UNFCCC workshop on Methods and Tools, and Data and Observations of the Nairobi Work

Programmer on Impacts, Vulnerability and Adaptation to Climate change

Mexico city, 4 - 7 March 2008

Gaps and needs in data and observations, opportunities and recommendations for impacts and vulnerability assessment in support of adaptation in Uzbekistan

Lyudmila Skripnikova
The Centre of Hydrometeorological Service
at Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan

At present Uzbekistan is preparing the Second National Communication under UNFCCC

We are considering the following key sectors:

Climate system
Water resources
Agriculture
Public health
Extreme events
Biodiversity
Forestry
Ecosystems



Key sectors

Climate observation status in Uzbekistan

In the territory of Uzbekistan we are operating:

79 meteorological stations;

130 hydrometeorological stations

Besides National hydrometeorological service of Uzbekistan receives the information from the various satellites:

Meteosat-5 (every 30 minutes) Meteosat-8 (every 15 minutes) NOAA- 15,17,18 (every 8 hours a day for each satellite)

At 12 meteorological stations Evaporation observations are measured At 6 meteorological stations Solar radiation observations are measured 3 radar stations are providing realtime rainfall information

3 stations of National Hydrometeorological Service of Uzbekistan included into the Global Climate Observing System (GCOS)

Uzbekistan regularly submits data to the international centers

Gaps and Needs in V&A assessment of climatic system and water recourses in Uzbekistan

Problems of regional level:

- •Glacier observations are not conducted in practice;
- •There is not enough observations over a snow cover in mountains;

The most important aspect:

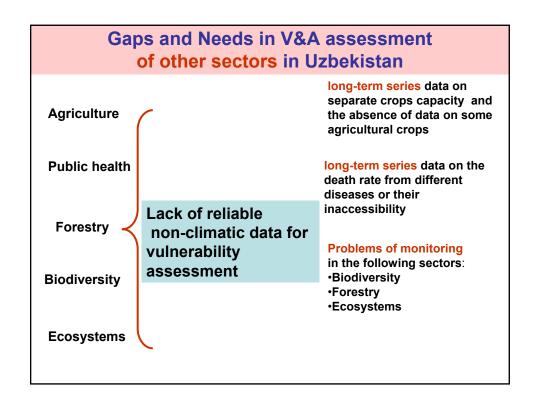
- •Hydrological observations in the runoff formation zone are rare;
- •Lack of monitoring of transboundary water resources.

Problems of national level:

•There is out-of-date equipment at some meteorological stations and hydrological posts. It lowers the quality of climatic observation.

The most important aspect:

•There is a big uncertainty in the water use estimation in the territory of Uzbekistan.



Gaps and Needs in V&A assessment of other sectors in Uzbekistan

Extreme events:

- •Flash Floods
- Mud flow
- Avalanches
- Frosts
- •Rainfall/snowfall
- •Hail
- Blast
- Droughts
- •High

temperatures

Absence of regional criteria for extreme weather events differentiated for various economical sectors

It creates significant difficulties in insurance practice

The most important aspect:

Absence of the systematic reliable information on the damages from extreme weather events for various economic sectors

Approach to addressing the gaps

- The development of recommendations, methodologies and schemes of submission to the national climate change team of the non-climatic statistical data by the relevant sectoral agencies, including the information about the economic losses caused by natural disasters.
- Development of the Information system and database on the damages from extreme weather events
- The creation of the regional web-based databases of specific data for vulnerability assessment (both climatic and non-climatic)

for example

hydrological observations in the runoff formation zone, the death rate from different diseases.

Approach to addressing these gaps

- Development of insurance systems for extreme events In Uzbekistan the part of agricultural insurance is only 2%.
- •Implementation of the international standards for maintenance of the state statistical data at the regional level
 - Assistance from the international process and the Nairobi work programme is needed in acquiring the international experience in the collection and use of the specific non-climatic and climatic data for vulnerability and adaptation assessment.

THANK YOU