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Arthur van Diesen

Representative
UNICEF Tajikistan

Vulnerable Futures: Unpacking the Impacts of Climate Change on Children in Central Asia and in Tajikistan



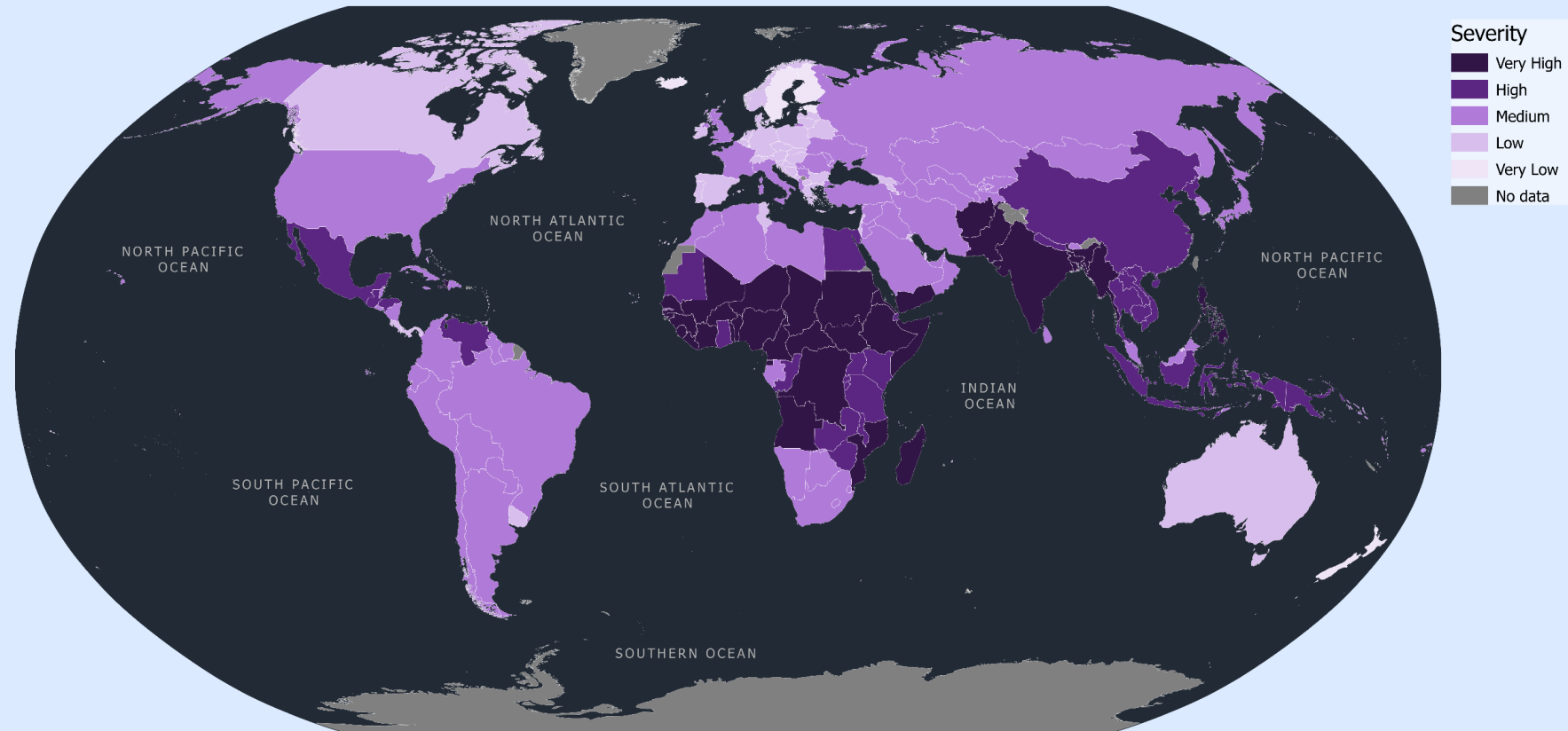
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The Children's Climate Risk Index (CCRI) Global model, 2021 version

- 1 billion children live in extremely high-risk countries
- Nearly 90 per cent of the global burden of disease associated with climate change, environmental degradation and pollution is borne by children under five.



