



Security, Stability, and Energy in Europe and CIS: UNDP's Approach

Michael Thurman
Practice Coordinator/Portfolio Manager a.i.,
Crisis Prevention and Recovery
United Nations Development Programme



Compound Crisis in Central Asia

- Magnitude and range of causes of hazards are increasing.
Example: winter 2007-08:
 - Hydrological drought and reservoir drawdown/hydropower deficit + record cold winter + economic crisis and lower remittances + food price spike
 - Unexpected humanitarian crisis: 2.2 million food insecure, infrastructure damaged; essential services compelled to limit access, even to hospitals and schools; ensuing drought in summer of 2008
- Central Asia Regional Risk Assessment (CARRA, 2008 - Present):
 - Risk monitoring in Tajikistan and Kyrgyzstan: socioeconomic and natural hazard indicators
 - Analysis of energy vulnerabilities and reservoir monitoring
 - Assessment of key sectors (DRR, food security, water, social protection),
 - Donor coordination forum
 - Interagency risk mgmt work plans for key sectors
 - Recovery/preparedness actions at national and local levels



Climate Risk Management

- Risk mgmt: fusion of disaster risk reduction and climate adaptation approaches: address present day variability, while working on adaptive capacity on a “no regret” basis
- Integrated risk assessment: able to account for a variety of livelihoods factors in assessing vulnerabilities
- Specialized assessments: downscaling GCMs for hydrological modeling in Uzbekistan; glaciers and water availability/hazards
- Ecosystem services: pilot “green” ag/water/forestry projects, e.g. agroforestry, bank stabilization, with benefits in disaster mitigation, livelihoods, energy
- Dealing with energy/military legacies: uranium tailings in flood/mudflow zones of Central Asia (ENVSEC)



Water-Energy Nexus / IWRM in Central Asia

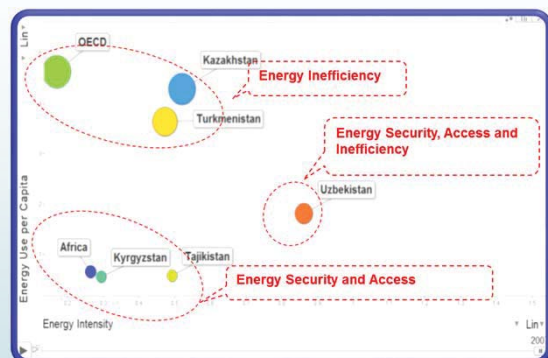
- Transboundary coordination/effective multiple use/efficient trade-offs (e.g. irrigation vs. hydropower)
- Chu-Talas and Isfara river basins (ENVSEC): transboundary mgmt commissions
- Dam safety (ENVSEC): assessment, legal and regulatory frameworks, policy
- Water Users' Associations (ENVSEC): institutional development, basic system rehabilitation
- IWRM should better account for sectors + hydrological extremes, i.e. flood and drought management
- CA-CRM, climate boards, National Platforms for DRR: institutional support and coordination for water mgmt actions addressing disaster and climate risks; CA-CRM included into ASBP-3 for risk mgmt actions.

Opportunities in Energy/DRR

- Energy efficiency and conservation as disaster prevention
 - Performance standards, building codes, building design, energy management in Turkey: integration with seismic risk management for buildings and infrastructure, municipal disaster action plan?
 - Legal and regulatory framework for rehab/maintenance, metering, and investments into district heating in Armenia: .
- Renewable energy as preparedness
 - Efficient cookstoves and fuel supply for camps during disaster response?
 - Georgia conflict recovery: solar heated bathhouses as risk management
 - Standalone solar unit in BiH as part of a recovery kit for communities off the grid?
 - Small hydro power in Montenegro and Tajikistan: pass through or regulation/storage for drought and flood control/adaptation?
- Sustainable urban and transport systems: disaster risk assessment into EIA/ESIA? Preparedness/ prevention for utility networks/grids, e.g. standards, contingency planning, capacity development, investment frameworks?

Sustainable Energy for All (SE4ALL)

- Creating conditions for public and private investments in energy efficiency and renewable energy projects
- Removing barriers related to legal, institutional, administrative, financial, professional skills
- Tajikistan, Armenia, Montenegro and Kyrgyzstan have already made formal commitments to SE4ALL.
- UNDP will continue to
 - advocate for SE4ALL;
 - support to countries to formulate national action plans;
 - creating partnerships, in particular with the private sector;
 - technical support for RE and EE action at country level.



Energy Use/Capita and Energy Intensity in Central Asia, 2008

Sources: Non-OECD and OECD Energy Balances 2009



Thank You!

Questions?

michael.Thurman@undp.org