
Annual Performance Report

Project/Programme title: Improving Adaptive Capacity and Risk Management of Rural communities in Mongolia (FP141)

Accredited Entity: United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)

Date of Report submission: 26 June 2026

Version number V3.0



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RATIONALE

This report layout is designed to support the drafting of a structured report that assesses, evaluates, documents, and communicates the progress on Funding Proposal (FP) implementation and on its associated Funded Activity Agreement (FAA). The layout aims to provide a clear and comprehensive understanding of key objectives, progress, and risks, drawing on project implementation related data provided by Accredited Entities (AEs). Considering the Green Climate Fund's (GCF) evolving strategic direction toward a Risk-Based Approach, the report is intended to:

- Track quantitative and qualitative progress of the project implementation.
- Highlight critical findings and emerging trends.
- Identify risks and propose actionable mitigation strategies.
- Support evidence-based decision-making.
- Promote transparency and accountability.
- Align with strategic and regulatory frameworks.
- Serve as a foundation for AE engagement on project performance

METHODOLOGY

The report's layout mirrors, to the extent possible, the structure of the Funding Proposal (FP) to maintain coherence with the presented information. However, the FP and the Report differ in scope and strategic intent; thus, while the FP serves a functional role in informing the Report, it does not dictate a strictly parallel structure.

A. PROJECT DATA (Prefilled where possible)

Should any information/data prefilled from Section A.1 to Section A.12 be incorrect or require updating, please inform GCF's Project Lead of appropriate corrective action.

A.1. Date of report submission		26 June 2026												
A.2. Project or programme	Project	A.3. Sector	Public											
A.4. Total Financing (GCF + Cofinance)	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>GCF Financing</td> <td>Mill. USD 23.1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Grants</td> <td>Mill. USD 23.1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Co-Financing</td> <td>Mill. USD 56.2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Grants</td> <td>Mill. USD 56.2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Total Financing</td> <td>Mill. USD 79.3</td> </tr> </table>				GCF Financing	Mill. USD 23.1	Grants	Mill. USD 23.1	Co-Financing	Mill. USD 56.2	Grants	Mill. USD 56.2	Total Financing	Mill. USD 79.3
	GCF Financing	Mill. USD 23.1												
	Grants	Mill. USD 23.1												
	Co-Financing	Mill. USD 56.2												
	Grants	Mill. USD 56.2												
Total Financing	Mill. USD 79.3													
A.5. Total GCF funding disbursed to this date	NA (draft)													
A.6. Implementation period	From 21 October 2016 to 9 February 2028													
A.7. ESS Category (Refers to GCF revised <u>Environmental and Social Policy</u> and GCF ESS Standards to assess your FP category.)			Category B											
A.8. Executing Entity Information														
Full legal name	Country of registration (or, for intl orgs, country of HQ)	Entity type	Role in project	Focal Point(s) and email(s)										
Ministry of Environment and Climate Change	Mongolia	Public sector – Government (which may be acting through a ministry or department)	Lead Executing Entity	Mr.Odkhuu Durzee Od_odkhuu@yahoo.com										

A.9. Co-Financier information

Full legal name	Country of registration (or, for intl orgs, country of HQ)	Focal Point(s) and email(s)	Ownership Type	Beneficial Owner(s)
Ministry of Environment and Climate Change MECC	Mongolia	Bat-Ulzii Batchuluun Bat.ulzii@mecc.gov.mn	Public sector – Government	State fund
Ministry of Food, Agriculture and Light Industry (MOFALI)	Mongolia	Bolorchuluun. Ts bolorchuluun@mofa.gov.mn	Public sector – Government	State fund
National Emergency Management Agency (NEMA)	Mongolia	Ariunbuyan G Batkhuyag78@yahoo.com	Public sector – Government	State fund