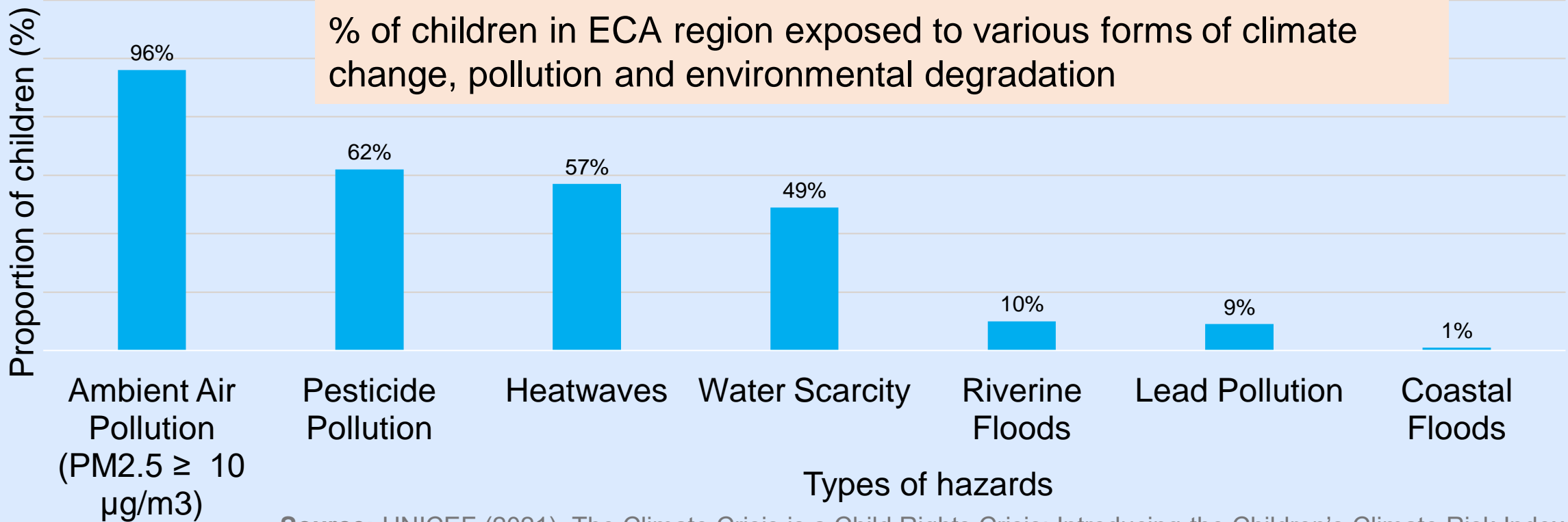


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UNPACKING CLIMATE CHANGE IN EUROPE AND CENTRAL ASIAN REGION



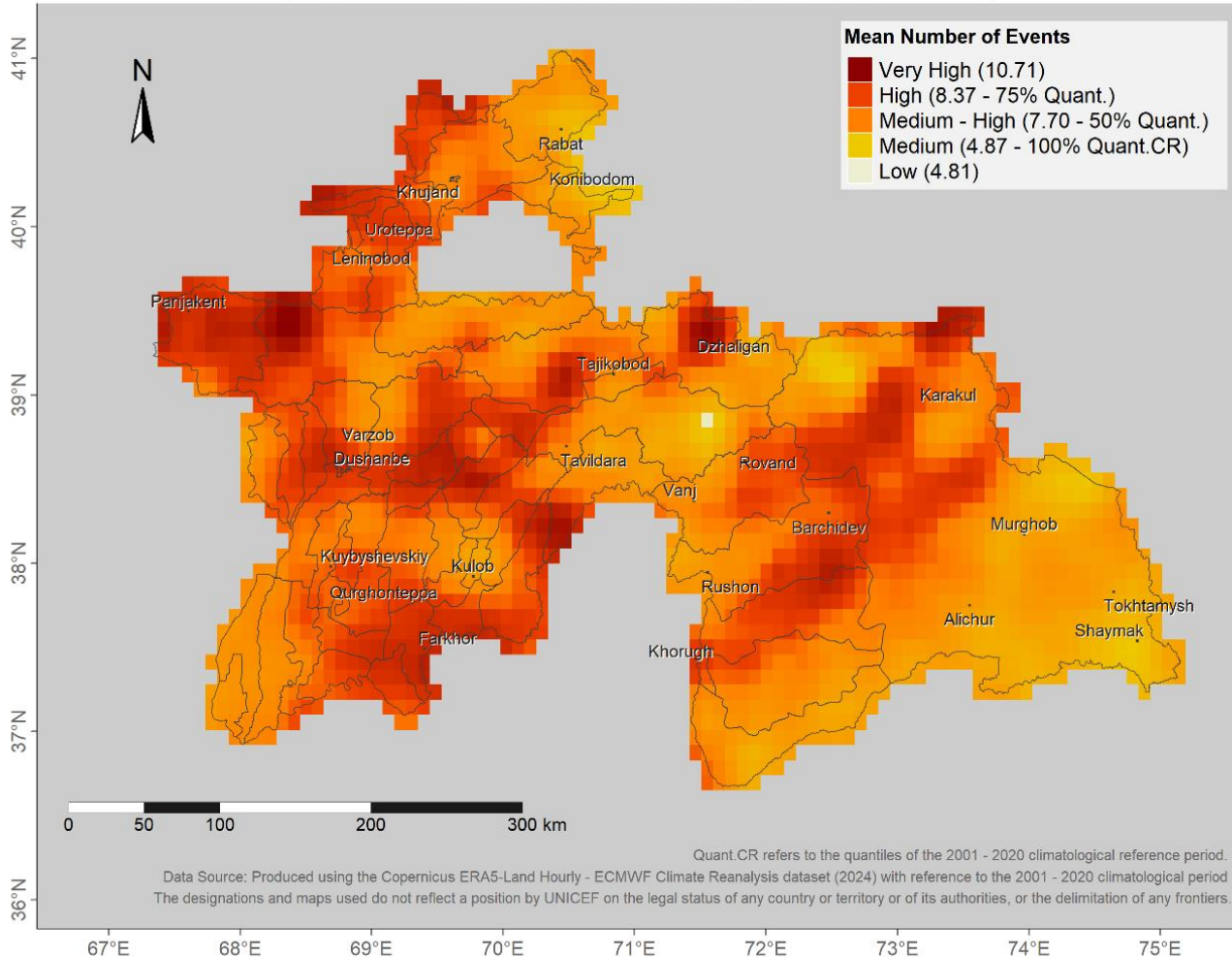
Source: UNICEF (2021), The Climate Crisis is a Child Rights Crisis: Introducing the Children's Climate Risk Index. New York: UNICEF *children with blood lead levels over 5ug/dl



Heat: Heatwave frequency

Hazard map of a global source (draft)

Tajikistan: Mean Annual Heatwave Frequency (2021 - 2023)



According to Global CCRI assessment, over 71% of children in Tajikistan, totaling 2,825,673, face exposure to more than six heatwaves annually, indicating a significant vulnerability to extreme heat and its health impacts.



