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:	Kyrgyz Republic
Request title:	Development of an Integrated Waste Management Roadmap and a Pilot Deposit-Return System (DRS) for Kyrgyzstan from 2025 to 2030.
NDE	Climate Finance Center under the Cabinet of Ministers of the Kyrgyz Republic Aibek Asanov – Director info@cfc.gov.kg
Request Applicant:	Climate Finance Center under the Cabinet of Ministers of the Kyrgyz Republic Aibek Asanov – Director info@cfc.gov.kg

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.).

Problem Statement: Climate Change and the Waste Management Crisis in the Kyrgyz Republic:

The Kyrgyz Republic is entering a period of accelerating climate and environmental vulnerability driven, in part, by a highly inefficient and fragmented waste management system. The country generates an estimated 1.3–1.8 million tons of municipal solid waste annually, yet more than 90% of this waste is disposed of in over 400 outdated landfills and unregulated dumpsites that lack basic environmental protection measures. These facilities do not have waterproofing, methane capture, or controlled compaction systems, resulting in chronic soil and groundwater contamination, direct release of toxins into the watershed, and significant emissions of methane—a greenhouse gas with a global warming potential many times higher than CO_2.

As climate change intensifies temperature extremes, drought cycles, and fire risks, unmanaged waste sites amplify these impacts. The Bishkek landfill alone emits up to 60,000 tons of CO_2-equivalent per year due to recurrent fires and uncontrolled decomposition. Rising temperatures increase the likelihood of spontaneous ignition, while stronger winds spread smoke and particulate matter over urban areas, compounding climate-related health risks. Across the country, plastic and organic waste degradation contributes to additional methane releases and microplastic pollution, degrading ecosystems that are already vulnerable to climate-induced stress.

Packaging waste—particularly PET bottles and aluminum cans—has emerged as a major and rapidly growing climate-relevant challenge. Although packaging accounts for nearly a quarter of total waste, less than 10% of plastics and 20–25% of aluminum are recycled. Each year, up to 300,000 tons of potentially recyclable materials are lost to landfills, representing both economic leakage and a missed opportunity to reduce emissions through material recovery. PET bottles alone occupy up to 25% of landfill volume and represent as much as 40% of visible waste in waterways—affecting riverine systems that are already under pressure from climate-driven hydrological changes.

The current legal and institutional framework is insufficient to address these climate risks. While the Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR) mechanism exists in legislation, it is not implemented in practice. Without operational standards, financing models, and enforcement mechanisms, municipalities lack the tools to shift from landfill-dependent waste management to climate-aligned solutions such as recycling, composting, and circular resource flows. As climate variability increases pressure on infrastructure, the absence of integrated planning exacerbates environmental degradation, public health vulnerabilities, and economic losses.

Climate change further magnifies the consequences of weak waste governance in several ways: increased rainfall intensifies leachate runoff from dumpsites; heat accelerates decomposition and gas formation; and extreme weather events create physical risks for aging infrastructure. The lack of data on organic waste, e-waste, construction waste, and sludge prevent systematic mitigation planning and limits the country's ability to meet its Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs).

Addressing the climate dimension of the waste crisis requires a transition from reactive waste disposal to a circular economy model that reduces emissions, increases resource efficiency, and builds resilience. This includes establishing a Deposit-Return System (DRS), modernizing infrastructure, introducing national standards for separate collection and recycling, and developing digital monitoring to quantify climate impacts. Without such interventions, the waste sector will continue to drive greenhouse gas emissions, degrade natural systems, and undermine the country's capacity to adapt to climate change.

Past and on-going efforts to address the problem:

Over the past decade, the Kyrgyz Republic has taken initial steps to improve waste governance and reduce climate-related impacts from the waste sector, though progress has remained fragmented. The government introduced the Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR) mechanism in national legislation, marking an important policy milestone aimed at shifting financial and operational responsibility for packaging waste toward producers. However, EPR has not yet been implemented in practice, leaving its potential climate and environmental benefits unrealized.

