



GIZ activities within Germany's Green Central Asia Initiative

Results and impact of projects and programmes on climate change,
natural resources management and environmental protection

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Dear readers, partners, and friends,

here is a brochure about the projects and programmes implemented by the Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) GmbH (German federal enterprise for international cooperation) in Central Asia in the context of the challenges of the global “green” agenda. It provides an overview of the activities and results of our work in Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan.

The cooperation between Germany and Central Asian countries started more than 30 years ago. During this long-lasting partnership, together with governments, businesses, civil society and local communities we have tackled many challenges facing the region; developed and proposed different measures to achieve the goals of the United Nations 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.

With substantial inputs and on behalf of the German Government, the European Union, the Swiss Government and other commissioning parties we support governments of Central Asian countries in their efforts to adapt to climate change, to protect and conserve natural resources and biodiversity as well as to effectively manage water resources across borders. We also assist them in transitioning to a “green” economy and development of “green” tourism, in establishing dialogue with local population on environmentally friendly forest and land management. Our innovative approaches, long-standing experience and extensive know-how offer

tailored solutions to overcome challenges, improve knowledge and skills and create long-term structures and processes in countries and in the region.

Central Asia attracts and fascinates many people by its rich culture, historical heritage, huge economic opportunities, and the beauty of its diverse natural areas. Our goal is to support governments and people in the region on their move towards an economically developed and environmentally friendly future. On the following pages you will find more information about our work with successful examples. We hope you will find it useful and interesting.

For any further inquiries please refer to

giz-kasachstan@giz.de
giz-kirgisistan@giz.de
giz-tadschikistan@giz.de
giz-turkmenistan@giz.de
giz-usbekistan@giz.de

And please visit our website, where you will find detailed information about us and our activities worldwide:

<https://www.giz.de>

CONTEXT

Diverse landscapes of Central Asia (CA) are rich in ecosystems, but overuse of limited natural resources such as forests, rangelands, soil and water threatens the very existence of ecosystems. Their scarcity turn to conflicts among the inhabitants depending on these resources, especially in border areas. In addition, the region is among those most affected by the impacts of climate change caused by human activities. It is already suffering glacier shrinkage and desertification, along with extreme events such as flooding and droughts. Natural disasters damage existing infrastructure, cause economic losses and deteriorate the health and live conditions of the population. They affect close to 3 million Central Asians annually.

Climate change will exacerbate these effects in the coming years: projections indicate that the countries expected to experience warming of up to 6 degrees Celsius by the end of the century. The security and constant development of the entire region is a source of serious concern.

The governments of Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan are aware of the risks posed by climate change. Over the years, they have been developing strategies to respond more quickly. The German Government supports the countries in their efforts to promote the environment-oriented and integrated use of natural resources and to decrease the negative impacts of climate change. **Since January 2020, the Climate and Security Initiative “Green Central Asia” has been implemented on behalf of the German Government and in line with the European Union (EU) Strategy for CA. It identifies energy, climate, environment, water and socio-economic development as the main areas of funding.**

SOME EXAMPLES OF CLIMATE CHANGE IN CENTRAL ASIA IN FIGURES:

30 per cent – reduction in glacier area over the last 50-60 years.

\$10 billion – annual economic damage from natural disasters.

10-15 per cent – estimated reduction of water volumes in the Syr Darya and Amu Darya basins by 2050.

These priorities are also reflected in the [Team Europe initiative Water-Energy-Climate Change in Central Asia](#). As a member state of the European Union, Germany plays an important role in the formation and realization of this initiative.

The German Government, through the relevant ministries, and the European Union entrust the implementation of bilateral and regional “green” projects to the Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) GmbH. GIZ is represented in all countries of the region and has a team with extensive professional and practical knowledge. Our company also has successful long-term experience in working with international and local experts.

The Team Europe's initiative “Water-Energy-Climate Change in Central Asia” was launched in November 2023 and unites EU Member States and European financial and institutional institutions. It aims to support regional cooperation and governance for sustainable development, and to increase investment in the transition to green development in the region.

