



Central Asia
CLIMATE PORTAL

Поддержка принятия решений на основе фактических данных Что может предложить ВОКАТ?

*Годерт ван Линден,
ИСРИК - Всемирная информация о почве,
Нидерланды*



WOCAT
World Overview of Conservation Approaches and Technologies



Региональный семинар

Душанбе 27.09.2019

Что такое ВОКАТ?



Глобальная
открытая **сеть УУЗР**



Инструменты и
методы для
документации и
оценки УУЗР



WOCAT



Глобальный репозиторий
данных УУЗР



Наращивание потенциала

ВОКАТ: мировой обзор природоохранных подходов и технологий (www.wocat.net)

Сеть ВОКАТ

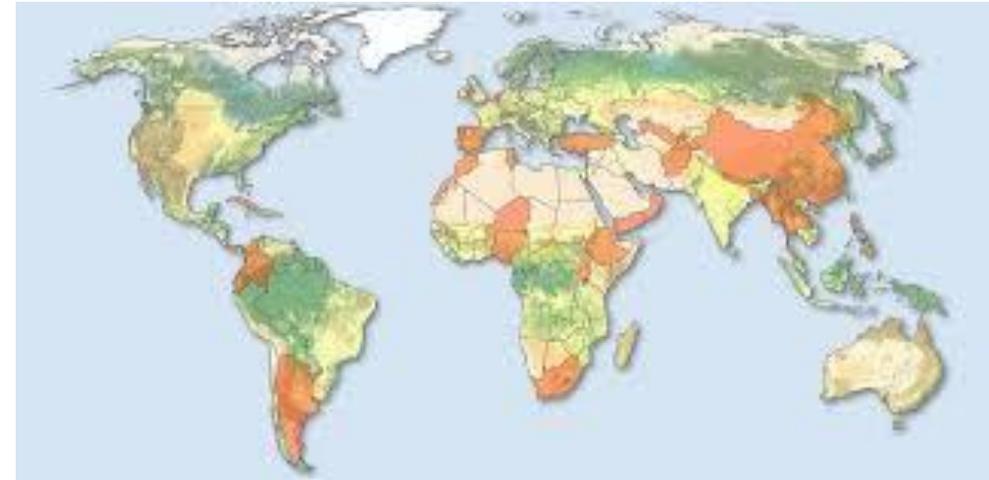


ВОКАТ Интернешнл с восемью Консорциум
Партнерами (Руководящий комитет)



- Основана в 1992 году
- Международные сетевые встречи каждые 2 года
- Заседания руководящего комитета каждые пол года

ВОКАТ Региональный / Национальный с партнерами в более чем 50 странах и региональных центрах

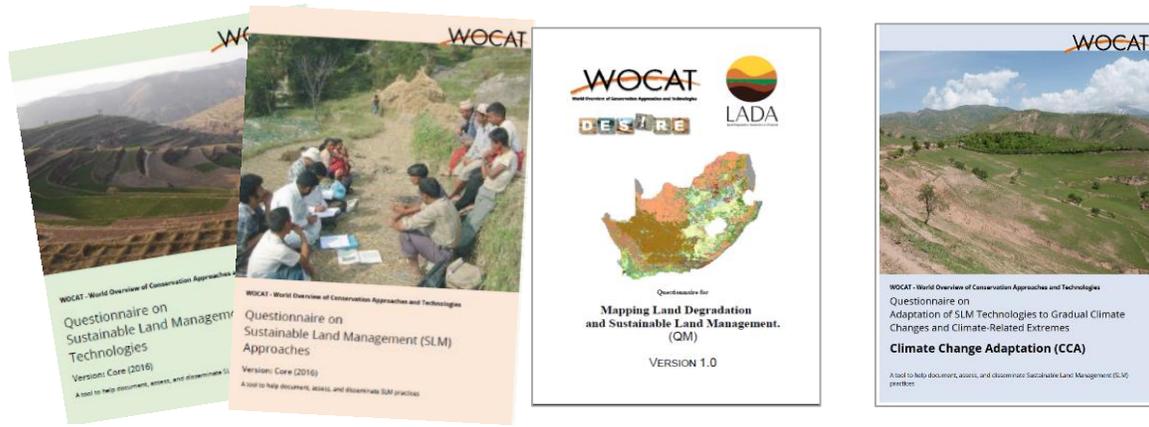


ВОКАТ 2020+ новая стратегия

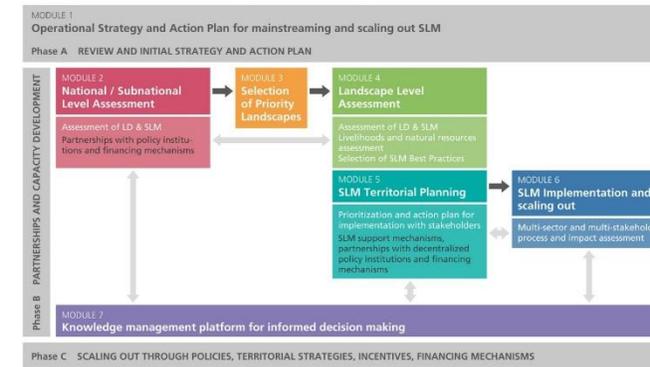


ВОКАТ 2020+ стремится стать ведущей платформой с экспертным опытом в сфере УУЗР и оказывать поддержку странам и учреждениям по всему миру в расширении масштабов УУЗР, достижении ЛРС и содействию достижению связанных с ними ЦУР, предусмотренных тремя конвенциями ООН.