At the municipal level, isolated initiatives for source-separated waste collection have been launched in several cities, primarily through donor-supported pilot projects and local civil society efforts. These pilots demonstrated public willingness to participate in separate collection but lacked unified national standards, financial sustainability, and the infrastructure required for scaling. Some municipalities also attempted to modernize their waste handling practices, including initial efforts to improve landfill operations, yet most sites continue to operate without environmental protection systems.

Recycling enterprises in the country have developed limited but important processing capacity—particularly for plastics and aluminum—but they operate far below potential due to insufficient supply of collected materials. Private sector initiatives, including small-scale collection points and informal recyclers, have played a role in diverting recyclable waste from landfills. However, without an integrated system for collection, quality assurance, or stable logistics, these activities have remained inconsistent.

Several international organizations have supported capacity-building and awareness-raising activities related to waste, circular economy practices, and pollution reduction. These efforts have improved public understanding of waste issues and highlighted the need for systematic reforms. Nonetheless, the absence of a national strategy for integrated waste management, the lack of digital monitoring systems, and the absence of a coordinated circular economy framework have limited the long-term impact of these initiatives.

The current CTCN technical assistance request builds directly on these past experiences, aiming to consolidate fragmented efforts into a coherent national system—supported by standards, regulation, pilot demonstrations, and monitoring tools—to enable genuine progress toward a circular, low-emission waste management model.

Specific technology[1] barriers (up to one page):

1. Outdated and Inadequate Waste Infrastructure

Most of the 400+ landfills and dumpsites across the country lack fundamental technology components such as waterproof liners, gas capture systems, leachate control, or fire prevention mechanisms. Without methane capture or controlled decomposition technology, landfills remain major sources of greenhouse gas emissions. Temperature increases linked to climate change exacerbate fire risks, yet there are no engineered landfill technologies capable of mitigating these hazards.

2. Absence of Modern Collection and Sorting Technologies

Source-separated collection exists only in isolated pilot areas, and there are no national standards or technological requirements for sorting, grading, or treatment of different waste streams. Municipalities lack collection containers designed for multi-fraction separation, compacting vehicles adapted for recyclables, and standardized logistics systems. This prevents the establishment of a reliable feedstock supply for recycling plants and reinforces dependence on landfill disposal.

3. Lack of Technology for Deposit-Return Systems (DRS)

Although the introduction of a DRS is identified as a key solution, the country lacks the necessary hardware, software, and operational capacity. Reverse vending machines—central to a modern DRS—are not widely available, and no operational protocols exist for their deployment, maintenance, fraud prevention, or integration with financial reimbursement systems. Logistics solutions for transporting collected materials, such as balers, compactors, and dedicated transport routes, are also missing.

4. Limited Technical Capacity for Recycling Industries

Recycling enterprises face inconsistent supply of clean recyclables, and many lack advanced processing technologies capable of meeting international quality standards. Modern PET washing lines, high-efficiency aluminum balers, standardized material recovery facilities, and quality-control systems are either insufficient or absent. This restricts the ability of recyclers to enter higher-value markets and reduces the economic viability of recycling, limiting emissions reductions associated with material substitution.

5. Absence of Technology for Managing Priority Waste Streams

Key categories—organic waste, WEEE, construction waste, medical waste, and wastewater sludge—lack modern treatment technologies. Organic waste, which is a major source of methane, is rarely composted or digested due to the absence of composting facilities, anaerobic digestion units, or sanitary bio-waste collection systems. WEEE dismantling technologies, safe storage protocols, and transportation systems are underdeveloped. Construction waste lacks crushing, sorting, and recycling technologies. Sludge treatment plants have not adopted modern drying, stabilization, or reuse technologies, limiting climate adaptation and water resilience.

6. Weak Digital Monitoring and Data Systems

There is no national digital platform capable of tracking waste flows, greenhouse gas reductions, or operational performance in real time. The absence of sensors, automated data

[1] *"**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)*

capture, GPS-tracking of waste logistics, and digital dashboards prevents evidence-based planning. Without accurate baseline data or monitoring indicators, the country cannot quantify mitigation benefits, measure climate adaptation outcomes, or meet reporting requirements for NDCs and international climate finance.

