

# ICAT Kyrgyzstan Project

## Report on Deliverable 18



Ministry of Natural Resources,  
Ecology and Technical Supervision  
of the Kyrgyz Republic



## Initiative for Climate Action Transparency – ICAT

### Deliverable 18: ICAT Project Final Validation Workshop Report

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## Acronyms

BTR	Biannual Transparency Report
GACMO	Greenhouse Gas Abatement Cost Model
GHG	Greenhouse Gases
GSP CBIT	Global Support Programme Capacity Building Initiative for Transparency
ICAT	Initiative for Climate Action Transparency
MNRETS	Ministry of Natural Resources, Ecology and Technical Supervision
ME	Ministry of Energy
MTC	Ministry of Transport and Communications
MRV	Measurement Reporting and Verification
NC	National Communication
NDC	Nationally Determined Contribution to Paris Agreement
NGO	Non-Governmental Organisations
NSC	National Statistic Committee
RES	Renewable energy sources
UNEP CCC	United Nations Environment Programme Copenhagen Climate Centre
UNFCCC	United Nation Convention on Climate Change

# Introduction

The Initiative on Transparency of Climate Action and Support (ICAT) was established in 2015 at the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change in Paris to support the implementation of Article 13 of the Enhanced Framework for Transparency of Climate Action and Support of the Paris Agreement.

ICAT is an unincorporated multi-stakeholder partnership steered by the Donor Steering Committee (DSC), conformed by its donors, Austria; Canada; Germany; Italy; the Children's Investment Fund Foundation (CIFF); and Climate Works Foundation (CWF), and includes the UNFCCC Secretariat as the dedicated UN body with a climate change policy mandate, and UNOPS as an ex-officio member. The Initiative is managed by UNOPS on behalf of the DSC. Within UNOPS, the ICAT Secretariat manages ICAT day-to-day activities, coordinating and guiding the work of the implementing partners.

ICAT provides countries with tailored support and practical tools and methodologies to build robust transparency frameworks needed for effective climate action in sync with national development priorities. The projects ICAT supports relate to: building or enhancing transparency frameworks for mitigation; building a monitoring and evaluation approach for adaptation; building or enhancing frameworks to track progress in implementing nationally determined contributions; assessing the impacts of climate policies; estimating or enhancing projections of greenhouse gases; integrating and/or aggregating climate actions at the subnational level and for non-State actors; building a tracking system for just transition processes; establishing or enhancing a climate data system; and putting in place a framework to track climate finance.

Projects supported by ICAT concern the creation or enhancement of a framework for climate change mitigation; the development of an approach to monitoring and evaluating adaptation; and the creation or enhancement of a system for tracking progress in implementing Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs).<sup>1</sup>; assessing the impact of climate policy; estimating or improving projections of future greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions; integrating and/or aggregating climate actions at the subnational level and for non-state actors; establishing a tracking system for just transition processes; establishing or enhancing the effectiveness of climate data systems; and tracking systems for climate finance. ICAT currently works with over 40 developing countries.

For such kind of support globally, ICAT has developed, and collaborated with partners to roll-out, a suite of practical, open-source tools and methodologies to provide effective support to the transparency efforts of countries around the world. The toolbox package includes the following:

1. Policy Impact Assessment
2. NDC Tracking & Projections
3. Data Management & Reporting

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<sup>1</sup>Voluntary commitments of countries, including Kyrgyzstan, under the Paris Agreement of the UNFCCC

4. Sustainable Development & Just Transitions
5. Transformational Change
6. Adaptation & Loss and Damage
7. Climate Finance & Article 6
8. Subnational and Non-State Actions

The first two ICAT tools tailored for the Energy and Transport sectors were presented to the national stakeholders of Kyrgyzstan on two trainings 1) on GACMO and NDA Tracking and 2) on Mitigation Policy & Measures effects assessment.

This is Deliverable 18 Report by the National Lead Expert, presenting the final ICAT project validation workshop in line with the Consultant's - UNOPS Contract TOR assigned for the project reporting period.

# 1. Deliverable 18: ICAT Kyrgyzstan Final Validation Workshop Report

## 1.1. Background Information

Kyrgyz Republic is committed to the Paris Agreement fight climate change and to contribute to the global effort to reduce GHG emissions; which is reflected through the country's ambitious actions to reduce emissions and to ensure low - carbon transformation until 2030

The overall mitigation goal of the Kyrgyz Republic is to unconditionally reduce GHG emissions by 16.63% by 2025 and by 15.97% by 2030, under the business-as-usual scenario. Should international support be provided, GHG emissions will be reduced by 2025 by 36.61% and by 2030 by 43.62%, under the business-as-usual scenario. The NDC included a variety of mitigation actions and policies addressing five key sectors, however the ICAT project focus is on Energy and Transport (as per IPCC, 2006).

Kyrgyzstan's Updated Nationally Determined Contribution (2021) is planning to decrease the consumption of fossil fuels and push for renewable energy, as well as to modernize energy supply system, being the latter complemented with energy efficiency interventions, as well as increasing fuel efficiency in public transport while transiting to electrical vehicles and to achieve the maximum GHG reduction potential of these combined measures.

In order to measure and track the implementation of their NDC's actions, Kyrgyzstan is committed to implement a National System of Monitoring, Reporting and Verification, to assess the effectiveness of the implementation of mitigation and adaptation actions and the funding, implementation was planned 2025 onwards.

In order to address Kyrgyzstan's needs and, to support the country's initiatives to track the implementation of its NDCs and the achievement of climate targets, Kyrgyz Republic engaged with the Initiative for Climate Action Transparency (ICAT) through its international implementing partners, UNEP Copenhagen Climate Centre (UNEP CCC). Through this collaboration, Kyrgyzstan received support on the development of country - tailored tools and frameworks to measure and project desirable GHG impacts from climate interventions, planned in NDC.

By that Kyrgyzstan improved monitoring, tracking and reporting arrangements on the implementation of its NDCs and the achievements of climate targets, which will help Kyrgyz Republic to meet the enhanced transparency requirements of the Paris Agreement.

ICAT rendered support to the initiative to track NDC implementation and achieve carbon neutrality, following a request from the Ministry of Natural Resources, Environment, and Technical Supervision (MNRETS) to enhance national capacity. A corresponding project was

developed, implemented by the Copenhagen Climate Centre of the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP CCC).