A.10. Alignment with country NDCs & NAP <i>(NB Only populate if applicable, e.g., if your project/programme specifically contributes to a country's NDC or NAP target/s)</i>				
Country	Date of NDC/ NAP submission	NDC/ NAP objective	Brief description of project's alignment with NDC/ NAP objectives	Percentage of target met with proposed project.Beneficial owner(s)
Mongolia	15 September 2020	Strengthen resilience of ecosystems, water resources and livestock sector through climate informed planning, disaster risk management, and sustainable natural resource management	The project contributes to NDC targets through: establishing advanced climate information systems, the development and operationalization of impact-based forecasting and dzud preparedness systems and the implementation of ecosystem-based adaptation measures, including pasture management agreements, watershed and riparian restoration, protection of natural springs, and improved water access infrastructure.	3%

A.11. Estimated duration of impact	
A.12 Report to be shared with NDA	Yes ☒ No ☐
29 May 2026	

B. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Should any information/data prefilled in Section “B” be incorrect or require updating, please inform GCF’s Project Lead for appropriate corrective action.

B.1. Summary

During January–December 2025, the project *Improving Adaptive Capacity and Risk Management of Rural Communities in Mongolia (FP141)* delivered strong results in advancing climate resilience, ecosystem restoration, and adaptive livelihoods. Financial implementation remained on track, with annual GCF expenditure reaching USD 3.7 million and cumulative expenditure totaling USD 14.09 million, against a total budget of USD 23.1 million. Cumulative GCF disbursement reached USD 16.76 million. Co-financing remained substantial, with USD 5.74 million utilized during 2025 and cumulative co-finance reaching USD 52.68 million, demonstrating strong government commitment and effective resource mobilization.

The project strengthened national systems and delivered tangible community benefits. Climate-informed governance was enhanced through the installation and operationalization of a High-Performance Computing system at the National Agency for Meteorology and Environmental Monitoring and the development of a national Impact-Based Forecasting platform, improving early warning and dzud preparedness. Climate-responsive planning was institutionalized through the approval of six Integrated Water Resource Management plans, climate-informed land-use planning, and progress on agricultural policy reforms.

Ecosystem-based adaptation interventions expanded through restoration and reforestation of 485 hectares, protection of 20 natural springs, establishment of 184 hectares of fodder reserves and six storage facilities, and implementation of rotational grazing practices. Livelihood resilience was strengthened through 122 new public–private–community partnership agreements, increased livestock and cashmere market transactions, training for 860 herders, and deployment of digital tools supporting pasture management, traceability, and veterinary services. The project reached more than 30,000 additional livelihood beneficiaries and 49,000 ecosystem beneficiaries in 2025, contributing to a cumulative outreach exceeding 179,000 people.

Key challenges included low precipitation, water scarcity, institutional capacity constraints, staff turnover, and delays in livestock sector reforms. These were addressed through enhanced monitoring, technical training, strengthened coordination, policy dialogue, and measures to reinforce local ownership and long-term sustainability.

C. RESULTS AND IMPACTS

C.1. Overall Summary of the Project Progress

(This section provides a narrative report summarizing the overall progress of the implementation status of the funded activity progress during the reporting period. 1,500 words)

Over the reporting period, 2025, the project made substantial progress in strengthening climate resilience, sustainable natural resource management, and market linkages for herder communities.

Scaling and cumulative aggregation of annual results, combined with expanded outreach of interventions, has helped the project increase the number of directly benefiting households beyond initial projections (representing 138% of the original project target). The number of direct beneficiaries includes individuals who directly receive project-supported services, assets, or capacity building (e.g., training, water infrastructure, pasture management, PPP participation) and are counted and registered on the project monitoring system. Beneficiaries are disaggregated by gender, result area, and geography.

Advanced climate and risk data systems were established, including full installation of High-performance computer (HPC) at National Agency for Meteorology and Environmental Monitoring (NAMEM), creation of a national Impact Based Forecasting (IBF) database and platform, and initiation of the operationalization of an IBF based reinsurance system, complemented by extensive national engagement on dzud preparedness. Climate informed planning was institutionalized through the approval of six river basin IWRM plans, local territorial and land management plans, and the finalization of the General Law on Agriculture and livestock taxation reform studies. Ecosystem based adaptation was scaled up with 60 Resource Use Agreements, riparian restoration across 485 hectares, protection of 20 natural springs and increase fodder storage facilities and enhanced pasture management benefiting 160 households. Strong public–private–herder partnerships were fostered through national and regional events, resulting in 158 PPP agreements, increased market access, and significant livestock and cashmere transactions, while 860 herders were trained and three major digital systems were handed over to government agencies. Communications outreach expanded through a new strategy that boosted audience engagement and established a Climate Change Correspondent Corps to support nationwide climate awareness and action.

