

Ministry of Natural Resources, Ecology and Technical Supervision



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Green Climate Fund (GCF) project implemented by the Copenhagen Climate Centre of the United Nations Environment Program (UNEP CCC) "Technical guidance and support for conducting Technology Needs Assessments (TNA) of sectors and developing a Technology Action Plan (TAP) in the Kyrgyz Republic"

### **Minutes:**

# Round table on launching the process of developing the Project Concept on adaptation to climate change through the introduction and dissemination of climate technologies in Agriculture sector

Date	September 12, 2023
Time:	09:30 – 15:00
Place:	Conference hall of the Garden Hotel, Bishkek, Mederova street, 115
Participants	<ol> <li>James Haselip - Senior Advisor to UNEP-CCC</li> <li>Paul Riemann - Project Officer for UNEP-CCC</li> <li>Ala Druta - International expert consultant (Moldova)</li> <li>Yuri Matveev - International expert consultant (Ukraine)</li> <li>Aleksandr Temirbekov - Leading national consultant of the project on agriculture</li> <li>Bogombaev Edilbek - National expert-consultant on energy</li> <li>Mamakeev Aibek - Project Coordinator of the Climate Finance Center under MNRETS</li> <li>Isken Dunkanaev - Project Assistant "Technology Needs Assessment"</li> <li>Madyarov Zh.B Specialist of the Department of Agricultural Mechanization, Cooperation and Innovative Technologies</li> <li>Ruslan kyzy Aigerim - Leading specialist of the Department of Organic Agriculture under the Ministry of Agriculture of the Kyrgyz Republic</li> <li>Karabaev A - Ministry of Natural Resources, Ecology and Technical Supervision, CFC.</li> <li>Burkhanov A - General Director, Association of Forest and Land Users of Kyrgyz Republic</li> <li>Osmonova Begaim - EcoAgro LLC</li> <li>Isaev Kutman - Republican Soil-Agrochemical Station</li> <li>Taranova Elena - Department of Agriculture Development of the Ministry of Agriculture</li> <li>Tuleev Tamchybek - Director of APIU IFAD</li> <li>Barakanova Natalya - Specialist of the Agency for Community Development and Investment (ARIS)</li> <li>Apasov Rysbek - Advisor to the Minister of Agriculture, expert on resource mobilization</li> <li>Mambetov Omurbek - FAO Agronomist</li> <li>Suinalieva Kalyi - UNDP</li> <li>Abdyldaev Dastan Climate expert</li> <li>Abdyldaev Nurlan - MDN Group</li> </ol>
Agenda:	<ol> <li>Information on the CFC experience in developing projects for climate finance;</li> <li>Information on the Development of Concepts for projects on climate technologies: Specifics, experience of CTCN</li> </ol>

- 3. Presentation "Priority technologies and draft Technology Action Plan for the development of the Project Concept for the GCF on Agriculture
- 4. Determination of technology for developing the Project Concept;
- 5. Work in groups, presentation of group work and discussions;
- 6. Next steps

**Haselip J.:** presented the information about the development of Project Concepts on climate change Technologies, their specifics and CTCN experience, as well as information on the process of submitting a project concept to the Green Climate Fund

The meeting participants took note of the materials presented and the format of the application to the GCF.

**Temirbekov A.:** made a presentation on Priority Technologies and Proposed Measures for the Development of a Technology Action Plan in the Agriculture Sector, in which he spoke about the technology selection procedure that preceded the selection of technologies for the multi-Criteria Analysis, and also provided information on the work on identifying barriers to the selected three technologies and measures to overcome them.

After presenting information on the work done, **Temirbekov A.:** presented three prioritized technologies and a TAP for each of them, which included barriers to their implementation and measures to overcome them, as well as 4 reserve technologies. Further, the working group of the agriculture sector was offered questions to discuss all three technologies and which of them can be accepted to work on the application in the GCF. Selected technologies are presented for discussion, such as: Sustainable Pasture Management, Organic Agriculture and Drip Irrigation

**Burkhanov A.:** Trees and shrub plantations are the main carbon sequesters in Kyrgyz Republic. There is a need for a new land use system, such as Agroforestry, and I believe that there is a need to develop this. In the first and second technologies - sustainable pasture management and Organic Agriculture cannot do without trees and shrubs. If we talk about Drip Irrigation, it should be present in any new project.

