

»» NEWSLETTER ««

SECTORAL ADAPTATION PLANS

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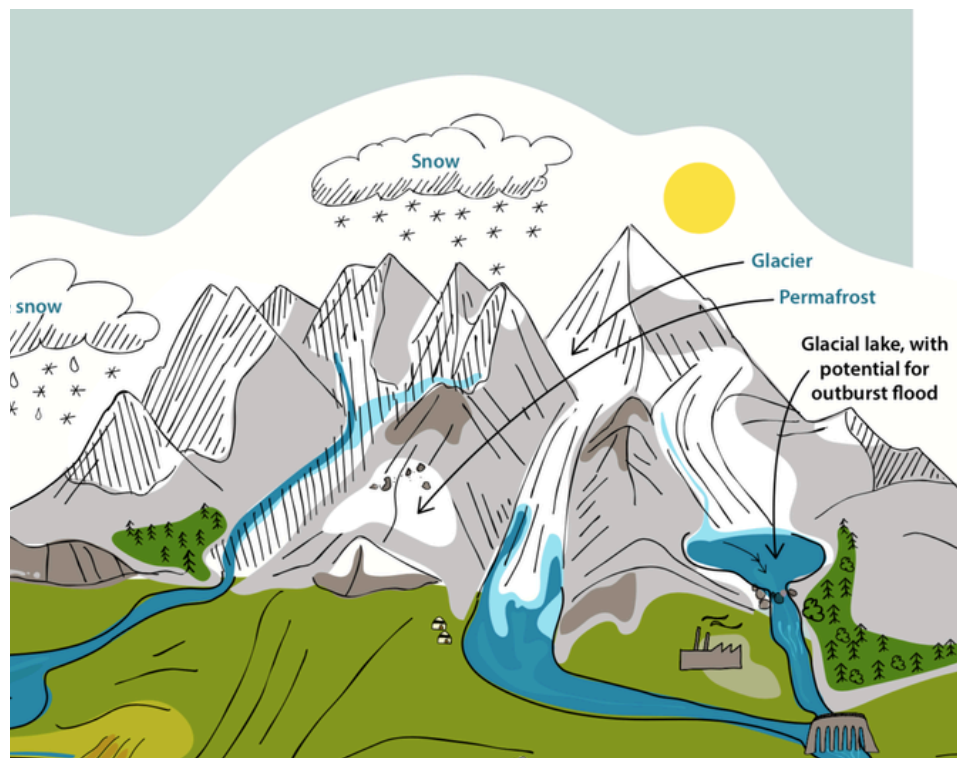
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SECTORAL ADAPTATION PLANS: TARGETED ACTION FOR KEY ECONOMIC SECTORS

>>> WHAT ARE SECTORAL ADAPTATION PLANS

These plans are prepared by government departments and international stakeholders for sectors like agriculture, transport, and water etc., to help ensure we are prepared for the impacts of climate change.

Example: The Biodiversity Climate Change Sectoral Adaptation Plan identifies the risks of climate change for biodiversity in Ireland and how the sector can prepare.

SAP OVERVIEW:

- **Sectoral Adaptation Plans (SAPs) are designed to reduce climate change impacts on key economic sectors.**
- **Developed through the "Ensuring an effective National Adaptation Plan process for Tajikistan" project.**
- **Project supported by UNDP and funded by the Green Climate Fund (GCF).**
- **Implemented in partnership with CIVITTA and CAICO Consulting.**

The goal of developing adaptation plans in Tajikistan is to create a comprehensive strategy aimed at reducing the impact of climate change on key economic sectors. This initiative originated after the signing of the Kyoto Protocol and the Paris Agreement, which prompted the country to adopt various climate change-related strategies and programs. The fundamental document became the National Climate Change Adaptation Strategy until 2030, which serves as a guideline for the development of adaptation measures in Tajikistan.

To fulfill its obligations under the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change, Tajikistan has developed four national communications and submitted an updated Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC). Within the framework of a project funded by the Green Climate Fund and implemented by UNDP, sectoral adaptation plans (SAPs) were developed for six key sectors of the economy: agriculture, water resources, energy, transport, industry/construction, as well as forestry/biodiversity. These plans aim to reduce vulnerability and increase resilience to climate change.

