

Summary Report

Regional Workshop on Mainstreaming Technology in Climate Action Plans in Central Asia



**7 June, 2018
Tashkent, Uzbekistan**

The one-day regional workshop of the Climate Technology Centre and Network (CTCN) was attended by a total of 30 participants including 22 delegates from Uzbekistan, Tajikistan, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, and Turkmenistan. The objective of the workshop was to increase linkages between the various initiatives implemented under the UNFCCC mechanisms, in order to accelerate technology transfer in selected countries of Central Asia.

The CTCN workshop was organised as part of the Central Asian International Environmental Forum “*Strengthening Cooperation on Environment and Sustainable Development*” held from 5-8th June. The Forum was organized with the objective of strengthening the dialogue amongst the different stakeholders in Central Asia on environmental issues and the formation of joint solutions for sustainable development of the region.



Acronyms and Abbreviations:

AF	Adaptation Fund
BAU	Business as usual
CAMP4ASB	Climate Adaptation and Mitigation Program for Aral Sea Basin
CAREC	Regional Environmental Centre for Central Asia
COP	Conference of Parties
CTCN	Climate Technology Centre and Network
GCF	Green Climate Fund
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GEF	Global Environment Facility
IGTIC	International Green Technologies and Investments Centre
INDC	Intended Nationally Determined Contributions
MDBs	Multilateral Development Banks
NAPs	National Adaptation Plans
NDAs	National Designated Authorities
NDCs	Nationally Determined Contributions
NDEs	National Designated Entities
TEC	Technology Executive Committee
TNAs	Technology Needs Assessments
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change



Background:

Developing countries have historically undertaken efforts to advance national climate actions through different programmes and initiatives funded by national, bilateral, or multilateral agencies. However, with many national initiatives running in parallel, close coordination is needed to mainstream technology in the national climate agenda and support implementation of Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs).

Article 10 of the Paris Agreement clearly defines the need for strengthened cooperative action on technology development and transfer. Paragraph 4 of the same article also referred to the work of the UNFCCC Technology Mechanism in promoting and facilitating enhanced action on technology development and transfer. Further, decision 14/CP.22 defines some of the modalities to enhance collaboration between the operative bodies of the technology and financial mechanisms under the Convention to strengthen their effectiveness in delivering climate solutions to developing countries.

The objective of this workshop was to bring together the national focal points of climate initiatives such as the Climate Technology Centre and Network (CTCN), the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), the Green Climate Fund (GCF), the Global Environment Facility (GEF), and the Adaptation Fund (AF) to discuss country priorities and strengthen synergies to accelerate technology transfer.

Target audience

Participants of the regional workshop were represented by focal points of various climate initiatives via the NDEs to the technology mechanism, NDAs to the GCF, UNFCCC Climate Focal Point, and operational focal point of the GEF etc. from Uzbekistan, Tajikistan, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, and Turkmenistan.

Workshop objectives:

The objective of the workshop was to increase linkages between the UNFCCC mechanisms, including the CTCN, and initiatives to accelerate technology transfer in selected countries of Central Asia, through discussing and making recommendations on the following questions:

- What are the challenges and opportunities to increase coordination between different climate focal points;
- What is the existing process for setting the national climate agenda and technology priorities under different initiatives;
- How to establish/strengthen the synergies between CTCN and GCF at the national level;
- What are countries' technology priorities to achieve NDC implementation and how they can be scaled-up.



All presentations and photos from the workshop are available at the www.ctc-n.org website, or by clicking directly on the link below:

<https://www.ctc-n.org/calendar/events/ctcn-workshop-mainstreaming-technology-climate-action-plans-central-asia>

Summary of the sessions

Session I: Setting the context: CTCN introduction and updates

CTCN Mandate and Services

The CTCN is the operational arm of the Technology Mechanism of the UNFCCC. It was established through a COP decision during the 16th session of the Conference of Parties (COP) in Cancun in December 2010.

The CTCN is mandated by the Parties of UNFCCC to promote accelerated, diversified and scaled-up transfer of climate technologies in developing countries for climate change mitigation and adaptation, consistent with the national priorities of the requesting countries. The CTCN implements this mandate through three core functions: 1) Provide technical assistance; 2) Foster collaboration and access to information and knowledge to accelerate technology transfer; and 3) Strengthen networks, partnerships and capacity building for climate technology transfer.

