



PHOTO ALBUM

of the International Photo Contest dedicated to the Protection of the
Ozone Layer and Climate Change





MONTREAL PROTOCOL

caring for all life under the sun

Dedicated to the 30th anniversary of the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer

International Photo Contest dedicated to the Protection of the Ozone Layer and Climate Change

The International Photo Contest was organized to raise public awareness on Ozone layer protection and climate change issues, and to promote careful attitude towards the environment around the world.

Organizers of the contest were State Committee of the Republic of Uzbekistan for Ecology and Environmental Protection, Center of Hydrometeorological Service under the Ministry of Emergency Situations of the Republic of Uzbekistan and United Nations Development Programme in Uzbekistan. On international and local levels the partners were UNDP Istanbul Regional Hub, "OzonAction" Branch of UN Environment, "UzWaterAware" project, implemented by Regional Environmental Center for Central Asia and UNV in Uzbekistan.

The contest was open for professional and amateur photographers around the world in the following categories: "Ozone Layer and I" and "Climate Change in My Eyes".

Evaluation and selection of winners of the contest was carried out in 3 stages. These are pre-selection of photos by the International Jury Panel, online voting on the website www.envcontest.uz and final evaluation by the International Jury Panel and selection of the winners.

20 photos, which passed to the third stage as well as those, which were selected within special nominations issued by international and local partners, were displayed at the special exhibition held in Tashkent on 11 September 2017, shortly before the International Day for the Preservation of the Ozone Layer.

On the results of the contest 6 main winners (by 3 in each category) and 6 winners of special nominations, issued by UNDP Istanbul Regional Hub and "UzWaterAware" project, implemented by Regional Environmental Center for Central Asia, were identified.

International Photo Contest in Figures

Thanks to the support of international and local partners the information on the contest was translated into 17 languages, including 6 official languages of the United Nations. These are: Arabic, Chinese, German, English, Spanish, French, Hindi, Armenian, Japanese, Korean, Portuguese, Russian, Swahili, Tajik, Turkish, Urdu and Uzbek languages.

During the contest, the official website was visited by 160 countries of the world. Total number of unique visitors, i.e. those who visited from unique IP address, was 13,200.

Top ten countries, which were interested in the International Photo Contest the most, were Uzbekistan, Russia, Bangladesh, Brazil, the USA, Macedonia (FYROM), Armenia, Pakistan and Kazakhstan.

During the application process, photos from 56 countries were received. Total number of photos submitted was equal to 285: 104 in the category of "Ozone layer and I" and 181 - in the category of "Climate Change in My Eyes". More than 50% of the photos were submitted by women and youth.

72 websites, including the websites of environmental ministries and agencies in such countries as Russia, Belarus and Armenia, contributed to the dissemination of information on the contest.



Countries participated

56



Photos in the category of "Ozone Layer and I"

104



Photos in the category of "Climate Change in My Eyes"

181



Applications from women and youth

>50%



Websites, which posted information about the International Photo Contest

72

Announcement of the winners of the International Photo Contest, 11 September 2017



Mr. Uktam Utaev, Deputy Chairperson of the State Committee for Ecology and Environmental Protection, addresses the participants



Ms. Helena Fraser, UN Resident Coordinator/UNDP Resident Representative, delivers a speech



Ms. Natalya Agaltseva, Deputy Head of the Service for Environmental Pollution of the Center of Hydrometeorological Service under the Ministry of Emergency Situations of the Republic of Uzbekistan, hands over the prize to the winner .



Ms. Nadejda Dotsenko, Head of Department on Atmosphere Air Protection of the State Committee for Ecology and Environmental Protection, hands over the prize to the winner



**Photos in the category
of "Ozone Layer and I"**



Many factors lead to ozone depletion. First and foremost, these include freons. Freons are a whole group of chemicals that appeared as far back as 1920s. They were basically used as refrigerants in refrigerators and air conditioning systems.

Two-Fold Life

The photo depicts a human as a symbol of world humanity, an old refrigerator - as a symbol of the main "culprit", i.e. ozone-depleting substances, and a T-shirt with a slogan SOS - Save the Ozone Layer.

Author: Lusine Torosyan

1st place of the International Photo Contest in the category of "Ozone Layer and I"

Armenia



We learned about the role of the ozone for humans and everything that lives on earth after the discovery of the Earth's ozone layer. In 1912, French physicists Charles Fabry and Henri Buisson used spectroscopic measurements to prove that the atmosphere's remote layers contain ozone that protects our planet's surface from the destructive impacts of the sun's ultraviolet radiation.

