

PART III: GUIDELINES FOR REPORTING ON INDICATORS FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT AT THE NATIONAL LEVEL

Background

The Johannesburg Plan of Implementation (JPOI) and the Commission on Sustainable Development (CSD), at its 11th session, re-affirmed the importance of indicators for sustainable development and encouraged further work on indicators for sustainable development by countries at the national level, including integration of gender aspects, on a voluntary basis, in line with national conditions and priorities.

Questions

1. Do you have a national programme or initiative to develop and/or use indicators for sustainable development?

In 1999 Central Asia countries, including Uzbekistan, with the support of UN CSD (UNDESA experts) determined 31 indicators for assessment of sustainable development of Aral Sea ecosystems:

Demography dynamics and sustainability:

Growth rates of the population;

Population density.

Management of solid waste and sewage water:

Rate of domestic waste per capita;

Waste recycling and re-use.

Management of toxic chemicals:

Heavy intoxication, caused by chemicals;

List of forbidden or strictly restricted chemicals.

Protection of the quality of freshwater:

Density of hydrological networks;

Concentration of fecal coliform (from coli-bacteria group) in freshwater;

Biochemical oxygen consumption (BOC) in water reservoirs;

Annual intake of ground and surface water;

Consumption of ground and surface water per capita;

Sewage water treatment.

Modification of consumption pattern:

Intensity of material consumption;

Share of production of surplus product in GDP;

Share of natural raw material resources in production of surplus product.

Support of sustainable development of human settlements:

Growth rate of urban population;

Percentage of the population in urbanization areas;

Area and population of urbanized formal and informal settlements.

Integrated approach to natural resources planning and management:

Changes in utilization of natural resources;

Decentralized management of resources on local level.

Management of fragile ecosystems – combating desertification and drought:

Monthly precipitation rate;

Vegetation index. Vegetation indicator, generated with the use of remote sensing methods;

Land areas subject to desertification processes.

Promotion of sustainable development of agriculture and rural area:

Fertilizers utilization;

Utilization of pesticides in agriculture;

Areas subject to salinization and water erosion;

Percentage of irrigated arable land;

Power utilization in agriculture, Area of arable land per capita;

Agricultural education.

These indicators conform to UN CSD requirements, they are nation-wide in regards of their nature and are being implemented by local governments.

(ii) What is the name of the programme or initiative?

Indicators of sustainable development of Central Asia countries include 31 indicators, and monitoring is being undertaken since 1999.

(iii) What are the specific areas of sustainable development for which your country is developing or monitoring indicators?

Indicators of sustainable development of Central Asia countries are subdivided into two groups: (I) Ecological indicators: water resources; land resources; atmosphere air; biodiversity; waste, (II) Socio-economic indicators. Annual monitoring of all the a.m. indicators (31 indicators) is being undertaken.

(iv) Have you developed a set of indicators of sustainable development in your country?

List of indicators has not been developed for Uzbekistan Republic specifically, and Central Asia countries indicators are used in this paper.

If yes, please describe their status:

List of indicators for sustainable development of Central Asia countries is given in point 1 herein.

2. Is there an established coordinating mechanism in the country at the national level for indicators for sustainable development?

Assessment of the status of the environment and development of Uzbekistan is being determined based on indicators for sustainable development of Central Asia countries. Compilation of information on the indicators and their monitoring is being undertaken by Research Center of Inter-State Commission for Sustainable Development (RC ICSD) and its branches in the countries of the region.

3. Do you participate in any regional or international programmes on indicators of sustainable development?

Uzbekistan participates in implementation of Interstate program “Indicators of sustainable development of Central Asia countries”.

4. What are the most difficult problem areas in the establishment of indicators of sustainable development in your country? Please indicate the order of priority.

Due to the fact that most of the indicators are a part of State Reporting System, there are no problems with data collection and reporting. At the same time, new composition of indicators is being currently determined, which will enable to produce unified ecological information for Central Asia countries for integrated assessment and environmental management.

5. Please provide the name of a contact person responsible for indicators of sustainable development:

Name	Albert Rafikov
Title	Head of RC ICSD Department in Uzbekistan
Address	A.Timur str., 99, Tashkent, Republic of Uzbekistan, 700128
Tel.:	(998712) 135-07-57
Fax:	(998712) 135-07-57; 135-79-20
e-mail:	suvchi2001@yahoo.com