CTCN Technical Assistance

Request Submission Form

Please fill in the form in the grey spaces, by following the instructions in italic.

Requesting country:	*Azerbaijan*

Request title:	*"Strengthening Capacities to Assess Climate Change Vulnerability and Impacts to Shape Investments in Adaptation Technology for Azerbaijan's Mountain Regions"*

Contact information:

{Please fill in the table below with the requested information. The request proponent is the organization that the request originates from, if different from the National Designated Entity (NDE).}

	National Designated Entity	**Request Applicant**
Contact person:	Mr. Gulmali Suleymanov	Mr. Issa Alivey
Position:	Director	UNFCCC National Focal Point in Azerbaijan
Organization:	Climate Change and Ozone Center within the Ministry of Ecology and Natural Resources	Ministry of Ecology and Natural Resources
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Technology Needs Assessment (TNA):

{Select one of the three boxes below:}

☒ *The requesting country has conducted a TNA in 2012:*

☐ *The requesting country is currently conducting a TNA*

☐ *The requesting country has never conducted a TNA*

{If the requesting country has completed a TNA, please indicate what climate technology priority this request directly relates to. Please indicate reference in TNA/TAP/Project Ideas.}

Finalised in 2012, the Technology Needs Assessment (TNA) of Azerbaijan identified the agricultural sector as most vulnerable to climate change considering its importance within the context of national economic and social development priorities. The water sector was the second most prioritised sector. Presently, Azerbaijan has a water shortage of 2600 million m^3, and this is estimated to increase to 4600 million m^3 in 2021-2050 and to 7500 million m^3 in 2071-2100. Even if this shortage might be compensated by an increase in use of groundwater, and improved water management systems, e.g. rainwater collection, wastewater treatment, etc.,water shortages are still expected to have major impacts on agricultural production and other sectors that depend on water resources.

One of the environmental development priorities identified in the TNA and the third most prioritised sector of Azerbaijan is the reduction of natural disasters. This corresponds with the increasing frequency of disasters in recent years. For example, the incidence of flood events increased drastically from just two events in 1999 to a peak of 27 events in 2003 and 22 events in 2008. It is estimated that floods cost Azerbaijan's economy 18-25 million US dollars in damages, annually. As an another example, in 2010, there was by floods in the Kur and Araz rivers and in order to eliminate the damage the government has spent up to $400 million US.

Chapter 4.3 of the TNA of Azerbaijan assesses the vulnerability of the water and agricultural sector to climate change. Azerbaijan's water sector is especially vulnerable due to expected decrease in rainfall, water shortages, an increasing trend in floods, decline in river flows and retreating glaciers. This puts all sectors that use water under pressure to be more water efficient, in particular the agricultural sector. Thissector is vulnerable to climate change as significantly higher temperatures and possibly less rainfall is expected and this might result in the fall of yield. Also, erosion processes might be more intensive due to a rise in rainfall level.

For the prioritised sectors, the following climate technologies have been prioritised:

For the water sector:	*For the agricultural sector:*
1) Rainwater Collection from Ground Surfaces - Small Reservoirs and Micro-catchments	1) Optimizing of location and structure of agricultural lands with introduction of crop species resistant to expected climate changes
2) Flood warning	2) Enhance the application of windbreaks
3) Water reclamation and reuse	3) Application of water saving technologies at irrigated lands, such as drop or spray irrigation
4) Reducing water leakages in water management facilities	4) Application of conservative agricultural technologies

VIA studies and reliable information are important to measure and monitor positive and negative transformations in the prioritised sectors. The "Outlook on Climate Change Adaptation in the South Caucasus Mountains" publication (UNEP, 2015[1]), which was an outcome of a broad assessment process involving national governments and regional and international experts, identifies a number of gaps that need to be filled in order to increase adaptive capacity. This technical assistance responds to some of these identified gaps by developing indicators which can be used to identify vulnerable sectors in order to provide a strong incentive and enhance support for adaptation action; and by adopting an investment approach to adaptation with the aim to mobilise resources.

The results from conducted VIA assessments can shape meaningful investment decisions by the public and private sector to overcome specific adaptation technology options. As described in the TNA, for successful transfer of technology: "it will be important to identify capacity-building needs and other barriers that will have to be overcome. The eventual outcome may be the preparation of a project document for funding purposes for those technologies requiring heavy investments." This has been taken into account in the design of this technical assistance.