In fact, our planet has a very fragile interdependent model and we need to maintain this very fragile balance. The ozone contained in the atmosphere's upper layers fully absorbs particularly pernicious shortwave ultraviolet rays thereby preventing the destruction of the Earth's living systems.



Fragile Layer of Our Planet

Our Planet Earth is protected by very fragile shield, and like a soap bubble it can burst at any moment. Let's save this fragile shield!

Author: Khurshidakhon Shamsieva

2nd place of the International Photo Contest in the category of "Ozone Layer and I"

Uzbekistan





The Sad Umbrella

I imagine the ozone layer as this sad umbrella, which is lacking parts. People from all over the world, give your hands and together we will patch these holes and ensure healthy childhood.

Author: Viktorija Joveva

3rd place of the International Photo Contest in the category of
"Ozone Layer and I"

Macedonia (FYROM)



Life on earth as we see it would be totally different were it not protected by the thin, three-millimeter ozone layer. And if the ozone screen disappeared now, life would probably be sustained only very deep in the oceans or underground.

Ozone depletion is a global challenge and concerns each of us. Each of us must remember it when using ozone-depleting substances as virtually each of us benefits from the fruits of civilization that has downsides of its own.

Scientists believe that the humanity is unlikely to prevent climate change completely. However, the international community can restrain the temperature increase to avoid irreversible consequences. This requires starting nature conservation mechanisms, in particular, cut greenhouse emissions, promote renewable energy and develop global warming risk reduction strategies.



Renewal Mechanism

Let's start together the mechanism of nature conservation, climate and ozone layer renewal. A person may not only consume the gifts of nature, but also improve the balance of life on the planet. Today we will save the Earth to live tomorrow.

Author: Angelina Fetisova

Uzbekistan





As most of the freons produced worldwide end up in the atmosphere, one can say that freon production contributes to ozone depletion. Freons reach the atmosphere very fast and decompose in the stratosphere once exposed to ultra-violet radiation. This results in the emission of active chlorine atoms that destroy ozone molecules. One chlorine molecule destroys about 1,000,000 ozone molecules.

Human-Made Ozone Depletion

This is the illustration of how nature preserves the ozone layer, and how disastrous human impact can be. Here nature is represented by trees, human impact - by buildings, and the ozone layer - by fog.

Author: Bakhytbek Zhalmagambetov

Kazakhstan



Some of the most tangible impacts of the ever increasing ultra-violet radiation are also evident on the state of whole ecosystems such as the Baikal Lake, especially in the land vegetation and phytoplankton as well as biochemical cycles.



Mightiness

Siberia, Lake Baikal. People go to the coast to observe sunset and see a colorful palette on the cloudy sky.

Author: Julia Semenova

Russia





We need to cherish our environment for the sake of future generations. Otherwise, we can become the generation that destroyed the nature and life on our entire planet. We should care for the environment ourselves and educate future generations to care for it, too.

Watering the Future

The ozone layer depends on a conscious youth. In the photo, a child watering our hope that the next generations will be better than ours.

Author: Paulo Sergio Cardoso da Silva

Brazil



Eyes, unlike internal organs, are unprotected from direct environmental impact, hence they are particularly vulnerable.

Depletion of the Earth's protective ozone layer, which absorbs most of the harmful UV rays emitted by the sun, results in the fact that these UV rays easily penetrate and adversely influences life on earth. UV radiation is still a risk factor that leads to cataract and other eye diseases. According to doctors' estimates, it can lead to additional 150,000 to 200,000 cataract cases by 2050.



The Ozone Layer as I See It

If we do not deter the thinning of the ozone layer, hard ultraviolet radiation will penetrate our eyes. Three members of my family have a diagnosis - cataract. I don't want to be the fourth!

Author: Kira Gubanova

Russia





Up until the last historic period, living organisms on earth had evolved in almost full harmony with the atmosphere, lithosphere and hydrosphere without experiencing any human-induced impacts. However, as industries progressed, the human impact on the environment became ever more evident. Widespread industrialization that has become especially ubiquitous over the last two decades has contaminated the environment to potentially dangerous levels.

High Price of Development

Vehicular emissions and skyscrapers contribute to the depletion of the ozone layer with CO. Smog? Rising sea levels? Fluctuating weather? This is the price paid for the progress or development.