The CTCN relies on a growing network of expert organizations working on climate technologies worldwide (research institutions, private companies, non-profit organizations, etc.) to support countries mitigate and adapt to climate change. In order to implement technical assistance projects, the CTCN selects Network members through a competitive bidding process. Therefore, the CTCN acts as a matchmaker, to help countries identify technologies and barriers to those technologies, and to provide solutions to remove these barriers. Network members can also engage and collaborate with countries and with other network members through exchanging knowledge and information, contributing to capacity building activities, etc. At present, CTCN network includes 420 members from 82 countries to support activities on technical assistance and knowledge sharing on climate technologies. The list of network members can be accessed on the CTCN website on the link below:

<https://www.ctc-n.org/network/network-members>

Since it was established, the CTCN received over 200 requests from 85 countries all over the world. The CTCN supports countries on the following:



- Technology identification and selection, based on country and stakeholder needs, to inform decisions of government and private actors in their climate technology choices.
- Technology feasibility, piloting and deployment, to ensure they are appropriate to national context and markets.
- Policy, planning and law, to ensure the mainstreaming of climate technologies issues into national planning processes.
- Project readiness and facilitating financing, through networking with donors and investors to increase country capacities to access funding for their climate technology priorities.
- Training, awareness raising and experience sharing on proven and innovative climate technologies.
- Research and development, to support and catalyse technology innovation.

The CTCN acts as a matchmaker between technology needs and solution and expertise available worldwide. There are three ways to access CTCN technical assistance:

- Fast Technical Assistance: international expert advice (remotely or through short in-country mission), duration of up to 2 months
- Technical Assistance: one request per country per year, within CTCN funds availability, assistance worth max USD 250,000
- Technical Assistance through GCF Readiness: can be coupled with CTCN regular TA. Support to the country to access GCF readiness funds (Max \$1M/country/year.)

As part of its capacity building activities, the CTCN works in requesting countries through the Vision to Concept programme, to enhance the skills of project proponents in preparing GCF concept notes for future submission to the GCF. The concept notes to be developed are based on the project visions identified as priorities in the country's climate change process (NDCs, GCF country programme, TNAs, NAPs, etc.).

The National Designated Entities (NDEs)

National Designated Entities (NDEs) are the bodies granted responsibility by each Party to manage technology collaboration activities supported through the CTCN. The nomination of NDEs is thus a necessary step for Parties to the UNFCCC to participate in the CTCN. As per decision of the Parties to the UNFCCC, the primary role of NDEs is to endorse and submit requests for technical assistance and to monitor the progress and results assistance of the CTCN in the country. They also play an important role for supporting CTCN assistance in their respective countries (promote the CTCN services to national stakeholders and potential beneficiaries of CTCN assistance, prioritize requests, contribute to the response plans of each of the assistance, coordinate and follow-up implementation in collaboration with the CTCN, the requesting organization and the implementer, create linkages with other mechanisms, developments partners and funding mechanisms for supporting follow-up actions, etc.).



The countries of Central Asia undertake serious efforts towards achieving global climate commitments, adopting Paris Agreement and endorsing their Intended Nationally Determined Contributions (INDC), which reflect a need to transfer technologies for adaptation and mitigation measures. Nevertheless, none of the countries from the sub-region have submitted requests to the CTCN for technical assistance. This is due to a number of challenges, as follows:

- Some countries have not yet appointed their NDE, thus reducing the promotion and communication opportunity about the CTCN at national level.
- Turnover of national staff supporting CTCN activities or that have been trained on the CTCN.
- Challenge to identify specific technology needs that can be the basis of a request for CTCN technical assistance that is developed in line with national priorities and in consultations with ongoing initiatives and pipeline of projects.
- Lack of communication on CTCN services and opportunities to potential requesting organizations and network members. Some procedures are not followed appropriately by the applicants when reaching out to the NDEs. This in turn creates a delay in review progress (e.g. some applicants bypass NDEs authorization or some documents are written in local languages).

Session II: Climate technology priorities and plans for implementation of INDC/NDC

The session was followed by keynote messages from the countries of Central Asia, to answer three main questions (i) what are countries technology priorities to achieve NDCs (ii) what are the barriers faced by the countries to trigger funding and investments for these priorities, and (iii) how can CTCN support to overcome these barriers and challenges.

