

COMMUNITY-BASED ADAPTATION IN CENTRAL ASIA

United Nations Development Programme

Government of Switzerland's Support to Community-Based Adaptation: GEF-SPA Project-PIMS 3508

With co-funding from the Government of Switzerland for the GEF Community-Based Adaptation (CBA) project in Kazakhstan, UNDP is supporting the development of a suite of community based climate change adaptation measures, and facilitating capacity building and enabling activities at the national level and throughout Central Asia. This project engages local stakeholders through training workshops, capacity building and knowledge management activities and roundtable meetings to discuss national and regional climate change adaptation processes.

Key Outputs

- Inform and Engage National-Level Policymakers in the CBA Process
- Compile and Disseminate Lessons from CBA-Related Activities
- 3 National and Regional Exchange of Best Practices and Lessons Learned

Targeted Areas of Intervention and Support to Local Communities

Water Irrigation: Undertake irrigated spring sowing of the livestock fodder (Lucerne) on pasturelands using river furrows.

In the Sadu Shakirov Settlement, the Southern Kazakhstan-Kogal non-governmental organization (NGO) is using early spring and autumn pasture irrigation as an adaptive mechanism for efficient use of water resources.

Community-Based Adaptation Demonstrations: Demonstrate effective methods of community adaptation on impacts of climate change through establishments of windbreaks to reduce increased effects of winds on droughts conditions and to retain snow and moisture.

In Shymkent, a farmer and entrepreneur support fund supports the planting of forest protection belts to combat dry hot winds and retain snow and moisture to reduce vulnerability to climate risks.

Pasture Management: Introduce pasture management practices that are less vulnerable to climate risks to support local communities against increased climate aridization.

The project supports use of new pastures for cattle grazing, optimization of the water supply to decrease the grazing pressure, and organization of the seasonal pasture rotation. The Lepsy local community is one target area for this practice. The Dry-lot Cattle Feeding method, which encourages farmers to keep and feed hay to cattle during the winter months, is also promoted to reduce climate change risks.

Building Momentum for CBA: Next Steps

Building capacity and engaging stakeholders is an integral part of the Swiss-supported CBA initiative in Kazakhstan. During its final stages of implementation, the project will place priority on the availability, access, and presentation of information. Success in this area will prove critical to the region's ability to replicate the Kazakhstan model by:

- Creating a monthly electronic CBA newsletter for distribution to relevant stakeholders
- ► Producing and disseminating a participatory video for each CBA project to document and share community experiences with climate change adaptation
- Developing and publishing an information booklet containing a summary of the CBA portfolio and an analysis of lessons learned
- Holding three national roundtables on climate change problems and generating community-based adaptation solutions in Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, and Uzbekistan
- Convening regional workshops to share experiences from Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, and Uzbekistan. Developing and publishing an information booklet about CBA based on Kazakhstan experience in the participating countries national languages (Kyrgyz, Uzbek, and Tajik)
- Creating a database of information about enhanced CBA projects in Kazakhstan for the UNDP global CBA website



Source: UNDP-SGP National Coordinator's Office, Kazakhstan

Status of Budget in Kazakhstan as at June 2010

Swiss Trust Fund	Grants (US\$)	Totals (US\$)
Total Funding	95,000	95,000
Total Expenditure	45,800	45,800
Non-Expended (encumbered for 2011 activities)	49,200	49,200
Fund Delivery Rate		68%







LOBAL ENVIRONMENT FACILITY

Email: adaptation@undp.org