OUR APPROACH AND IMPACTS

GIZ carries out “green” projects together with the governments of Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan. Close cooperation has been established with international and non-governmental organisations, academic and scientific institutions, business and the local population.

01

POLICY DIALOGUE AS AN IMPORTANT PART OF CROSS-BORDER AND INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION

GIZ supports science-based policy dialogue on climate, environment and security among all stakeholders, both within countries and in the region. Scientific developments help policy makers make better balanced and reasoned decisions. At the same time, regular awareness-raising events inform general public about policy decisions.

With the support of GIZ, an intergovernmental working group was established in 2021, which developed and adopted a joint Regional Action Plan on four priority areas:

- Impact of climate change on water management in the region;
- Impact of climate change on land use and biodiversity;
- Cooperation and contribution to international instruments;
- Waste management, specifically electronic waste.

The Regional Action Plan provides a roadmap for policy dialogue.

In 2022, the working group developed and presented a draft Regional Climate Change Adaptation Strategy to national governments for discussion. Over the past decade, GIZ has contributed to the successful development of policy dialogue on water resources management in the region. In November 2017, a Memorandum of Understanding was signed between one of the projects implemented by GIZ and the Executive Committee of the International Fund for Saving the Aral Sea (IFAS). This document became the basis for co-operation in the water sector. The fourth Aral Sea Basin Programme was developed with the participation of international experts and signed by the countries on 29 June 2021. Tajikistan, Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan signed a political declaration on joint work on water resources management as well. This event took place at a conference in Urgench, Uzbekistan, as part of the international “Amu Darya River Day”. This wide-ranging event was also accompanied by the participation of the local population in greening and cleaning of the riparian area.

With the support of GIZ, a regional working group came together to improve cooperation to analysing glacier dynamics and developing a roadmap in 2022. Eight

Central Asian scientific institutions and hydrometeorological offices signed a Memorandum of Understanding on joint glacier monitoring and modelling in March 2023. The first agreed step was a jointly prepared scientific expedition to the Tuyuksu Glacier in Almaty, Kazakhstan.

The GIZ team has also contributed to improve the framework conditions in the region for policy implementation, strategy and legislation introduction on land use. The support was provided to regular policy dialogue, knowledge building among representatives of government agencies and institutions, businesses and local communities, to the establishment and active collaboration of the thematic working groups. We also support to prepare and organise high-level, regional and international conferences and other events, providing experts and moderation services. All activities and measures of projects aim at widely implementing and consolidating integrated,

climate sensitive and economically viable approaches in land use.



A joint scientific expedition to the Tuyuksu glacier in Kazakhstan. August, 2023

02

WATER MANAGEMENT AS A BASIS FOR REGIONAL SECURITY

In April 2008, the Central Asia Water Initiative was launched at the Berlin Conference ‘Water Unites’. The GIZ was commissioned to carry out projects in this area. Therefore, we promote increased interaction and cooperation between various structures and organisations under the aegis of the International Fund for Saving the Aral Sea (IFAS).

The Central Asia Water Initiative is a proposal by the German government to support the Central Asian countries in water management, and improvement of regional cooperation.

We assist in organising coordination meetings to develop a roadmap for cooperation among all partner countries. A joint working group has been established, which coordinates the activities of all IFAS structures involved in international projects. Great attention is paid to improvement of knowledge and experience, efficiency of IFAS managers and its bodies. During the period of co-operation, GIZ has trained staff and provided modern hydrometric equipment, as well as computers and office equipment to improve data processing and exchange.

In 2023-2027, the work on supporting transboundary dialogue between representatives of national and regional

organizations of the Amudarya and Syrdarya river basins will be continued. The aim is to exchange information and experience, as well as capacity building on integrated water resources management considering climate change, planning processes, international water law and water diplomacy. Leaders of water management organisations will be provided with professional development trainings.

Our experts also will contribute to improving water quality monitoring in line with the [EU Water Framework Directive](#). The intergovernmental working group will improve the water measurement and monitoring system on the Amu Darya and Syr Darya rivers. Also, in cooperation with other parties, the analysis, selection and installation of measuring points on transboundary irrigation canals will be carried out. The Martin Luther

The Water Framework Directive (WFD) was approved in December 2000 and focuses on reducing and removing pollution and on ensuring that there is enough water to support wildlife at the same time as human needs.