- **Uzbekistan**

The country prioritizes energy sector as the most promising in reducing GHG emissions by transferring new technologies for a) generation of electric and heat power, b) supply and transmission of electric and heat power, c) measurement and regulation of energy consumption and d) reduction of energy losses and deployment of renewables. At the same time, agricultural sector is also key towards climate resilient path, encountering for multiple measures looking at adaptation in particular. Suggested actions are in line with INDC of Uzbekistan which aims to reduce GHG emissions by 10% as an unconditional target by 2030 as of 1990s base year.

The CTCN is seen as an opportunity to provide technical assistance in formulating TNA with specific technology assessments for energy and agricultural sectors.

- **Tajikistan**



Key policy documents, which reflect the need for introduction of climate technologies in Tajikistan, are National Communications under UNFCCC, Intended Nationally Determined Contributions, which is committed to a flexible target not exceeding 80-90% of its GHG emissions as of 1990 levels by 2030, which could be lowered to 65-75% of GHG emissions conditionally to international support, and National Strategy on Climate Change Adaptation (at the level of endorsement by the Government). Key sectors, which need integration of technologies, are energy sector, industry and agriculture.

CTCN is seen as one of the main drivers in providing technical assistance to pursue technical needs assessment for the mentioned sectors and to link it with national climate policies, capacity building program and resource mobilization.

- **Kazakhstan**

There are many country specific initiatives, which support technology transfer for reducing GHG emissions and most of them are funded by international donors by providing loans (up to 90%) and grants (less than 10%). The Government adopted multiple policy documents which correspond to the targets of GHG emission, striving towards green economy and clean energy. Therefore, energy and industry sectors are key to integrate technology transfer. Agricultural sector is also critical for mainstreaming technologies and tools on climate adaptation.

Main barriers to trigger funding and investments for these key sectors are seen in lack of investments for new technologies, limited attention to adaptation (especially in agriculture and climate-induced disasters), capacity and economic development issues.

The CTCN is seen as possible support to expand knowledge, capacity and networking with other neighboring countries of Central Asia on technologies and to provide technical support for the formulation of targeted policies and action plans/ technology road maps in priority sectors (energy, industry and agriculture).

- **Kyrgyzstan**

Water and hydropower sectors, along with energy, industry and biodiversity are priorities for Kyrgyzstan to tackle climate change by integrating new technologies and tools. In addition to INDC, which stipulates its commitment to the UNFCCC in reducing unconditionally the per capita GHG emissions to 11.49-13.75% by 2030 below the 2010 BAU levels, the Kyrgyz Government is in process of adopting Green Economy Concept, which draws a particular attention to technology transfer.

CTCN's role in the case of Kyrgyzstan is seen as an opportunity for building capacity of private companies and business sector, as well as for providing technical assistance to formulate policy framework documents.

- **Turkmenistan**



Energy sector and low-carbon development, particularly by promoting renewables and energy efficiency is an integral point of the climate agenda for Turkmenistan. With reference to INDC, the Government pursues an unconditional target of stabilizing greenhouse gas concentration against the GDP growth by 2030, while conditional target sets greenhouse gas emissions reduction, and depends on additional circumstances and external support.

Key barriers towards determination of technologies in line with priorities are interlined with institutional set up and absence of NDE, funding constraints and lack of capacity. Hence, Turkmenistan sees CTCN as a body to activate in-country technology needs assessment and support development of tools for energy related legal frameworks.

Session III: Enhancing linkages between the technology mechanism and the financial mechanism of the Convention at the national level, together with other climate initiatives

The CTCN does not provide direct funding to countries but can support countries in accessing funding for their technology projects. It is essential to strengthen linkages between the need for technologies deployment and scale-up and the availability of finance. The CTCN can act as a catalyst in supporting the countries on identifying their technology needs and challenges, while Multilateral Development Banks (MDBs), Finance Institutions (GCF, GEF, etc.), development partners, and private investors may follow-up with investments and implementation activities.

Article 10 of the Paris Agreement clearly defines the need for strengthened cooperative action on technology development and transfer. Paragraph 4 of the same article also referred to the work of the UNFCCC Technology Mechanism in promoting and facilitating enhanced action on technology development and transfer. Further, decision 14/CP.22 defines some of the modalities to enhance collaboration between the operative bodies of the technology and financial mechanisms under the Convention to strengthen their effectiveness in delivering climate solutions to developing countries.

In this context, the CTCN aims to collaborate with developments banks, international funds and other funding mechanisms to facilitate the deployment of technologies in developing countries. As part of its technical assistance and through targeted capacity building activities, the CTCN is already supporting a number of countries in accessing funding, through the development of bankable project concepts, matchmaking with donors and investors, and conduction of studies needed to demonstrate projects feasibility and potential.