Инструменты и методы ВОКАТ



Decision Support Framework for SLM mainstreaming and scaling out



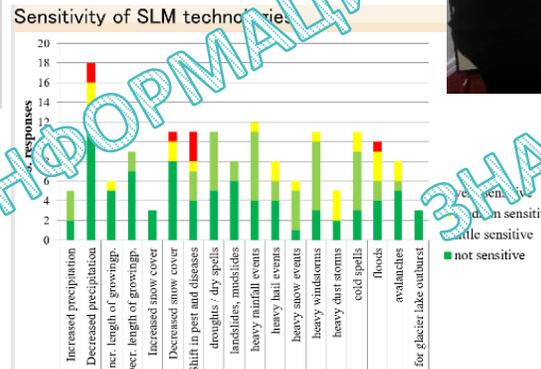
Документация, оценка и распространение передового опыта

Пространственная оценка деградации земель и УУЗР

Связь с глобальными проблемами (изменение климата, ЛРС)

Поддержка принятия решений на национальном и местном уровне

Расширение и принятие уузр



ДААННЫЕ ИНФОРМАЦИЯ ЗНАНИЕ

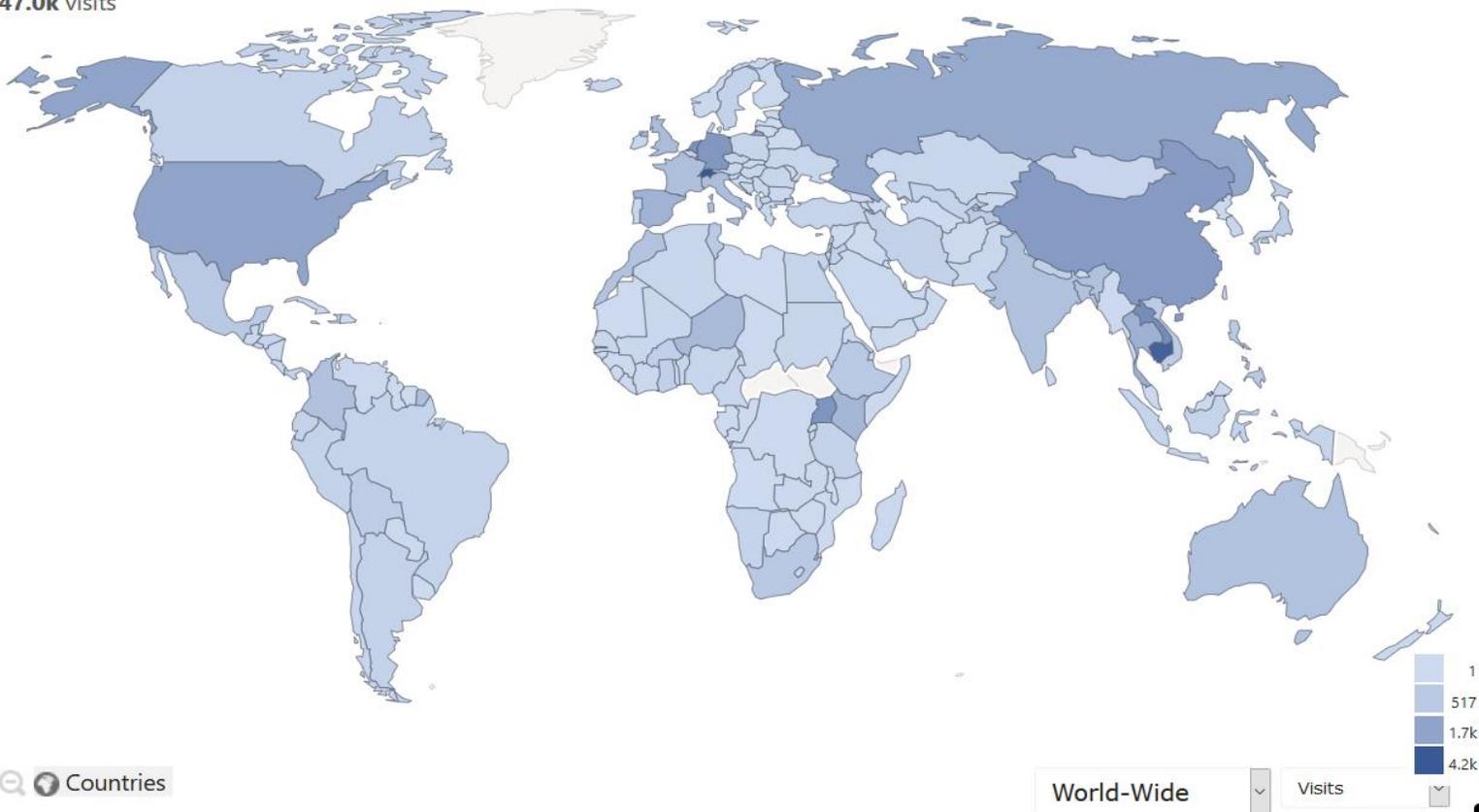


База данных ВОКАТ

ВОКАТ является основной рекомендуемой базой данных УУЗР КБООН

Visitor Map

47.0k visits



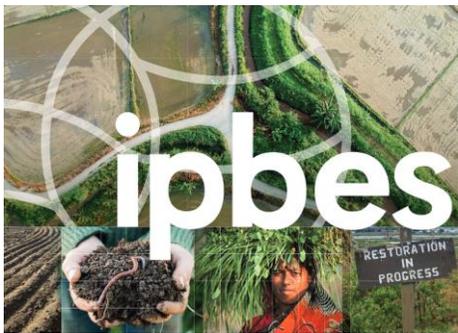
Ключевые показатели

- 1 993 практик УУЗР опубликованы в 131 странах
404 пользователями
 - 1085 технологий УУЗР
 - 65 подходов УУЗР
 - 443 практик СОРОО КБООН
- 79 новых практик, разработанных за последние 90 дней.
- 62410 посещений с 195 стран мира с момента запуска в августе 2016 года.