7. Institutional and Knowledge Barriers

The adoption of advanced waste management technologies is hindered by limited technical knowledge within municipalities, operators, and regulatory bodies. Skills required for operating reverse vending machines, managing deposit flows, maintaining sorting facilities, and ensuring quality standards are not yet developed. Decision-makers also lack exposure to best available technologies in circular economy systems, which slows regulatory improvements needed for enabling climate-smart solutions.

8. Financing and Market-Readiness Barriers

The high upfront cost of modern equipment—reverse vending machines, shredders, material recovery facilities, monitoring systems—cannot be met by municipalities or private operators without structured financing mechanisms. Market volatility for secondary materials further discourages investment in technology upgrades. The absence of a fully operational EPR system prevents the establishment of stable long-term funding streams for climate-mitigation technologies.

Contribution to Program of Work 2023-2027:

As per 3rd Program of Work of the CTCN[2], please indicate the system transformation area, key enablers and cross-sectoral themes related to the request:

System transformation areas (mandatory)

☐ Water-Energy-Food Nexus ☐ Sustainable Mobility ☐ Energy Systems ☐ Buildings and Infrastructure

☒ Business and Industry

Key enablers (optional)

☒ National Systems of Innovation ☒ Digitalization

Cross-sectoral themes (optional)

☒ Gender ☒ Youth ☒ Indigenous Peoples

[2] https://www.ctc-n.org/resources/ctcn-third-programme-work-2023-2027

Sectors:

Please indicate the main sectors related to the request:

☐ Coastal zones	☐ Early Warning and Environmental Assessment	☒ Human Health	☒ Infrastructure and Urban planning
☐ Marine and Fisheries	☐ Water	☐ Agriculture	☒ Carbon fixation
☐ Energy Efficiency	☐ Forestry	☒ Industry	☐ Renewable energy
☐ Transport	☒ Waste management		

Please add other relevant sectors:

Technical assistance requested:

The requested technical assistance focuses on delivering the analytical, regulatory, technical-design and institutional groundwork required for Kyrgyzstan to prepare a future national transition toward integrated waste management and a Deposit-Return System (DRS). The assistance will not involve any procurement, installation or physical deployment of equipment, reverse vending machines, or pilot facilities. Instead, it will provide the technical basis needed to inform larger-scale national investment and implementation supported by government and development partners.

1.As a first component, the assistance will conduct a comprehensive system analysis and technical diagnostic of all major waste streams, including municipal solid waste, packaging, organic waste, WEEE, construction waste and sludge. This will include an assessment of existing infrastructure and operational practices, identification of technology gaps and climate-relevant inefficiencies, and development of baseline indicators necessary for future MRV of climate benefits.

2.The second component will focus on policy, regulatory and strategic framework development. Within this workstream, the technical assistance will prepare the national Integrated Waste Management and Circular Economy Roadmap for 2025–2030, and will draft regulatory instruments, standards and model guidelines for waste separation, sorting, composting, recycling logistics and environmentally sound waste handling. It will also design a complete national DRS concept, covering technical specifications for reverse vending machines (without procurement), operational and logistical models, financial and deposit-flow mechanisms, fraud-prevention and quality-control protocols, and clearly defined institutional roles with phased rollout scenarios. In addition, it will identify the regulatory amendments required to operationalize Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR) in practice.

3.A third component will develop conceptual designs for future pilot initiatives, without any

installation or deployment. This will include an engineering concept for a DRS pilot in Bishkek, with criteria for siting, logistics modelling, financial assumptions, material-flow projections and MRV elements. Conceptual designs will also be prepared for pilots on organic-waste management, WEEE collection and dismantling, and construction-waste recycling. For each pilot, the assistance will provide technical specifications, operational models, risk assessments, implementation roadmaps and replication guidelines.

4.The fourth component will strengthen national capacity through the development of targeted training programs for municipalities, operators, recyclers, educational institutions and government agencies. It will also produce communication toolkits, awareness materials and behaviour-change methodologies, without implementing nationwide campaigns, and will develop training modules for future operators of DRS systems, sorting facilities and digital platforms.