University Halle-Wittenberg (MLU), the Swiss Federal Institute of Technology Zürich (ETH Zürich), the Federal Institute of Hydrology Koblenz (BfG), Scientific-Information Center of the Interstate Commission for Water Coordination of Central Asia (SIC ICWC) and the Regional Environmental Centre for Central Asia (CAREC) will be involved in these processes.



The Panj river in the Badakhshan Mountainous Autonomous Region of Tajikistan. 2022

The regional water management projects implemented by GIZ on behalf of the German Government contributed to the improvement of the situation both for the inhabitants of certain districts and in the region. For instance:

Introduction of a unified approach to basin planning across the region; more than 450 water professionals have been trained.

Development of the first River Basin Plan in Kyrgyzstan and Tajikistan based on a methodology specifically designed for Central Asia.

Saving up to 2.74 million m³ of water per year and ensuring water security on an area of more than 10,000 ha in the Isfara River Basin (Kyrgyzstan and Tajikistan).

Improved land irrigation and water supply to 16,000 people working in agriculture in Samarkand province of Uzbekistan.

"Green" economic development is necessary for the countries of Central Asia, as it can ensure a balance between the social, economic and environmental aspects of life. We promote the principles of "green" economy based on a reasonable compromise between human well-being and the preservation of natural resources.

To reduce greenhouse gas emissions and attract investment in "green" approaches and infrastructure, small and medium-sized enterprises introduce energy-saving technologies and equipment, receive training and participate in creation of rules and standards for efficient energy consumption. For example, in Kyrgyzstan, "green" technologies are being introduced through business associations in the production of fruit, vegetable, rice and tourism industries. More than 1,000 farms from different villages in the south of the country use the methodology of organic prune production.

In Tajikistan, thanks to trainings 8,000 smallholder farmers improved the productivity and quality of agricultural produce: apricots, apples, tomatoes, potatoes and rice. We also assist entrepreneurs in passing standardisation and certification of products and processes: e.g. UNECE standard DDP15 for dried apricots or organic cotton certification/Fairtrade and Better Cotton Initiative (BCI) for cotton. Entrepreneurs are also adapting their business models to the risks and opportunities associated with climate change by using the GIZ-developed "climate tool" (for GIZ Climate Expert Tool please follow <https://www.climate-expert.org/>).



Plums harvesting in the south of Kyrgyzstan. 2021



Sorting apricots before drying. Tajikistan. 2020

Through our support, cooperatives, unions and associations are developing product-specific marketing strategies to bring exports to international niche markets in Europe, the Middle East and beyond. The Isfara-based Dried Fruit and Nut Exporters Association has already created an umbrella brand strategy 'Fruitajik'.

One of the important areas of GIZ's activities is the provision of training courses and the introduction of mentoring. Aspiring entrepreneurs are trained to develop ideas and next steps for their business. They learn to expand their business network and to improve their communication, presentation and negotiation skills. To date, about 40,000 people in Tajikistan have been reached through social networks and about 3,700 through start-up events. For young people, events are organised in new formats, for example, "TechCamps" on IT topics were held in the Zarafshan Valley in cooperation with local universities and high schools.

In Uzbekistan, our efforts are focused on supporting economic policy reform in agriculture, agribusiness, tourism and related sectors. In cotton and textile industries 300 farmers and factory managers have received

workshops on environmentally friendly cotton cultivation methods, improving labour conditions. Innovative technologies help them improve irrigation systems, soil and field analysis and pest monitoring simplify field work. Entrepreneurs in the textile industry have received specific training in corporate management, product development and marketing, in climate-resilient business planning and the introduction of water-saving technologies.



Lesson on sewing at a vocational school. Uzbekistan. 2022

The provided support of the projects implemented by GIZ in Uzbekistan on behalf of the German Government and the European Union contributed to the improvement of the situation. For instance:

12 agricultural cooperatives have implemented modern business development processes.

