CTCN
CLIMATE TECHNOLOGY CENTRE & NETWORK

CTCN Technical Assistance
Request Submission Form

Guidelines:

- This Request Submission Form should be completed by the organisation requesting technical assistance from the Climate Technology Centre & Network (CTCN) in collaboration with the National Designated Entity (NDE) of the country in question
- The Form must be signed by the NDE. Please see updated contact list of NDEs here: http://unfccc.int/ttclear/support/national-designated-entity.html
- The Form can be submitted as a Word file containing a digital signature or as a signed and scanned PDF file in combination with an un-signed Word file
- For requests submitted by multiple countries, all the NDEs of the respective countries shall sign identical Forms before official submission to the CTCN
- NDEs have the opportunity to submit CTCN requests in collaboration with National Designated Authorities (NDAs) for the Green Climate Fund (GCF) if targeting the GCF Readiness Programme.

Requesting country or countries:	The Kyrgyz Republic
Request title:	Please reflect the objective of the technical assistance in the title (maximum 200 characters). THE TECHNOLOGY NEEDS ASSESSMENT AND TECHNOLOGY ACTION PLANS FOR THE KYRGYZ REPUBLIC
NDE	Please add name of organisation, name of individual, position, email and address. THE CLIMATE FINANCE CENTER OF THE KYRGYZ REPUBLIC MR. KANAT ABDRAHMANOV, DIIRECTOR EMAIL ADDRESS: kanat.adbrahmanov@gmail.com
Request Applicant:	Please add name of organisation, contact person, position, email and address of the organisation requesting assistance from the CTCN. THE CLIMATE FINANCE CENTER OF THE KYRGYZ REPUBLIC MR. KANAT ABDRAHMANOV, DIIRECTOR, EMAIL ADDRESS: kanat.adbrahmanov@gmail.com ADDRESS: 125/1 TOKTOGUL STR., BISHKEK, 720001 KYRGYZ REPUBLIC

Climate objective:

☐ Adaptation to climate change
☐ Mitigation of climate change
☒ Combination of adaptation and mitigation of climate change

Geographical scope:

☐ Community level
☐ Sub-national
☒ National
☐ Multi-country

If the request is at a sub-national or multi-country level, please describe specific geographical areas (provinces, states, countries, regions, etc.).

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Problem statement related to climate change (up to one page):

This section should answer the question "what is the problem?" Please summarise the problem related to climate change and/or the negative impacts of climate change in the country that the request aims to address.

In its Fifth Assessment Report, the Inter-governmental Panel on Climate Change scenarios reported that the observed temperature increases in some parts of Asia ranged between 1° C to 3° C per century. Asia and Africa are projected to have the highest number of people affected by increased desertification and wildfire and vegetation browning has been observed in regions including Central Asia, as a result of water stress (IPCC, 2014b). The latest Special Report from the IPCC on the global warming of 1.5° C calls for an immediate action from a national level on identifying pathways to low-carbon and resilient society.

The Kyrgyz Republic is a land-locked and lower-middle-income country of 6.3 million populations endowed with natural resources including minerals, glaciers, arable land, forestry and pastures[1]. Major economy is driven by service(50%), industry(27%) and agriculture(13%) sector[2]. The Kyrgyz Republic produces 15.5Mt CO_2e of GHG emissions in total mainly from energy sector(61%), followed by agriculture(28%), industrial processes(6%) and waste(5%)[3] (excluding the land-use change and forestry sector). Within the energy sector, transport and fuel combustion were mostly responsible and within the agriculture sector, enteric fermentation from livestock contributed 56% of emissions.

The country is the third most vulnerable to climate change impacts in Eastern Europe and Central Asia, due to its dependency on and sensitivity of agricultural systems[4]. Ninety percent of the Kyrgyz Republic's land area is mountainous, and communities in these areas are exposed to increasing aridity and drought caused by irregular precipitation patterns and extreme heats.

Water –The Kyrgyz Republic holds 30% of the total water resources of Central Asia, mainly from rivers, glaciers and snow massifs, lakes and groundwater. The world's second-largest high-mountain late, Issyk-Kul is in the Kyrgyz Republic. The problem is that recent and rapid warming increased the flow of glaciers and may not meet the future demand in the region. This could cause a regional dispute over water resources in Central Asia. More than half of populations (63%) live in rural areas and among them, 40% of the population does not have access to safe drinking water and 42% of rural water is untreated. There's significant room for improvement in poor service delivery of water supply and sanitation by addressing challenges in inefficiencies in the system. This also causes health problem in sanitation in which the government reported $70 million annually for the cost of water-related diseases[5].