[1]Shatberashvili, N.; Rucevska, I.; Jørstad, H.; Artsivadze, K.; Mehdiyev, B.; Aliyev, M.; Fayvush, G.; Dzneladze, M.; Jurek, M.; Kirkfeldt, T. &Semernya, L. (2015). Outlook on climate changeadaptation in the South Caucasus mountains. United NationsEnvironment Programme, GRID-Arendal and SustainableCaucasus.Nairobi, Arendal and Tbilisi.

CTCN Request Incubator Programme:

{Please indicate if this request was developed with support from the Request Incubator Programme:}

☐ *Yes*

☒ *No*

Geographical focus:

{Select below the most relevant geographical level for this request:}

☒ *Community-based*

☒ *Sub-national*

☒ *National*

☐ *Multi-country*

{If the request is related to the sub-national or multi-country level, please indicate here the areas concerned (provinces, states, countries, regions, etc.)}

The request will be carried out at municipal (sub-national) level, potentially municipalities in Ismailli or Shamakhi district (to be determined in close consultation with relevant national and local stakeholders), and at national level.

Theme:

{Select below the most relevant theme(s) for this request:}

☒ *Adaptation to climate change*

☐ *Mitigation to climate change*

☐ *Combination of adaptation and mitigation to climate change*

Sectors:

{Please indicate here the main sectors related to the request. e.g. energy, industry, transport, waste, agriculture/fisheries, forestry, water, ecosystem/biodiversity, coastal zones, health, education, infrastructure/human settlement, tourism, businesses, early warning/disaster reduction, institutional design and mandates, cross-sectorial}

Relevant sectors related to sustainable development of mountain regions include: water, agriculture, early warning and disaster reduction, ecosystem/biodiversity, forestry, health and infrastructure/human settlement. As this technical assistance focuses on developing a coherent set of vulnerability and impact assessment indicators and identifying possible investment options for adaptation of prioritised sectors, a selection of prioritised key vulnerable sectors in alignment with the carried out TNA will be made during a capacity building workshop with relevant stakeholders.

Problem statement *(up to one page):*

{Please describe here the difficulties and specific gaps of the country in relation to climate change, for which the country is seeking support from the CTCN. Please only provide information directly relevant to this request, and that justifies the need for CTCN technical assistance.}

As a developing country, Azerbaijan is highly vulnerable to the effects of climate change (INDC Azerbaijan, 2015).Between 1991 and 2001, the mean annual temperature increased by 0.4˚C.

Furthermore, on average, annual precipitation has decreased by 9% over the past decade although some areas have been more affected than others. Projections show a temperature increase of 1.5-1.6˚C by 2021-2050 and 3-6˚C by 2070-2100 across the entire country. The maximum temperature might even reach 47-53˚C (UNEP, 2015).Rainfall for the period 2021-2050 is projected to increase by 10-20% compared to the period 1961-1990 and the level of rainfall is projected to increase by 20% in the West and by 80% in the East in the 2071-2100 period (Second National Communication, 2010). Based on these projections, amore intense and uneven seasonal distribution of precipitation with possible dramatic consequences, including an increase of natural disasters, may occur.

More than 60% of Azerbaijan's entire territory is mountainous(TNA, 2012) and these areas are at risk of climate-induced soil degradation, erosion, increasing risk of landslides, flooding and water stress (UNEP, 2015).The probability of devastating natural disasters is expected to increase in Azerbaijan, causing human casualties and economic losses (Chitanava et al. 2011[2]). For instance, an increase in the number of floods has already been recorded, ranging from 2-5 floods per year between 1995 and 2001 and increasing to 8-27 events per year during 2002-2008.A particularly dangerous zone encompasses the Greater and Lesser Caucasus mountain systems which occupy about half of the country's area and have some of the highest incidence of flooding in the world. The floods inflict serious damage to large industries of national importance (e.g. energy supply sector, infrastructure), agriculture and housing. The costs associated with flood damage are estimated at 18-25 million US dollars per year. Future climate change could increase the recurrence rate of floods and cause serious hardship in the future (Second National Communication, 2010).

Apart from the aforementioned, Azerbaijan will likely have to deal with water shortages and declining crop yields as a result of climate change (UNEP, 2015).Over the last 110 years, the area of glaciers (the main glaciers are found in the Greater Caucasus mountain range)has decreased from 4.9 km^2 to 2.4 km^2 (Second National Communication, 2010). Also, declines in river flows might reduce energy production at hydroelectric stations by 20% and the share of water per capita might fall by 1.5 times. Given current and projected climate change impacts, Azerbaijan's mountain municipalities, which are largely dependent on ecosystem services, are likely to become more vulnerable.