The SAP includes specific measures for managing climate risks in these sectors, as well as implementation mechanisms to achieve the set goals. The main goal of the adaptation plans is to integrate adaptation measures into national and regional development strategies, which contributes to increasing the country's preparedness for changing climatic conditions.

>>> SIX PRIORITY SECTORS:

- **AGRICULTURE**
- **WATER RESOURCES**
- **ENERGY**
- **TRANSPORT**
- **INDUSTRY/CONSTRUCTION**
- **FORESTRY / BIODIVERSITY**

>>> SAPS OBJECTIVES:

- **REDUCE VULNERABILITY AND ENHANCE RESILIENCE TO CLIMATE CHANGE.**
- **INTEGRATE ADAPTATION MEASURES INTO NATIONAL AND REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT STRATEGIES.**



ADDRESSING CLIMATE RISKS: IMPLEMENTING ADAPTATION MEASURES

>>> IMPACT ON AGRICULTURE

- *Climate change is already impacting Tajikistan's agriculture sector.*
- *Consequences include reduced crop yields, fruit tree production, and livestock productivity.*
- *Water shortages, rising temperatures, glacier melting, droughts, and floods exacerbate these challenges.*

Climate change has a significant impact on various sectors of Tajikistan's economy. The agricultural sector of Tajikistan is already experiencing serious consequences of climate change, which lead to reduced yields of crops, fruit trees, and decreased productivity of the livestock sector. Water shortages and rising temperatures affect farmers whose farms depend on unpredictable rainfall and reservoirs.

These problems are exacerbated by accelerated glacier melting, frequent droughts, and floods, which further aggravate the sector's vulnerability. Without urgent action, the situation will continue to deteriorate, which could lead to a further decline in crop yields, fruit trees, and a decrease in livestock productivity, soil degradation, and increased risks to food security and the country's economic development. Water resources are also threatened by changes in precipitation and glacier melting, which could complicate access to water for agriculture and domestic needs.

SAP IMPLEMENTATION

- **SAPs include specific measures for managing climate risks in each sector.**
- **Implementation mechanisms are designed for stakeholders to achieve adaptation goals.**
- **The goal is to integrate adaptation into national and regional development plans, policies, and programs.**

>>> KEY OBJECTIVES OF SAP

- Build adaptive capacity and resilience in vulnerable sectors and communities.
- Promote coherent integration of adaptation into existing and new strategies, programs, and activities.



STRENGTHENING RESILIENCE: MOVING FORWARD WITH ADAPTATION IN TAJIKISTAN

Following the signing of the Kyoto Protocol in 2008 and the Paris Agreement in 2016, as well as the submission of the first Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC), Tajikistan adopted a number of strategic documents, programs, and concepts aimed at mitigating the impact of climate change and implementing adaptation measures. The fundamental document defining risks and adaptation measures is the National Climate Change Adaptation Strategy (NCCAS) of the Republic of Tajikistan until 2030. Climate change issues are also reflected in other key documents, a list of which is presented in Annex 1.

To fulfill its obligations under the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), the Republic of Tajikistan has developed and submitted four National Communications (in 2002, 2008, 2014, and 2022). In October 2015, Tajikistan submitted its Intended Nationally Determined Contribution (INDC), and in February 2017, ratified the Paris Agreement. In 2018, Tajikistan developed its first Biennial Update Report (BUR) and in October 2021 submitted an updated NDC.

The presented Sectoral Adaptation Plans (SAPs) for six key economic sectors were developed within the framework of the project "Enabling an Effective National Adaptation Plan Process for Tajikistan" project funded by Green Climate Fund (GCF), UNDP" which was initiated by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and funded by the Green Climate Fund (GCF). For the development of the SAPs the project worked in close collaboration with the Agency for Hydrometeorology of the Committee for Environmental Protection under the Government of the Republic of Tajikistan, and with the support of international consulting firm "Civitta International OU". A comprehensive vulnerability assessment identified six priority sectors in the Republic of Tajikistan as requiring the development of Sectoral Adaptation Plans (SAPs)

agriculture, water resources, energy, transport, industry/construction, as well as forestry and biodiversity.

