC AND ENVIRONMENTAL CONSEQUENCES OF WATER DEVELOPMENT VIS-A-VIS DRYING UP OF THE ARAL SEA



UZBEKISTAN'S INVOLVEMENT IN THE GLOBAL CLIMATE CHANGE RESPONSE: THE CURRENT STATUS OF ITS EMISSION REDUCTION COMMITMENTS

Uzbekistan signed the Paris Agreement on April 19, 2017. The country's contribution implies a reduction in the negative impact on the climate in the form of a reduction in specific emissions per unit of GDP by 10% by 2030 compared to 2010. In order to implement the Paris Agreement, a number of legal acts were adopted:

- The program of measures for the development of renewable Energy (RES) and energy efficiency improvement for 2017-2021,⁷ as well as the decision of 2019,⁸ provide for bringing the share of RES in the total volume of electricity generation to 25% by 2030.



The 2030 Agenda for National Sustainable Development Goals and Targets.⁹ The indicator "CO₂ emissions per unit of value added" is indicator 9.4.1 from the list of indicators for the implementation of the National SDGs until 2030. Thus, progress in reducing emissions is mandatory for inclusion in Uzbekistan's Voluntary National Review of Progress on the SDGs.



2019-2030 Strategy to transition to a "green" economy. It envisages: a) reduction of specific emissions per unit of GDP by 10% from the level of 2010; b) twofold increase in energy efficiency and reduction of the carbon intensity of GDP; c) development of RES with bringing their share to 25% or more of the total electricity generation.¹⁰



The Agricultural Development Strategy for 2020-2030¹¹ provides for: a) reduction of water use per 1ha of irrigated area by 20% until 2030; b) reduction of agricultural greenhouse gas emissions by 50%."



The Environmental Protection Concept 2030¹² contains numerous goals, including in the field of environmental protection: a) reducing emissions by 10%; b) switching 80% of public transport to gas-cylinder fuel and electric traction; c) increasing the forest fund to 4.5 million tons. ha; d) bringing the coverage of the population with services for the collection/ export of solid waste to 100%; e) an increase in the volume of solid waste processing to 65%; f) an increase in the volume of processing of specific waste (packaging, batteries, mercury-containing waste, tires, used oils, etc.) to 30%.








INTEGRATION OF EMISSION REDUCTION OBJECTIVES INTO UZBEKISTAN'S DEVELOPMENT POLICY

The high-level strategic document called the New Uzbekistan Development Strategy for 2022-2026, aims, among other issues, to ensure the alignment of national development goals with climate change objectives. The Strategy sets out 100 high-level objectives deriving from the overall vision, two of which (Goal 24 and Goal 80) are directly related to climate change mitigation and adaptation issues.

GOAL 24
GOAL 80

ENERGY PRODUCTION (INCLUDING POWER)

The fuel and energy complex of Uzbekistan includes electric power, heat power, oil and gas industry. The main consumption of energy resources in the country falls on the

-  Energy sector: 33.6%
-  Population: 20.6%
-  Industry and construction: 22.3%
-  Transport: 16.9%
-  Agriculture: 0.1%



SUCCESSFUL GREEN ENERGY PROJECTS OF UZBEKISTAN

Uzbekistan's power generation is dominated by thermal power plants with a total capacity of 10.6 GW, producing up to 90% of the total electricity. The main fuel used in thermal power plants is natural gas, which accounts for 94% of the primary energy used for electricity and heat production. The country also has some hydropower plants with a capacity of 1.7 GW, producing about 10% of the total electricity.



Transportation

THE STRATEGY FOR GREEN ECONOMY TRANSITION DEFINES THE FOLLOWING PRIORITIES OF "GREEN" TRANSPORTATION DEVELOPMENT:

The transportation sector, dominated by road modality, has been emitting a rising amount of GHG in recent years on the back of growing freight and passenger movement. The GHG emission by the sector surged to 12.3 million tCO₂-eq in 2017 from 9 million tCO₂-eq in 2012 primarily due to expanding economic activities as freight - 90 percent of which is transported by roads - jumped 70 percent in 2020 in physical terms compared to five years earlier.



PRIORITIES:

- the expansion of the production and the use of vehicles with improved energy efficiency and environmental performance in accordance with Euro-4 and higher standards, electric vehicles, vehicles with hybrid engines, and gas-fueled;
- the renewal of the vehicle fleet, the development of an incentive program for the disposal of old and the purchase of new, more environmentally friendly vehicles;
- stimulating the electric transport development, the development and improvement of efficient public transport systems;
- the development of new transport and logistics systems, and road infrastructure, strengthening state control over the environmental condition of vehicles.

Industry

The industrial sector, dominated by chemical manufacturing and mining, uses almost a quarter of the total energy used in the country, and almost all of it is natural gas.

To decarbonize the industry sector in the country, the Government approved the Concept of transition to a “green” economy and energy conservation in industries, which identifies key targets and indicators such as:



reducing energy intensity by 20 percent,



development of programs to improve the efficiency of resource use and energy saving in the context of each industry



introduction of mechanisms to encourage the introduction of waste-free production technologies.