At present, climate-monitoring networks in Azerbaijan are still insufficiently developed, comprehensive and reliable data is missing as well as there is a lack of harmonised methodologies for undertaking climate change related assessments, including Vulnerability Impact Assessment (VIA) studies. Comparison of vulnerabilities across different sectors or ecosystems is complicated because most climate change vulnerability and impact assessments use their own sets of indicators, often created without proper consultation or agreement with respective governmental authorities. Most studies available are also rarely applicable for local adaptation action planning because they are quite general and sometimes based on assumptions (UNEP. 2015). In conclusion, assessments of vulnerabilities to climate change in Azerbaijan are often based on a set of general assumptions rather than on a solid evidence base underpinned by indicators.

One of the recommendations within Outlook on Climate Change Adaptation in the South Caucasus Mountains(UNEP, 2015) is that vulnerable economic sectors (e.g. energy, tourism) should be identified which depend on mountain ecosystem goods and services in order to provide a strong incentive for action to enhance support for climate change adaptation measures. Furthermore, it is described that resources should be mobilised and an adequate governmental budget allocated to support the implementation of adaptation programmes and action. Existing climate change financial mechanisms and instruments such as the Green Climate Fund could be used for this.

[2]Chitanava, R., Denisov, N., Egerer, H., Imanov, F., Inashvili, M., Kirby, A., Kutaladze, N., Melkonyan, H., Mehtiyev, M., Nikolayeva, L., Novikov, V., Pandoeva, M., Shvangiradze, M., Tonoyan, V., Tsereteli, E., Verdiyev, A., Zakaryan., B. (2011). Climate Change in the South Caucasus: A Visual Synthesis. Zoï Environment Network 2011.

Azerbaijan needs enhanced capacity in developing a coherent set of relevant indicators to support climate change related assessments in mountain regions in an aligned and systematic manner. Similarly, Azerbaijan needs strengthened capacity to use VIA information to identify priority sectors and make meaningful investment decisions to overcome identified vulnerabilities. The requested technical assistance will help to overcome these gaps by strengthening the capacity of local stakeholders and national experts through trainings to develop a coherent set of vulnerability and impact indicators that can be applied across mountainous municipalities within the country. Stakeholders will be trained in analysing sectors' vulnerabilities and identifying corresponding adaptation options. Thus, by providing a solid evidence base, the technical assistance aims to improve decision-making and create a strong incentive to mobilise resources and investments in adaptation technology and actions for climate-impacted sectors.

Past and ongoing efforts *(up to half a page):*

{Please describe here past and on-going processes, projects and initiatives implemented in the country to tackle the difficulties and gaps explained above. Explain why CTCN technical assistance is needed to complement these efforts, and how the assistance can link or build on this previous work.}

A number of projects and activities on adaptation to climate change have been implemented in Azerbaijan, the most recent include: "Integrating Climate Change Risks into Water and Flood Management by Vulnerable Mountainous Communities in the Greater Caucasus Region"(UNDP, GEF), "Mainstream climate change adaptation and mitigation into agriculture in the Southern Caucasus" (World Bank) and "Sustainable Land and Forest Management in the Greater Caucasus landscape" (UNDP, GEF).

As part of the project on integrating climate change risks into water and flood management (described above), the UNDP undertook a risk and vulnerability assessment which will be updated at the end of the project. The selected area for this project was the southern side of the Greater Caucasus Mountains, which is part of the larger Kura River Basin. This area was identified as particularly vulnerable to both water stresses and flooding. The project focuses on mountain communities in this area because of their particular vulnerability to water shortages and flooding risks, which are both exacerbated by climate change. In this project area, three pilot rivers and their catchment were selected based on their vulnerability and risks to flooding and water stress. Community-based interventions in catchment area management still need to be defined. The same project also aims to demonstrate climate resilient flood management practices and influence the investment flows and shape investments for improved adaptation options in the flood risk areas going forward.

To complement these above-mentioned efforts, the technical assistance is requested to develop a coherent set of measurable indicators to better assess climate change vulnerabilities of specific municipalities/sectors across the country and to identify (capacity) needs and gaps which should be addressed in order to shape meaningful investment decisions for adaptation. The set of indicators will enable improved data collection and will allow decision-makers to make more informed investment decisions in terms of adaptation and resilience-building technology options within and across mountain municipalities.