As part of this cooperation, Kyrgyzstan is receiving support in developing tools and relevant frameworks tailored to the country's specific circumstances for measuring and predicting the desired impact of climate actions outlined in its NDCs on greenhouse gas emissions. Kyrgyzstan is expected to thereby improve its monitoring, tracking, and reporting mechanisms for implementing its NDCs and achieving its climate goals, thereby helping it meet the requirements of the Enhanced Transparency Framework under Article 13 of the Paris Agreement.

**The overall goal of the project** aims to support the Kyrgyz Republic in planning, measuring, managing, and tracking the implementation of climate change mitigation actions within the NDC and the expected GHG impacts by creating a framework for projecting emissions through individual activities, impact assessments, and regular data collection, tracking, and management within the NDC. This includes projecting GHG emissions/removals, assessing the impact of relevant policies and measures, and developing appropriate indicators for reporting on progress.

**As a result of the project implementation, the following outcomes and outputs were planned to be developed in the Kyrgyz Republic:**

- **Outcome 1: A Framework for projections of emissions and key NDC tracking indicators in the selected sectors is developed and implemented**
  - Output 1.1 Inception phase performed
  - Output 1.2 Modelling tool(s) for the selected sectors are identified and training has been provided
  - Output 1.3 Data collection and processing to prepare projection of GHG emissions for the selected sectors
- **Outcome 2: The impacts of the selected policies and measures have been assessed**
  - Output 2.1 GHG Impact assessment of mitigation policies and measures in selected sectors
- **Outcome 3: NDC tracking framework for the selected sectors has been developed**
  - Output 3.1 Development of NDC tracking indicators for selected sectors
  - Output 3.2 Providing training on NDC tracking tool for selected sectors.

The Ministry of Natural Resources, Ecology and Technical Supervision (MNRETS), in partnership with the Ministry of Energy (ME), the Ministry of Transport and Communications (MTC) and with technical support from the Initiative for Climate Action Transparency (ICAT), has been implementing a comprehensive project strengthen Kyrgyzstan's national systems for climate transparency, policy assessment, and Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) tracking. The project supports the development of methodologies, tools, institutional arrangements, and data management frameworks that

enable Kyrgyzstan to meet the requirements of the Enhanced Transparency Framework (ETF) of the Paris Agreement.

Since 2025, a series of ICAT-supported technical assessments and workshops have been conducted to analyse greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions, evaluate the impacts of energy-and transport sector policies, develop scenarios for projections, assess data quality and institutional arrangements, identify indicators and design NDC tracking and monitoring systems under above mentioned project outcomes and outputs. These include, the following:

- *Diagnosis Reports on Kyrgyzstan Energy and Transport Sectors.*
- *Inception Workshop Report.*
- *ICAT Project Detailed Implementation Plan.*
- *Report on the Hands-on Training Workshop on GACMO Modelling Tool.*
- *Reports on the GHG Emissions Projections in the Energy and Transport Sectors Using GACMO.*
- *Reports on Methodology of GHG Emissions Projections for the Energy and Transport Sectors Using GACMO.*
- *Validation Workshop on the GHG Emissions Projections for the Energy and Transport Sectors.*
- *Summary on the Training Webinar on the Assessment of the Mitigation Policies and Measures Impacts on GHG Emissions in the Energy and Transport Sectors.*
- *Reports on the Assessment of the Mitigation Policies and Measures Impacts on GHG Emissions in the Energy and Transport Sector (for NDC 2.0).*
- *Report on Validation Workshop on the Assessment of the Mitigation Policies and Measures Impacts on GHG Emissions in the Energy and Transport Sector (for NDC 2.0).*
- *Report on NDC Tracking Indicators and Data Gaps in the Energy and Transport Sectors.*
- *Report on the Selection Process and Its Results on the NDC Tracking Tool in the Energy and Transport Sectors.*
- *Training Workshop on ETF Reporting Tool on NDC Progress (12 CTF tables) Summary.*
- *Report on Data and Parameters Requirements for NDC Tracking Tool on the Energy and Transport Sectors.*
- *Report on Indicators for NDC Tracking in the Energy and Transport Sectors.*
- *Summary on the Validation Workshop on Indicators for NDC Tracking in the Energy and Transport Sectors.*
- *Report on the General Systems of Institutional Arrangements for NDC Tracking.*
- *Report Summarizing Lessons Learnt and Key Achievements of the Project.*
- *Report on the ICAT Project Final Validation Workshop.*

These deliverables collectively provide the technical basis for developing a robust, transparent, and nationally owned MRV system capable of supporting NDC tracking, policy reporting, and next Biennial Transparency Reports (BTRs).

The Validation Workshop was convened to review, refine, and confirm the accuracy, credibility, and national relevance of these deliverables, ensuring that the final outputs align with Kyrgyzstan policy context, data environment, and institutional priorities.

## 1.2. Purpose, Structure and Agenda of the Final Validation Workshop

The Final Validation Workshop was held in partnership with MNRETS, ME, MTC and ICAT, following the agenda contained in the uploaded documents.

### 1.2.1. Workshop Objectives

The workshop was aimed to:

1. Present and evaluate of the full set of products developed within the frames of the ICAT support project, including GHG emissions projection and policy impact assessment tool, NDC tracking indicators and data exchange protocols, NDC templates for data collection under Monitoring, Reporting, institutional arrangements for NDC tracking.
2. Evaluate GHG projection GACMO Tool applicability
3. Assess indicators' framework for tracking NDCs in the Energy and Transport sectors
4. Evaluate other NDC Tracking Framework products in the targeted sectors
5. Increase awareness and national ownership on the technical results of the project through the involvement of sectoral stakeholders.
6. Identify improvements, incremental contributions, and recommendations prior to the final project report.

### 1.2.2. Workshop Agenda

The workshop on the ICAT Project Contribution to the National MRV Systems followed a programme combining presentations, plenary discussions, validation sessions and open space speeches.

The main agenda items included:

- Opening remarks and workshop objectives
- Presentation of Kyrgyzstan national climate policy context (NDC 3.0 and National MRV Systems).
- Presentation of ICAT project planned deliverables
- Key achievements and lessons learnt for NDC tracking in the Energy sector
- Key achievements and lessons learnt for NDC tracking in the Transport sector
- ICAT contributions to the national MRV systems
- Validation, consensus building
- An open space for discussion about how to move forward and what steps the country should take next.