Under Output 1, the HPC system was successfully installed at NAMEM, fully configured, and officially handed over by UNDP to the Government of Mongolia. The new supercomputing system significantly enhances Mongolia's weather forecasting and climate research capacity, improving the accuracy of weather and climate products.

Activity 1.1 The HPC and its supporting power and cooling infrastructure were fully installed and integrated at NAMEM. A national database was developed, and web-based platform at IRIMHE was created for operationalizing IBF. The IBF shared with stakeholders, and a national discussion on dzud preparedness was held with NEMA, engaging over 270 participants nationwide. The IBF-based national reinsurance system has been established under the law on index-based livestock insurance.

Activity 1.2 Based on climate change, risk, and vulnerability assessments, integrated water resources management plans for six river basins were completed and presented to the Water Resources Council in May 2025. The plans were approved and formally endorsed through MECC Order No. A/838 (2025). A soum-level territorial development plan for Dashbalbar soum in Dornod Province, developed using climate change, risk, and vulnerability information, was approved by the Dashbalbar Soum Citizens' Representative Khural under Order No. 07/01 (2025). Similarly, the Khovd Province Land Management Plan (2025–2041), prepared based on climate change, risk, and vulnerability data, was updated, finalized following stakeholder consultations, and approved by the Khovd Provincial Citizens' Representative Khural through Resolution No. 48 (2025).

Activity 1.3

The “Concept of the General Law on Agriculture” and the draft “General Law on Agriculture” were revised and finalized in 2024 in collaboration with the MOFALI. Section 3 of the draft law regulates the overall sustainability of the sector. Articles 17(3), 17(9), and 17(10) specify that climate change risks must be assessed every five years, including risks related to low levels of adaptation to climate change. Inputs from a multi-stakeholder consultation held on 21 February 2025 in Ulaanbaatar were incorporated, and the finalized draft was submitted to the State Great Khural for parliamentary review.

To align livestock numbers with pasture carrying capacity, a study was conducted on region-specific livestock taxation based on natural and socio-economic conditions. The findings, covering climate risk, pasture and water resources, livestock productivity, and market access, were presented to MOFALI, MECC, and other stakeholders, leading to in-depth technical discussions on taxation reform.

Under Output 2, significant progress was achieved in strengthening ecosystem-based adaptation measures.

Activity 2.1: A total of 65 Free, Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC) consultations involving a total of 802 herders, including 248 women and 554 men and 32 Resource Use Agreements (RUA) were formalized with Resource User

Groups (RUGs), ensuring inclusive participation and sustain the project benefits for herder households and continuous monitoring of adaptation measures through on-site visits with local and government specialists.

Activity 2.2: In terms of ecosystem restoration, 460 hectares of riparian reforestation and 25 hectares of riparian restoration were implemented, contributing to improved biodiversity, soil stability, and water regulation.

Activity 2.3: Livelihood resilience was further supported through the establishment of six fodder storage facilities and the creation of 184 hectares of hay and fodder reserves, combined with rotational grazing practices across eight baghs, directly benefiting 160 herder households.

Activity 2.4: 20 natural springs were protected, securing vital water sources for both communities and ecosystems, and reinforcing long-term climate resilience in vulnerable rangeland areas.

Under Output 3, significant progress was achieved in public-private partnership agreements and traceability systems.

