



## REPORT ON THE ROUND TABLE

# "FOOD SECURITY AND LAND RESOURCES UNDER CLIMATE CHANGE - ISSUES OF ADAPTATION"

### HEADS OF THE ROUND TABLE:

Nurgaziev R.Z., Rector of KNAU, Dr. of Veterinary, Professor, Corresponding Member of NASc of KR  
Michelle Leighton, Deputy Director, Tian Shan Policy Center, American University of Central Asia



Bishkek - 2012

**Date:** November 30, 2012

**Venue:** Kyrgyz National Agrarian University named after K.I. Skryabin, Science Library,  
2-nd floor, East Wing





## **ROUND TABLE ORGANIZERS:**

Tian Shan Policy Center (AUCA)

Kyrgyz National Agrarian University named after K.I.Skryabin

International University of Kyrgyzstan

## **ROUND TABLE PARTICIPANTS:**

Ministry of Agriculture and Land Reclamation of KR

Ministry of Internal Affairs of the KR

Center for Mountain Regions Development (CMRD) in Kyrgyzstan

International Mountains Institute

Tian Shan Policy Center (AUCA)

UNDP in the Kyrgyz Republic

U.N. Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) in  
the Kyrgyz Republic

Aga Khan Foundation in the Kyrgyz Republic

German Society for International Cooperation (GIZ)

Kyrgyz National Agrarian University named after K.I.Skryabin  
jointly with agricultural research institutes,

International University of Kyrgyzstan,

Kyrgyz National University named after Balasagyn

Naryn State University

**There were over 60 participants**

## REGISTRATION OF ROUND TABLE PARTICIPANTS: 9.00-9.30





**Welcome and introductory statements: 9.30-10.00**

**Kenjebaev D.B. - Deputy Minister of Agriculture and Land Reclamation of the Kyrgyz Republic**

**Aidaraliev A.A. - Chairman of the National Center of Mountain Regions Development in Kyrgyzstan, Academician of NASc of KR**

**Michelle Leighton - Co-Chair of the Conference, Deputy Director of the Tian Shan Policy Center, AUCA**

**Toktoraliev B.A. - Director of International Mountains Institute, Academician of NASc of KR**

**Nurgaziev R.Z. - Chairman of the Conference, Corresponding Member of NASc KR, Rector of KNAU**



## IN BRIEF ABOUT THE RESULTS OF ROUND TABLE SECTIONS

**Section 1.** Food Security under Climate Change

**Section 2.** Promoting Food Security through Climate Adaptation

**Section 3.** Climate change impact on sustainable development of agriculture

**Section 4.** Improving strategies for agricultural economics, climate resilience and food security.

Each section incorporated 3 relevant reports. At the end of each section, conclusions and brief recommendations were made following general discussion.

## WORKING MOMENTS OF THE ROUND TABLE









## **RESOLUTION** **of the Round Table on "Food security and land resources under changing climate - issues of adaptation"**

The participants of the Conference, representatives of government agencies, research institutes, University departments and non-governmental organizations,

**note** that mountain ecosystems are of global importance for the conservation of biodiversity, water and soil of the Earth;

**take** into account the negative trend of reduction of water, forest, soil and grazing resources associated with global climate change and affecting development of mountainous and mountain-valley communities;

**recognize** that negative climatic changes lead to a worsening of the socio-economic conditions, giving rise to obvious signs of crisis in rural areas development. Food security together with national security are an integral part of the Government policy;

**draw attention** to the absence of a clear-cut national vision of overcoming causes and effects of climate change and developing adaptive technologies;

**Taking into account** all the proposals that were submitted during the meetings, have adopted this Resolution with the aim of further promoting and integrating climate change issues into public policy, associating efforts of research, civil and international organizations in the area of ensuring food security in extreme natural and climatic conditions, preserving biodiversity and strengthening sustainable development of mountainous and mountain-valley communities.