Agriculture – Unequal access to water exacerbates the problem for food insecurity as well. Low productivity and limited post-harvest technologies decreases its market competitiveness in a regional market. Inefficient food production results in overgrazing and deforestation which in turn causes soil erosion. The dryland agriculture can be severely worsened in face of frequent natural hazards like floods which triggers a vicious cycle.

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[1] World Bank , 2019. 'The Country Snapshot' (http://pubdocs.worldbank.org/en/747371571374524945/Kyrgyz-Republic-Snapshot-Oct2019.pdf)
[2] Statista, 2019. (https://www.statista.com/statistics/528614/share-of-economic-sectors-in-the-gdp-in-kyrgyz-republic/)
[3] USAID, 2013. (https://www.climatelinks.org/sites/default/files/asset/document/2017_USAID_GHG%20Emissions%20Factsheet%20The Kyrgyz Republic.pdf)
[4] Prevention web, 2018. (https://www.preventionweb.net/news/view/57976)
[5] ADB, 2018. (https://www.adb.org/sites/default/files/institutional-document/455921/cps-kgz-2018-2022.pdf)

Energy - The country's energy sector depends on hydropower and is constrained by poorly maintained assets[6]. Despite its growing demand for electricity and district heating in cities, the energy supply system is inefficient and operates approximately 50% of its full capacity (IEA, 2015). The sector needs scaled up investment for rehabilitation and expansion to reduce the frequency of outages during the winter months (due to low water flows) and improve transmission losses. Also the subsidized electricity tariff remains a challenge hampering the sustainable operation and maintenance of the electricity, heat and gas system[7]. Considering largely unexploited hydropower resources, the country should materialize its potential for reliable and secure energy supply throughout the country.

Land use change - Pasture cover almost half of the country or about 80% of agricultural land. Approximately, 64% of the Kyrgyz Republic population relies on livestock breeding. Although pasturelands play a crucial role in the country's economy, the high area of pastureland is often poorly managed from salinization, alkalization, water logging of arable soils, trampling and contamination. In times of natural hazards, it results in landslides and mudslides risking lives of hundreds of thousands inhabitants. Moreover, due to low organic carbon content of soil, crop yields were reduced and other interconnected ecosystem services (chemical, biological, hydrological) were adversely affected.

Forestry - Almost all forests are state owned and the afforested area (forests and shrubs) are only 5.6% of total area of the country. Most of forests grow at altitudes between 900 and 2,500m above sea level. Although forestry consists only small portion or the country's territory, over one million people live in or near forest area dependent of the products (berries, fruits, nuts, medicinal plants, timber and firewood) and ecosystem services including food, heating, cooking and construction materials. Over last 30 years, the forest area has been reduced to at least by 50% and transformed either into pasture and crop land or grazing area for livestock. In particular, Suzak and Toguz-Toro area is extremely degraded (FAO, 2018).

Disaster management /Emergencies - Disasters caused by natural hazards such as floods, mudflows, and earthquakes are frequent, costing 1.0%–1.5% of GDP annually[8]. The country is considered as the most hazard-prone and vulnerable considering its geographical and topographical characteristics. Majority of population lives in high altitude area like the valleys and foothills without safeguards. The number of emergency situations in 2016 was higher than average.

In designing pathways for low-emission and carbon resilient society, technology plays a crucial role. Although the Kyrgyz Republic has submitted its the third National Communications to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) in 2017, comprehensive technology roadmaps and a country level technology needs are not yet identified which makes harder for the government to push technology development with a long-term vision and drive the implementation of the Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) aligned with Sustainable Development Goals(SDGs).

This Technology Needs Assessment(TNA) project proposal is the first for the Kyrgyz Republic which will engage international experts with relevant experiences and specialties. This proposal kindly request the CTCN to support TNA process including identification/prioritization and training and implementation plans for priority sectors for the Kyrgyz economy.