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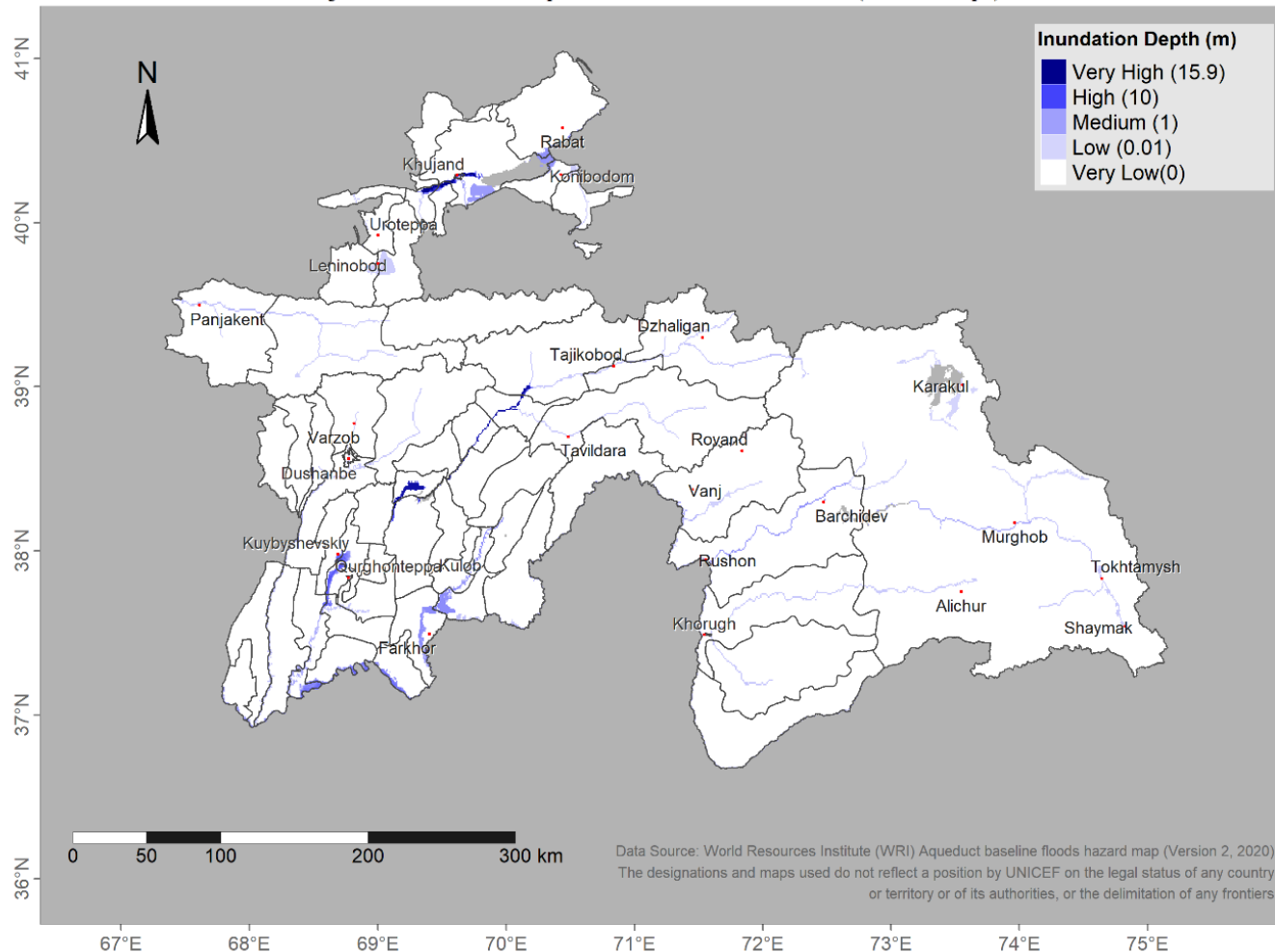


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Riverine floods

Hazard map of a global source (draft)

Tajikistan: Areas Exposed to Riverine Floods (50-Yr. Rp.)