**Barakanova N.:** As a person who has been involved in pastures for a long time, I certainly vote for Sustainable Pasture Management, but we need to take into account the possibility of approval of this project by the GCF, since at the moment there is already a project on pastures. Therefore, I propose to take Organic agriculture as a basis and add components there, including technologies for grazing livestock and technologies for growing organically based feed.

**Madyarov Zh.:** Drip irrigation as a technology is present everywhere; it is very difficult to use it independently. I propose to complement this concept with sprinkler irrigation.

**Burkhanov A.:** The project concept must be promising for approval by the GCF, which means we must pursue the goals and mandate of the GCF. To do this, the first component should be laid not pastures, but forestry and pasture ecosystems. Also, it is necessary to improve legislation, to show people the ability to jointly use both forest land and pastures. The second component can be specified as Organic Agriculture and drip irrigation, the third component - new technologies in agriculture.

**Temirbekov A.:** In fact, it is very important to look at the possibility of allocating funds from donor. We have a project by FAO and IFAD, the word pastures appears there. One country out of 190 has received money for pastures and is once again asking for money for pastures. The probability is minimal. Agroforestry was included in the list at the discussion stage, but did not receive any points. Drip irrigation can easily be included as a component of another project.

**Apasov R**.: I agree that drip irrigation itself is a tool, but it is necessary to call it not just drip irrigation, but change the wording to Development and implementation of water-saving technologies. I vote for drip irrigation.

**Mambetov O.** votes for drip irrigation.

**Barakanova N.:** If we choose drip irrigation, we will be obliged to work only in this direction, it will not be possible to work with sprinkler irrigation, improvement technologies. But if we take Organic agriculture, then we will be able to add Water-saving technologies as components, as well as Agroforestry.

**Taranova E.:** A new law on organic agriculture was adopted in March this year; there are no by-laws for it yet. Now we are just working in this direction, which is very new for us, so there are a lot of hidden opportunities here. Therefore, I think it makes sense to stop here, since the legislation will be improved within the framework of the project.

**Madyarov Zh.:** I choose Organic Agriculture with Drip Irrigation and Agroforestry; it is necessary to change the name of the concept with the inclusion of these terms.

**Karabaev A.:** Low-productive lands with drip irrigation are currently being used for agroforestry. If we use Agroforestry, we will get 2 crops from one field. There will be an improvement in soil, humid acid and all residues in the soil, and soil aeration will also increase.

Next, **Temirbekov** A.: gave the floor to international expert A. Druta, for more detailed information on which technologies can be selected for the CFC application.

**Druta A.:** We are discussing the technologies that should most effectively solve climate change issues, you need to clearly understand the identified vulnerabilities in agriculture, let us take as an an example drought, then you propose technologies that should meet this vulnerability, for example, water management through drip irrigation. GCF specialists will want to see an inventory of water resources, water quality, the presence of a long-term program, and so on. In other words, the rationale for the chosen technology must be clearly formulated. I am for the complexity of the chosen technology, which will include other aspects. It will be great if you implement adaptation technologies with co-benefits in mitigation to climate change. Agroforestry is a very important sector, but if projects on this topic have already been carried out through IFAD and FAO, it will be very difficult to get the approval. The wording should be as follows: Our country's contribution to global emissions is minimal, but we are vulnerable, since climate change has the following negative effects on agriculture.

**Temirbekov A.:** The climate rationale is the most important point. We're not talking about what our forests and agriculture need, but about the climate. After all, we are going to request funds not from the World Bank for the development of agriculture, but from the Green Climate Fund for adaptation to the negative impacts of climate change.

**Matveev Yu.:** If agriculture were to be considered for mitigation purposes, biogas technologies would be a prime candidate. We are talking not only about livestock waste, but also crop production, as well as municipal waste. But these technologies need government support, since it is very difficult to implement commercial projects, because they do not pay off.

Next, **Haselip J**. step by step introduced the elements of the theory of change to the meeting participants, namely the logical framework that reflects in more detail the progress of the project. The presentation included inputs, activities, outputs, outcomes and impacts in the theory of change.