5.A fifth component will design the conceptual architecture of a national digital MRV and monitoring system. This will include the development of system requirements, data standards, governance arrangements and prototype dashboard layouts capable of tracking waste flows, material-recovery rates and associated greenhouse-gas reductions. No deployment of the digital system will take place within the technical assistance.

Expected timeframe:

The technical assistance will be implemented over 12–18 months through interlinked workstreams focusing on assessment, design, regulatory development, capacity building and investment preparation.

Months 1–3: Inception, Baseline and Diagnostics

- Establishment of coordination mechanisms with national and municipal authorities.
- Baseline assessment of waste streams, infrastructure mapping, operational diagnostics, and regulatory gap analysis.
- Initial development of technical specifications and system requirements for separate collection, DRS, and priority waste streams.

Months 4–9: Strategy, Regulation and System Design

- Drafting of the Integrated Waste Management and Circular Economy Roadmap (2025–2030).
- Preparation of model regulations and technical standards for MSW, organics, packaging waste, WEEE, and construction waste.
- Detailed design of the DRS system (technical, financial, operational, institutional).
- Preparation of conceptual designs for pilot initiatives (no physical deployment).

Months 9–15: Capacity Building and Communication Toolkit Development

- Delivery of targeted training modules for municipalities, operators, recyclers, and other stakeholders.
- Development of communication materials, public-awareness toolkits and behaviour-change methodologies.
- Stakeholder consultations on DRS, EPR and Roadmap components.

Months 12–18: Monitoring Framework, MRV Architecture and Investment Planning

- Development of the conceptual architecture for the national digital MRV system.
- Preparation of prototype dashboards, system governance model and data structure.
- Development of investment portfolios, financial models, and scaling scenarios.
- Finalization of the replication package and implementation roadmap for national rollout.

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

The technical assistance is expected to generate significant gender, social, and economic co-benefits by creating accessible, inclusive opportunities within the emerging circular economy. Women, who are often overrepresented in informal waste picking, low-income service jobs, and household-level environmental duties, will directly benefit from safer, more formalized roles created through separate collection, sorting, and DRS operations. The introduction of reverse vending machines and organized buy-back systems reduces reliance on unsafe landfill scavenging—an activity that disproportionately affects women and youth—and replaces it with cleaner, more stable income-generating options.

Community participation programs, school-based education, and national awareness campaigns will strengthen environmental literacy among women and girls, empowering them to act as decision-makers in household waste practices and local climate resilience efforts. Training modules for municipalities and waste operators will include capacity-building for women's participation in technical and managerial positions within the recycling sector, supporting long-term gender inclusion.

Beyond gender benefits, the technical assistance generates broader co-benefits. Cleaner public spaces and reduced exposure to landfill smoke, toxins, and microplastics will improve community health. The pilots will create new green jobs, strengthen local entrepreneurship in recycling, and enhance income for low-income groups through container returns. Environmental co-benefits include reduced pollution of rivers and soils, extended landfill lifespan, lower methane emissions, and strengthened resilience of urban ecosystems. Improved governance, digital monitoring, and transparent reporting will enhance public trust and promote long-term civic engagement in climate action.

Anticipated follow-up activities after this technical assistance are completed:

Following the completion of the technical assistance, the Kyrgyz Republic is expected to undertake a coordinated set of follow-up activities aimed at scaling the pilots into a national waste management and circular economy system. The government and municipalities will use the replication package—standards, technical specifications, operational protocols, and checklists—to roll out separate waste collection, composting, WEEE management, and construction waste recycling in additional cities and regions. Building on the Bishkek DRS pilot, policymakers are anticipated to consider a phased national expansion of the deposit-return system for PET and aluminum containers, supported by the draft legislation and financial-tariff model prepared during the assistance.

Municipalities will adopt the model regulations developed through the project, integrate digital monitoring tools into their operations, and continue tracking waste flows and climate impacts in real time. Recyclers and private operators will expand capacity using the investment portfolio created under the assistance, facilitating new infrastructure development and long-term business engagement in material recovery.