Taking into account the above considerations, the following assistance is requested through CTCN:

- Support the development of indicators through an iterative process involving a wide range of stakeholders and through national and municipal consultations based on experience sharing with other mountain regions;

- Provide assistance in the pilot-testing of a set of indicators in one mountain municipality of Azerbaijan (to be determined). In this mountain municipality, using the developed set of indicators, one Vulnerability and Impact Assessment (VIA) will be produced.
- Provide targeted capacity building on reviewing and analysing findings of the conducted VIA to guide future adaptation planning for the targeted municipality. There will be explicit focus on making informed investment decisions in order to steer implementation of adaptation options to overcome vulnerability and increase resilience of the pilot municipality while keeping in mind other mountain regions and municipalities within the country.
- Assess capacity needs and feasibility of up-scaling efforts to other mountain regions such as conducting VIAs to identify vulnerable sectors and coming up with investment options for adaptation
- Produce recommendations (e.g. via policy briefs) on how to mainstream -into relevant national development and planning processes - VIA indicators to guide future adaptation efforts and investments in adaptation technology

Assistance requested *(up to one page):*

{Please describe here the scope and nature of the technical assistance requested from the CTCN and how this could help address the problem stated above and add value vis-à-vis the past and on-going efforts. Please note that the CTCN facilitates technical assistance and is not a project financing mechanism}

1. **Development of Vulnerability and Impact Indicators including Pilot Testing**

Assistance requested:

- Support consultations with all relevant stakeholders to identify and define concrete targets and objectives
- Conduct capacity building workshop(s) to identify data available and look at experiences from other mountain regions within/outside Azerbaijan.
- Analyse best practices on use of indicators and application of investments in adaptation technologies.
- Identify municipality for pilot-testing of indicators. For this target municipality, gather data and develop a set of relevant indicators.
- Conduct a VIA (e.g. Ismailli or Shemakhi district are potential pilot areas to be determined)

2. **Using VIA results for adaptation investment decisions**

Assistance requested:

- Build capacity/provide training on how to analyse VIA findings for investment decision-making (i.e. assessing adaptation needs and identifying corresponding technologies/measures) by closely involving private stakeholders to the process.
- Develop cost-benefit analysis. This analysis considers different adaptation options and examines opportunities and potential barriers. The end result is an economic overview of adaptation measures/technologies for priority sectors and a plan on how to address these using investments
- Develop pilot investment plan illustrating mechanism on how to make attractive investments for adaptation technologies to private sector

3. **Scaling up VIA and adaptation efforts and exploring options for policy integration**

Assistance requested:

- Assess needs and explore possible options for strengthening climate-related monitoring infrastructure in mountain regions with the view of providing a sound basis for improved(economic) decision-making to shape investments in climate change adaptation technologies for major impacted vulnerable sectors at national level
- Determine feasibility of carrying out VIAs at a larger scale within Azerbaijan with the objective to identify adaptation capacity needs at national level and stimulate investment in adaptation technologies. Also, explore how adaptation measures can be financed. For scaling up and financing adaptation measures, relevant financial instruments will be analysed, e.g. Adaptation Fund (AF) or the Green Climate Fund (GCF)
- Define implications for policy and promote science-policy/investment interface by closely involvement scientific and research institutions to the process (both capacity building and analysis of adaptation technologies)

Expected benefits *(up to half a page):*

{Please outline here the medium and long-term impacts that will result from the CTCN technical assistance, including how the assistance will contribute to mitigate and/or adapt to climate change.}

Medium-term impacts:

- Strengthened capacity/training of relevant stakeholders on developing and applying indicators and conducting VIAs with a particular focus on mountain municipalities
- Strengthened capacity of relevant stakeholders on analysing VIA information and utilising this knowledge to shape meaningful investment decisions by public and private sector
- More informed and strengthened evidence-based (national and municipal-level) decision-making in terms of adaptation and resilience-building in mountain regions
- Fostered experience exchange with other mountain regions
- Support to improved coherent development of climate change adaptation assessments and projects, allowing comparison of vulnerabilities across different sectors or ecosystems
- Improved investment planning for adaptation: Identified opportunities for investing in adaptation technologies to overcome vulnerability at municipal/sectoral level

Long-term impacts:

