

To solve assigned tasks it is necessary to do regular work on increase of competence level both of population and specialists, working in the sphere of management and widely involve local population in the process of environmentally significant decision making.

1. Education for Sustainable Development

The particular part in conditions of market economy development and strengthen of its influence on nature of Kyrgyzstan must be assigned to education. Education is not a sphere of social costs and expenses, but it is a sphere of investments. So it is necessary to work at realization of the following steps:

- To develop and approve the National Strategy on Education for Sustainable Development;
- To develop and implement standards on Education for Sustainable Development as one the components of education assessment and control system in Kyrgyzstan;
- Support development of special educational and informational materials on renewable energy sources and power efficiency for local communities.

2. Active involvement of public in environmentally significant decision making

Kyrgyzstan accessed to the Aarhus Convention – Convention of the UN Economic Commission for Europe on the access to environmental information and public participation in environmental decision making and access to justice in environmental matters (The Law on ratification of January 12, 2001). The principal duties of the Convention are:

- Ensuring of population access to environmental information, clear and available procedures of public participation in environmentally significant decision making, public access to justice for protection of environmental rights.

Actions in the following directions are necessary for realization of commitments on public participation:

- Development and stepped description of procedures, mechanisms and financing of the process of public participation in environmentally significant decision making;
- Conduction of periodic public hearings on republican and oblast level on issues of environment condition under large environmentally harmful projects.

Aleyne and BIOM

invite parties of the country to long-term collaboration on issues of ecological policy of Kyrgyzstan!



Aleyne Ecological Movement of Kyrgyzstan is a non-government organization, which has been working since 1993.

Aylene mission – Harmonization of relations between society and nature in Kyrgyzstan through research investigations in the sphere of ecology and preservation of biodiversity, population informing, support of state programs in the sphere of ecology, assistance in improvement of ecological legislation, etc. For additional information please send your request on e-mail: shukurovemil@mail.ru



BIOM Ecological Movement is a non-government organization which has been working since 1997 in the sphere of environmental problems solving in the Kyrgyz Republic and Central-Asian region.

BIOM mission – Achievement of steady positive changes of environment quality and people life through involvement of wide groups of population in distribution of Sustainable Development ideas and preservation of natural ecosystems.

For additional information please send your request on e-mail: biom.kg@gmail.com or Phones: 550607, 650136.

Aleyne Ecological Movement of Kyrgyzstan
BIOM Ecological Movement

Ecological safety of Kyrgyzstan is affair of powerful politicians'!

ENVIRONMENTALLY SAFE DEVELOPMENT ISSUES FOR POLITICAL PARTIES OF KYRGYZSTAN



Ecological situation in the Kyrgyz Republic has been aggravated for the last ten years. It is largely connected with risks of recovery from an economic crisis. First of all it results in overconsumption of natural resources (forests cutting down, poaching, extensive utilization of croplands, eliminating of reclamation and other works), etc. With that, unique wildlands, pure water and air, natural areas have remained intact in the Republic, which furthermore have economic value and become a special good of international importance, price on which will grow.

The Republic is among 200 priority ecological regions of the planet.

Expert groups of Aleyne and BIOM Ecological Movements of Kyrgyzstan suggest the format of ecological notice for politicians of Kyrgyzstan through the following directions:

I. ENVIRONMENTALLY SAFE DEVELOPMENT

One of the consequences of Kyrgyzstan inclusion in world trade systems is increase of environmental threat for the population of the country. On the consumers' table there are products and goods manufactured ignoring ecological risks. For example the dishes, toys with toxic characteristics are widespread in our markets. The situation around ensuring people access to pure drinking water has become aggravated, chemical compounds harmful for environment and people are used in agriculture. These unsolved problems affect health of the population, first of all women and children and threaten well-being of future Kyrgyz generations. To solve these problems it is necessary to realize actions urgently by the following directions:

- Operative introduction and control of implementation of environmental requirements for import and production of essential products and goods;

In Kyrgyzstan only 56% of the total number of cities, settlements and district centers have central sewerage system. Today all over the republic only 30% of 350 facilities on waste treatment used meet sanitary requirements, 40% don't absolutely implement their functions, for all this efficiency of waste treatment is low and don't meet standard requirements.