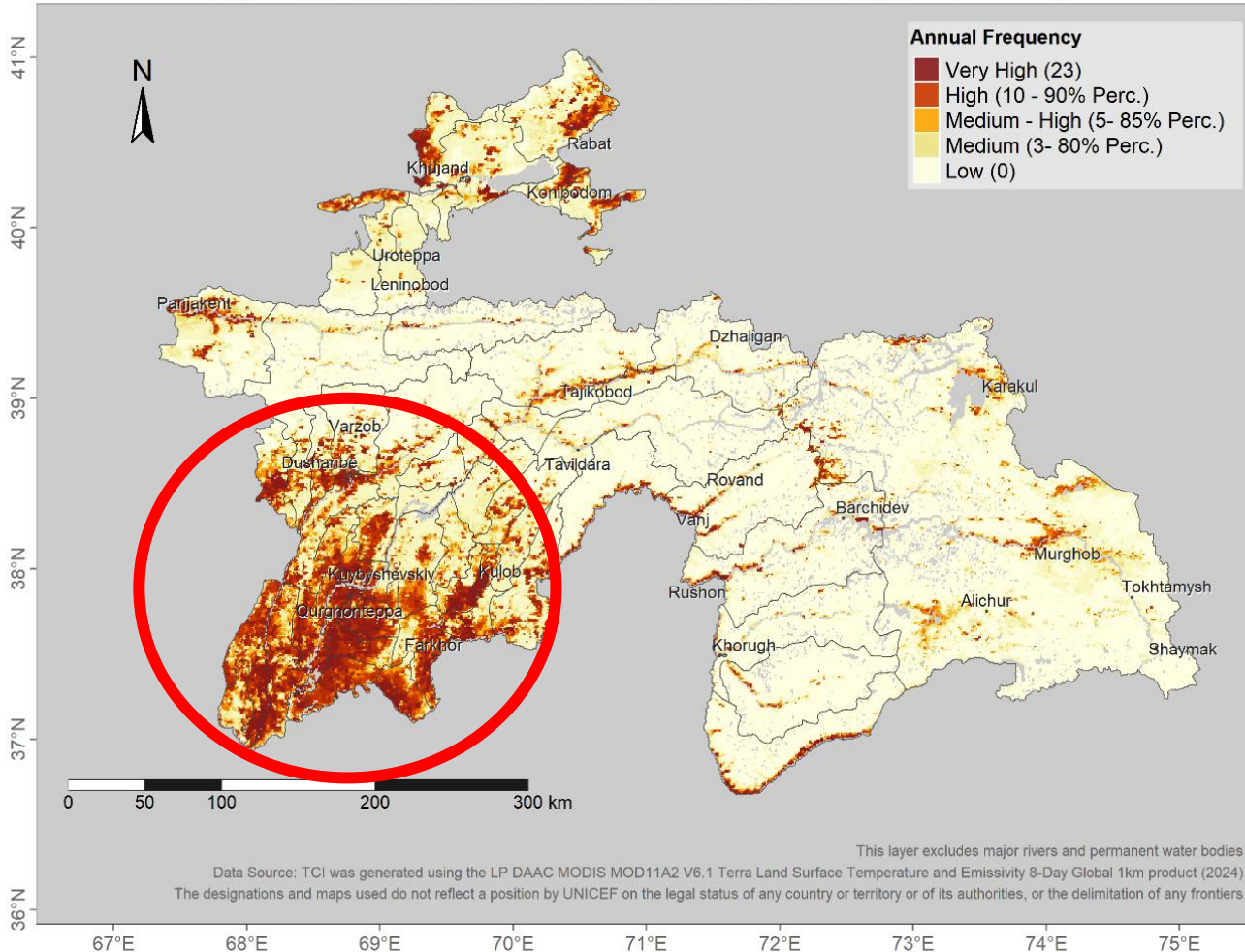
According to Global CCRI assessment, about 9% of the child population in Tajikistan, or 361,470 children, are at risk from riverine floods with a 50-year return period.