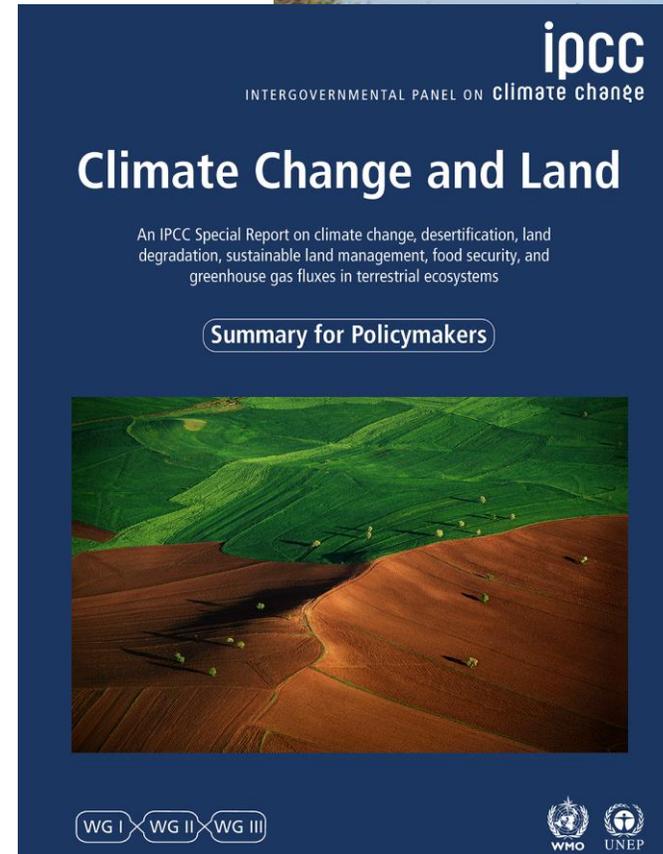
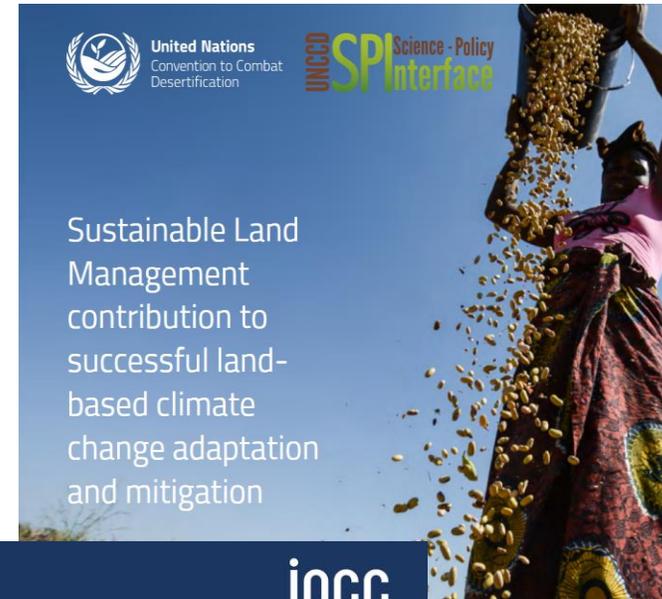
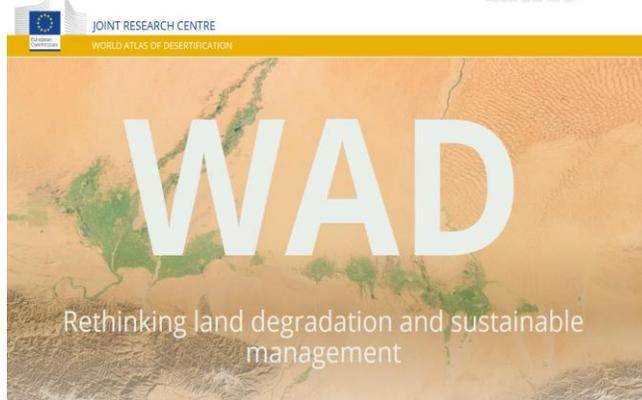


Глобальная позиция ВОКАТ

В последние 20 лет ВОКАТ был фундаментальным в изменении фокуса с ЛР на УУЗР. ВОКАТ в настоящее время используется во всем мире и цитируется в крупных недавних инициативах и публикациях



The assessment report on
LAND DEGRADATION AND RESTORATION





- Конкурсы
- О ВОКАТ
- Глобальные проблемы, связанные с УУЗР
- Адаптация к изменению климата**
- Смягчение последствий изменения климата
- Продовольственная безопасность
- Водная безопасность
- Биоразнообразие
- Снижение риска бедствий
- Цели устойчивого развития
- Практика УУЗР
- Инструменты и методы
- Библиотека WOCATpedia
- Помогите

PORTAL DISCUSSION

Actions ▾

Portal Climate Change Adaptation

All Articles on Climate Change Adaptation

Добро пожаловать на портал адаптации к изменению климата

На этом портале вы будете обобщать и фокусировать конкретные статьи, связанные с общей темой адаптации к изменению климата во всем мире.