Author: Marc Anthoni Bovell Hector

Trinidad & Tobago



Other ozone depletion contributors include aircrafts and space rockets. High temperatures in combustion chambers produce nitric oxides from nitrogen and oxygen contained in them. Importantly, the speed of nitrogen production depends directly on temperature, that is the engine capacity, though equally important is the height of the engine at which it emits ozone depleting nitric oxides. The higher, the worse for the ozone.



Clouds from Plane Window

The photo was taken from the plane high above the clouds. Each plane produces waste, which is polluting our ozone layer.

Author: Rashad Mehdiyev

Azerbaijan





Ozone reduction in the atmosphere by even 10% has already hit living organisms. Animals and humans have been found to have various pathologies such as skin cancer resulting from ozone depletion.

Between Beauty and Sun Protection

In Madagascar, women use a cream based on Masonjoany (*Enterospermum madagascariensis*) to protect their face against ultraviolet rays and to be beautiful at the same time.

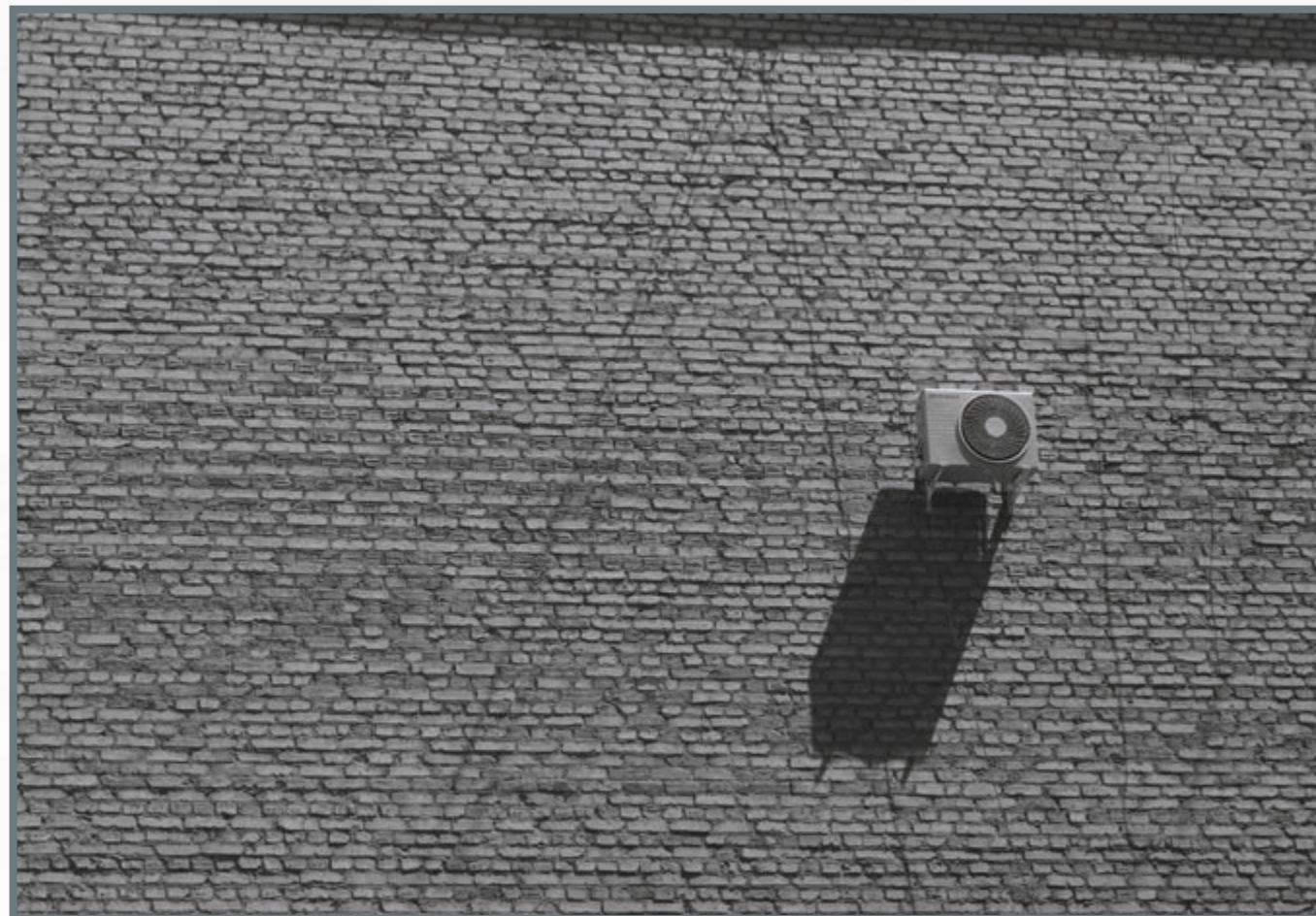
Author: Rabemanantsoa Andry

Winner of special nomination "Women and Ozone Layer" issued by UNDP Istanbul Regional Hub