Past and on-going efforts to address the problem (up to half a page):

This section should answer the question "what has been done or is currently being done to address the problem?" Please describe past and on-going processes, projects or initiatives

[6] ADB, 2018. (https://www.adb.org/sites/default/files/institutional-document/455921/cps-kgz-2018-2022.pdf)
[7] OECD, 2016. 'Financing Climate Action in The Kyrgyz Republic'
[8] GFDRR, 2016. 'Disaster Risk Management Programmes for Priority Countries, Kyrgyz Republic case study'

implemented in the country or region to tackle the climate problem as described above.

The Kyrgyz Republic is a non-annex I Party to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate change(UNFCCC) since September 2015. The country has not yet conducted any national climate action plans such as the National Adaptation Programmes of Action (NAPA) and National Appropriate Mitigation Action (NAMA). Under the UNFCCC, all countries have a duty to report their national actions on GHG emissions and the Kyrgyz Republic has submitted its third National Communication(NC) last January 2017. The NC provided information on national circumstances, greenhouse gas inventory and measures to mitigate climate change, vulnerability and adaptation to climate change and other aspects relevant for achieving the objectives of the Convention.

In 2016, the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic sent of official request to GCF and UNDP to being work on National Adaptation Plan(NAP) project. In April 2017, the NAP-Global Support Program(GSP) team identified the needs regarding the NAP process. This idea was further developed and received GCF Readiness and Preparatory Support from the GCF[9] on 'Climate services and diversification of climate sensitive livelihoods to empower food insecure and vulnerable communities in the Kyrgyz Republic'.

The Kyrgyz Republic commits in its INDC to reduce GHG emissions in the range of 11.49 – 13.75% below BAU in 2030 and in the range of 12.67 – 15.69% in 2050. For adaptation, the country aims to prevent the climate change related damage and losses in the count.

The government-driven initiatives and policy targets on climate change are reflected in the "National Sustainable Development Strategy of the Kyrgyz Republic for 2013-2017" and the "Program of the Kyrgyz Republic on Transition to Sustainable Development for 2013-2017." Actions for adaptation to climate change are developed and included in the "Priorities for Adaptation to Climate Change in the Kyrgyz Republic till 2017".

The Kyrgyz Republic under the Pilot Program for Climate Resilience (PPCR) developed "Climate Investment Program" (CIP) with identification key sectors resilient to climate change and pipeline of the project concepts.

The sector specific plans were developed as well, for instance, the Kyrgyz Forest Service stated a long-term objective of increasing forest cover to 6% by 2025-2030.

In all that has been mentioned above, the appropriate climate technologies will serve as practical means to achieve these mid-term and long-term targets for climate resilient country.

Specific technology[10] barriers (up to one page):

This section should answer the questions "what are the technology barriers that hinder national efforts described above" and "how will the CTCN technical assistance complement these efforts?" Building upon the problem statement and taking into consideration the existing efforts described above, please describe the specific technology barriers encountered by the requesting applicant to identify, assess or deploy climate technology(ies) in an effort to address the problem statement. The described barriers should be within the scope of the requested CTCN technical assistance (described in the section below).

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[9] NAP-GSP, 2018.
(https://www.globalsupportprogramme.org/sites/default/files/resources/kyrgyz_nap_in_focus_online_final.pdf)

[10] ***"any equipment, techniques, practical knowledge and skills*** *needed for reducing greenhouse gas emissions and adapting to climate change" (Special Report on Technology Transfer, IPCC, 2000)*

Specific Technology Barriers encountered in the Kyrgyz Republic includes political, financial, institutional, technological and socio-cultural barriers.

The economy of Kyrgyz Republic is subject to sharp fluctuations by production and exports of gold which is the country's dominant sector. The economy has been stagnant and poverty rate remains high at 25.4% (2016) and particularly in rural areas (74% of the poor lives in rural areas and 60% reside in the south, Jalal-Abad, Osh and Batken regions around Fergana valley). With this high inequality and narrow economy base, the country is vulnerable in face of climate challenges. Therefore, through TNA, the impact of climate change in its economy should be more thoroughly understood and the government should send a strong signal to technical solutions that can support resilient livelihoods for vulnerable population in rural areas.