As a result, the participants of the meeting, members of the Sectoral Working Group in agriculture, took as a basis the technology: Organic agriculture through the transfer of innovative technologies for adaptation to climate change in Kyrgyz Republic.

The group then started discussing the list of possible main components of the project. After the discussion of the project components, a list of possible components for the project "Organic agriculture through the transfer of innovative technologies for adaptation to climate change in Kyrgyz Republic".

The list includes the following categories of measures and components:

#### Short list of possible measures by category in agriculture

### 1. Crop production

- 1. promotion of new agricultural crops resistant to climate change (seed production, integrated plant protection, invitro of plants)
- 2. water-saving technologies (various types of irrigation)
- 3. organic fertilizers
- 4. preservation and improvement of soil fertility (non-moldboard cultivation, certification, crop rotation)

#### 2. Livestock

- 1. Modern technologies for feed production and feeding agricultural animals
- 2. Cultivated pastures, seed production of pasture crops
- 3. Veterinary

### 3. Agroforestry

- 1. Development of unproductive lands (perennial plantations, forest nurseries)
- 2. Shelter belts
- 3. Sustainable development of secondary forest management (use of NTFPs)

**Temirbekov A.:** All proposed components will be taken into account at the project concept preparation stage and distributed among the following project components, which were identified as a result of the project barriers assessment of the second stage of the project:

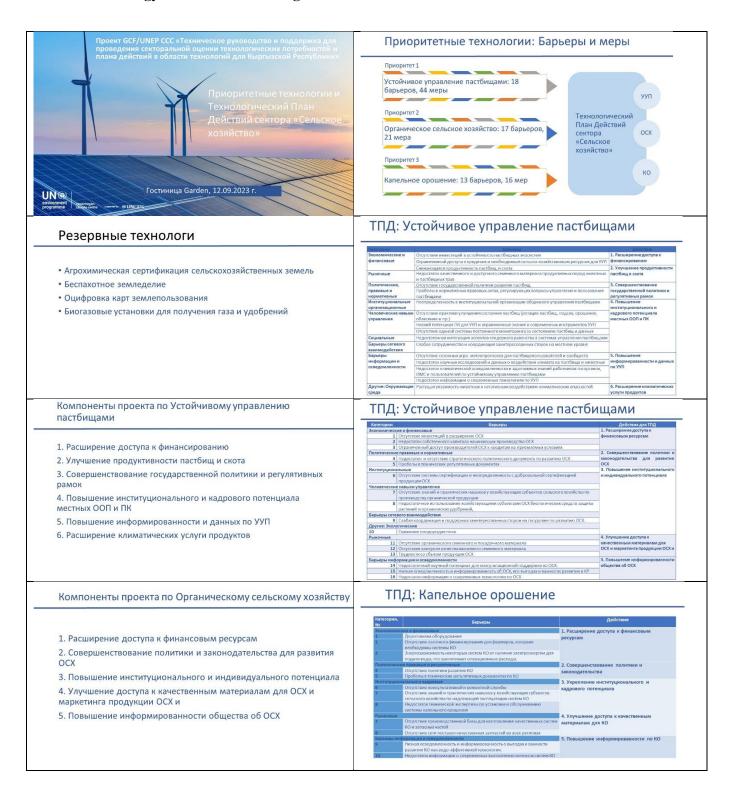
- 1. Expanding access to financial resources
- 2. Improving policies and legislation for the development of Organic agriculture
- 3. Increasing institutional and individual capacity
- 4. Improving access to high quality materials for Organic Agriculture and marketing of organic agriculture products.
- 5. Raising public awareness about Organic Agriculture

Specific goals, results and activities will be refined through a consultation process led by the CFC.