## 1.3. Workshop Discussion and Engagement

### 1.3.1. Welcome Remarks

The workshop commenced with the welcome remarks from the MNRETS and ICAT. On behalf of MNRETS, **Ms. Aizada Barieva, the Head of the Main Department for Ecological and Climate Policy of the Ministry of Natural Resources, Ecology and Technical Supervision** delivered a speech on the valuable support ICAT Project rendered to Kyrgyzstan. She articulated the importance and timeliness of the ICAT assistance to sustain national technical capacities of Kyrgyzstan to meet the requirements of Paris Agreement ETF. She noted that this project implementation helped to equip the national experts and ministerial specialists with the knowledge and practical tools on the effective monitoring and reporting on the NDC progress in the key emitting sectors of Energy and Transport. This experience will be scaled up to other sectors and contribute to the emerging national MRV system. She also mentioned that ICAT Kyrgyzstan project stipulated the general institutional reform and strengthening of climate dealing unit to the status of the Main Department. She finally thanked ICAT for such a great support.

On behalf of ICAT, **Mr. Oleg Bulanyi, Senior Programme Manager of ICAT Secretariat** delivered a speech by video record. He briefed the audience about the ICAT in general and explained why Kyrgyzstan received ICAT support on transparency, stating that NDC implementation should be supported by financing and capacity development for the national MRV systems establishment, which include also institutional arrangements to track NDC implementation. Such systems could help in its turn to attract climate finance. Kyrgyzstan as UNFCCC party has to report on the transparency of actions and support, and ICAT assist the country to establish MRV systems for Energy and Transport sectors. He stressed the importance of the event, which would help to validate the outputs of this support and to formulate lessons learnt from the process of this MRV systems development now and the improvement of this systems in future. He expressed his gratitude for MNRETS for leadership in developing monitoring systems and the hope to collaborate in future. And finally, he told, that this project is a good start, but in order to continue, the support from all the stakeholders is needed, and all who received these outputs should take responsibility to put it in practice since MRV system is at life if filled in with the data.

He also thanked all those involved into the project in the MNRETS, the national project team experts and the UNEP CCC.

### 1.3.2. Presentation of the National Climate Policy Context

Ms. Aizada Barieva, the Head of the Main Department for Ecological and Climate Policy of MNRETS has delivered a presentation on the frames for the national MRV system and NDC 3.0 tracking.

She reminded the main targets of NDC for 2030 and 2035 and the main components of NDC 3.0 Including:

1. Institutional Coordination.
2. Planning and prioritizing on measures.
3. Financing the measures, and
4. Technologies and capacity building.

Ms. Barieva informed about the recently endorsed governmental Regulations on the National System of GHG Inventory, Monitoring Reporting and Verification and the Turnover of Carbon Units (as of 24.02.2026, #133). That system aims at:

- Ensuring transparency and accountability in the implementation of NDC 3.0
- Collection, processing and analysis of data on greenhouse gas emissions
- Monitoring progress on adaptation measures
- Preparation of national reporting within the framework of international obligations.

The Structure of the National MRV System under construction will include the following elements:

#### Monitoring

1. Collection of primary data by sectors of the economy
2. Use of national statistics, departmental reporting and satellite data
3. Regular updating of emission and absorption databases

#### Reporting

1. Preparation of national greenhouse gas inventories
2. Reporting on the achievement of NDC targets
3. Preparation of national communications and biennial reports
4. Alignment of reporting with international transparency requirements

#### Verification

1. Internal data validation at the agency level
2. Peer Review (National and/or International), Quality Control and Data Assurance Procedures.
3. MRV Institutional Architecture and MRV National Focal Point
4. Sectoral responsible bodies (energy, agriculture, etc.)
5. National Statistical System
6. Research and Expert Organizations
7. Collaboration with international partners

This is where ICAT project outputs will be integrated.

#### **Key message:**

NDC3.0 establishes a unified framework for the country's climate policy for the next five and ten years, from strategic goals to practical mechanisms for achieving them.

Thus, NDC 3.0 is an important tool for the sustainable development of the Kyrgyz Republic, contributing to the introduction of green technologies, attracting climate finance and creating a green economy. Its implementation supports national priorities, improves climate resilience and the quality of life of the population. To move forward, it is necessary to strengthen monitoring, integrate NDC measures into sectoral programs and maintain its inclusive nature. Recognizing the systemic integration of the principles of just transition and the involvement of vulnerable groups and youth.

**Observations:**

The establishment of the national MRV systems, evidently is a long gradual process, which will be implemented by stages with certain perspectives:

Short-term perspective

1. Institutionalization of coordination mechanisms
2. Development of the MRV regulatory framework
3. Formation of basic data collection systems
4. Preparation of methodologies and standards

Medium-term perspective

1. Development of national QA/QC procedures
2. Standardization of emission calculation methodologies
3. Regular audits and data checks
4. Document and archive data and sources

Long-term perspective

1. Continuous improvement of the MRV system
2. Seamless integration of MRV into public administration
3. Using MRV data for decision-making and climate policy

### 1.3.3. Presentation of the ICAT Kyrgyzstan Project Implementation Plan

Aleksandr Temirbekov, National Expert Group Leader, in order to remind about ICAT project plan and deliverables to be produced, presented ICAT Project Implementation Plan (see. Paragraph 1.1. above).

**Observations:**

- The project had a good combination of conceptual technical paper development, their validation by stakeholders and the technical capacity building for transparency, which cumulatively contribute to the NDC tracking and MRV systems.

### 1.3.4. Presentation of Deliverables

Mr. Edilbek Bogombaev, National Energy Expert and Mr. Rjap Baialiev, National Transport Expert delivered two presentations on the key achievements and lessons learnt in the targeted sectors. Since the both sectors make up one ENERGY sector according to IPCC 2006, and both of sectors' deliverables were similar by overall thematic and differed in sector specific details, the presentation of the deliverables will be in a consolidated presentation of all key deliverables produced under the ICAT Kyrgyzstan Transparency Support Project.

Key deliverables presented further unite all 18 produced deliverables into a bigger core technical deliverables enhancing national NDC tracking and MRV systems.

### 1.3.4.1 Deliverable A: Diagnostic Assessment of the Energy and Transport Sectors

The diagnostic assessment provided the foundational analytical overview for the ICAT project. The presentations highlighted:

#### **Technical Content Presented:**

- GHG emissions trends (1990–2023), including sectoral contributions from Energy, AFOLU, IPPU, and Waste, as well as by the main subcategories of emission sources under Energy and Transport
- Identification of highest emitting sub-categories, including fuel combustion including
- diesel combustion in transport, grid electricity generation, and livestock enteric fermentation.
- Analysis of mitigation opportunities across renewable energy, transport efficiency, biomass utilisation, land restoration, and sustainable agricultural practices.
- Detailed review of data availability, reliability, and completeness, including sector-level inconsistencies.
- Assessment of institutional arrangements, mapping reporting flows between MNRETS, ME, MNC, NSC, and local authorities, NGOs and private sector.