Общие статьи относятся к общей информации об адаптации к изменению климата, например, обзоры процесса адаптации, общие меры по адаптации или показатели измерений, научное представление об изменении климата и необходимости адаптации и т. д.

Конкретные статьи относятся к тематическим или тематическим статьям по адаптации к изменению климата, например, конкретные меры по адаптации, сосредоточить внимание на одном аспекте адаптации (например, сельское хозяйство), тематические исследования и т. д.

ВОКАТ и изменение климата



(из анкеты ВОКАТ по Технологиям)

Воздействие и чувствительность технологии к постепенному изменению климата и связанным с климатом экстремальным явлениям / бедствиям (по мнению землепользователей)

Type of climatic change/ extreme	Increase	Decrease	very poorly	poorly	moderately	well	very well	not known
Gradual climate change								
<input type="checkbox"/> annual temperature	<input type="checkbox"/>							
<input type="checkbox"/> seasonal temperature	<input type="checkbox"/>							
indicate season*:	<input type="checkbox"/>							
.....	<input type="checkbox"/>							
.....	<input type="checkbox"/>							
<input type="checkbox"/> annual rainfall	<input type="checkbox"/>							
<input type="checkbox"/> seasonal rainfall	<input type="checkbox"/>							
indicate season*:	<input type="checkbox"/>							
.....	<input type="checkbox"/>							
.....	<input type="checkbox"/>							
<input type="checkbox"/> other gradual climate change (specify):	<input type="checkbox"/>							
Climate-related extremes (disasters)!								
Meteorological disasters:								
<input type="checkbox"/> tropical storm (cyclone, typhoon, hurricane)	<input type="checkbox"/>							
<input type="checkbox"/> extra-tropical cyclone (winter storm)	<input type="checkbox"/>							
<input type="checkbox"/> local rainstorm	<input type="checkbox"/>							
<input type="checkbox"/> local thunderstorm	<input type="checkbox"/>							
<input type="checkbox"/> local hailstorm	<input type="checkbox"/>							
<input type="checkbox"/> local snowstorm	<input type="checkbox"/>							
<input type="checkbox"/> local sandstorm/ duststorm	<input type="checkbox"/>							
<input type="checkbox"/> local windstorm	<input type="checkbox"/>							
<input type="checkbox"/> local tornado	<input type="checkbox"/>							

Climatological disasters:	<input type="checkbox"/>							
<input type="checkbox"/> heatwave	<input type="checkbox"/>							
<input type="checkbox"/> cold wave (any time of the year, e.g. frost)	<input type="checkbox"/>							
<input type="checkbox"/> extreme winter conditions	<input type="checkbox"/>							
<input type="checkbox"/> drought	<input type="checkbox"/>							
<input type="checkbox"/> forest fire	<input type="checkbox"/>							
<input type="checkbox"/> land fire (grass, shrub, bush)	<input type="checkbox"/>							
Hydrological disasters:	<input type="checkbox"/>							
<input type="checkbox"/> general (river) flood	<input type="checkbox"/>							
<input type="checkbox"/> flash flood	<input type="checkbox"/>							
<input type="checkbox"/> storm surge/ coastal flood	<input type="checkbox"/>							
<input type="checkbox"/> landslide / debris flow	<input type="checkbox"/>							
<input type="checkbox"/> avalanche	<input type="checkbox"/>							
Biological disasters:	<input type="checkbox"/>							
<input type="checkbox"/> epidemic diseases (viral, bacterial, fungal, parasitic)	<input type="checkbox"/>							
<input type="checkbox"/> insect/ worm infestation (grasshoppers/ locusts/ worms, etc.)	<input type="checkbox"/>							
Other climate related extremes/ disasters:	<input type="checkbox"/>							
<input type="checkbox"/> (specify):	<input type="checkbox"/>							
Other climate-related consequences	<input type="checkbox"/>							
<input type="checkbox"/> extended growing period	<input type="checkbox"/>							
<input type="checkbox"/> reduced growing period	<input type="checkbox"/>							
<input type="checkbox"/> sea level rise (gradual change)	<input type="checkbox"/>							
<input type="checkbox"/> other (specify):	<input type="checkbox"/>							

* For temperate, boreal, and polar/ arctic climate choose: winter, spring, summer, autumn;
For tropics and subtropics choose: wet/ rainy season, dry season.

Comments:

6.4 Cost-benefit analysis

Refer to questions 4.5 and 4.7 (where costs for establishment and maintenance have been specified).

How do the benefits compare with the **establishment costs** (from land users' perspective)?

	very negative	negative	slightly negative	neutral/ balanced	slightly positive	positive	very positive
short-term returns:	<input type="checkbox"/>						
long-term returns:	<input type="checkbox"/>						

How do the benefits compare with the **maintenance/ recurrent costs** (from land users' perspective)?

	very negative	negative	slightly negative	neutral/ balanced	slightly positive	positive	very positive
short-term returns:	<input type="checkbox"/>						
long-term returns:	<input type="checkbox"/>						

Short term: 1-3 years; Long term: 10 years

Specify/ comments:



Анкета по адаптации технологий к изменению климата и экстремальным климатическим явлениям

Адаптация к изменению климата

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Вовлечение для нейтрализации деградации земель



- Сотрудничество с КБООН и странами
- ВОКАТ является основной рекомендуемой базой данных КБООН
- Использование инструментов и методов ВОКАТ для ЛРС
- Нарращивание потенциала
- Интерфейс между наукой и реализацией

LDN partners – partnerships to boost implementation of the UNCCD



Кто использует базу данных в Центральной Азии?



