



The Impacts of Climate Change in Afghansitan

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Afghanistan

Physiography of Afghanistan

Afghanistan is an arid country that covers 652,089km

The desert region (500-1000m elevation)

The steppe and semi-desert region (900-1800m elevation)

Central highlands (2000-7000 m elevation),

The semi-arid plains along Oxus river (300-400m elevation)

The sub-tropical region (400-1200m elevation)

Climate of Afg

Arid and semi-arid continental climate

Cold winters, and hot summers

precipitation sources is snow/rainfall in winter/early spring

Temp & precipitation is strongly influenced by elevation, ranging 0mm -1,000mm/annum.

Source of surface water is winter snow fall at high elevations.

long period of summer drought limits Afghanistan's vegetation more than does mean annual precipitation

Climate trends and gaps in baseline data

general lack and inaccessibility of data

lack of capacity and trained man-power,

Lack of Meteorological stations in most part and data

Lack of potential climate knowledge



Key Climatic Hazards

periodic drought,

floods due to untimely and heavy rainfall,

flooding due thawing of snow and ice,

increasing temperature,

frost, and, thunder and lightning,

120 day long winds, and

desertification due to drought.

potentially disrupted agricultural development by

exacerbating drought

severity and frequency of heat waves.

Key Challenges

Conflicts over three decades (1979-2001),

Lack of law and regulations

The ongoing security issues

poverty and low incomes

lack of clean energy and dependency on solid fuel, wood, and agricultural residues

Low literacy rates,

Key Challenges....

Lack of linkage with regional and international climate change networks.

Lack of capacity in terms of human resources;

Low levels of awareness of the current and potential impacts of climate change;

Limited analytical capability, especially for analyzing climatic data to assess threats and potential impacts, and develop viable solutions; and

Key Challenges

Limited resources, as funds of donor partners are currently overstretched addressing other priority issues that include security, health, education, gender, conflict resolution and agricultural development, amongst others.

Proposed terms to reduce the Challenges

participate in UNFCCC and creation and enhancement of enabling environment;

Prepare the Initial National Communication;

Ratify the Kyoto Protocol;

Promote understanding of the impacts , and vulnerability to climate change, the current and future climate variability and extreme events, and the implications for sustainable development;

Proposed terms....

Ensure informed decision-making and increased public awareness about climate change through educational and public awareness programs and improved public access to information on climate change and its effects;

Develop and implement integrated plans for water resources and agriculture;

Proposed Terms...

Develop and implement plans for the protection and rehabilitation of areas affected by drought, desertification and floods.

Enforce the National Climate Change Cell (NCCC), including the Project Steering Committee (PSC) and National Study Team that has been setup recently

Afghanistan and UNFCCC

Afghanistan signed the UNFCCC on 12th June 1992 as a Non-Annex I Party to the Convention (ratification took place on 19th September 2002 by the Transitional Authority and the Convention entered into force on the 18th of December 2002).

Afghanistan is yet to accede to the Kyoto Protocol

Impacts

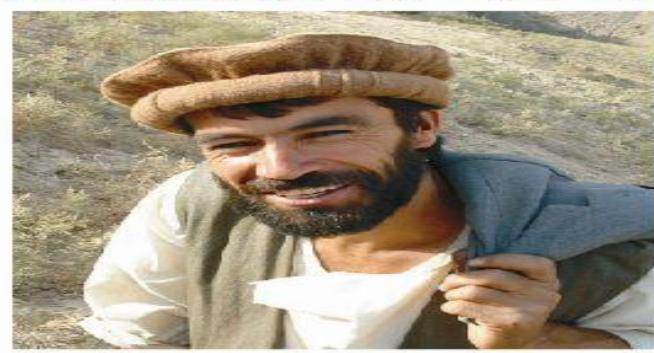
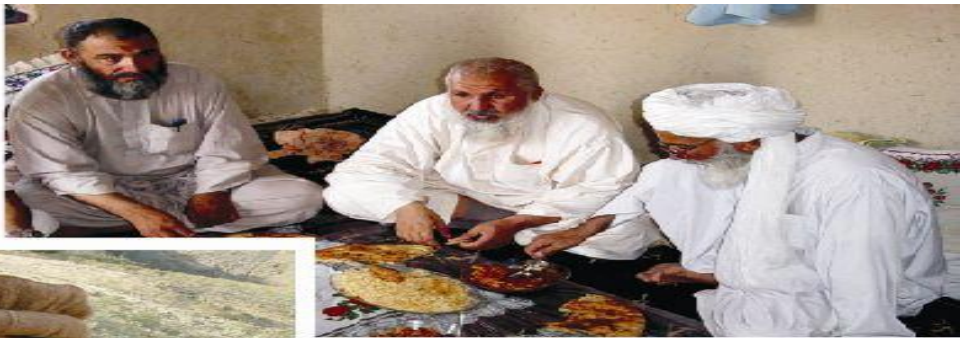
Desertification



Drought









Thank you