#### **Observations:**

- Persistent data gaps and inconsistencies limit the accuracy of GHG inventories and NDC progress tracking.
- QA/QC procedures are not formalised across institutions and remain largely ad hoc.
- Limited inter-institutional coordination constrains the flow of data and information for NDC monitoring and climate reporting.
- Stakeholders emphasised the need for a officially formalized climate data coordination mechanism to streamline data management and, corresponding capacities being fostered among stakeholders involved.

### 1.3.4.2 Deliverable B: Modelling tool for the selected sectors is

## identified and training has been provided

One of the main achievements of the project is the introduction of a modern not sophisticated modelling tool. For this an in-person two-days training workshops has been conducted involving main specialists of the governmental institutions and national experts. The event has been moderated by the international consultant from UNEP CCC Ms. Aiyngul Kerimray. The key achievements of the event discussions and exercises included the following

- Various projection modelling tools, including their scope and functionality in the national context were presented and discussed.
- GACMO tool was selected as the modelling tool that is most appropriate in the national context of Kyrgyzstan
- Introduction of quantitative scenario modelling to renewable energy projects.

This deliverable presented modelled scenarios designed to support long-term mitigation planning within the energy sector as well as GHG reductions after the implemented P&M.

### **Technical Content Presented:**

Stakeholders were taken through three scenarios:

- Business-as-Usual (BAU) – assuming continuation of current policies, energy and transport infrastructure pathways.
- With Measures (WM) Scenario – incorporating energy and transport mitigation measures under NDC 30.
- With Additional Measures (WAM) Scenario – reflecting accelerated renewable deployment, clean transport uptake, and ambitious mitigation actions.
- Recommendations for data collection and management improvement.
- Identified policies and measures in the targeted sectors to develop a ‘with measures’ and ‘with additional measures’ scenarios projections.
- Developed projections of GHG emissions.
- Documented methodology for developing projection(s) of GHG emissions.

### **Stakeholder Reflections:**

- The need to validate the values of all the scenarios further with national academia.
- Recommendations to expand GACMO to IPPU, AFOLU and Waste sectors.
- Requests to integrate new modelling tool into further NDC policy and measures development.
- Identified policies and measures in the targeted sectors to develop a ‘with measures’ and ‘with additional measures’ scenarios projections and developed projections of GHG emissions by scenarios should be used in the next NDC.

## 1.3.4.3 Data collection and processing to prepare projections of GHG emissions for the selected sectors

The process of reviewing current data and collecting additional data to develop Energy and Transport sectoral projections using the selected modelling tool, resulted in compilation of a full data series needed to calculate GHG projections on BAU (without measures) scenario, which is can be considered as a good achievement.

**Technical Content Presented:**

- Review of existing data systems, including sectoral databases, administrative datasets, and informal spreadsheets.
- Identification of gaps in completeness, periodicity, and documentation of methodologies.
- Review of institutional roles and mandates across MNRETS, ME and its subordinate divisions, MTC and its divisions, NSC, local authorities, NGOs and business.
- Assessment of inter-agency coordination mechanisms and their limitations.

**Observations:**

- The national climate data system remains under developed, with several institutions collecting data in isolation.
- Formal data currently archived in four NC and BUR and BTR include only the final data values. Primary data and parameters sets used for calculations are archived by the experts.
- A formal QA/QC framework is urgently required to standardise methodologies.
- Stakeholders agreed on the need for a centralised archive on climate relevant data with regulated access to data.

#### 1.3.4.4 Mitigation policies and measures impact on GHG emissions assessment

This is the most complex ICAT project activity that was recognized as “needed further elaboration”, though a Training Workshop on the Assessments of the policy impacts on GHG emissions / removals, using selected ICAT methodologies (Renewable Energy, Transport Pricing) has been conducted by UNEP CCC international consultants Ms. Aiyngul Kerimray and Mr Subash Dkhar, to build scenarios, including

- a) Identification of policies for assessment;
- b) Development of causal chains for each policy;
- c) Identification with and without policy scenarios for evaluation of GHG impacts;
- d) Quantification of policy impacts;
- e) Identification of policy impact indicators and development of technical guidance for tracking them.

However, as all the participants agrees one training and exercises are not enough to deploy the methodology and to introduce it into the practical use. Though national experts in Energy and Transport developed reports of methods, data used, and results of policy impact assessment and also recommendations for including indicators into the NDC

Tracking Framework, this methodology on mitigation policies impact assessment still need to be further elaborated to a wider use.

This session presented preliminary validation results of policy impact calculations conducted prior to this workshop.

### **Technical Content Presented**

- Policy screening and prioritisation process used to identify policies suitable for ICAT assessment.
- Identifying short-, medium-, and long-term impacts.
- GHG quantification methodology using model outputs and default emission factors.
- Possible integration of policy-level results into the future NDC tracking framework.

### **Observations**

- Participants endorsed the methodology of the assessment.
- Recommendations were provided for:
  - Strengthening assumptions on policy uptake rates
  - Adaptation of key parameters to the national context/
  - Clarifying possible links to Concept of Carbon Neutrality Achievement till 2050, Green Economy Programme 2030 and other sectoral policies

### **1.3.4.5 Development of NDC tracking indicators for selected sectors.**

This was the most highly assessed achievement of the project. A set of indicators was identified to track progress towards the implementation and achievement of Kyrgyzstan NDC targets under Article 4 aligned with the requirements of the CMP decision 18/CMA.1.

This deliverable introduced standardised tools for tracking progress on NDC mitigation actions. All indicators are divided into the “Headline” and “Supporting” categories. The national level NDC indicator writes as ‘**National Net GHG Emissions**’ and serve to monitor the overall outcome of the national mitigation policy and measures implementation over the defined by NDC timeframe. This national level indicator is determined by a set of main sectoral indicators, including:

- 1. Total GHG emissions of the Energy Sector.**
- 2. Total GHG emissions of the Transport Sector.**

All the NDC 3.0 Headline Indicators has the common metrics of “kt CO<sub>2</sub>e”.