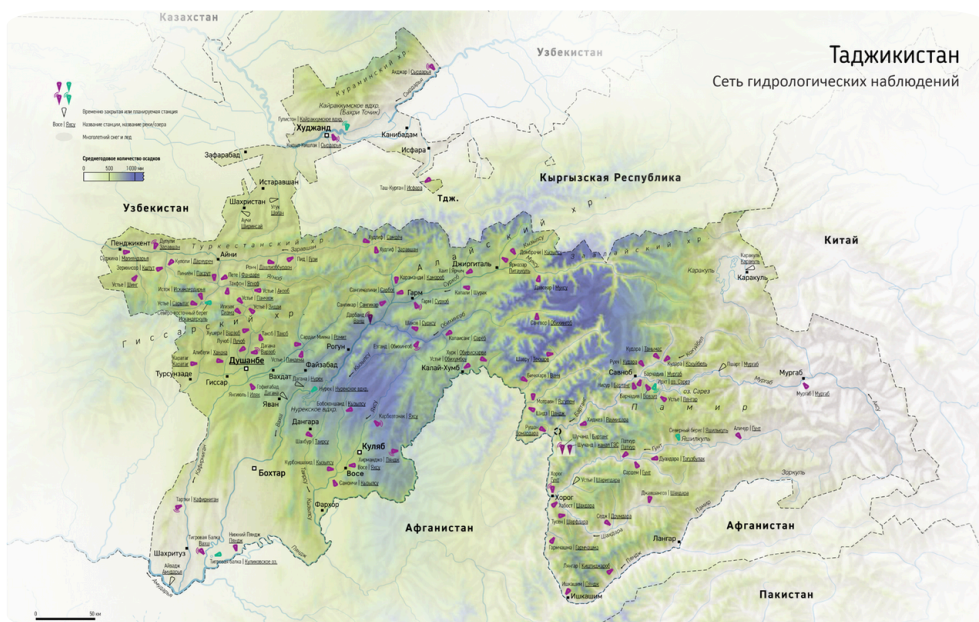
A climate change adaptation plan is a strategy aimed at identifying and addressing the most pressing needs of a country or region in adapting to climate change in vulnerable economic sectors. It describes a set of specific actions that need to be taken to reduce the impact of climate change on the economy, society, and the environment. The main goal of the adaptation plan is the integration of adaptation measures into broader national development plans, policies, and programs. This approach ensures better preparedness of the country for inevitable climate changes. A well-developed and implemented adaptation plan can significantly increase the country's resilience to climate change and contribute to its sustainable development.

NAP PROCESS AND SAP DEVELOPMENT:

- New sectoral adaptation plans were developed through the NAP process, advancing NDC implementation and the National CCA Strategy
- Gender-sensitive indicators were integrated to ensure inclusivity.

CAPACITY BUILDING AND STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT:

- Workshops and training sessions were conducted, engaging over 1,200 participants from public and private sectors.
- These activities aimed to boost climate resilience across various stakeholders.



>>> VULNERABILITY ASSESSMENT OF SIX PRIORITY SECTORS AND DEVELOPMENT OF SECTORAL ADAPTATION PLANS

- **Data Collection and Compilation:** Gathering and organizing sector-specific data for use in creating future sectoral and socio-economic scenarios. This data was crucial for assessing the vulnerability of four key sectors to climate change;
- **Development of Sectoral Scenarios:** Utilizing the collected data, the project developed sectoral scenarios that incorporate socio-economic forecasts. These scenarios will form the basis for a further vulnerability assessment of the four prioritized sectors;
- **Vulnerability Assessment:** A comprehensive vulnerability assessment was conducted for the four priority sectors. This assessment is considering various factors including gender components, the impact on people with disabilities, and other priority groups, using both the collected data and the developed sectoral scenarios;

NAP PROCESS AND SAP DEVELOPMENT:

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- **Vulnerability Analysis and Adaptation Plan Development:** The project analyzed identified vulnerabilities and generated options for adaptation. Based on these analyses, six sector-specific adaptation plans are developed, aligning with the strategic document development requirements of the Republic of Tajikistan;
- **Training Program and Workshops:** Designing a training program for relevant government agencies. The project will focus on the methodologies of vulnerability assessment and the development of adaptation plans for the prioritized sectors. Workshops will be conducted to deliver this training effectively.