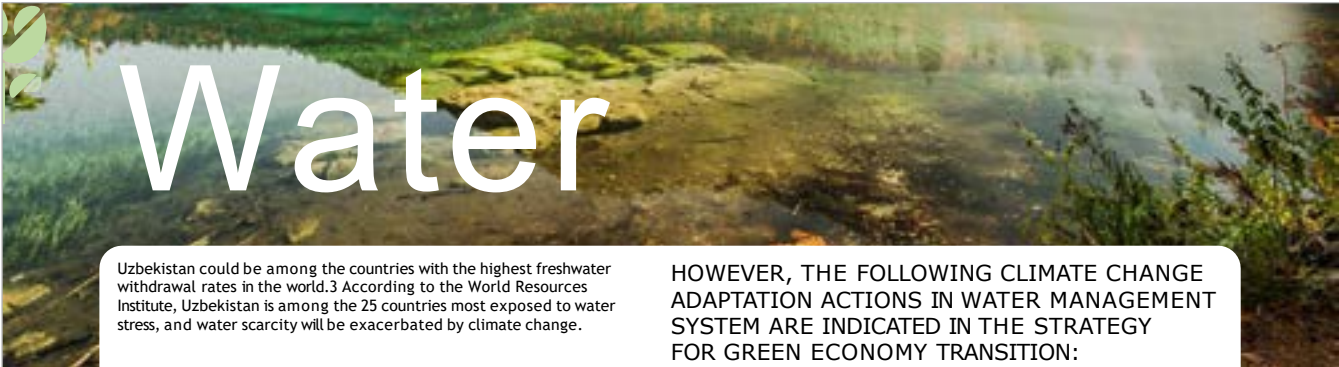


Water

Uzbekistan could be among the countries with the highest freshwater withdrawal rates in the world.³ According to the World Resources Institute, Uzbekistan is among the 25 countries most exposed to water stress, and water scarcity will be exacerbated by climate change.

HOWEVER, THE FOLLOWING CLIMATE CHANGE ADAPTATION ACTIONS IN WATER MANAGEMENT SYSTEM ARE INDICATED IN THE STRATEGY FOR GREEN ECONOMY TRANSITION:

- improving the efficiency of water use and preventing further salinization and degradation of land quality;
- construction and reconstruction of hydraulic structures, pumping stations, and reservoirs; widespread use of information and communication technologies and innovations in the water sector;
- renewal, modernization, and automation of water facilities;
- widespread use of energy-efficient and water-saving technologies for irrigating crops, improving mechanisms for stimulating water conservation;
- development of mechanisms for sustainable management of water resources.



Waste management

Uzbekistan is set to transform its solid waste management system based on the Zero Waste principles, according to a presidential decree issued on May 31. The decree aims to improve the ecology and environmental protection in the country by introducing separate collection and disposal of household waste, depending on their types. The Ministry of Ecology, Environment and Climate Change has been tasked with drafting a program for the integrated management of household waste.

The decree provides for the transition to the separate collection and disposal of household waste, depending on their types.

The decree also envisages the adoption of a circular economy model, where waste is either recycled or incinerated to the maximum extent possible, without sending it to landfills

The country has 296 landfills for burial and waste disposal, including for solid waste (221), industrial waste (16), construction waste (4), sludge collectors (21), tailing dumps (15), special landfills (19), and also 23 landfills for the disposal of hazardous waste. There is also a mechanism for the collection and removal of mixed solid waste.

Agriculture

The agriculture sector in Uzbekistan is the second biggest emitter of GHGs.

The Strategy for Agricultural Development of the Republic of Uzbekistan for 2020-2030 covers adaptation measures to climate change in directions where the country has a high level of dependence on irrigation and water management. Therefore, water management is defined as the main priority for sustainable development of agricultural sector of Uzbekistan. The Action plan for the effective realization of the Strategy includes around 60 measures in the following priority directions:

ensuring food security of the population, creation of a favorable agribusiness climate and value chains;

reducing the role of the state in managing the area of increasing the competitiveness of the agri-food sector and increasing investment attractiveness, ensuring rational use of natural resources and environmental protection;

development of modern public administration systems, phased diversification of public spending in support of the sector;

-development of science, education, systems of information and consulting services in agriculture, rural development, development of a transparent system of sectoral statistics. The agriculture sector is the most direct channel for addressing rural needs and reducing poverty rates, and all measures should be considered to maintain growth for the sector. The assessments show (UNDP, 2021) that a decline in water availability implies a constraint on agricultural production if no action is taken. For a decline of 10-30 percent in water availability, total agricultural output could fall by 6-28 percent. Employment correspondingly declines by 55,000-250,000. Therefore



#mefirst

#Mefirst campaign is an example for our goal to work with society to increase awareness and motivate them to be part of transformation into green economy. Also, me first campaign will provide opportunity to share the responsibility by participating in protecting environment. We believe as long society is not changing their mindset and consumers are not willing to pay for green product, it is challenging for private sectors and public sectors to achieve green goals.



"EDUCATION IS THE MOST POWERFUL WEAPON WHICH YOU CAN USE TO CHANGE THE WORLD"

NELSON MANDELA

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Laylo is an accomplished educator with a solid foundation in both the practical aspects of business management and the theoretical insights gained from her studies at an International University. Her professional journey is distinguished by hands-on experience in areas critical to business success, including stakeholder engagement, logistics, market research, and vendor assessment. These experiences have not only enhanced her communication, leadership, and motivational abilities but have also been instrumental in shaping her teaching philosophy. Moreover she adeptly integrates case studies and real-world project insights into her curriculum, effectively narrowing the gap between academic theories and practical application.

Currently Laylo is working on strategic planning of "New Climate Innovation Center" to build strong relationships worldwide and attract investors by offering research and innovation service to contribute to Green Transformation of Uzbekistan

LAYLO YAKHSHIBOYEVA



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