The category of “Supporting Indicators” for Kyrgyz NDC 3.0 reflecting climate actions within the Energy and Transport sectors, arises from the NGC 3.0 Implementation Plan mitigation policies and measures (PM), which comprise a wide number of indicators under each policy and measure. (See tab. 4 below)

The special Validation Workshop engaging MNRETS, ME, MTC, Bishkek City Hall, academia, educational institutions, NGOs and private sector was conducted to assess the relevance

of the proposed set of sectoral indicators to track NDC, as well as availability of relevant data, data gaps, and existing institutional arrangements for collecting them. The presentation of the draft set of indicators to the stakeholders for feedback and comments was highly positive.

**Technical Content Presented:**

- Proposed GHG mitigation indicators, including sectoral activity data, emissions factors, and progress metrics.
- Assignment of institutional roles and data responsibilities for MNRETS, ME and its subordinate, MTC and its subordinate, NSC, municipal authorities, NGOs and private sector data providers.
- Proposed reporting cycles, data collection pathways, and validation procedures.
- The lists of NDC 3.0 tracking supporting indicators for energy and transports sectors include the following:

*Energy*

1. Installed capacity, MW.
2. Number of substations (units) and length of new power lines (km).
3. Energy consumed, TJ
4. Number (units) and installed capacity of gas or renewable heating boilers instead of coal-fired boilers (MW).
5. Number (units) and installed capacity of heat pumps put into operation (MW).
6. Number (units) and percentage of households recently connected to gas distribution networks that are moving away from coal.
7. Number of energy-efficient buildings (units) and square meters, built and renovated energy-efficient buildings.
8. Number (units) and square meters of modernized households within the framework of the projects "Warm House", "Clean Heat for Health", Eco-Everyday Life
9. Number (units) and square meters of modernized social facilities.
10. Number (units) and power (W) of installed LED lamps for street lighting in Bishkek and Osh
11. % reduction in electricity losses due to measures to compensate for reactive power in power grids
12. % reduction in energy losses due to the implementation of energy efficiency management systems (ISO 50001) in large industrial enterprises

*Transport*

1. Fuel consumed, TJ
2. Number and Parameters of Fiscal Legal Acts
3. Number and mileage of registered electric vehicles
4. Number of public electric buses
5. Number of public buses on CNG

6. Amount of taxes collected under new fiscal laws and regulations
7. Number of smart traffic light controllers
8. Km of bicycle paths built
9. Number and mileage of electric personal mobility equipment

**Observations:**

- Indicators and data sharing protocols' templates provide a practical starting point for national MRV institutionalisation.
- Stakeholders requested:
  - o Formalization of the data requested forms and protocols
  - o More sector-specific guidance for transport indicators.
  - o Clear metadata templates for data documentation.
  - o Integration of NDC tracking indicators with national statistical systems (NSC).

### 1.3.4.6 Institutional Arrangements for NDC tracking framework

This is also the most important achievement for the Energy and Transport sectors NDC tracking framework. Both sectors finalized the indicator set and parameters and integrate them into the current NDC tracking framework by means of additionally developed data exchange protocols, and corresponding templates development.

The corresponding roles of the sectoral stakeholders' institutions for NDC tracking frames and data flux have been debated and identified.

This was especially important, since in the beginning of this year, the Cabinet of Minister of Kyrgyzstan has endorsed the Regulations on the National System of GHG Inventory, Monitoring, Reporting, Verification and Circulation of Carbon Units in the Kyrgyz Republic (Decree as of 24<sup>th</sup> February 2026, #133).

Evidently, it will further strengthen for legal grounds for NDC tracking as part of the national MRV system using developed by ICAT project indicators for the Energy and Transport sectors.

Moreover, the ICAT training on ETF online reporting tool devotes to NDC progress has fostered the national technical capacities on CTF reporting tables templates across the targeted sectors.

**Technical Content Presented:**

- Review of existing institutional roles and mandates across MNRETS, ME and its subordinates, MTC and its subordinates, NSC, municipal authorities, academia, NGOs and private sector.
- Assessment of inter-agency coordination mechanisms and their limitations.
- NDC tracking data flux across the involved institutions.

**Observations:**

- Kyrgyzstan’s NDC tracking and MRV systems remain institutionally weak, with sporadic collecting data in isolation.
- Relevant capacities should be urgently strengthened within engaged institutions to use standardized reporting formats and tracking methodologies.
- Stakeholders agreed on the need for a central coordinating entity, potentially supported through the NDC Tracking Information HUB.

### 1.3.4.7 Strengthening of national capacity through workshops, trainings and knowledge transfer

Across the ICAT project period, including inception, modelling, NDC tracking template development and policy assessment workshops, substantial capacity gains were achieved:

- Training of stakeholders in GACMO, scenario modelling and NDC tracking frames and tools.
- Improved understanding of policy impact assessment using ICAT methodologies.
- Strengthened interagency collaboration through frequent project events on data flow and sharing.
- Creation of a common understanding on energy data challenges and institutional coordination needs.

The information on the ICAT Kyrgyzstan capacity building events is presented in Tab. 1 below.

Table 1. ICAT Kyrgyzstan project event

#	Events	Number of Participants	Gender	
			F	M
1	Inception workshop on stocktaking and diagnosis	26	14	12
2	Training workshop of GACMO modelling tool	26	14	12
3	Validation workshop on GHG emissions projections in targeted sectors	12	6	6
4	Training webinar on the assessment of mitigation policies and measures impacts on GHG emissions	18	8	10
5	Validation workshop on the outputs of the targeted sectors mitigation policies and measures assessment	18	9	9
6	Training workshop on NDC progress tracking tool (CTF tables)	26	14	12
7	Validation workshop on NDC tracking indicators in targeted sectors	21	14	7
8	Final validation workshop on the ICAT projects results	30	17	13
<b>Total</b>		<b>177</b>	<b>96</b>	<b>81</b>
<b>Total, %</b>		<b>100</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>46</b>

### 1.3.4.8 Consolidation of stakeholders’ engagement and national

## ownership

All the conducted so far ICAT project events confirmed strong national ownership of ICAT outputs and relevant engagement of stakeholders, demonstrated by:

- Wide participation from MNRETS, ME, MTC, Bishkek City Hall, NGO and private sector and development partners.
- Consensus on the credibility and applicability of the deliverables.
- Alignment of ICAT outputs with national processes such as BTR, NC, Implementation Plan of the Concept for Carbon Neutrality Achievement and NDC 2.0 and 3.0 implementation.

Collectively, these achievements position Kyrgyzstan to better fulfil ETF requirements, enhance national transparency systems, and integrate climate data into policy design and tracking.