At the national level, the government is expected to update or supplement existing EPR regulations and move toward formal implementation to ensure stable financing for waste management reforms. Awareness campaigns launched during the pilot phase will be continued and institutionalized through schools, universities, and local community programs. Ultimately, the follow-up phase will focus on consolidating pilot results, embedding new standards into national practice, and preparing for full-scale deployment of circular economy systems across the country.

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.).

Stakeholder	Role During Implementation
Cabinet of Ministers	Provides political support, reviews and endorses policy and regulatory outputs, and ensures inter-ministerial coordinatior
Environmental and Technical Safety Inspectorate / Ministry of Natural Resources	Reviews environmental standards, supports development of national regulations and compliance mechanisms.
Climate Finance Center (CFC)	Leads coordination, oversees implementation, ensures alignment with national climate priorities, and serves as mai counterpart to CTCN.
Municipal Governments (Bishkek, Osh, others)	Host and operate pilots, manage local logistics, implement model regulations, support separate collection and DRS rollout.
Private Waste Collection and Recycling Companies	Operate collection, sorting, and processing; test logistics models; provide feedback for scalable recycling solutions.
Technology Vendors (RVM suppliers, software providers)	Supply and maintain reverse vending machines, set up digita systems, train operators, support data integration.
Civil Society Organizations and NGOs	Lead awareness campaigns, support community engagement disseminate educational materials.
Educational Institutions	Serve as pilot sites for separate collection, conduct environmental education, support behavior change.
Retailers, Producers, Business Associations	Participate in DRS and EPR processes, support container return points, engage consumers.
Development Partners and Donors	Provide complementary technical or financial support, align related projects with CTCN activities.
CTCN Expert Consortium	Delivers technical analysis, system design, pilot support, capacity building, monitoring tools, and prepares replication package.

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

The project is fully aligned with the Kyrgyz Republic's national priorities on climate action, sustainable development, and green transformation. It directly supports the updated NDC 3.0 by reducing greenhouse gas emissions from the waste sector, strengthening climate-resilient urban infrastructure, and accelerating the transition toward low-carbon, resource-efficient systems. Its focus on circular-economy measures, improved waste and resource management, and modernization of municipal services addresses NDC goals on mitigation, adaptation, and enhancement of national MRV systems.

The project advances the National Development Program to 2030, which prioritizes green economic growth, improved public services, and sustainable value chains. By enabling efficient material recovery, fostering private-sector participation, and supporting green jobs, the project contributes to competitiveness and regional development.

It is also aligned with the Program for the Development of the Green Economy until 2029, emphasizing resource efficiency, reduced environmental pressure, and expansion of circular practices. Through practical implementation of circular-economy mechanisms and strengthened institutional capacity, the project supports the country's pathway toward a modern, clean, climate-resilient economy.

The project directly facilitates implementation of the Law "On Waste from Production and Consumption", particularly its EPR provisions, by developing functional EPR mechanisms, market-ready recycling systems, and piloting deposit-return elements.

The project is fully consistent with the GCF Country Programme (2024–2027), which prioritizes green and climate-resilient cities, resilient municipal infrastructure, environmental health, and institutional strengthening. By modernizing waste systems, reducing methane and pollution, and introducing scalable circular-economy solutions and digital MRV, the project contributes to GCF priority investment areas and lays the foundation for future GCF proposals in low-emission and climate-resilient urban development.