Planted area in selected regions where cotton is grown according to international standards has increased to 45,000 ha.

Representatives of the government, business, local communities, scientific institutions work jointly on strategic issues in agriculture, agribusiness, tourism, crafts, digitalisation, training and education.

1,000 people working in agriculture, agribusiness, tourism and crafts increased their income.

More than 900 enterprises expanded their markets for products and services.

Another focus of GIZ's activities in Uzbekistan and Kazakhstan is the environmentally oriented development of the Aral Sea region. We offer innovative ideas and approaches to transform the supposedly unusable land resources around the Aral Sea into effective economic prospects. For example, we are piloting activities in the cultivation, processing and certification of wild licorice root. Targeted cultivation of the rhizome leads to soil regeneration and opens up farming opportunities. We support companies that sustainably harvest the plant and process it locally. FairWild certification allows for higher prices on the world market and fair wages for rural labour.

We contribute to the reduction of produced waste, increasing its recycling and reuse. Together with other stakeholders, we conduct training and

information campaigns to raise awareness on waste management issues.



Licorice processing in the Aral Sea region. 2022

04

ADAPTATION TO CLIMATE CHANGE AS A RECOGNISED NECESSITY

There are no national borders for climate risks and impacts of climate change affect several countries at the same time. Neighbouring governments therefore need to work together and coordinate their responses. This will help improve regional partnerships, share knowledge and experience, and join efforts to build a climate-resilient development paradigm.

GIZ experts are working with local governments, water management organisations and councils in selected river basins in the region to develop local climate adaptation plans, but with priority transboundary measures included. Relevant ministries and organisations in all CA countries have already made notable progress in

establishing reliable early warning systems for hydrological disasters.

Regional dialogue platforms and forums facilitate in-depth discussions on opportunities for transboundary cooperation. They serve as vital sites for the development of international agreements, protocols and guidelines. Young people are also involved in such regional dialogues, e.g. a conference “Youth for the Future” was conducted in October 2022 in Kyrgyzstan. 50 eco-activists and professionals aged between 18 and 30 from Central Asia, Afghanistan and Germany gathered together with their knowledge, experience and commitment to contribute effectively to a low-carbon and climate-resilient future.

The conference resulted in planned regional environmental projects and a youth statement with proposals for action in areas such as climate adaptation, mitigation, finance and justice.

We also support youth involvement in environmental issues in rural areas. In Kyrgyzstan, youth councils serve as a platform for dialogue with local authorities. The results of such co-operation are helping the Ministry of Culture, Information, Sports and Youth Policy to prepare guidelines for systematic development of youth councils focused on solutions on socio-economic and environmental issues.

We assisted partner organisations in Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan and Tajikistan in integrating the ecosystem approach into government policies and strategies for climate change adaptation. To do this, the ecosystem approach was first tested in the rural areas. Together with the CAMP Alatau Public Foundation in Kyrgyzstan, climate forecasts have been developed for all provinces. In the pilot region in Naryn, adaptation activities have been carried out together with residents, for example, a stock of climate-resistant potato seeds has been established. Local people apply the knowledge gained during the trainings for controlling soil erosion, water management and river banks consolidation through gabions, producing vermicompost and much more.

In Tajikistan, together with a public foundation CAMP Tabiat adaptation measures were implemented in the villages of Siponj and Darjomch in the Gorno-Badakhshan Autonomous Region. They help preserve the ecosystem and people are better informed about the impacts of

The ecosystem approach is a special set of measures that allow people to continue using natural resources without harming the environment.

climate change and thus better prepared to adapt to these impacts and related natural disasters.



Participants of the “Youth for the Future” conference. Kyrgyzstan. 2022

In Kazakhstan, we supported the Ministry of Energy and the authorities of East Kazakhstan Region in developing a Regional Adaptation Plan. The government intends to use it as a model and incorporate this experience into the National Adaptation Plan (NAP).

In Tajikistan’s Tigrovaya Balka Nature Reserve we also launched innovative climate change adaptation planning processes together with local residents. The reserve is one of the last places where tugai forests with their spectacular flora and fauna remain. Villagers are developing and testing cost-effective strategies and appropriate measures.