### 1.3.1 Discussions, Clarifications and Stakeholder Inputs

Following each presentation, participants engaged in detailed discussions to interrogate assumptions, validate methodologies, and clarify data issues. Key themes emerging from stakeholder inputs are summarised below.

#### 1.3.5.1 Modelling Assumptions and Data Inputs

Stakeholders requested clarification on:

- Grid emission factors and the need to harmonise data with NSA.
- Capacity factors for solar and wind technologies.
- Treatment of off-grid, and distributed generation systems.
- Alignment with national statistics.
- Mileage of all types of transport

#### 1.3.5.2 Policy impact assessment

Participants emphasised:

- Additional capacity development is needed to assess mitigation policies GHG reduction/increase effects.
- A lot of efforts were undertaken to identify and calculate the mitigation effects of conditional P&M under NDC 2.0|3.0, as well as to identify financial needs for that, However, expectations to attract climate finance for such measures under “With additional measures” scenario are disappointing.
- It is proposed not to consider and include conditional measures in the next NDC.

#### 1.3.5.3 Institutional Arrangements and NDC tracking and MRV systems Integration

Inputs focused on:

- Clarifying MNRETS, ME, MTC, NSC roles within the MRV system.
- Formalization of the data flux and forms/
- Establishing QA/QC protocols across institutions.
- Developing an Integrated Energy and Transport Data System.
- Establishing a centralised climate data management hub.

#### 1.3.5.4 Recommendations

Stakeholders recommended:

- Digital centralised and sectoral archives and data set informational system/
- Clear documentation of assumptions in annexes.
- Strengthening references to Kyrgyzstan's NDC (2025) and ETF requirements.

## 1.4. Lessons Learnt

The ICAT Kyrgyzstan Final Validation Workshop provided an opportunity for stakeholders across government, utilities, regulators, academia, NGOs and private sector to reflect on the progress of Kyrgyzstan's climate transparency efforts. Through presentations and discussions, participants identified what worked well, where gaps remain, and what is needed to strengthen national MRV and NDC tracking systems.

The key lessons emerging from this process are summarised under four thematic areas that collectively capture the technical, institutional, and systemic capacities gained during the workshop.

### 1.4.1. Strengthening Kyrgyzstan's Climate Transparency Architecture

This theme captures lessons relating to the need for a coordinated, robust national system for GHG reporting, NDC tracking, and ETF compliance.

#### **Main lessons:**

- Strong national demand exists for a coherent transparency framework that supports annual GHG tracking, policy assessment, and multi-year reporting cycles.
- The ICAT project was recognised as a catalyst for strengthening national transparency systems.
- Validation is an iterative process, not a single event MRV systems must be updated continuously as assumptions, data, and technologies evolve.
- Consensus exists that ICAT deliverables fill critical transparency gaps and are aligned with ETF requirements.
- Stakeholders emphasised the need for a long-term institutionalisation strategy for national MRV, including legal and policy support.

### 1.4.2. Data Systems, Quality Assurance and Institutional Coordination

This theme consolidates lessons on data availability, interoperability, institutional mandates, and governance of the transparency system.

#### **Main lessons:**

- Data availability remains the largest constraint across sectors: datasets are fragmented, incomplete, and not harmonized by sources and not updated.
- QA/QC systems are not formally established, contributing to inconsistent and sometimes unverifiable reporting.

- Institutional mandates for climate data collection and sharing are unclear, resulting in project-based reporting.
- Stakeholders highlighted the need for a centralised coordinating entity for climate data management and coordinated use.
- Legally supported data-sharing protocols, standardised metadata templates, and clear focal points are essential for long-term sustainability.
- Improved collaboration and structured coordination were recognised as crucial for addressing systemic data challenges.

### 1.4.3. Technical Capacity, Modelling, and Policy Impact Assessment

This theme captures lessons on Kyrgyzstan’s technical readiness, capacity gaps, modelling needs, and use of ICAT methodologies.

#### **Main lessons:**

- Technical capacity for modelling (GACMO, analytics) and policy impact assessment is still limited to a few individuals, creating institutional vulnerability.
- Continuous capacity building is needed to ensure national ownership of modelling and policy evaluation.
- Scenario assumptions must be co-developed with all the national experts, particularly for emerging technologies, grid emission factors, and local cost curves.
- Policy impact results, scenario modelling outputs, and QA/QC findings must be integrated directly into NDC tracking and MRV architecture.
- Modelling tools must be continuously adapted to local data and parameters, context, and evolving policy realities, such as green hydrogen developments.

### 1.4.4. Stakeholder Engagement, and National Ownership

This theme combines lessons on inclusive participation, and the behavioural and cultural aspects of MRV system development.

#### **Main lessons:**

- Climate actions must show co-benefits beyond GHG reductions including jobs, gender, water, land, and socio-economic impacts.
- Inclusiveness indicators require baseline data, methodological refinement, and integration into sector planning tools.
- Early engagement of stakeholders enhances credibility, transparency of assumptions, and cross-sector trust.

- Participatory processes help uncover hidden data gaps, harmonise assumptions, and improve institutional memory.
- Strong national ownership was demonstrated, with institutions expressing readiness to adopt and integrate ICAT outputs into national systems.
- Collaboration, dialogue, and transparency are central to sustaining Kyrgyzstan's climate governance.

## 1.5. Recommendations

This section synthesises the key recommendations identified during the validation workshop, based on stakeholder discussions, deliverable presentations, and institutional reflections. The recommendations are aligned to Kyrgyzstan's transparency needs and national priorities under the Enhanced Transparency Framework (ETF).

### 1.5.1. Formalise Institutional Roles Through Policy or Regulation

Stakeholders agreed on the need for formal, legally supported designation of focal points for NDC tracking and ETF reporting across all relevant institutions.

This should include:

- Defined responsibilities for data generation, verification and reporting.
- Standard operating procedures (SOPs) for data collection.
- Integration of reporting roles into ministerial organograms.

### 1.5.2. Establish a Centralised Climate Data Coordination Mechanism

Across all deliverables and workshop discussions, the strongest recommendation was the creation of a national climate data coordination mechanism hosted within MNRETS.

This should include:

- A Climate Data Management Hub for annual GHG inventory, and sectoral reporting.
- Clear institutional mandates for MNRETS, ME, MTC, NSC and other agencies.
- Legally supported data-sharing protocols and QA/QC procedures.

### 1.5.3. Strengthen Data Quality and Adopt National QA/QC Protocols

Stakeholders recommended:

- A national QA/QC framework aligned with IPCC 2006 guidelines.
- Metadata templates, standardised units, and harmonised reporting formats.
- Annual data quality audits coordinated by MNRETS in coordination with NSC.