<b>Decisions made:</b>	1. Accept selected technologies for the Project: Organic agriculture
	through the transfer of innovative technologies for adaptation to
	climate change in Kyrgyz Republic
	2. The agriculture sector expert will send the working group members a
	list of components for addition and adjustments, if necessary.
Applications	Annex 1
	Presentation 1.Priority technologies and proposed measures for the development of a Technology Action Plan in the agriculture sector and Project concept in the agriculture sector

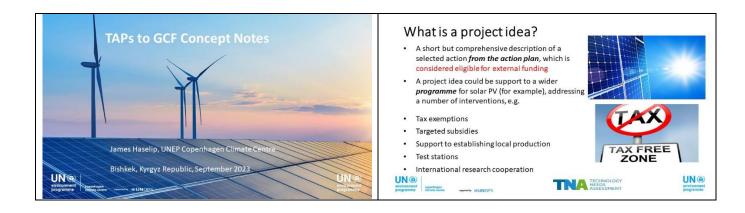
	Presentation 2. Technology Action Plan and C Sector James Haselip	oncept Notes for the Agriculture
	Appendix 2. Attendance sheet Appendix 3. Photo	
Made by:	Project Assistant Dunkanaev Isken	Signature:

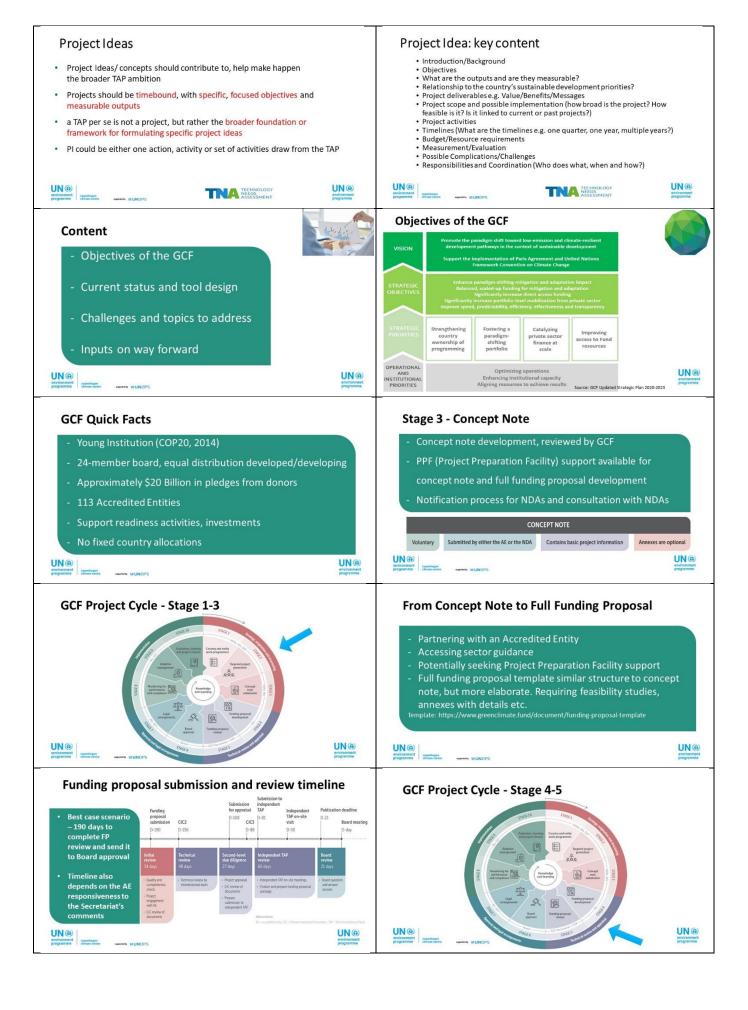
## Presentation 1. Priority technologies and proposed measures for the development of a Technology Action Plan in the agriculture sector