Madagascar



Refrigeration systems contribute to global warming in two ways. On the one hand, fluorine containing refrigerants such as CFCs and HCFCs (halogenated hydrocarbons) contribute significantly to higher greenhouse emissions that result from intended or unintended evaporations to the atmosphere, while on the other hand, climate systems produce additional indirect CO2 emissions by their rather high energy consumptions. Besides, demands on climate systems keep growing: the estimated capacity of all climate systems worldwide has almost tripled since 2001.



Invisible Enemy

In ordinary life, we do not notice how simple things such as air-conditioners can be dangerous to the surrounding world. Air-conditioner contains elements which are harmful to the Ozone layer.

Author: Khubutiya Rusudan

Winner of special nomination issued by "UzWaterAware" project

Uzbekistan



Opening of the photo exhibition with participation of diplomatic corps in Uzbekistan, 15 September 2017



Welcoming of guests to the event



The anchorwoman explains about the photo contest



Mr. John MacGregor, OSCE Project Co-ordinator in Uzbekistan and the guest of the event, congratulates the organizers and participants of the International Photo Contest



Anchorwoman describes the photo to Mr. Mosud Mannan, the Ambassador of People's Republic of Bangladesh and Ms. Helena Fraser, UN Resident Coordinator/ UNDP Resident Representative



**Photos in the category of
“Climate Change in My Eyes”**





According to research estimates, the annual sea level rise in 1993 was 2.2 millimeters, while in 2014 it was already 3.3 millimeters. The higher speed of sea level rise shows the importance and urgency of climate change mitigation and coastal adaptation plans. Researchers believe that the global sea level rise has serious implications for coastal regions whose inhabitants will have less time to adapt if the sea level rise persists.

Floods in Bangladesh

Bangladesh is one of the most vulnerable countries to the impacts of climate change. Low-lying coastal countries, such as Bangladesh, are vulnerable to sea level rise and increased occurrence of intense, extreme weather conditions such as the cyclones, as well as the melting of polar ice.

Author: Moniruzzaman Sazal

1st place of the International Photo Contest in the category of
"Climate Change in My Eyes"

Bangladesh



The wellbeing of all the inhabitants of our planet now depends on how the climate change challenge is addressed. It is impossible to cope with it unless we act together. The biggest difficulties are faced by economically weak countries that cannot afford addressing such large-scale issues on their own. Therefore, industrially developed countries should help them mitigate climate change.



Adapting to Climate Change is a Real Need

The photo was taken in a severely drought-affected area of Indus Eco-Region in Pakistan. It advocates for a dire need to take mitigation and adaptation measures to climate change.

Author: Ali Naveed

2nd place of the International Photo Contest in the category of "Climate Change in My Eyes"

Pakistan





The Aral Sea shared by Uzbekistan and Kazakhstan used to be one of the largest continental water bodies in the world. The Sea, as well as the rivers that fed it (the Amu-Darya and Syr-Darya), had a high environmental value. There is very little left of this wealth today. The water in the Sea dwindled down to over 20 meters with the coastal line retreating to some 100 kilometers. The water surface which was once as large as 65,000 square kilometers – equal to the territories of the Netherlands and Belgium together – has shrunk by 70%.

Aral Sea Ecological Disaster Consequences

Water mismanagement led to the most tragic ecological disaster of the XX century, affected climate change in the region and caused many health and social problems for the region's population.

Author: Azamat Matkarimov

3rd place of the International Photo Contest in the category of "Climate Change in My Eyes"

Winner of special nomination issued by "UzWaterAware" project

Uzbekistan



Climate change is not just higher temperatures. The term “global climate change” has a much wider meaning. It is a big shift of all geosystems on the planet. It has been registered that global sea levels are rising steadily, glaciers and permafrost are melting, precipitations are becoming increasingly uneven, and river regimes have changed. The climate unsustainability has caused other global changes as well.