With our support and in collaboration with one of the leading geo-information service providers in Europe, a highly qualified Earth Observation Laboratory has been established in Tajikistan. It provides public, private and community organisations with geographic data analysis on natural resource management, climate change and disaster risk management.

Also, web portals for accessing and sharing geographic information have been established in Tajikistan and Kyrgyzstan.

Livestock is a non-obvious but important area for climate change adaptation action, as it accounts for 14.5 per cent of the world's total anthropogenic greenhouse gas emissions. We conducted a study in Kyrgyzstan and developed recommendations to improve livestock management and reduce emissions intensity. In addition, selected pasture rehabilitation activities are also designed to help carbon sequestration.

In Uzbekistan, significant factors of climate change include the production of nitric acid, which is used to produce nitrogen fertilizers. The country has joined the NACAG Declaration, thereby committing to continuously reduce nitrogen oxide emissions from acid production. GIZ is supporting the government in the implementation of the NACAG project: the plants have been eligible for financial support and for the supply of monitoring and abatement equipment.

Tajikistan and Kyrgyzstan have received approval from the Green Climate Fund for their submitted climate finance readiness projects. Tajikistan's readiness project includes integrated aspects on green land management to help adapt to and mitigate climate change. Kyrgyzstan's readiness project aims to improve the knowledge and the capacities of the parties involved and to develop investment projects.

The Green Climate Fund (GCF) is the world's largest climate fund, mandated to support developing countries in reducing emissions and climate resilience.



High-altitude summer pastures at the Suusamyr valley in Kyrgyzstan. 2021

Nitrogen oxide (N₂O) is the third largest contributor to climate change. Its global warming potential is 273 times that of CO₂ over a 100-year period, and it remains in the atmosphere for an average of 114 years. The German government initiated the Nitric Acid Climate Action Group (NACAG) to help partner countries implement effective N₂O abatement technologies at all nitric acid plants worldwide.



A herd of yaks in the pasture. Tajikistan. 2022

The degradation of natural resources and loss of biodiversity exacerbates rural poverty. Governments in the region are aware of this threat, and for many years GIZ has been helping them to develop new regionally adapted approaches to joint and environmentally friendly management of natural resources. Assistance is provided both to local governments and in improving external cooperation and regional partnerships.

Tajikistan has legislated and widely used the approach of joint management of forest lands, which means a legal partnership between local communities and forest agencies.

This partnership improves both the condition of natural forests and the living conditions of forest users.

Considering the Tajik experience, the similar joint management was introduced in Kyrgyzstan, especially in the south of the country, where unique walnut forests grow. To consolidate best practices, forest enterprises, forest users and local organisations received support in organisational development processes. In addition, in Bazar-Korgon district, the population, together with forest enterprises, also developed a model of joint pasture management that reduced livestock grazing on forest land.

The provided support of the projects implemented by GIZ on behalf of the German Government contributed to the improvement of the situation. For instance, in Kyrgyzstan:

31 watering holes, 18 bridges and 6 cordons were repaired and help rural population in moving livestock.

10 groups of local villagers received solar dryers, which helped them improve quality of dried fruits, mushrooms and medicinal herbs. Their increased selling resulted in better income.

98 hectares of walnut and fruit plantations were fenced, which help protect small seedling trees from livestock.

Wild-collected walnuts were included in the UNECE standard for walnut kernels; the marketing of walnuts was improved.

As Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan and Uzbekistan have joined the Bonn Challenge, as part of their commitments, the countries are undertaking reforestation activities and increasing forested areas. With the support of GIZ, cost-effective afforestation and reforestation plans have been developed in Kyrgyzstan and Kazakhstan for several pilot sites. Their locations were identified in a process of joint discussion with national partner organisations through “historical mapping”, and plans were presented in an internationally recognised standard.

We also support governments in their efforts in reducing and restoring degraded pasturelands. All five countries have developed and implemented rangeland laws that are adapted to local conditions and include villagers’ participation in pasture management planning processes.