- Making an ecological examination of draft laws on the basis of "Standards of Making Special Types of Examinations";
- Accession to the international Protocol on Water and Health and assignment of coordinating functions to the Ministry of Health of the KR;
- Development of the National Program (and mechanisms of its introduction) on reduction of number of hard domestic waste and steady organic pollutants and its safe recycling.
- Development of an early warning system for ecological risks for the population, especially in the context of mining branch development;
- Accession to the international Protocols on Strategic Environmental Assessment, Register of Emissions and Transfer of Pollutants and Protocol on Civil Responsibility.

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II. ENVIRONMENTALLY SAFE ENERGY

Kyrgyzstan like many other countries of the world stands before energy crisis. One of the effective ways of its overcoming and easing of its consequences could be a strategy of energy saving and effective power consumption in the country. Beside this, development of the renewable energy sources market can also give positive results.

So, for example, Kyrgyzstan has considerable potential of sunshine, especially it concerns mountainous regions, where an indicator of solar radiation achieves 3,000 hours per year. Energy of the Sun can be widely used in local communities and can be an alternative of forests and bushes cutting down.

Realization of these ideas can be possible through organization of the following actions:

- Implementation of the requirement on power efficiency of buildings in construction standards;
- Development and implementation of state and municipal programs on power efficiency and energy conservations at all levels;
- Legislative consolidation of favorable tax climate for organizations developing renewable energy sources (solar, wind, biogas, micro hydropower plants), for example, through stimulating funds and tax remissions;
- Development of the National Program (and mechanisms of its introduction) on ensuring of energy preparedness and families stability, especially in highlands;
- Active participation in realization of international initiatives in spheres of activity of the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change;
- Support scientific potential in the sphere of development of new methods and approaches on renewable energy sources and power efficiency.

In Central Asia countries for heating of 1m² of room it is necessary to use fivefold, sixfold energy then in Europe.

III. STRENGTHENING OF NATURAL BASIS OF ENVIRONMENTAL SAFE

Today about 25% of pastures in the Republic are degraded a lot or in middle degree, an average crop yield of pastures decreased at 14%. More than 90% of the Republic's territory has a tendency to desertification. 88% from 10.6 million hectares of agricultural lands were considered as degraded and liable to desertification. Annual revenue from better pastures could be on 62% higher.

Strengthening of natural basis of environmental safe is an important element of survival and stability ensuring both of Kyrgyzstan and all over the planet. Only Life creates conditions for Life! Natural ecological communities (meadows, pastures, forests, rivers and lakes, etc.) can be called as "factories of Life" because they create and regulate condition of environment through implementation of the following functions: climate forming and control, precipitation attraction, reduction of frequency and disruptiveness of natural disasters, water and air purification, etc. In Kyrgyzstan unique natural communities have remained intact, which must be preserved according to the UN Convention on Biological Diversity (the Law of the KR on accession of July 26, 1996 #40). This can be achieved due to realization of some paramount measures:

- Implementation of legal protection of natural ecosystems, prohibition of substitution of natural ecosystems with artificial (man-made) ecosystems;
- Setting and concretization of rights and duties of owners and leaseholders of land and water facilities and their liability for endamage to biodiversity on their area;
- Lands reservation for protected territories, expansion of natural areas of preferential protection to 10% of the total territory of the country and implementation of prohibition on decrease of the level (category) of its legal protection;
- Expansion of functional duties of responsible heads (on the deputy level) of ministries, agencies, enterprises and manufactures in the sphere of control for observation of nature management regulations prevented nature damage, in subordinate subdivisions;
- Making changes in the Law of the KR "On Local Self-Government and Local State Administration" concerning necessity of ayl okmotu local ecological policy development and creation of appropriate plans of action.

In spite of the fact that Kyrgyzstan takes up only 0.13% of the Earth land, about 3% of world fauna inhabits the country. 71 species of plants, 32 species of birds, 3 species of reptiles, 2 species of fishes, 19 species of insects, 13 species of mammals are red-listed. For the period since 1985 the Red Book has been supplemented with 10 species of plants, 1 species of fishes, 11 species of birds, 4 species of mammals and 13 species of insects, that is the evidence of steady decrease of biodiversity due to man-made influence.