GCF is seen as a big investment opportunity for the countries of Central Asia and Eastern Europe. Although most of the countries have their NDAs within the governmental structures, they do not have enough capacity and understanding about all procedures and application processes to the fund. The Fund is providing support for building country capacities and NDAs through trainings and practical workshops.



Collaboration between the technology and the financial mechanisms of the UNFCCC is important at global level/high level of organizations but also at national level, among the different focal points in a given country. At the country level, there are good opportunities for collaboration between the CTCN and the GCF, to ensure continuation of efforts and follow-up action to effectively deploy climate technologies. These linkages can be facilitated when the same national focal point or organization plays the role of NDA for the GCF and the role of NDE for the CTCN, or if there are coordination mechanisms in place between the two entities.

- **Options for Addressing Barriers to Climate Finance, Glen Anderson, Abt Associates**

Climate finance trends are still accommodated around mitigation efforts rather than adaptation programs. For example, 93% of climate finance accounts for GHG emission reduction and only 7% for adaptation. Out of this, renewable energy accounts for 74% of all climate investment, with more than half in only three countries – China, India, and Brazil. Annual adaptation investments amount to ~ \$22 billion, falling far short of the estimated global requirements of \$140 to \$300 billion. Climate investment funded by the public sector has not changed over the 5-year period.

There are different challenges to unlocking climate finance. They include: (i) absence of enabling environment, (ii) lack of capacity and information, and (iii) lack of financing mechanisms and instruments. Hence, three building blocks for climate finance are established: (a) Enabling environment to incentivize PP cooperation, (b) Capacity and information and (c) Mechanisms and tools for financing. Potential activities under each building block have been determined and tested. Strategic thinking in mobilizing financing is also important. For example, piloting as one of its elements can refer to the showcases and upscale successful interventions to larger scale investment projects.

CTCN is suggested to be an optimal mechanism to streamline some of these challenges, especially in attracting private sector, as well as funding from other donors engaged on climate change and climate technologies.

- **Promotion of Green Technologies in Kazakhstan, Mr. Diyaz Baiseitov, Head of technology transfer and innovation, International Green Technologies & Investments Centre**

The International Green Technologies and Investments Centre (IGTIC) is based on the legacy of the International Specialized Exhibition (Astana Expo 2017) and aims to provide assistance to Kazakhstan's accelerated transition to Green Economy. Centre sees sub-regional cooperation as critical element to work and engage with Central Asian countries, especially in up-scaling best practices on formulation of policy framework documents on energy related topics, including integration of renewables to grid (as in case of Uzbekistan).



The main barriers towards mainstreaming technologies in climate action plans are associated with lack of financing for targeted initiatives on green technologies, insufficient capacity, and lack of legislative basis (especially in terms of incentive mechanisms and tools) for technology transfer.

CTCN can support and enhance sub-regional knowledge practices exchange on climate technologies. For example, Kazakhstan could seek knowledge and expertise for the formulation of regulations, or for establishing green rating mechanisms for Kazakhstan.

Conclusion:

Key highlights which are found across the workshop are summarized below:

- The CTCN has been established to support developing countries to accelerate the deployment and transfer of climate technologies through technical assistance, knowledge sharing and networking. A number of countries haven't requested CTCN assistance yet, including the five countries participating in this event. It was the first sub-regional meeting for this region.
- There is an increasing understanding of the role of CTCN in the region since the first CTCN regional forum covering the region which took place in September 2015. All participants expressed their willingness to take part in CTCN activities, to kick-off the process of NDE appointment and to submit requests for technical assistance. Linkages between the technology and finance mechanisms under the UNFCCC are strengthening in Central Asia.
- All countries of Central Asian have a well-established legal basis to act on climate change (strategies, policies and programs of actions at the sector-based level). Climate technology transfer in the context of low-carbon development is also important. However, not many countries have a priority to invest to climate technologies due to various reasons (cost of technologies/ infrastructure; governments still disbelieve in climate change, other efforts are prioritized for socio-economic development, etc.).
- There are a lot of interventions going on attracting investments from GEF, GCF, AF and MDBs. However, a close coordination has to be ensured with technology needs assessment process. The CTCN offers tremendous opportunities to accelerate these efforts and increase these linkages for technology identification and deployment.
- The nomination of an NDE is the first step for countries to start benefitting from CTCN assistance. Some countries face challenges in the institutional set-up of their NDEs. When the NDE is nominated and involved as an individual and not as the institution, this can create a risk in sustainability of the entity (e.g. rotation to other post or quit from existing job). Although this is a governmental appointment (at the level of one Ministry or Committee) the delegation of



authority is not always in place to enable the NDE to intervene with municipalities or other agencies dealing with technologies.