- Increased climate-resilience of mountain ecosystems and local populations living in these areas
- Biodiversity conservation and improved soil management, disaster risk reduction, sustainable water resource management and climate-proofing of agricultural sector
- Scaling up of adaptation interventions using relevant financial instruments (AF, GCF etc.), and replicating lessons learned and indicators used in mountain communities across mountain municipalities in the country

Post-technical assistance plans *(up to half a page):*

{Please describe here how the results of the CTCN technical assistance will be concretely used by the applicant and national stakeholders, to pursue their efforts of resolving the problems stated above after the completion of the CTCN intervention (list specific follow-up actions that will be undertaken).}

Azerbaijan's physical and geographical characteristics make the country highly sensitive to adverse effects of climate change and it is therefore likely that Azerbaijan's mountain municipalities will

become more vulnerable. To reduce their vulnerability, and to meet current and future risks while also taking advantage of any opportunities that climate change presents, adaptation and resilience-building actions will need to be implemented. In order to accomplish this, well-designed and effective adaptation options will require a thorough understanding of the adaptation needs. This also includes enhanced knowledge about climate change impacts, vulnerabilities and capacities to adapt in mountain regions. The set of indicators, developed through the technical assistance request, will make it possible to assess and monitor these needs, impacts, vulnerabilities and capacities overtime and either measure a single characteristic of the environment or several measures.

Indicators developed under the CTCN technical assistance will be used to guide investment decision-making and prioritise adaptation interventions in specific sectors because they allow for comparison of characteristics between different vulnerable geographic locations. Furthermore, the coherent set of indicators will form the basis for collecting data needed for conducting Vulnerability and Impact Assessments, which can be conducted in specific regions or locations in order to identify concrete adaptation needs. These findings can consequently be used to overcome specific adaptation technology options.

After having completed the CTCN intervention, the indicators and adaptation interventions could be replicated in other parts of the country, especially, but not limited to mountain regions, and support adaptation action. In order to scale up adaptation interventions and to replicate lessons learned and indicators used across mountain municipalities, existing financial mechanisms such as the Green Climate Fund and Adaptation Fund could be exploited. This will increase Azerbaijan's overall resilience to climate change.

Key stakeholders:

{Please list in the table below the main stakeholders who will be involved in the implementation of the requested CTCN technical assistance, and what their role will be in supporting the assistance (for example, government agencies and ministries, academic institutions and universities, private sector, community organizations, civil society, etc.). Please indicate what organization(s) will be the main/lead counterpart(s) of CTCN experts at national level, in addition to the NDE.}

Stakeholder	Role to support the implementation of the assistance
Ministry of Ecology and Natural Resources and relevant subordinated agencies Ministry of Agriculture and relevant subordinated agencies Ministry of Economy and relevant subordinated agencies	Selected targeted pilot areas, data and experience provision, guidance in (further) planning process, involvement in design of indicators, support in identifying adaptation and investment options, support in drafting cost-benefit analysis, approval of project results, guidance towards implementation
National Academy of Sciences of Azerbaijan and relevant scientific/research institutions	Design of indicators, identifying adaptation options, and involvement in data provision and implementation
Pilot municipality members/local authorities/stakeholders of mountain municipalities	Involvement in planning and design of indicators, involvement in implementation
Non-governmental organizations (including International NGOs), private stakeholders	Contribution to indicator development, experience exchange within the country

Alignment with national priorities *(up to half a page):*

{Please demonstrate here that the technical assistance requested is consistent with documented national priorities (examples of relevant national priorities include: national development plans, poverty reduction plans, technology needs assessments (TNAs), LEDS, NAMAs, TAPs, NAPs, sectorial strategies and plans, etc.). For each document mentioned, please indicate where the priorities specifically relevant to this request can be found (chapter, page number, etc.).}

According to the TNA, the priority needs for capacity development for agro-meteorology include data collection and processing and enhancement of the existing climate monitoring system. Furthermore, for improvement of scientific and technical capacity, a monitoring network and capacity on data processing and exchange is needed (TNA, 2012, table 1, page 25). These findings underline that Azerbaijan needs capacity to monitor climate change. The technical assistance will address this need by building capacity on assessing climate change vulnerability and impact by developing indicators.