Nowhere to Go

Due to climate change, there occur frequent flash floods in many countries. These flash floods bring untold sufferings to humans and animals, leaving them nowhere to go.

Author: Aminul Islam

Bangladesh





NASA estimated in 2014 that the arctic pack shrank to 5.02 million kilometers. In 1981-2010, for example, it was 6.22 million kilometers. This is a new abysmal record for the entire history of observations.

Scientists are unanimous in believing that ice pack melting was caused by the average Earth temperature rise resulting from so-called greenhouse effect generated by higher concentrations of greenhouse gasses in the atmosphere.

Sawyer and Tracy

Sawyer glacier is one out of three Alaskan glaciers that cleaves into Tracy Arm Fjord. Glacier terminus has retreated 2300 metres in the past 30 years.

Author: Jovana Rankovic

Serbia



The extensive industrial growth requires more and more resources and energy. However, already long ago did humans realize one very simple fact: all resources tend to become exhausted. Renewable or “green” energy is one that is generated from sources which, by human reckoning, are inexhaustible (i.e. resources that recover naturally). This is a promising area for the entire humanity to develop in general.



Bangui Wind Turbines

Bangui Philippines use wind turbines to produce electricity from natural resources without damaging nature. They are protecting the environment through this technology and through this help to minimize global warming.

Author: Allan Castaneda

Philippines





Greenhouse gasses are commonly acknowledged to be the main cause of global warming. Greenhouse gasses are also important in terms of understanding the Earth's climate history. Researches have shown that the greenhouse effect resulting from heating of the atmosphere by the energy that is restrained by greenhouse gasses is the key process that governs the Earth's temperature.

"Cityponica"

Decriminalized and freely available: Acid rain, Cityponics, X-ray tanning, and other things of "flavoring" life.

Author: Alexander Krishnev

Russia



Polar bears can become totally extinct already in 10 years due to the massive decreases in their population unless the humanity stops greenhouse emissions and acts in a coordinated manner to save these species of the Arctic Circle. Environmentalists have analyzed the polar bear population status in the Arctic and found that they can become extinct by 2025 unless the humanity takes urgent measures.



Polar Bear Alert!

The photo depicts awesome initiative of the Yorkshire Wildlife Park, which is aimed at saving our polar bears, who are threatened by climate change, by creation of Polar Bear Reserve.

Author: Anuja Ghoorah

Mauritius





The world is already facing drastic climatic changes. It is time now to pay for the carelessness we have long practiced. And the consequences are difficult to foresee. Global warming has gained pace over the last five years and it looks like the humanity has never lived before in such a quickly changing climate.

The Advance of the Atlantic on the Beach of Goiabal

The photograph shows the reality faced on the only beach bathed by the Atlantic Ocean in the state of Amapá, in the extreme north of Brazil. About 50 families, living in the area, had been forced to move. The village's only school was closed and people are now afraid of losing what little they left.

Author: Rafael Oliveira

Brazil



Today, climate change is extremely pressing an issue. Not a single scientist ventures to deny that the climate on the planet is changing very intensively. On top of the naturally occurring climate changes, there is also the warming caused by imprudent human activities. Therefore, it is only up to us to save our planet.



Everything is in Our Hands

The fire symbolizes influence of factories and other things to nature. The boat represents lands which are in danger of rising sea level. And to save what remains is in our hands.

Author: Temur Khujametov

Uzbekistan





“Iron” tulips

One morning I woke up and saw through the window that our garden was covered with snow. I was shocked... It was in the middle of April.

