

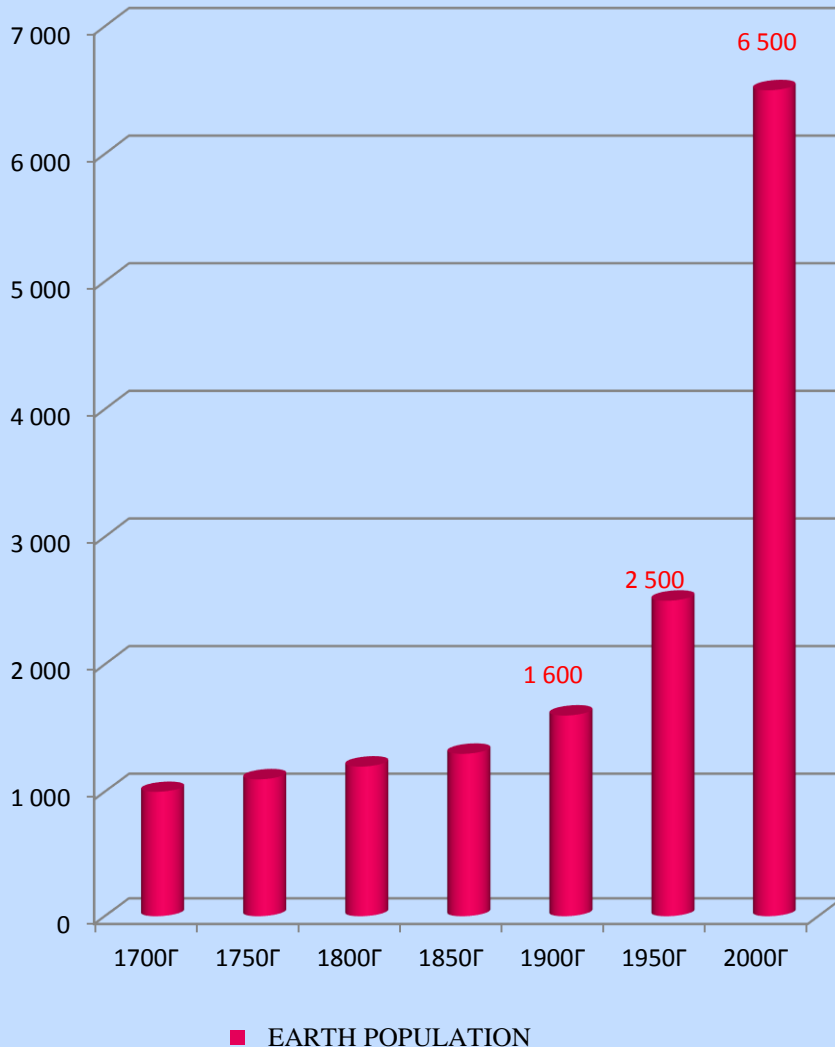
Today in Kyrgyzstan:

- Coordination Committee for Adaptation of Country Documents for the UN 2030 Sustainable Development Goals working
- A Draft Concept of Transition to Green Economy being prepared
- The process of the introduction of SEEA – the System of Environmental-Economic Accounts – launched

A need for consultations with lead experts in a wider format has emerged

Over the past 50 years, the population of the Earth increased by another 4.5 billion people, which is three times the number of the mankind over their entire history

In 2015, the Earth was populated by more than 7 billion people



Over the past 50 years, this world lost:

- **25% of the vegetative topsoil**
- **30% of forest area**

This world keeps losing:

- **Fresh-water ecosystems at the rate of 6% per year**
- **Aquatic ecosystems at the rate of 4% per year**

(Source: The Gro Harlem Brundtland Commission)

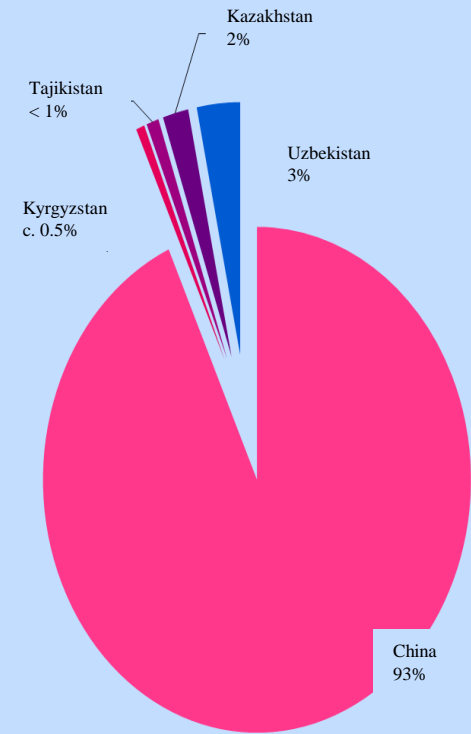
The largest number of priorities in the UN 2030 SDGs

– environmental aspects

- We commit ourselves to working tirelessly for the implementation of the Agenda by 2030. We are resolved to free the human race from the tyranny of poverty in all its forms and to heal and secure our planet for future generations.
- The 17 Sustainable Development Goals and 169 targets which we are announcing demonstrate the scale and ambition of the new universal Agenda.
- They are integrated and indivisible and ensure a balance between the three components of sustainable development: economic, social and environmental.