- CAMP4ASB project is a World Bank's regional program to tackle the issues of adaptation and mitigation in the sub-region, intends to make closer links to climate related technologies at the local level and upscale knowledge on best practices to the sub-regional platform on information exchange and communication. Having CAREC to implement the regional component of the CAMP4ASB and being a network member to CTCN working in the sub-region, the workshop provided a momentum for exploring opportunities to engage on climate adaptation and mitigation planning in Central Asia and bring more stakeholders to discuss issues of technologies and finance.



Annex 1. Workshop agenda

CTCN Regional Workshop on Mainstreaming Technology in Climate Action Plans

Venue: Hyatt Regency Tashkent hotel, “Tashkent” hall
Tashkent, Uzbekistan

Date: 7 June, 2018

09:00 - 09:20	Registration
09:20 - 10:05	<p>Opening session</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Welcome speech on the behalf of the focal point of the UNFCCC, Uzbekistan – Ms. Raisa Taryannikova, Head of the Department for Transboundary Monitoring of Environmental Pollution of Uzhydromet, Head of the CACILM Secretariat - Welcome speech on the behalf of the World bank – Mr. Phillipe Ambrosi, Senior Environmental Economist - Opening remarks and objectives of the programme – Mr. Rajiv Garg, Regional Manager (East & Southern Africa AND West and Central Asia) & Network and Capacity Building Manager, Climate Technology Centre and Network (CTCN) Economy Division - Participants Introduction - Group Photo
10:05 - 10:30	<p>Session I: Setting the context</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Introduction to CTCN, its collaboration with existing bodies of the Convention and rationale for creating linkages between climate initiatives – Mr. Rajiv Garg, CTCN
10:30 - 11:00	Tea/Coffee
11:00 - 11:20	<p>Session I: Setting the context (continuation)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Update on CTCN activities and achievements – Ms. Agathe Laure, Programme Advisor/ Adaptation Technology Specialist, CTCN - Questions and answers
11:20 - 12:30	<p>Session II: Understanding climate technology priorities and plans for implementation of INDC/NDC</p> <p>Presentations from national delegates: Climate technology priorities in the countries of Central Asia (based on needs assessments and NCs):</p> <p>Chair: Ms. Nailia Mustaeva, CAREC consultant</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>What are countries’ technology priorities to achieve NDC implementation and how they can be scaled-up?</i>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>What are the barriers faced by the countries to trigger funding and investments for these priorities?</i> • <i>How can CTCN support to overcome these barriers and challenges?</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Presentation from Uzbekistan – Ms. Lyudmila Shardakova, Uzhydromet - Presentation from Tajikistan – Mr. Suhrob Olimov, Deputy Director, Agency for hydrometeorology The Committee of Environmental Protection under the Government of the Republic of Tajikistan - Presentation from Kazakhstan – Mr. Dias Dunenbayev, Deputy Director of the Climate Change Department of the Ministry of Energy of the Republic of Kazakhstan - Presentation from Kyrgyzstan – Ms. Nazira Abdylasova, Head of the Division of State Ecological Expertise and Nature Management, State Agency for Environmental Protection and Forestry under the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic - Presentation from Turkmenistan – Mr. Serdar Mamednyyazov, Deputy Director for Science, Public Association “Tebigy Kuwwat”
12:30 - 14:30	Lunch
14:30 - 16:00	<p>Session III: Enhancing linkages between Technology Mechanism, the Financial Mechanism of the Convention at the national level, and other climate initiatives</p> <p>Introduction to the Session III: Mr. Rajiv Garg, CTCN</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Options for Addressing the Barriers to Climate Finance – Mr. Glen Anderson, Team Leader C5+1 Adaptation Project, Abt Associates - Promotion of green technologies in Kazakhstan – Mr. Diyaz Baiseitov, Head of technology transfer and innovation, International Green Technologies & Investments Centre <p>Round Table discussion III:</p> <p>Chair: Mr. Rajiv Garg, CTCN</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>How could collaboration between the Technology Mechanism, the Financial Mechanism and the TNA be enhanced?</i> • <i>How to frame an efficient coordination mechanism to follow up on the existing synergies between the CTCN, the Financial Mechanism and the various UNFCCC initiatives?</i> • <i>What is the existing process at the national level for setting the national climate agenda and for coordinating under the different climate mechanisms and initiatives?</i> • <i>How could cooperation and collaboration among the various focal points be strengthened at operational level and country levels?</i>
16:00 - 16:30	Tea/Coffee



16:30 - 18:00	Closing Ceremony of the Central Asian International Environmental Forum
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Annex 2.