The demand for investments in infrastructure (i.e. road, energy) is high yet private capital is highly untapped mainly due to inadequate regulatory framework. Technology adoption has been slow, and the potential for other renewable energy like solar remains unexploited. The sector depends on substantial direct and indirect subsidies, and tariff reforms have been slow. For instance, low electricity and water tariffs hamper the technology innovation to improve the efficiency of system.

There is also lack of human resources and skills in the field of climate technologies to install, adopt, maintain and adapt. The socio-cultural barriers comprise the behaviours, attitudes, beliefs and norms within the communities, which create reluctance to adopt new technologies. The TNA process engages national and local stakeholders early on to identify technology needs thereby improve the social acceptance of climate technologies introduced.

Also the country needs to strengthen capacity building for the preparation and dissemination of climate technology. There are increasing programs and trainings to promote and implement environmentally sound technologies, innovations and know-how. With these skilled personnel on the ground, the country could attract more investment from businesses in the industrialized countries on the basis of bilateral agreements and accumulate successful cases of technology transfer.

Sectors:

Please indicate the main sectors related to the request:

☒ Forestry	☒ Agriculture	☒ Water	☒ Health
☒ Restoration of degraded landscapes and ecosystems	☒ Infrastructure and urban planning	☒ Early warning systems	☒ Carbon fixation
☒ Energy Efficiency	☒ Livestock and Fisheries	☒ Industry	☒ Renewable energy
☒ Transport	☒ Waste management	☒ Disaster risk reduction	☒ Land use and Land use change

Please add other relevant sectors:

Cross-sectoral enablers and approaches:

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Please indicate the main cross-sectoral enablers and approaches

☒ Communication and awareness	☒ Economics and financial decision-making	☒ Governance and planning	☒ Community based approaches
☒ Disaster risk reduction	☒ Ecosystems and biodiversity	☒ Gender	

Technical assistance requested (up to one page):

Founded on the problem statement, past/on-going efforts and technology barriers, please describe the requested technical assistance. The technical assistance should clearly contribute to mitigation or adaptation to climate change as described in the problem statement and contribute to overcome the specific technology barriers.

Within a clearly defined scope, the description of technical assistance should be structured into the following:

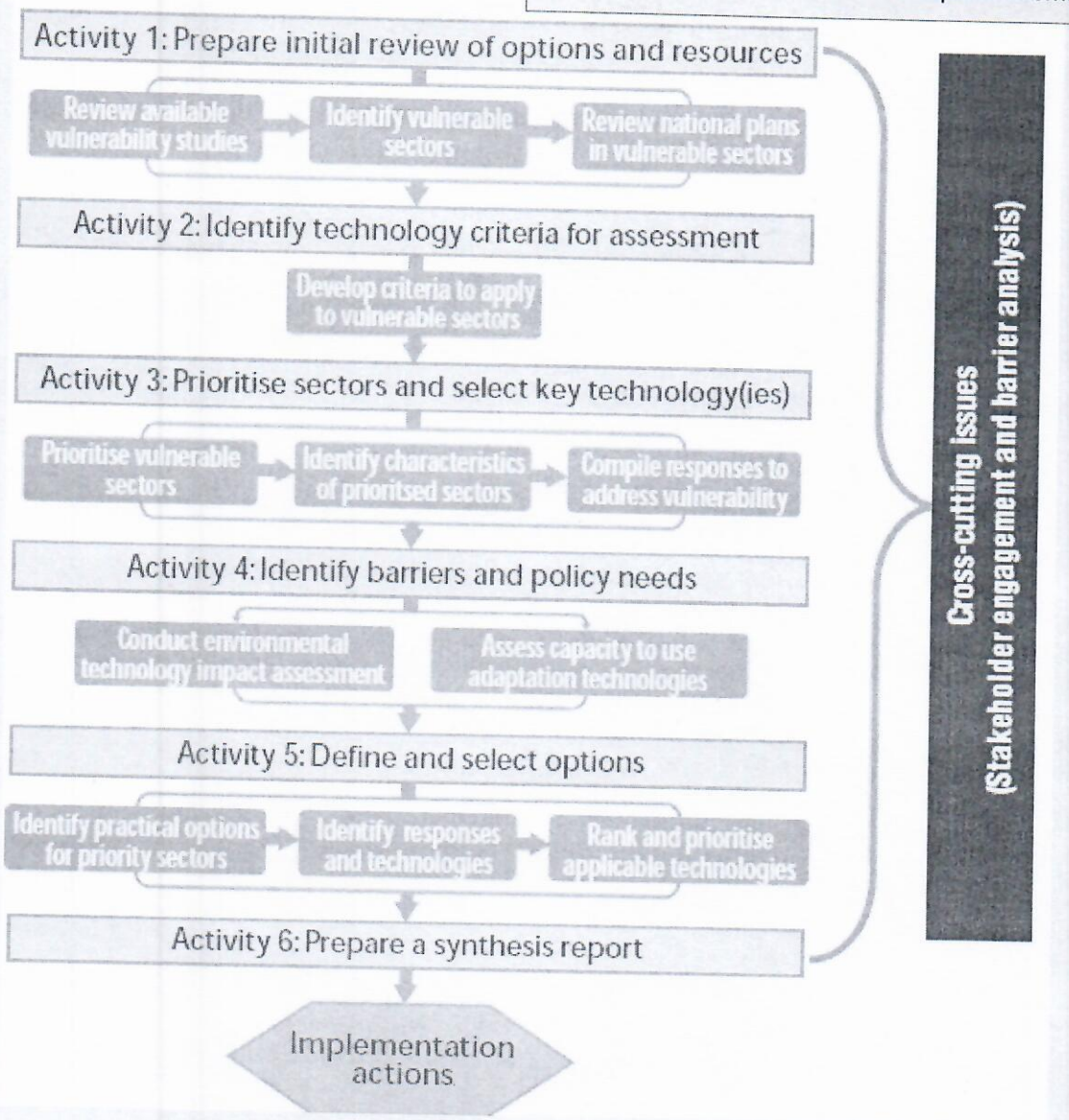
- Overall objective
- Anticipated groups of activities to be performed by the technical assistance
- Anticipated products to be delivered by the technical assistance.