In Kyrgyzstan, a pasture monitoring application was developed and successfully tested in Akxy and Bazar-Korgon districts. It helps collect data more efficiently and transparently. The App is free of charge and can be downloaded from online services.

A comprehensive analysis and review of Turkmenistan’s national documents, legislative and institutional frameworks related to land degradation neutrality objectives (LDN) has been conducted in Turkmenistan with the support of GIZ. This analysis will enable the establishment of effective monitoring systems, facilitating continuous tracking and evaluation of progress towards achieving the LDN goals.

LDN is a state whereby the amount and quality of land resources necessary to support ecosystem functions and services and enhance food security remain stable or increase within specified temporal and spatial scales and ecosystems.

The Bonn Challenge was launched in 2011 by the German government and the International Union for Conservation of Nature. It is a global effort to restore 150 million hectares of degraded and deforested land by 2020 and 350 million hectares by 2030. Kazakhstan has pledged to restore 1,500,000 ha, Kyrgyzstan 320,000 ha, Tajikistan 66,000 ha and Uzbekistan 500,000 ha.



Natural walnut forests in Bazar-Korgon District, Kyrgyzstan. 2020



Turkmen shepherd with a herd of goats. 2014

By 2050, demographers estimate that the urban population will increase by two billion people. Already today, 75% of global CO₂ emissions come from urban populations suffering from air pollution, other forms of environmental degradation and insufficient capacity to recover. However, building low-carbon infrastructure in developing countries is proving to be a challenge. Therefore, in Uzbekistan and Kazakhstan we focus on two sectors: residential energy

efficiency and water/wastewater. Our team is helping to develop mechanisms to significantly reduce emissions from heating and water/wastewater systems.

In addition, in line with the regional energy security concept for Central Asia, we will support the introduction and efficient utilisation of renewable energy sources.

PARTNERSHIP AND COOPERATION

GIZ's advanced partnerships in Central Asia allow to share experience and knowledge, use the potential of international and local experts to solve problems, and ensure long-term and effective results both in the country and in the region:

- joint work with governmental bodies, including the Ministries of Foreign Affairs, Energy, Water and Agriculture, Nature Protection and Ecology, International Fund for Saving the Aral Sea and other structures and agencies in the development and implementation of strategies, policies and activities is an important component for the successful implementation of the current and future projects and programmes;
- joint work with local, regional and international NGOs and scientific organisations such as the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN), the German Nature and Biodiversity Conservation Union (NABU), the Central Asia Regional Economic Cooperation (CAREC), the Central Asian Institute of Earth Sciences (CAIES) and many others contributes to effective monitoring, social research, inclusion of civil society in the implementation of “green” projects;
- joint work with the public and local communities, conducting consultations and trainings enrich the common understanding of the necessary “green” economic development in rural areas;
- cooperation with companies and entrepreneurs to encourage them to adopt “green” technologies and innovations, to promote environmentally friendly business models and to create economically sustainable jobs helps develop infrastructure, introduce new energy-efficient technologies, develop environment-friendly waste management and water management systems;
- close cooperation with international development partners such as the United Nations Development

Programme (UNDP), the World Bank Group (WB), the Asian Development Bank (ADB), the Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation (SDC), the United States Agency for International Development (USAID), the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), the United Nations

Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE), the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), and many others are ensuring long-term and effective results in the implementation of projects and programmes.

PROJECTS AND PROGRAMMES IMPLEMENTED BY GIZ ON CLIMATE CHANGE, NATURAL RESOURCES MANAGEMENT AND ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION



PROJECT NAME	COMMISSIONED BY	PROJECT REGION	DURATION
Green Central Asia: Transboundary dialogue on climate, environment and security in Central Asia and Afghanistan	German Federal Foreign Office	Central Asian countries and Afghanistan	04.2020 – 03.2024
Climate-sensitive water resources management in Central Asia	German Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ)	Central Asian countries	03.2023 – 02.2027
Transboundary water management in Central Asia	German Federal Foreign Office	Central Asian countries	01.2009 – 08.2020