In addition, the 'Outlook on climate change adaptation in the South Caucasus mountains' (UNEP, 2015)recommends the formulation of concrete strategies and action plans, including measurable indicators, to better guide the implementation, monitoring, reporting and verification of accompanying actions, in particular local level (page 9). This outlook analysed existing national documents such as development plans and strategies and, based on this, recommendations were provided. One of the barriers to planning and implementing adaptation measures is described as: lack of data to monitor climate change sensitivity/vulnerability of different sectors and ecosystems on the basis of unified and recognised system of indicators (page 72). Also, climate change vulnerability assessments use their own sets of indicators, and, without having conducted vulnerability assessments, adaptive capacity of climate sensitive sectors or ecosystems cannot be assessed (page 74). It can be concluded that the lack of a coherent set of indicators can hamper the process of making data available on the impacts of climate change and this can itself result in inappropriate adaptation projects and interventions. The technical assistance can play an important role in addressing this issue through developing a unified and recognised system of indicators that can be used for assessing climate change vulnerability and impact. This also allows for proper assessments of adaptive capacity.

Moreover, it is recommended that vulnerable sectors should be identified to provide a strong incentive for action to enhance support for climate change adaptation measures; and resources should be mobilised to support the implementation of adaptation programmes and action (page 9). The technical assistance, through identifying the most affected sectors and by adopting an investment approach to adaptation, adheres to these recommendations.

The country is also lacking specific strategy policy documents on adaptation to climate change. The data collected with the use of the indicators could help Azerbaijan to elaborate on an extensive adaptation (project) document for vulnerable sectors which would then allow for more appropriate adaptation interventions to be identified. Lastly, it is of importance to develop and apply a unique approach and methodology for vulnerability assessments and, given their peculiar vulnerabilities, special attention should be paid to assessing vulnerabilities and planning/implementing adaptation interventions and investments in mountain areas.

Development of the request *(up to half a page):*

{Please explain here how the request was developed at the national level and the process used by the NDE to approve the request before submitting it (who initiated the process, who were the stakeholders involved and what were their roles, and describe any consultations or other meetings that took place to develop and select this request, etc.)}

The request builds on the recently published participatory "Outlook on Climate Change Adaptation in the South Caucasus Mountains" (UNEP, 2015) and relevant regional and national stakeholder consultation. The requested action and logical intervention has been prioritized based on consultation with relevant key stakeholders within the Ministry and beyond.

Expected timeframe:

{Please propose here a duration period for the assistance requested.}

Duration: About 1- 2 years

Start Date: October 2016

Background documents:

{Please list here relevant documents that will help the CTCN understand the context of the request and national priorities. For each document, provide weblinks if available, to attach to the submission form while submitting the request. Please note that all documents listed/provided should be mentioned in this request in the relevant question(s), and that their linkages with the request should be clearly indicated.}

Outlook on climate change adaptation in the South Caucasus Mountains (2015)

http://www.grida.no/publications/e-book.aspx?id=6618&url=grid.cld.bz/Outlook-on-Climate-Change-Adaptation-in-the-South-Caucasus-Mountains

Azerbaijan's Intended Nationally Determined Contributions (2015)

http://www4.unfccc.int/submissions/INDC/Published%20Documents/Azerbaijan/1/INDC%20Azerbaijan.pdf

Second National Communications to the UNFCCC, MENR (2010)

http://unfccc.int/resource/docs/natc/azenc2.pdf

Technology Needs Assessment2012 (TNA):

http://unfccc.int/ttclear/misc_/StaticFiles/gnwoerk_static/TNR_CRE/e9067c6e3b97459989b2196f12155ad5/99b521f6c47a46828ec8da459add5095.pdf

Monitoring and impact of the assistance:

{Read carefully and tick the boxes below.}

☒ By signing this request, I affirm that processes are in place in the country to monitor and evaluate the assistance provided by the CTCN. I understand that these processes will be explicitly identified in the Response Plan in collaboration with the CTC, and that they will be used in the country to monitor the implementation of the CTCN assistance.

☒ I understand that, after the completion of the requested assistance, I shall support CTCN efforts to measure the success and effects of the support provided, including its short, medium and long-term impacts in the country.

Signature:

NDE name: Climate Change and Ozone Center, Mr. Gulmali Suleymanov
Date: 03. June 2016
Signature:

THE COMPLETED FORM SHALL BE SENT TO THE CTCN@UNEP.ORG

Need help? The CTCN team is available to answer questions and guide you through the process of submitting a request. The CTCN team welcomes suggestions to improve this form.
>>> Contact the CTCN team at ctcn@unep.org