Please note that the CTCN facilitates technical assistance and is not a project financing mechanism.

The overall objective is to conduct Technology Needs Assessment for Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation in The Kyrgyz Republic in most vulnerable economic sectors as identified in both the country's INC and INDC documents namely Agriculture, Energy, Water, Disaster Risk Management/Emergencies and Municipal Infrastructure, etc. It also seeks technical guidance for the different activities required to conduct the TNA process, including training on the TNA process, methodologies and quality control, together with the engagement of Consultant.

Scope of work includes:

- Organizes all steps of technological needs assessment process;
- Conducts desk research on previously conducted similar national policies or assessments if any;
- Liaises with relevant state, non-state and private, regional and local stakeholders and organizes individual interviews or group discussions, site visits, etc. in order to conduct the study of current technological needs;
- Assesses the constraints/barriers that hinder institutions responsible for activities related to climate change in technology related aspects including collection, synthesis and analysis of existing information;
- Conducts desk study on existing state programs and plans on technology transfer and capacity building for activities related to climate change;
- Organizes the process of data collection on financial resources, technology transfer, and technical support received from bilateral and multilateral donors in field of climate change, as well as information on national resources allocated for climate change upon ratification of the UNFCCC;
- Provides periodic progress report to the Project Manager on implementation of the activities in regards to needs assessment process;
- Ensure timely and effective management of the activities according to schedule;
- Drafts the national Technology Needs Assessment report for primary sectors



Anticipated Products to be delivered by the Technical Assistance:

The output of the support will be the TNA synthesis report, which contain the following elements:

i. Objectives for the TNA in the context of national development priorities
ii. A description of the stakeholder process adopted
iii. An evaluation of sectoral needs and opportunities
iv. A statement of data gaps
v. The criteria and process for technology assessment
vi. Identification and assessment of technology options (including adaptation, if appropriate)
vii. A list of priority sectors and key technologies for preliminary action and TAPs for various sectors.
viii. A review of key barriers related to existing plans and programmes and steps to overcome them
ix. Capacity building measures, if applicable
x. Potential sources of funding
xi. A discussion of implementation plans, if relevant

Expected timeframe:

Please indicate the expected duration period for the requested technical assistance. Please note CTCN technical assistance is limited to a maximum duration of 12 months.
12 Months

Anticipated gender and other co-benefits from the technical assistance:

Please describe the activities with gender linkages as well as the anticipated gender and other co-benefits (e.g. biodiversity, economic, social, cultural, etc.) that are likely to be generated as a result of the technical assistance.