PROJECT NAME	COMMISSIONED BY	PROJECT REGION	DURATION
Ecologically oriented regional development in the Aral Sea region	German Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ)	Kazakhstan and Uzbekistan	07.2020 – 06.2024
Integrated Rural Development Project (IRDP/TRIGGER)	German Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ); the European Union	Tajikistan	01.2021 – 12.2024
Green Economy and Sustainable Private Sector Development in Kyrgyzstan	German Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ); Swiss Government; the European Union	Kyrgyzstan	06.2020 – 08.2026
Support for Economic Reforms and Sustainable Economic Development in Regions of Uzbekistan	German Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ)	Uzbekistan	04.2021 – 03.2025
Sustainability and Value Added in Agricultural Supply Chains	German Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ)	Uzbekistan	04.2019 – 09.2024
Policy Advice for Climate-Resilient Economic Development (CRED)	Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation, Nuclear Safety and Consumer Protection (BMUV)	Kazakhstan, Vietnam, Georgia	01.2019 – 12.2022
Climate risk management in Central Asia	German Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ)	Central Asian countries	03.2022 – 02.2026
Ecosystem-based Adaptation to Climate Change in High Mountainous Regions of Central Asia	Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation, Nuclear Safety and Consumer Protection (BMUV)	Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan	05.2015 – 12.2020
Technology based Adaptation to Climate Change in Rural Areas of Tajikistan and Kyrgyzstan	BMZ, German Climate Technology Initiative (DKTI)	Tajikistan, Kyrgyzstan	04.2019 – 03.2023

PROJECT NAME	COMMISSIONED BY	PROJECT REGION	DURATION
Financing Energy for Low Carbon Investment – Cities Advisory Facility Eastern Partnership and Central Asia (FELICITY II)	Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation, Nuclear Safety and Consumer Protection (BMUV)	Kazakhstan, Uzbekistan, Ukraine, Georgia	01.2022 – 12.2026
Integrative and Climate-sensitive Land Use in Central Asia	German Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ)	Central Asian countries	03.2021 – 02.2025
Biodiversity Conservation and Poverty Reduction through Community-based Management of Walnut Forests and Pastures	German Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ)	Kyrgyzstan, Jalal-Abad region	09.2018 – 02.2023
Renewable Energy in Central Asia	German Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ)	Central Asian countries	2024 – 2028

Published by:

Deutsche Gesellschaft für
Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) GmbH

Registered offices
Bonn and Eschborn, Germany

GIZ Office Kazakhstan
Nurly Tau, Block 1 A, Office 402,
Al-Farabi Prospekt, 5
050059 Almaty
T +7 727 2777 008
F +7 727 2777 007
E giz-kasachstan@giz.de
I www.giz.de/en

GIZ Office Kyrgyzstan
22, Erkindik Boulevard
720040 Bishkek
T +996 (312) 90 90 70
F +996 (312) 90 90 80
E giz-kirgisistan@giz.de
I www.giz.de/en

GIZ Office Tajikistan
N. Huvaydullov Street 2/1
734049 Dushanbe
T +992 44 6006 107
F +992 44 6006 788
E giz-tadschikistan@giz.de
I www.giz.de/en

GIZ Service Office Turkmenistan
1922, 3A
744025 Ashgabat
T +993 12 287572
E giz-turkmenistan@giz.de
I www.giz.de/en

GIZ Office Uzbekistan
Chimkentskaya Str. 7a,
Mirabad District
100029 Tashkent
T +998 71 280 67 51
E giz-usbekistan@giz.de
I www.giz.de/en

Authors/Responsible/Editors:

Team of GIZ Central Asia/Indika Kochkarova/Nina Kumambetova; Aichurek Zhunusova, Almaty-Bishkek

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Deutsche Gesellschaft für
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Registered offices
Bonn and Eschborn

Friedrich-Ebert-Allee 36 + 40
53113 Bonn, Germany
T +49 228 44 60-0
F +49 228 44 60-17 66

Dag-Hammarskjöld-Weg 1 - 5
65760 Eschborn, Germany
T +49 61 96 79-0
F +49 61 96 79-11 15

E info@giz.de
I www.giz.de