### 1.5.4. Institutionalise Continuous Capacity Building

Participants emphasised the need for long-term capacity building in:

- GACMO modelling

- Policy impact assessment
- Data management and digital tools
- Sustainable development indicator tracking
- ETF reporting methodologies

### 1.5.5. Integrate ICAT Tools into National MRV and Planning Frameworks

Stakeholders recommended:

- Using ICAT NDC Tracking Templates for annual monitoring.
- Using scenario modelling outputs to inform the Concept for Carbon Neutrality Achievement till 2050, Green Economy Programme till 2029 and future NDCs.

This integration will improve Kyrgyzstan's ability to generate consistent, comparable and transparent reporting to UNFCCC.

### 1.5.6. Strengthen Cross-Sector Collaboration

Participants highlighted the need to strengthen inter-agency collaboration through:

- Regular technical working group meetings.
- Agreed timelines for data submission.
- Shared analytical tools and training resources.

Such mechanisms are essential for sustaining the work initiated through ICAT.

## 1.6. Challenges Remaining

### 1.6.1. Policy and Regulatory Gaps

Stakeholders highlighted regulatory shortcomings such as:

- No legal requirement for institutions to submit climate data.
- No formalised templates for reporting.
- No formal mandates for climate data coordination.
- Lack of a national directive on NDC tracking.

A regulatory framework is urgently needed to sustain progress.

### 1.6.2. Ineffective Institutional Arrangements

Challenges include:

- Insufficient capacities a central coordinating entity.
- Overlapping mandates between ministries.
- Absence of formal data-sharing agreements.
- Limited cross-institutional feedback loops.

This fragmentation limits Kyrgyzstan's ability to sustain transparency efforts beyond project-funded periods.

### 1.6.3. Limited Technical Capacity

Stakeholders identified constraints in:

- Modelling skills (LEAP, GACMO, analytics)
- QA/QC implementation
- Policy impact assessment
- NDC tracking methodologies

This affects the depth and quality of assessments and national reports.

### 1.6.4. Data Gaps and Inconsistencies

One of the most significant challenges identified throughout the project is the existence of substantial data gaps, including:

- Incomplete activity data
- Inconsistent sectoral datasets
- Limited access to private sector data

These gaps hinder the accuracy of GHG projections and policy impact assessments.

### 1.6.5. Resource and Funding Constraints

Kyrgyzstan's climate transparency system remains heavily dependent on donor-funded projects. Challenges include:

- Lack of dedicated staff for MRV
- Limited budgets for data collection
- Dependence on temporary project-driven capacity

Sustainable funding mechanisms remain inadequate.

### 1.6.6. Limited Awareness of the ETF and NDC Tracking Requirements and the MRV system

While technical officers are familiar with climate reporting needs, institutional leadership and decision-makers often lack full awareness of ETF obligations, resulting in:

- Insufficient institutional investment
- Low prioritisation of climate data
- Disconnection between national commitments and sectoral planning

## 1.7. Review of project outputs against intended deliverables

This section evaluates the extent to which the ICAT Kyrgyzstan project achieved its intended objectives, based on the deliverables produced, stakeholder engagement processes, and feedback received during the Final Validation Workshop. The evaluation reflects national perspectives on the relevance, quality, and usefulness of the ICAT work and its alignment with Kyrgyzstan’s climate transparency needs under the Enhanced Transparency Framework (ETF).

All the deliverables both on technical reports and training and validation events were achieved. The quality of all the deliverables was assured by the UNEP CC experts led by Ms. Sandra Aparcana Robles. And the alignment with national perspectives on the relevance, quality, and usefulness of the ICAT project deliverables for Kyrgyzstan’s climate transparency needs was assured by the series of validation workshops, including this final one.

*Table 2. ICAT Project Reported Deliverables by national consultants*

Deliverables	AT <sup>2</sup>	EB <sup>3</sup>	RB <sup>4</sup>
Deliverable 1: Diagnosis report on the sectors analysis	+	+	+
Deliverable 2: Inception workshop and report	+		
Deliverable 3: ICAT Project Detailed Implementation Plan	+		
Deliverable 4: Hands-on Training Workshop on GACMO modelling tool for targeted sectors and the report	+		
Deliverable 5: Reports on the GHG emissions projections in the targeted sectors using GACMO		+	+
Deliverable 6: Reports on methodology of GHG emissions projections for the targeted sectors using GACMO		+	+
Deliverable 7: Validation Workshop on the GHG emissions projections for the targeted sectors and the report	+		
Deliverable 8.0: Training Webinar on the assessment of the mitigation policies and measures impacts on GHG emissions in the targeted sectors and the report	+	+	+
Deliverable 8.1: Reports on the assessment of the mitigation policies and measures impacts on GHG emissions in the targeted sector (for NDC 2.0) using GACMO		+	+
Deliverable 9: Validation Workshop on the assessment of the mitigation policies and measures impacts on GHG emissions in the targeted sector (for NDC 2.0) using GACMO	+	+	

<sup>2</sup> Mr. Aleksandr Temirbekov, Lead Expert

<sup>3</sup> Mr. Edilbek Bogombaev, Energy Expert

<sup>4</sup> Mr. Rajab Baialiev, Transport Expert

Deliverables	AT <sup>2</sup>	EB <sup>3</sup>	RB <sup>4</sup>
Deliverable 10: Report on NDC tracking indicators и data gaps in the targeted sectors		+	+
Deliverable 11: Report on the selection process and its results on the NDC tracking tool in the target sectors		+	+
Deliverable 12: Training Workshop on ETF reporting tool on NDC progress (12 CTF tables), and the report	+		
Deliverable 13: Report on description of the requirements on data and parameters for the NDC Tracking tool	+		
Deliverable 14: Report on indicators for NDC tracking	+	+	+
Deliverable 15: Validation Workshop on Indicators for NDC Tracking in the selected sectors and the report	+		
Deliverable 16: Report on the general systems of institutional arrangements for NDC tracking	+		
Deliverable 17: Report, summarizing lessons learnt and key achievements of the project	+		
Deliverable 18: Validation Workshop on the project achievement with the participants' comments and recommendations	+		

### ***Final Assessment:***

The ICAT Kyrgyzstan project practically achieved its expected outcomes and outputs, delivering high-quality technical outputs, strengthening institutional capacity, and informing the development of a long-term transparency framework.