Conference participants agreed on recommending that the Kyrgyz Republic undertake the following actions:



1. Develop national strategy for adaptation that includes livelihood improvements in rural areas and broad public awareness and community involvement—this will give national ministries better information and assure \$ spent on adaptation programs have higher potential of success;
2. Examine and identify an appropriate conceptual framework for better understanding and identifying where Kyrgyz agricultural communities are most vulnerable to environmental change from climate shocks. Consider establishing climate related social vulnerability indices at multiple spatial scales that can be used by national policy makers and community decision makers;
3. Put resources and funding into partnerships with universities and research institutes to collect new data and help improve data availability---this will help overcome today's serious data limitations (it is an ongoing challenge to find, improve, and create appropriate source data sets as well as documentation);
4. Better engage with data/indicator developers and users for mutual benefit (among government services, organizations, universities, and international experts);
5. Encourage greater input from the Earth observation and other professional communities;
6. Establish a standing climate-related environment and veterinary-epizootic center in the Republic to allow for timely monitoring of environmental, economic, and water efficiencies with the purpose of optimization of ecosystems, enhancement of food security, and the development environmentally sound scientific data and and prevention activities;
7. Government agencies (Ministry of Agriculture and other) a system of national and local monitoring natural resources (arable land, grassland and forests) through the funds such as emergency public-private funds;



8. The Ministry of Agriculture shall develop its own or employ foreign systems of evaluation of existing agricultural technologies for adaptation to global climate change. There is a need for consideration of appropriate frameworks to evaluate agricultural and community vulnerability to climate change, and for a system of indicators to improve data on a continuing basis to reveal the impacts of climate change.

9. The Ministry of Agriculture and the Ministry of Environment shall support capacity building for community-based methods of natural resources management (forests, pastures, haylands), based on existing legislation and removing any excessive bureaucratic barriers; Support is to be provided to local communities' public-private initiatives in rehabilitation and reproduction of forest, pastures, hayland and wetland resources; as well as preservation of traditional local knowledge and practices that are environmentally sustainable;

10. A concilium (consortium) of public and private educational and research organizations shall be created, as well as greater cooperation with NGOs shall be envisaged to mitigate the adverse effects of global climate change, to use advanced technologies, to exchange research data and carry out joint assessments, consultations, specialists training, to improve coordination among expert communities and organizations, and to jointly develop project proposals.

11. General recommendations for Government to invest in agricultural development, agricultural extension and training services, and in agricultural education and curriculum development. It should promote educational research and scholar exchange with universities in other areas of the world where technology advances are being developed, including with scholars in Europe, United States, other parts of Asia.



## Tian Shan Policy Center, American University, further additions to resolution, as recommendations to the KR:

1. Develop national strategy for adaptation that includes livelihood improvements in rural areas and broad public awareness and community involvement—this will give national ministries better information and assure that money spent on adaptation programs have higher potential of success;
2. Examine and identify an appropriate conceptual framework for better understanding and identifying where Kyrgyz agricultural communities are most vulnerable to environmental change from climate shocks. Consider establishing climate related social vulnerability indices at multiple spatial scales that can be used by national policy makers and community decision makers;
3. Put resources and funding into partnerships with universities and research institutes to collect new data and help improve data availability---this will help overcome today's serious data limitations (it is an ongoing challenge to find, improve, and create appropriate source data sets as well as documentation);
4. The Ministry of Agriculture should develop its own or employ foreign systems of evaluation of existing agricultural technologies for adaptation to global climate change;
5. The Ministry of Agriculture and the Ministry of Environment should support capacity building for community-based methods of natural resources management (forests, pastures, haylands), based on existing legislation and removing any excessive bureaucratic barriers;
6. The Government should invest in agricultural development, agricultural extension and training services, and in agricultural education and curriculum development. It should promote educational research and scholar exchange with universities in other areas of the world where technology advances are being developed, including with scholars in Europe, United States, other parts of Asia.

**Thank you for your attention!**