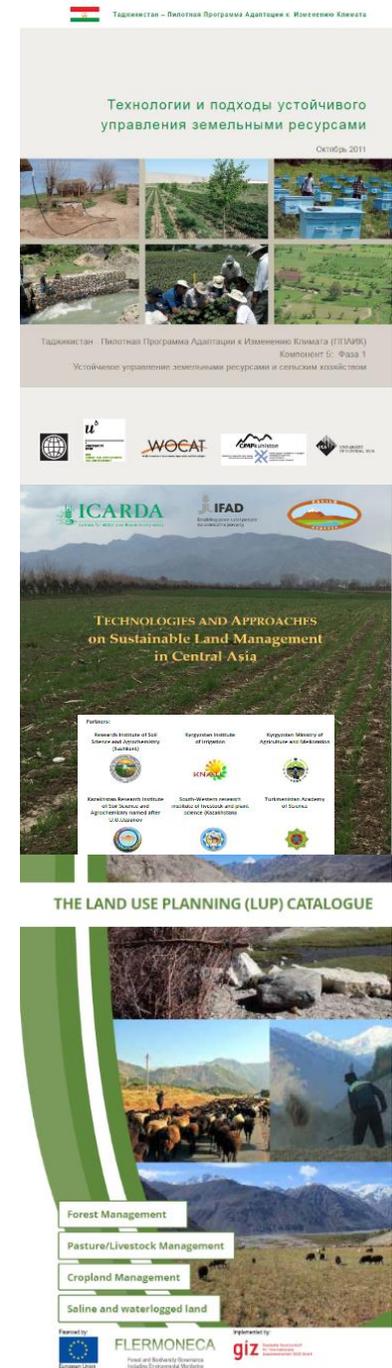
The image displays a collage of five screenshots from the WOCAT SLM Database website, illustrating search results for different countries in Central Asia. Each screenshot shows the search interface with the country name highlighted in a red circle and the resulting search results.

- Kazakhstan:** Search results: 18. The results list various SLM technologies and approaches, including soil conservation and water management techniques.
- Tajikistan:** Search results: 170. The results include information on soil rehabilitation and agricultural practices.
- Uzbekistan:** Search results: 26. The results focus on pasture management and soil improvement.
- Turkmenistan:** Search results: 3. The results include information on growing arundo and planting forest on mountains.
- Kyrgyzstan:** Search results: 17. The results include information on cultivation of sainfoin, soil fertility conservation, and joint pasture management.

Each screenshot also shows the WOCAT SLM Database logo, navigation menu, and search filters. The results are presented in a grid format with images and text descriptions of the technologies and approaches.

Кто использует базу данных в Центральной Азии?

- Пилотная программа по адаптации к изменению климата в Таджикистане (WB-PPCR), «Технологии и подходы УУЗР - Таджикистан», 2011 на английском и русском языках.
- Проект по рациональному природопользованию и обеспечению средств к существованию в сельских районах (WB-ELMARL)
- Инициатива стран Центральной Азии по управлению земельными ресурсами (CACILM I), Технологии и подходы к устойчивому управлению земельными ресурсами в Центральной Азии (ICARDA, IFAD)
- Интегрированное управление природными ресурсами в подверженных засухе и засоленным ландшафтах сельскохозяйственного производства в Центральной Азии и Турции (FAO-CACILM II)
- Поддержка принятия решений по учету и расширению УУЗР (FAO-DS-SLM)
- Управление лесами и биоразнообразием, включая мониторинг окружающей среды (GIZ - FLERMONECA), Каталог планирования землепользования,
- Инициатива по СРБ на уровне сообществ через ИУВР в Таджикистане (SDC), видео: например, «Эффективное управление земельными ресурсами для уменьшения бедствий в Таджикистане»
- Сотрудничество с: ICARDA, ICBA, UCA, CAMP Alatoo, Евразийским почвенным партнерством, Центральноазиатским горным партнерством (CAMP),....



Что может предложить ВОКАТ



Старая овца на выделенном участке приотселкового пастбища (У. Назаркулов (Ташкент, 100113, Чкалова ст. ул., Катартас 21))

Pasture rotation in the desert areas of Uzbekistan (CACILM) (Uzbekistan)
Central Asian Countries Initiative for Land Management (CACILM)