For more information, you can find guidelines on the CTCN's website here:
https://www.ctc-n.org/technologies/ctcn-gender-mainstreaming-tool-response-plan-development

Further reading on gender can be found on the CTCN website here:
https://www.ctc-n.org/technology-sectors/gender

The technical assistance will include anticipated gender benefits such as following:

1. Decision Making:
   Equal access to resources related to climate technology implementation or use
   Equal participation of men and women in decision-making
   This will include the understanding of gender roles, their involvement in planning and consultation meetings, project planning process, including in climate technology user groups and cooperatives.

2. Capacity Building
   Women with agency in technology use lead to more effective use of resources
   Women with equal opportunities for income generation activities
   Women and men benefit equitably from technical assistance and project-related training

3. Awareness Raising and Advocacy
   Active involvement of climate technology user groups, cooperatives and committees in awareness rising and advocacy in gender responsive manner.

Other anticipated co-benefits that will improve general quality of life include:

- Technology improvement and adoption of technological change,
- Capacity and skills enhancement
- Increased productivity
- Contributions to reliable energy supply
- Business creation
- Sustainable resource management
- Reduced vulnerability
- Increased resilience

Key stakeholders:

Please list the stakeholders who will be involved in the implementation of the requested CTCN technical assistance and describe their role during the implementation (for example, government agencies and ministries, academic institutions and universities, private sector, community organizations, civil society, etc.).

Stakeholders	Role to support the implementation of the technical assistance
National Designated Entity	Ensure alignment with national priorities on climate change, synergy with applicant's organisation; ensuring adequacy of application and provides endorsement. Monitor and evaluate

	the technical assistance provided by the CTCN. THE CLIMATE FINANCE CENTER OF THE KYRGYZ REPUBLIC MR. KANAT ABDRAHMANOV, DIRECTOR, EMAIL ADDRESS: kanat.adbrahmanov@gmail.com
Request Applicant	Coordinates implementation of project and ensure synergy and reporting to the UNFCCC Focal Point. THE CLIMATE FINANCE CENTER OF THE KYRGYZ REPUBLIC MR. KANAT ABDRAHMANOV, DIRECTOR, EMAIL ADDRESS: kanat.adbrahmanov@gmail.com
Please add as many stakeholders and lines as required.	**The State Agency on Environmental Protection and Forestry (SAEPF):** the focal point for the UNFCCC and the lead agency for implementing the NAP process. **The Ministry of Economy:** the National Designated Authority (NDA) for the GCF. **The Climate Finance Center** is the GCF focal point and lead agency responsible for climate financing in country. **The Ministry of Agriculture** is responsible for agriculture sector development policy, including agriculture sector adaptation to climate change. **The State Agency on Water Resources** is responsible for development and implementation of water resources management policy (irrigation and drinking water). **The State Committee on Industry, Energy and Sub-soil** is responsible for development and implementation of State policy in the areas of industrial development, energy (incl. renewable energy) and mining sector. Management of state Energy Companies on generation, transmission and distribution is with **National Energy Holding**. **Ministry of Transport** is in charge for development and implementation of transport sector and including adaption of its infrastructure to the climate change. **State Agency on Architecture, Construction and Communal Services** is responsible for development and implementation of state policy in the area of integration of construction norms and regulations, especially in relation to energy efficiency of buildings. **Academic and Research Institutions**

	Civil Society and NGOs **Private Sector and Technology Providers** Each of these national entities will be responsible for informing the international experts about the current technologies being used and will engage, collaborate with the experts and provide sufficient information to determine the best modern techniques that can be used in primary sectors in the Kyrgyz Republic.

Alignment with national priorities (up to 2000 characters including spaces):

Please describe how the technical assistance is consistent with national climate priorities such as: Nationally Determined Contribution, national development plans, poverty reduction plans, technology needs assessments, Low Emission Development Strategies, Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Actions, Technology Action Plans, National Adaptation Plans, sectorial strategies and plans, etc.