List of participants

No	Name	Position	Institution	Country
1	Dias Dunenbayev	Deputy Director of the Climate Change Department	Ministry of Energy Republic of Republic of Kazakhstan	Kazakhstan
2	Gulmira Sergazina	Leader	Climate Change Coordination Centre	Kazakhstan
3	Bolat Sultangazin	Business Accelerator of Research and Innovation System	Nazarbayev University	Kazakhstan
4	Aliya Kussatayeva	Manager, Office of Green Campus and Environmental Development	Nazarbayev University	Kazakhstan
5	Diyaz Baiseitov	Head of technology transfer and innovation	International Green Technologies & Investments Center	Kazakhstan
6	Nazira Abdylasova	Заведующая отделом государственной экологической экспертизы Управления государственной экологической экспертизы и природопользования	Государственное Агентство Охраны Окружающей Среды и Лесного Хозяйства при Правительстве Кыргызской Республики	Kyrgyzstan
7	Nurzat Abdyrasulova	Director	NGO UNISON	Kyrgyzstan
8	Raisa Taryannikova	Head of the Department for Transboundary	Uzhydromet	Uzbekistan

		Monitoring of Environmental Pollution of Uzhydromet, Head of the CACILM Secretariat		
9	Sergey Myagkov	Deputy Head of NIGMI	Uzhydromet	Uzbekistan
10	Lyudmila Shardakova	Senior Researcher of NIGMI	Uzhydromet	Uzbekistan
11	Irina Arakelova	Senior Specialist	Uzhydromet	Uzbekistan
12	Mahmud Khaydarov	Senior Engineer of the Project Monitoring Department	Uzhydromet	Uzbekistan
13	Natalya Agaltseva	Senior Climate Change Specialist	Uzhydromet	Uzbekistan
14	Marina Plotzan	Senior Engineer	Uzhydromet	Uzbekistan
15	Suhrob Olimov	Deputy Director	Agency for hydrometeorology	Tajikistan
16	Yuri Skochilov	Director	NGO Youth Ecological Centre	Tajikistan
17	Muazamma Burkhanova	Director	FSCI	Tajikistan
18	Serdar Mamednyyazov	Deputy Director for Science	Public Association "Tebigy Kuwwat"	Turkmenistan



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19	Yelbars Kepbanov	Legal Advisor	Public Association "Tebigy Kuwwat"	Turkmenistan
20	Rajiv Garg	Regional Manager (East & Southern Africa AND West and Central Asia) & Network and Capacity Building Manager	Climate Technology Centre and Network (CTCN) Economy Division	Denmark
21	Agathe Laure	Programme Advisor, Adaptation Technology Specialist	Climate Technology Centre and Network (CTCN) Economy Division	France
	Nara Luvsan	Regional Advisor	UNEP	Kazakhstan
22	Gayane Minasyan	Lead Environment Specialist/ Central Asia Climate and Environment Program Coordinator	The World Bank	Kazakhstan
23	Philippe Ambrosi	Senior Economist	The World Bank	Washington
24	Glen Anderson	Team Leader C5+1 Adaptation Project	Abt Associates	Washington
25	Almaz Akhmetov	Technical Advisor	Orizon Consulting	Japan
26	Atabek Umirbekov	Climate Change & Sustainable Energy Programme Manager a.i.	The Regional Environmental Centre for Central Asia (CAREC)	Kazakhstan
27	Irina Bubenko	Climate Change & Sustainable Energy Programme Specialist	The Regional Environmental Centre for Central Asia (CAREC)	Kazakhstan



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28	Zhanna Babagaliyeva	Climate Change & Sustainable Energy Programme Specialist	The Regional Environmental Centre for Central Asia (CAREC)	Kazakhstan
29	Alexey Kim	Climate Change & Sustainable Energy Programme Specialist	The Regional Environmental Centre for Central Asia (CAREC)	Kazakhstan
30	Nailia Mustaeva	Consultant	The Regional Environmental Centre for Central Asia (CAREC)	Russian Federation