DESCRIPTION	LOCATION
<p>Improvement of a livestock grazing scheme ensuring the restoration of pasture vegetation and observance of appropriate pasture loading.</p> <p>As a result of the existing regulations in the pasture-based livestock production sector of Uzbekistan, pasture lands are provided for perpetual use to shirkar farms (large agricultural cooperative) or for long-term use to large farming enterprises. The population is using shirkar pastures for the grazing of private livestock, whose population sometimes exceeds shirkar livestock numbers. Pastures are used without a management plan. Animals are grazing all year round on the same pastures leading to degradation. Trampling occurs on the paths leading the pastures. The proposed technology was developed and introduced within the framework of the UNDP/GEF and Government of Uzbekistan project "Achieving ecosystem stability on degraded lands in Karakapakistan and Kyrgyzkum desert" in 2007-2009. Based on traditional methods and approaches to pasture use, this technology enables pasture usage and revenue generation for the local communities without negative impacts on the pasture (in the frame of CACILM).</p> <p>The purpose of this technology is to prevent further pasture degradation, to restore biodiversity and to create prerequisites for regeneration of the pasture.</p> <p>The main parts of the project, based on community assessment, include: a) development of a sustainable pasture use plan. For that purpose, a site assessment was performed for each stakeholder (flocks of the shirkar farms and dahkhan households). The pasture assessment determined the type, forage value and pasture capacity, followed by the calculation of the forage balance (ratio of required to available pasture for forage). A pasture use plan was developed, which includes monitoring pasture vegetation and productivity in order to fine-tune the plan. Based on that, livestock population is corrected each season to ensure safe pasture loading and prevent overgrazing.</p> <p>Two 1000 ha pastures were assigned to an 800 head-strong sheep flock. The 7859 hectare pastures were divided into 1000 ha pastures (each with a 1000 m radius) around each well split diametrically in two sectors. Each sector was split in turn into 3 rotation areas of 1308 hectares each, to be grazed sequentially. Based on the current pasture productivity of 1,65 centners/ha, each area can be used for 30 days, i.e. the first sector of the pasture provides 90 days, the entire spring period, of forage for 800 head of sheep. In summer, the first sector is divided into two sectors. In the autumn, the second water well, where rotation-based grazing is also organized on two sectors split into rotation areas for</p>	<p>Location: Komitan district, Uzbekistan / Bukhara oblast, Uzbekistan</p> <p>No. of Technology sites analysed: 62.17988, 40.55545</p> <p>Geo-reference of selected sites: 62.17988, 40.55545</p> <p>Spread of the Technology: In a permanently protected area:</p> <p>Date of implementation: less than 10 years ago (recently)</p> <p>Type of introduction: through land users' innovation as part of a traditional system (> 50 years) during experiments / research through projects / external interventions</p>



The established structural protection measures with planted seedlings of Haloxylon persicum (the photo is taken in the area of the settlement - Akhmet-1 District, ap.26, 7742191, e-mail:kolay.zverev@gmail.com)

Stabilization and afforestation of sand dunes around settlements in the Karakum Desert (CACILM) (Turkmenistan)
Central Asian Countries Initiative for Land Management (CACILM)

DESCRIPTION	LOCATION
<p>The stabilization of shifting sands by installing means of physical protection and planting shrubs around settlements in the Karakum Desert.</p> <p>As a result of overgrazing, the pasture surrounding the Bokurdok village have been transformed into bare sand dunes, which threaten infrastructure. Families are forced to spend up to 30% of their income on the construction of new houses. This problem is solved by the technology of sand dune stabilization, which includes the installation of sand dune fixation devices (MSDFs) and planting of reed (of the variety of reed that widely grows along the channels) and grass (of the variety of grass that grows in the middle (0.5m) and deep (1.5m) sand in 25-30cm deep holes. The optimum grid size is 3x2m and the distance between the plants in the rows is 2m. The MSDFs are used to prevent wind and sand transport in other directions. MSDFs are set for 2 years before the start of the planting of reed. The MSDFs assure the stabilization of sand dunes for 2 years. In subsequent years, the stabilization of sand dunes is achieved by planting seedlings of reed and grass. The MSDFs are used to prevent wind and sand transport in other directions. The MSDFs are used to prevent wind and sand transport in other directions. The MSDFs are used to prevent wind and sand transport in other directions.</p>	<p>Location: Akhmet-1 District, Turkmenistan, Akhal yelayat, Turkmenistan</p> <p>No. of Technology sites analysed: 58.4953, 38.77</p> <p>Geo-reference of selected sites: 58.4953, 38.77</p> <p>Spread of the Technology: evenly spread over an area (approx. 0.1-1 km2)</p> <p>In a permanently protected area:</p> <p>Date of implementation: less than 10 years ago (recently)</p>



Reconstruction of the irrigation canal by a local community for the Irrigation of Lucerne in the Talas village in autumn and early spring (Guhara Belisova (Kazakhstan, Almaty, +7 705 5678499 gokuarova@mail.ru))

Off-season irrigation of fields and pastures as a mechanism for pasture improvement under climate change conditions in Southern Kazakhstan (CACILM) (Kazakhstan)
Central Asian Countries Initiative for Land Management (CACILM)