**60% of this world's population live in Asia,
(of whom 40% - in China and India).
14% - Africa, 11% - Europe, 8% - North America,
5.3% - South America, and 0.3% - Australia**



Projections by Year 2030:

*China – 1.5 billion people
Uzbekistan – 35 million people
Kazakhstan – 20.8 million people
Tajikistan – 10 million people
Kyrgyzstan – 6.9 million people*

Solving the 2030 challenges in Asia will be more difficult than in other parts of the Earth

- All Central Asian countries, including Kyrgyzstan, have declared their commitment to the UN 2030 SDGs
- The anthropogenic pressure on nature **in Asia**, including in Central Asia, **will be stronger** than in other parts of the world
- Sustainable development that does not impose most of the pressure onto future generations will become the most important issue on the Central Asian countries' agenda
- *How do we combine the resolution of environmental, social and economic problems?*



Green Economy

...our country works actively to integrate climate change issues into our national strategic development program. Here, the National Sustainable Development Strategy now includes issues of low-carbon and green development and adopts Priority Directions for Adaptation to Climate Change.

... The introduction of Green Economy principles that include but are not limited to:

- Introducing and utilizing state-of-the-art technologies for the reduction of emissions produced by national heating power plants;
- Transitioning from traditional energy sources to renewable ones as well as to resource saving. In this regard, we wish to take advantage of our country's hydro-energy capacity to the extent possible. We are convinced that the development of hydro-energy in mountainous countries is an important vector of sustainable development and a significant reduction of environmentally harmful industrial emissions throughout the world;

At the same time, we are forced to develop coal mining sites so as to provide the country's population with heating during wintertime however, our commitments do take into consideration plans to use coal mines and construction of new heating power plants.

In addition, we suggest that the following measures be taken at the national and regional levels:

- 1) Restoring and preserving mountainous ecosystems including forests;
- 2) Rationally using water resources and introducing water saving technologies. In this regard, introducing the principle of water print or the concept of virtual water in Central Asia is important;
- 3) Introducing early warning systems and improving preparedness of both the state and the population to responding to natural calamities triggered by climate change;
- 4) Implementing measures to protect human health in connection with global warming;
- 5) Improving infrastructure in urban and rural areas.

- Here, we have to understand that **environmental problems** are not problems of the environment, but **problems of human activity and conscious**
- The issue of reasonable treatment of nature and perception of the world is of a philosophical nature. It can be resolved neither as part of the economy nor as part of the ecology.

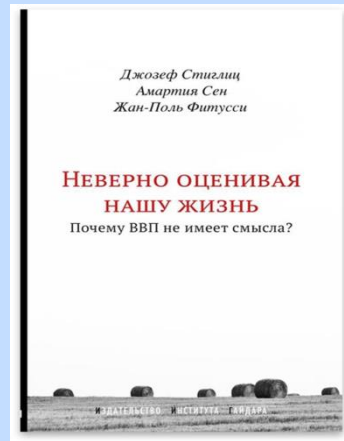


Robert F. Kennedy on GDP

Yet the gross national product does not allow for the health of our children, the quality of their education or the joy of their play. It does not include the beauty of our poetry or the strength of our marriages, the intelligence of our public debate or the integrity of our public officials.

It measures neither our wit nor our courage, neither our wisdom nor our learning, neither our compassion nor our devotion to our country, it measures everything in short, except that which makes life worthwhile

Robert F. Kennedy, "Remarks at the University of Kansas", March 18, 1968.



Questions for conference participants:
How do we integrate environmental and social criteria adequately reflecting our lives into economic indicators?
What are the indicators that send the right messages to all people including decision makers?

At Stage 1 – SEEA?
At Stage 2 – SSEEA?

Accounting for environmental aspects and social consequences is an unavoidable necessity

- There is plenty of knowledge which is equivalent to “no knowledge” for purposes of decision making
- An expert conference is arranged
- An expert doesn't even have to substantiate his/her reasons, as his stature is the main aspect in this situation
- We invited all the recognized experts we know
- We hope to find a solution to problems that were identified

Agenda overview



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30 June AM	30 June PM	1 July AM	1 July PM
Welcome and introduction	Panel discussion on Natural Capital Accounting and Green Economy	Economic approaches to the environment: <i>Country experiences</i>	Barriers to SEEA implementation: <i>Stakeholder perspectives</i>
Kyrgyzstan in the process of implementation of the Agenda 2030	International experiences with Natural Capital Accounting	Economic approaches to the environment: <i>Specific instruments</i>	Ways to overcome barriers to SEEA implementation
	Official dinner		Summary, Closing