Reference document (please include date of document)	**Extract** (please include chapter, page number, etc.).
Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC 3.0) of the Kyrgyz Republic (2025)	Chapter 5.5 "Waste" (p. 47): NDC 3.0 identifies the waste sector as a significant source of greenhouse gas emissions (CO_2, CH_4, N_2O) and sets tasks for improving planning of organic waste management, separation and treatment of organic waste, sludge processing and landfill degassing, as well as awareness-raising. Section 6.7 "Cities and settlements" (p. 61): prioritizes integration of climate risks into urban policy, development of resilient engineering infrastructure, resource-efficient and energy-efficient technologies, and air-quality management. The project directly supports these priorities by reducing GHG emissions from waste, strengthening climate-resilient municipal infrastructure, promoting circular-economy solutions and improved waste/resource management, and contributing to national MRV and climate-finance readiness.
National Development Program of the Kyrgyz Republic to 2030 (Government Decree, 2018)	Chapter "Sustainable Economic Growth"; "Regional Development"; "Public Services Modernization": The NDP-2030 prioritizes green economic growth, industrial modernization, improved public services, and sustainable value chains. The project contributes by enabling efficient material recovery, promoting private-sector participation, and fostering green jobs.
Programme for the Development of the	Priority Areas 1 and 4—Resource Efficiency; Green Investments: The Programme emphasizes resource efficiency, reduction of

Green Economy of the Kyrgyz Republic until 2029 (Government Decree)	environmental pressure, circular practices, and mobilization of green investments. The project aligns through implementation of circular economy mechanisms, institutional capacity building, and improved resource-use efficiency.
Law of the Kyrgyz Republic "On Waste from Production and Consumption", No. 78 (2022)	Chapters 4–5 on Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR): The law mandates creation of EPR systems, development of recycling infrastructure, and reduction of landfilling. The project directly operationalizes these provisions by enabling EPR mechanisms, piloting deposit-return components, and establishing market-ready recycling systems.
GCF Country Programme of the Kyrgyz Republic (2024–2027)	pp. 20–21 (Priority Investment Areas: Green and Climate-Resilient Cities; Municipal Infrastructure; Environmental Health; Institutional Capacity) — The project supports modernization of waste systems, reduction of methane and pollution, and strengthening of municipal climate resilience. pp. 39–40 (Results Matrix: Climate-Responsive Urban Planning; Low-Emission Urban Systems) — The project contributes through digital MRV systems, circular-economy mechanisms, and preparatory work for future GCF investments.

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

The request was developed through a coordinated national process led by the National Designated Authority (NDA) of the Kyrgyz Republic. The NDA worked closely with the Climate Finance Center (CFC), which is part of the Cabinet of Ministers. The initiative came from national goals found in the Updated NDC, the National Development Program, the Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR) reform, and the Government's decision to update how the country manages solid waste and use circular-economy approaches.

CFC started the technical planning to find problems with the rules, the need for a national plan for managing waste and the circular economy, and the possibility of trying out a deposit-return system (DRS) for packaging. Based on this analysis, CFC prepared the initial concept and convened sectoral consultations.

The request was developed during several rounds of discussions with the participation of key stakeholders, including the Municipal Enterprise "Bishkek Sanitary Landfill," the Municipal Enterprise "Tazalyk," municipal waste operators, business associations, the Company for Waste Processing, and organizations of civil society.

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.

List of relevant documents:

- Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC3.0) of the Kyrgyz Republic (https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/2025-10/NDC3.0_Kyrgyzstan_English_30-09-2025%20%282%29.pdf),
- National Development Program of the Kyrgyz Republic until 2030 (https://mineconom.gov.kg/froala/uploads/file/af58063c675e4b068dca5c6dda92fe7635f6b462.pdf),
- Green Economy Development Program in the Kyrgyz Republic until 2029 (https://mineconom.gov.kg/froala/uploads/file/82754e3d5ca923e96f6f39d5065c6cde1b318ce8.pdf),
- Law of the Kyrgyz Republic "On Waste from Production and Consumption" (extended producer responsibility) (https://cbd.minjust.gov.kg/112668/edition/1273980/ru)

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 and paragraph 4, 7 and 8 of 14/CP.24 that addresses Linkages between the Technology and the Financial Mechanisms3.

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.

☐ 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:

Date:

Signature:

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

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. This includes the active engagement as NDE together with the key project proponent / beneficiary in regular project steering meetings.

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. This includes the completion of NDE feedback and post-implementation forms.

Signature:

NDE name: Mr. Aibek Asanov, Director, Climate Finance Center under the Cabinet of Ministers of the Kyrgyz Republic

Date: 02.02.2026

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.