Some outputs particularly those relating to mitigation policies impact assessment are partially achieved and will require additional work and government commitment. Nonetheless, the project has provided Kyrgyzstan with a solid and credible foundation to meet Paris Agreement reporting obligations and to strengthen national climate governance.

## 1.8. Closing remarks and proposed next steps

This section synthesises the overall outcomes of the Final Validation Workshop and outlines the recommended next steps toward institutionalising the ICAT work within Kyrgyzstan's national climate transparency set up. It reflects stakeholder consensus and identifies priorities for sustaining progress under the Enhanced Transparency Framework (ETF).

### 1.8.1. Final Reflections

The Final Validation Workshop confirmed that the ICAT Kyrgyzstan project has made substantial contributions to strengthening national climate transparency systems, developing robust analytical tools, and enhancing institutional capacity across government and sectoral stakeholders. The project's deliverables were validated as technically sound, nationally relevant, and aligned with international best practice.

Workshop participants acknowledged that these outputs collectively provide a credible and comprehensive foundation for Kyrgyzstan's BTRs, NC, and NDC implementation. They further highlighted that the ICAT work has improved collaboration between MNRETS, ME, MTC, NSC, academia, NGOs and private sector, thereby strengthening national ownership and addressing long-standing data and coordination challenges.

At the same time, stakeholders recognised that full institutionalisation of climate transparency systems requires additional efforts beyond the ICAT project, particularly in formalising coordination structures, improving data quality, standardising methodologies, and establishing a legally supported MRV system. Despite these ongoing needs, the project has set Kyrgyzstan on a practical path to meeting its commitments under the Paris Agreement.

### 1.8.2. Next Steps

Based on the workshop discussions and validated recommendations, the following next steps are proposed to continue the implementation and institutionalisation of the ICAT project outputs on national MRV and NDC tracking systems:

#### **1. Establish a National Climate Data Coordination Mechanism**

- Create a central coordinating structure or climate data management hub under MNRETS.
- Formalise data-sharing protocols and reporting responsibilities across ministries and agencies.

#### **2. Institutionalise the NDC Tracking System**

- Integrate the ICAT-developed indicators and templates into annual reporting cycles of relevant ministries and agencies.

- Develop a MRV hub and launch resource mobilization to operationalise it.

### **3. Implement a National QA/QC Framework**

- Adopt the QA/QC protocols based on those used for national GHG inventories.
- Require annual QA/QC checks across institutions supplying climate and energy data.

### **4. Formalise Institutional Mandates Through Policy or Regulation**

- Establish legal provisions for climate data submission, MRV participation, and institutional roles.
- Incorporate reporting responsibilities into line ministries organigrams and job descriptions under their Regulations

### **5. Strengthen Individual and Institutional Capacity**

- Expand training in modelling tools, MRV methodologies, and policy impact assessment.
- Create a continuous learning programme to build long-term institutional expertise.

### **6. Align ICAT Outputs with National and International Reporting Processes**

- Integrate scenario modelling into the Kyrgyz Republic Concept of Carbon Neutrality Achievement till 2050, and Green Economy Programme till 2029.
- Use policy impact results assessment to inform future NDC revisions and sectoral action plans.
- Prepare for upcoming BTR submissions using ICAT tools and templates.

### **7. Resource Mobilisation and Sustainability**

- Propose UNDP coming CBIT project to overtake the momentum and to scale up the outputs of ICAT project to other sectors and national wide.
- Develop financing project proposals to sustain MRV operations.
- Engage development partners (UNDP, UNEP, GIZ, FAO, NDC Partnership) to support implementation of the NDC tracking and MRV frameworks.

## **1.8.3. Closing Remarks**

Participants concluded the workshop by emphasising the importance of continuing the momentum generated by the ICAT project. MNRETS, ME, MTC, academia, NGOs and other stakeholders expressed appreciation for the technical support provided and reaffirmed their commitment to strengthening Kyrgyzstan's transparency systems.

The workshop closed with a shared understanding that:

- ETF readiness is an ongoing process that requires strong collaboration.
- ICAT outputs represent a major step toward building a nationally owned MRV system.
- With sustained commitment and investment, Kyrgyzstan can become a regional leader in transparent, data-driven, and sustainable climate governance.

The Final Validation Workshop thus marks an important milestone in advancing Kyrgyzstan's efforts under the Paris Agreement and reinforces the collective responsibility of all institutions to support a transparent, accountable, and ambitious climate response.

# Annex 1: The Agenda of the Final Validation Workshop

**Date:** March 20, 2026

**Place:** Smart Hotel

**Time:** 09:30-16:30

**Agenda:**

Time	Event	Outstanding
09:00-09:30	<b>Morning coffee and registration</b>	
09:30-09:45	Welcome remarks: - Ministry of Natural Resources, Ecology and Technical Supervision - ICAT	<i>Aizada Barieva, Head of the Main Directorate for Environmental and Climate Policy of the Ministry of Natural Resources, Ecology and Technical Supervision (MNRETS). Oleg Bulanyi, Senior Programme Manager, ICAT Secretariat.</i>
09:45-09:55	Presentation of participants	
09:55-10:15	Presentation: NDC 3.0 Implementation Plan and National Monitoring, Reporting and Verification (MRV) Systems.	<i>Aizada Barieva, Head of the Main Directorate for Environmental and Climate Policy of MNRETS.</i>
10:15-10:30	Questions and Answers	
10:30-10:50	Presentation: ICAT Project in Kyrgyzstan	<i>Aleksandr Temirbekov, Head of the expert group</i>
10:50-11:00	Questions and Answers	
11:00-11:20	<b>Coffee break</b>	
11:20-11:40	Presentation: Key achievements and lessons learned in tracking progress in the implementation of the NDC in the energy sector.	<i>Edilbek Bogomaev, Energy expert</i>
11:40-11:55	Questions and Answers	
11:55-12:15	Presentation: Key achievements and lessons learned in tracking progress in the implementation of the NDC in the transport sector.	<i>Rajap Baialiev, Transport expert</i>
12:15-12:30	Questions and Answers	
12:30-12:50	Presentation: ICAT's contribution to the national MRV system and NDC tracking.	<i>Aleksandr Temirbekov, head of the expert group</i>
12:50-13:00	Questions and Answers	
13:00-13:45	An open space for discussion about how to move forward and what steps the country should take next.	<i>All the participants</i>
13:30-13:45	Concluding remarks on support from ICAT and UNEP CCC. Closing of the event.	<i>Aizada Barieva, MNRETS</i>
13:45-14:45	<b>Lunch</b>	