Reference document (please include date of document)	**Extract** (please include chapter, page number, etc.).
Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC)	Direct alignment and contribution to NDC implementation is required for all CTCN technical assistances. Please include a direct reference to the INDC/NDC document (chapter, page number, etc.). This project will contribute to the Kyrgyz Republic's Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) emission reduction target. International support on finance and investment, technology and capacity-building will help the country to achieve a higher and stronger intended contribution (Page 2).
Technology Needs Assessment	It is yet to be conducted.
National Adaptation Plans	We have got the support to start our National Adaptation Plan from UNDP and NAP-GSP team.
Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Actions	Although the Kyrgyz Republic is yet to prepare its NAMA, the TNA, if conducted, will help in achievement of the objectives of the NAMA-road Map.
Add others here as relevant	The Third National Communications (2017)

Development of the request (up to 2000 characters including spaces):

Please describe 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.

Since Kyrgyz Republic has very limited financial resources and technical capacities, existing mechanisms of technology transfer might be very useful tools for supporting the work on the issues of Climate Change.

In order to approach the possibilities systematically an initial "need assessment" would support the Country by that. Technologies identified and perhaps later transferred should support the work in the area of agriculture, energy, water resources management, municipal infrastructure

and should also support the use of renewable energies.

Background documents and other information relevant for the request:

- Please list all relevant documents that will help the CTCN analyse the context of the request and national priorities. Please note that all documents listed/provided should be mentioned in this request in the relevant section(s), and that their linkages with the request should be clearly indicated. For each document, please provide web-links (if available) or attach to the submission form. Please add any other relevant information as required.
- Please indicate if this request has been developed with the support of the CTCN Request Incubator.

The Third National Communication (INC) to UNFCCC 2017
https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/NC3_The Kyrgyz Republic_English_24Jan2017_0.pdf

Intended National Determined Contribution (INDC 2015)
https://www4.unfccc.int/sites/submissions/INDC/Published%20Documents/The Kyrgyz Republic/1/The Kyrgyz Republic%20INDC%20_ENG_%20final.pdf

Sustainable Development Strategy of the Kyrgyz Republic for the period of 2018-2040
https://documents.wfp.org/stellent/groups/public/documents/eb/wfp293164.pdf

Climate Investment Program (CIP 2018)
https://www.climateinvestmentfunds.org/sites/cif_enc/files/ppcr_strategic_program_for_climate_resilience_for_kyrgyz_republic_final.pdf

OPTIONAL: Linkages to Green Climate Fund Readiness and Preparatory Support

The CTCN is collaborating with the GCF in order to facilitate access to environmentally sound technologies that address climate change and its effects, including through the provision of readiness and preparatory support delivered directly to countries through their GCF NDA. These actions are in line with the guidance of the GCF Board (Decision B.14/02) and the UNFCCC, particularly paragraphs 4 and 7 of 14/CP.22 that addresses Linkages between the Technology and the Financial Mechanisms[11].

The CTCN is therefore implementing some of its technical assistance using GCF readiness funds accessed via the country's NDA. Any application for GCF support, including the amount of support provided, is subject to the terms and conditions of the GCF and should be developed in conjunction with the NDA.

Please indicate whether this request has been identified as preliminarily eligible by the NDA to be considered for readiness support from the GCF.

[11] Please see:
https://unfccc.int/files/meetings/marrakech_nov_2016/application/pdf/auv_cop22_i8b_tm_fm.pdf

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☒ Initial engagement: The GCF NDA of the requesting country has been engaged in the design of this request and the NDA will be involved in the further process leading to an official agreement for accessing GCF readiness support.

☒ Advanced engagement (preferred): The GCF NDA of the requesting country has been directly involved in the design of this request and is a co-signer of this request, the signature indicating provisional agreement to use readiness national funds to support the implementation of the technical assistance.

NDA name: Ministry of Economy of the Kyrgyz Republic

Date:

Signature:

Monitoring and impact of the assistance:

By signing this request, I affirm that processes are in place in the country to monitor and evaluate the technical assistance provided by the CTCN. I understand that these processes will be explicitly identified in the CTCN Response Plan and that they will be used in the country to monitor the implementation of the technical assistance following standard CTCN procedures. 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: THE CLIMATE FINANCE CENTER OF THE KYRGYZ REPUBLIC

Date:

Signature:

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

The CTCN is available to answer all questions and provide guidance on the application process.