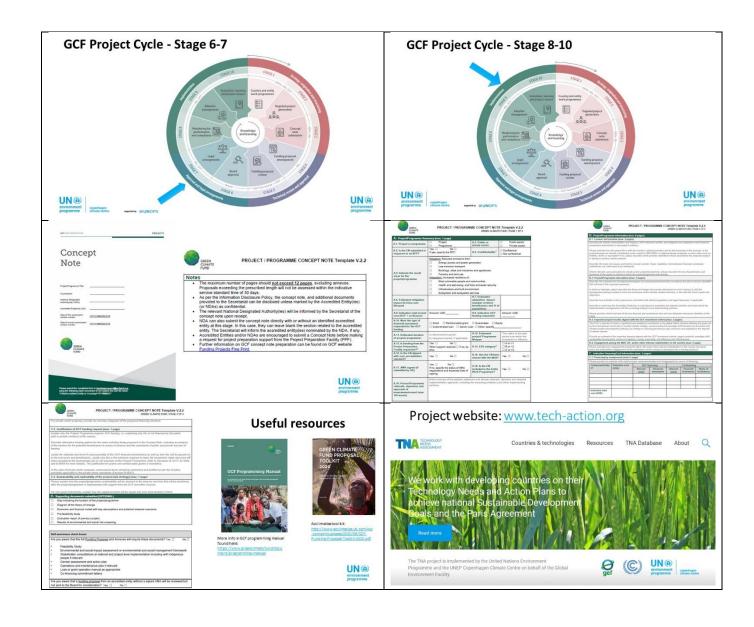


### Компоненты проекта по Капельному орошению Мнвестиционные критерии ЗКФ (5) 13) Представьте оценку того, как ожидаемые воздействия проекта соответствуют инвестиционным критериям ЗКФ 1. Расширение доступа к финансовым ресурсам 1) Потенциал воздействия ( какое долгосрочное 2. Совершенствование политики и законодательства 2) Сдвиг парадигмы (Трансформация текущей ситуации) 3) Устойчивость развития 3. Укрепление институционального и кадрового потенциала 4) Потребности получателя 4. Улучшение доступа к качественным материалам для КО 5) Страновая собственность и 5. Повышение информированности по КО 6) Результативность и эффективность Содержание Концепции проекта ЗКФ Содержание Концепции проекта ЗКФ (3) Климатические уязвимости и воздействие (профиль выбросов ПГ), и адаптационные потребности, на которые будущий проект предполагает оказать влияние. 1. Какую технологию выбираем как основу для разработки проекта? Как проект вписывается в страновые приоритеты и какова собственной страны на проекта. Вносит ли проект вклад в ОНУВ или национальные климатические стратегии и планы? Если да, то опишите приоритеты определенные этими документами, но которые нацелен проекта. 3. Кратко описание проблемы и климатическое обоснование, цель и выбранный подход к реализации, включая исполнительные учреждения и других партнеров реализации. 6) Опишите основные корневые проблемы и барьеры(социальные, гендерные, финансовые, регуляторные, технологические, эколинституциональные и т.д), которые необходимо преодолевать. 7) Для частного сектора, опишите ключевые характеристики и динамику сектора или рынка в котором будет действовать проект. Содержание Концепции проекта ЗКФ (4) Содержание Концепции проекта ЗКФ (5) 8) Опишите набор компонентов и результатов, мероприятий для преодоления барьеров. Которые приведут к ожидаемым долгосрочным воздействия 14) Объясните почему проект нуждается в финансировании ЗКФ. 9) Опишите Теорию изменений, как она отражает сдвиг в развитии на путь низко эмиссионного и/или климато-устойчивого развития, в соответствии с целями и задачами Фонда. 15) Опишите альтернативные варианты финансирования действия Концепции проект (софинансирование) 10 Как мероприятия проектного предложения соответствует национальным правовым и регулятивным рамкам. 1. Куда относим тематику проекта: Наиболее уязвимые люди и сообщества 11) Какова будет организация реализации исполнительными агентствами и Задоровье благосостояние и продовольственная и водная безопасность ⊔ Инфраструктура и искусственная среда

## Presentation 2: Technology Action Plan and Concept Notes for the Agriculture Sector James Haselip





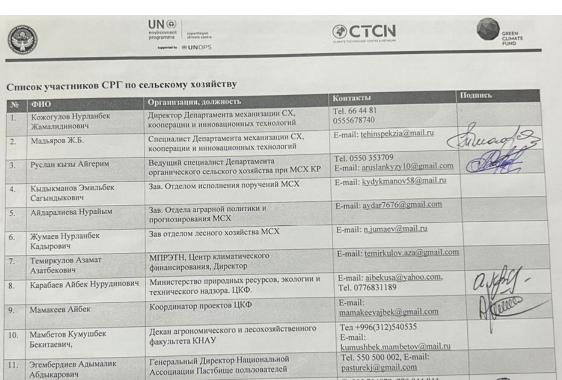


### **Attendance sheet**

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