Drought

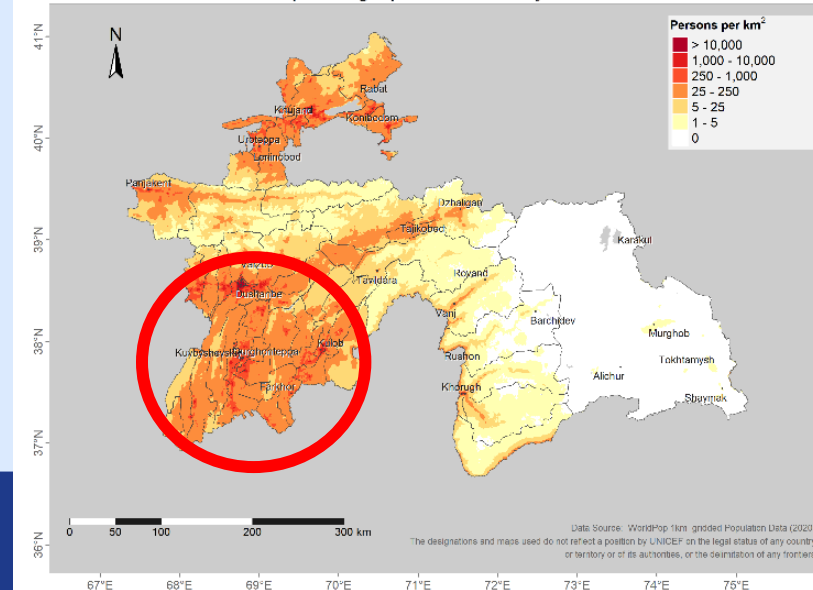
Hazard map of a global source (draft)

Tajikistan: At Least Moderate Drought (TCI) Frequency (2000 - 2022)



Initial analysis for **drought conditions** in Tajikistan, for the period 2000 to 2022, has highlighted Khatlon region as the most frequently affected by moderate droughts (annual frequency of 23 cases). Drought risks overlap with densely populated areas at southern province, which signifies a heightened risk, especially for children who are particularly vulnerable to the impacts of drought.

Map Showing Population Count of Tajikistan





Disclaimer

Limitations of using global hazard layers

- The examples of the country hazard maps, based on global hazard layers, can **potentially be used to broadly identify high-risk areas for the construction of population estimates**. However, the results for some areas may be underestimated or overestimated.
- If the global hazard layers are used for other purposes, the limitations of each layer should be carefully assessed. Most global layers are not meant to be used for detailed local analysis. They can be used to broadly identify areas for more detailed risk analysis.



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