Author: Ecaterina Herța

Winner of special nomination issued by “UzWaterAware” project

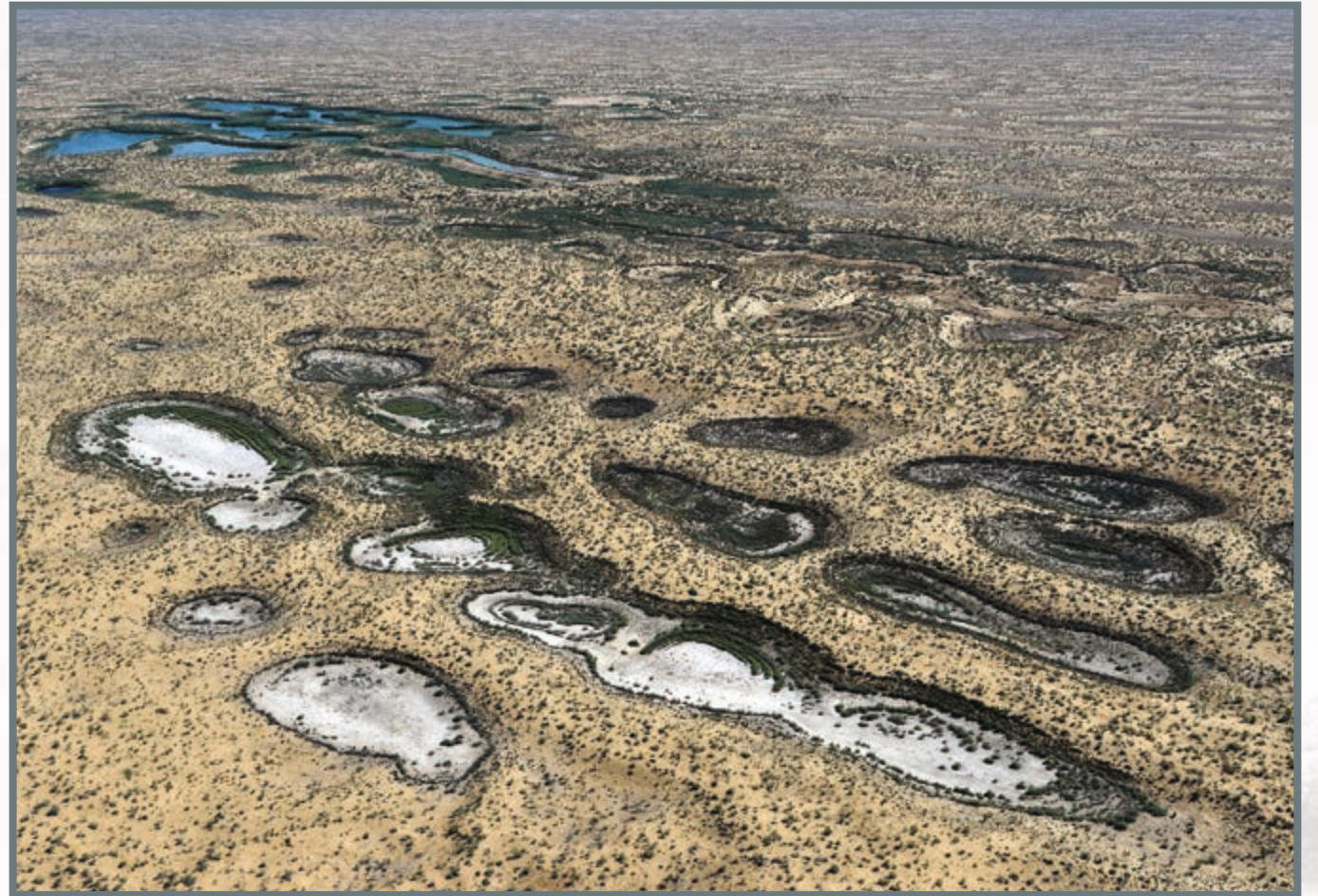
Moldova



Global warming influences precipitation frequencies and intensities. In some regions, this is manifested by, for example, snowless winters, while in others – by heavy snowfalls, destructive windstorms and hurricanes.

Severe variations in temperature, heavy snowfalls, and frequent “zero crossings” aggravate open-air works, cause glare ice, and make ice and snow adhesive to communication wires and built infrastructures destroying communication and power lines.

The Aral Sea disaster is a clear example of an environmental challenge with serious socio-economic implications affecting either directly or indirectly all Central Asian states. The crisis was caused by the drying-out of the Aral Sea resulting from agricultural economy based on irrigated land use and massive water consumptions.



Lost Aral

There has been much talk about Aral Sea issues. My main idea is that we have already lost Aral as the sea.

Author: Anvar Ilyasov

Winner of special nomination issued by "UzWaterAware" project

Uzbekistan





UN experts warn that climate change can cause severe shortage of drinking water. In drought-prone regions (Central Asia, Mediterranean, South Africa, Australia, etc.) the situation will get even worse as a result of lower precipitations.

Search for a drop

Men dig a deep well in search of drinking water in a drought-prone area of rural Purulia, West Bengal, India.

Author: Pranab Basak

Winner of special nomination issued by "UzWaterAware" project

India





For further information, please visit our websites

www.uznature.uz / www.meteo.uz / www.uz.undp.org

www.envcontest.uz