DESCRIPTION	LOCATION
<p>Early irrigation of fields and pastures to maintain moisture during the dry season in Southern Kazakhstan in the frame of CACILM.</p> <p>The technology was developed in the Shakhov village (Talas district of the Zhambyl region). During the last 15 years, 65 ha of irrigated arable lands and 66448 ha of irrigated hayfields were abandoned at the disposal of the village. Water for their irrigation was supplied through a 2 km long canal "Sharushlyk" from the Talas river. The village has lost its water source at the end of the canal. In the past few years, over abstraction of water by water users further upstream and a decrease in the water level of the Talas river have led to a sharp reduction of the water flow in the canal, resulting in the cessation of irrigated husbandry and the degradation of irrigated lands. Irrigated arable lands were abandoned and used now for year-round livestock grazing. The exploitation of the canal stopped, and it became worthless.</p> <p>The situation is further worsened by the impact of global climate change on the Talas' local climate (decline in precipitation, increase of yearly average temperature, autumn and spring frosts, droughts in summer). The reduction in the number and quality of forage crops due to shortages in irrigation water had a negative impact on stock-breeding and the well-being of the local population.</p> <p>The problem has been solved by the public association "Kogal Sadu Shakhov Village". The canal's 12 km length and 5 floodgates were restored to supply water to the area and to artificially retain soil moisture conditions through off-season irrigation during the pre-seeding period when most of the water users upstream don't need water for irrigation. The off-season irrigation allowed for the improved growth of grass on pastures. It accumulates soil water storage (1.5-2m in deep), which is used by crops in spring or early summer.</p> <p>90% of fallow lands were moistened by local communities in the 1st year. A part of them is used to cultivate fodder crops for supplementary feeding of cattle in winter (in spring, 60% were sown with Lucerne), and the remaining area was used as natural hayfields. As a result, the hay harvest increased from 3.5 to 5 t/ha.</p>	<p>Location: Talas/Sadu Shakhov village, Republic of Kazakhstan/Zhambyl, Kazakhstan</p> <p>No. of Technology sites analysed: 70.45, 43.16</p> <p>Geo-reference of selected sites: 70.45, 43.16</p> <p>Spread of the Technology: evenly spread over an area (5.6 km²)</p> <p>In a permanently protected area:</p> <p>Date of implementation: less than 10 years ago (recently)</p>



Road Construction to open access to remote summer pasture (Borinov Ibrahim)

Improved access to remote summer pasture - through infrastructure development (Tajikistan)
Ташкини дастраси ба чаргоҳи тобистона

DESCRIPTION	LOCATION
<p>In the mountainous conditions of Tajikistan the main source of fodder for livestock is accumulated in remote pastures, which are located high in the mountains and are classified as summer pastures. Improving access with building infrastructure (roads and bridges) to these remote pastures as a main source of fodder for livestock during summer period will decrease burden on pastures close to the village and will help rehabilitation of degraded pastures and improvement of other environmental services provided by pasture lands.</p> <p>The main feature in this approach is to balance the use of the pasture land in different seasons through development of access to its resources. After the collapse of the Soviet Union and break down of the kolхозes and Sovkhozes in the mountainous area of Tajikistan, utilization of pasture lands were suffering because of poor infrastructure, such as roads and bridges. Through community mobilization and sharing of funding costs (such as labour force, roads and bridges) providing access to remote pastures are built. This approach motivated communities to put in place rotation plans of pastures. The main objective of promoting this approach is to organize the whole potential of existing fodder from the pasture and decrease burden on the close pasture lands to communities. In this approach participatory methods was used, where community shared labour force and the local government support with formal documentation to allow construction of new roads and bridges. Funding was mobilized from different sources, such as donor funds, governments and sometimes from the community itself.</p> <p>Communities as members of PIUs were mobilized to serve as labour with some funding from project to access materials and means for implementation. The plan was negotiated and coordinated with the local level governmental authorities for legal permission both on improving infrastructure and use of pastures remote from villages. Communities were excited to have access to additional pasture lands, as source of fodder for livestock development. Under this approach communities were motivated to plan pasture use in a sustainable way. Since the approach involves construction of roads and land users were also busy in their fields.</p>	<p>Location: Usually this approach is applicable in many parts of the country which is mainly mountainous regions and a similar geography. Roghun District/Risht Valley, Tajikistan</p> <p>Location: 69.717, 38.752</p> <p>Geo-reference of selected sites: 69.717, 38.752</p> <p>Initiation date: n.a.</p> <p>Year of termination: n.a.</p> <p>Type of Approach: traditional / indigenous recent local Initiative / Innovative</p>



Демонстрационное поле севооборота сельскохозяйственных культур (Светлана Мамытканов)

Применение севооборота сельскохозяйственных культур в условиях фермерского хозяйства (Kyrgyzstan)
Село Жар-Маала, Суусайский район, Джалалабадская область, Кыргызстан

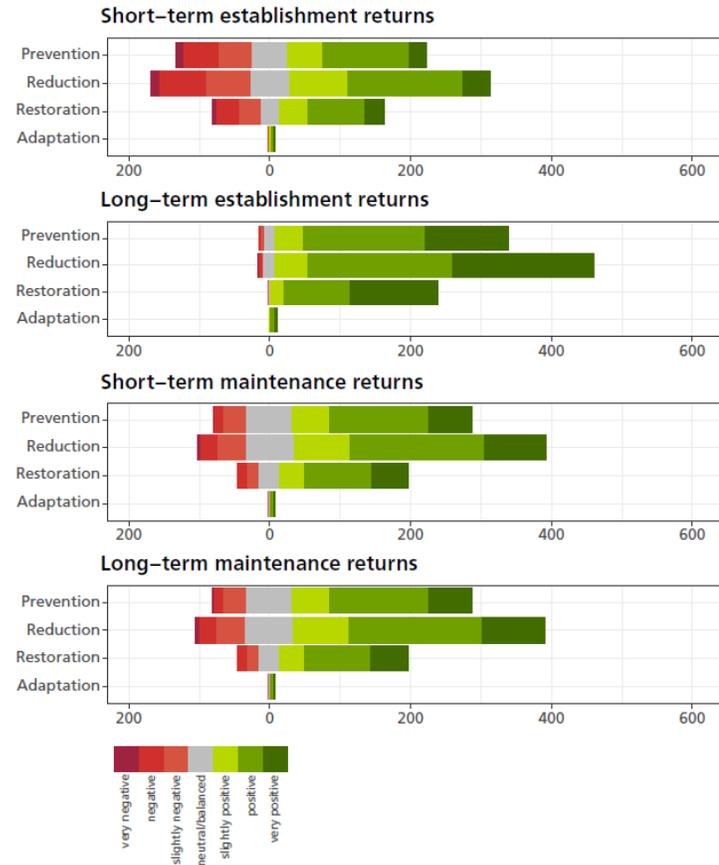
DESCRIPTION	LOCATION
<p>Организация севооборотов как путь эффективного использования земель с учетом экономических интересов земледельцев и землепользователей, а также экологических и экономических факторов.</p> <p>В Кыргызстане вопрос деградации и опустынивания земель является актуальной проблемой, которая создает угрозу не только экосистеме, но негативно сказывается на жизненном уровне населения и экономического развития. Произойдящая в 1991 году аграрная реформа имеет положительные и отрицательные стороны. Одной из положительных сторон аграрной реформы является то, что были созданы равные стартовые условия: свою земельную и имущественную долю могли получить все, кто жил в селе - работающие, безземельные, мигранты и пенсионеры, врачи и учителя. В ходе реформы земельные доли получили 510 тыс. семей, то преимущественная часть фермерских хозяйств состоит из одной семьи. В стране доминируют мелкоземельные крестьянские хозяйства, которые на большие доходы рассчитывать не могут. Основные затраты приходится на производство, транспортировку и сбыт продукции. Кроме того, отсутствие знаний по обработке земель, вынужденно соответствующих сельскохозяйств, мелкие наделы земель, привели к негативным последствиям, такие как: снижение качества и плодородия почвы, эрозия и др. Многочисленные насаждения опят земледелия показывают бесцельное возделывание почти всех сельскохозяйственных растений приводит к существенному снижению урожайности, эрозии, загрязнению и засолению почв. В решении проблемы регулирования почвенного плодородия важная роль принадлежит севообороту. Под севооборотом понимается поочередное по</p>	<p>Location: Широта 41.099358; Долгота 73.370870, село Жар-Маала, Суусайский район, Джалалабадская область, Кыргызстан</p> <p>No. of Technology sites analysed: single site</p> <p>Geo-reference of selected sites: 73.17009, 40.76000</p>

Избегать дублирования
использовать синергию
использовать опыт

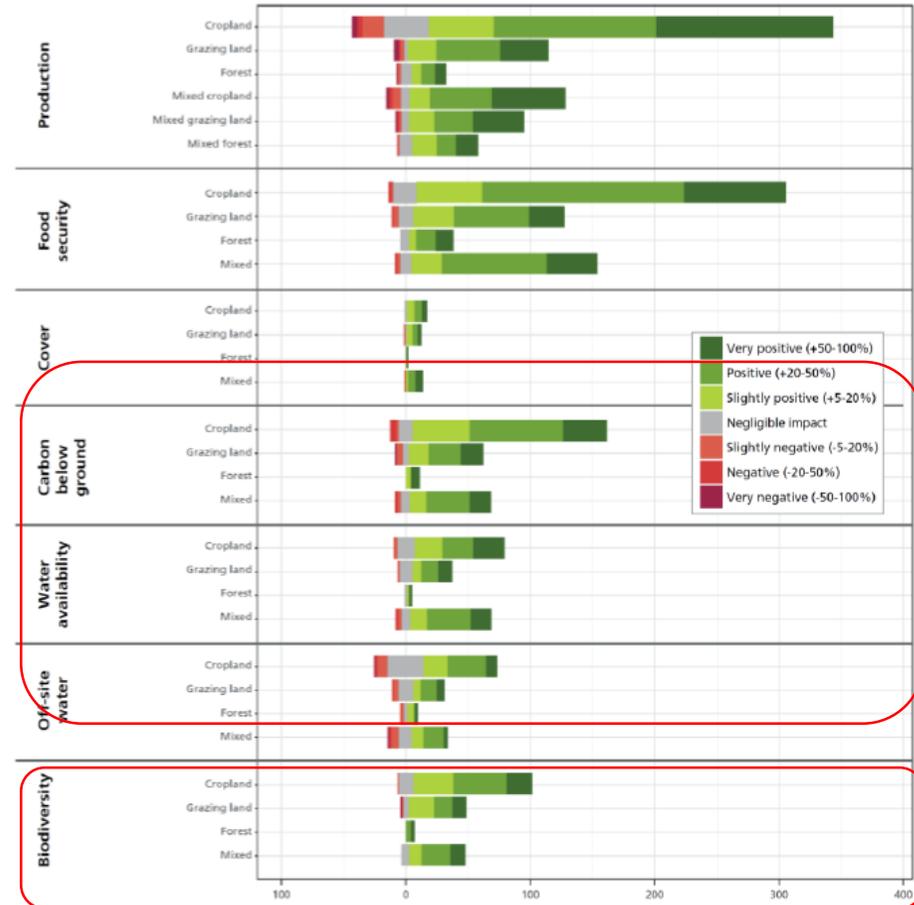
Анализ данных ВОКАТ



Экономика ЛР



Воздействие на ЕСО



Что может предложить ВОКАТ?

Чтобы запомнить, это о (об) ...

Создании базы знаний для принятия решений на основе фактических данных

Использовании в качестве **основного слоя данных** для национальной / региональной платформы УУЗР

Обмене знаниями единого опыта с широким сообществом

Наращивании потенциала в понимании того, что такое УУЗР, как оно функционирует и что ему нужно

Объединении заинтересованных сторон для создания диалога о барьерах и решениях



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