Activity 3.1: A consultative meeting and exhibition to strengthen public–private–herder partnerships in the meat, wool, and cashmere sectors was held in Dornod aimag, on 11 March 2025, resulting in 25 long-term partnership agreements between herder cooperatives and processing enterprises. In the Western Region, a wool, cashmere, and yak down auction and training (15–16 May 2025) brought together 7 national processing enterprises and 1 Italian company, leading to the direct purchase of 68.8 tons of cashmere at prices 10–15 thousand MNT above market rates and the signing of 30 PPP agreements. Additional livestock and meat auctions in the Eastern and Western Regions enabled 8 cooperatives to sell 1,738 heads of livestock and 60 tonnes of meat, generating approximately MNT 1 billion in revenue and resulting in 67 partnership agreements.

At the national level, a consultative meeting in Ulaanbaatar convened 45 slaughterhouses and meat-processing enterprises, professional associations, and 40 cooperatives from four aimags, leading to the revision and improvement of PPP agreement templates. Overall, 158 PPP agreements were established during 2022–2025, of which 122 were concluded in 2025.

Activity 3.2. In 2025, a total of 7 separate capacity building trainings and exhibitions were organized across the four target provinces, strengthening the capacity of 860 herders /female 456, Male 404/

Activity 3.3. Three digital systems were developed and formally handed over to respective government entities: 1) Inter-provincial otor pasture use system, 2) Wool and cashmere production monitoring and incentive system MOFALI), and 3) Integrated veterinary drugs and equipment registration system with the national livestock traceability system (Government Implementing Agency for Veterinary Services).

Activity 3.4 The Project developed and started the implementation of a Communication Strategy and Action Plan for 2025–2028. A total of 18 project communication products—including videos and short reels—were produced and disseminated, collectively reaching more than one million people across Mongolia, resulting in a 52.1% increase in social media followers. In addition, the Project designed and launched the Climate Change Correspondent Corps initiative, engaging and training over 30 journalists on climate change issues, adaptation measures, and the resilience of herder communities. This initiative built a skilled cadre of media professionals capable of effectively reporting on climate change and, over time, influencing public understanding and encouraging behavior change.

C.2. Performance against the Funding Proposal Logical Framework Indicators

For each of the indicators please report only the 'annual value' for the reporting year; this means reporting solely the values achieved from January 1st, 2025, to December 31st, 2025. The “cumulative value” will automatically be updated by the system by aggregating reported annual values since project FAA effectiveness.

Please ensure that targets are clearly defined and reported using the following categories:

- *Midterm Target: The results to be achieved by the midpoint of implementation.*
- *Final Target: The results to be achieved by the conclusion of project or programme implementation.*
- *Lifetime Target: The total results expected over the entire operational period of the project or programme.*

Note that the baseline, midterm, final and lifetime targets will be prefilled based on your previous Annual Performance Report and/or Funding Proposal. It is imperative that you carefully review, verify and update where relevant.

Should the project be Multicounty, please report the achievement by Country.

Lastly, avoid using commas or periods as thousand separators. Periods should only be used as decimal separators.

For REDD+ Results-Based Payment (RBP) projects, you are only required to report on the progress of activities.

Should any prefilled information/data in the Logical Framework be incorrect or require updating, please inform GCF's Project Lead for appropriate corrective action.

GCF Outcome Level: Standardized Indicators

PMF/IRMF Results Management Framework

No indicators/questions defined.

(PMF) A1 and A2 Total number of direct and indirect beneficiaries (IRMF) Core 2 Direct and indirect beneficiaries reached						
Provide the total number of direct beneficiaries (female/male) cumulatively receiving adaptation benefits from GCF-supported interventions, disaggregated by result area.						
Unit						No. of Beneficiaries
Disaggregation by: Result Areas (Adaptation)	Baseline	Mid-term	Final target	Previous Year Cumulative Value	Annual value	Cumulative Value
Livelihoods of people and communities	0	65,000	130,000	38,129	30,054	68,183
Ecosystem and ecosystem services	0	65,000	130,000	62,211	49,035	111,246

(PMF) A1 and A2 Total number of direct and indirect beneficiaries (IRMF) Core 2 Direct and indirect beneficiaries reached						
Provide the total number of direct beneficiaries (female/male) cumulatively receiving adaptation benefits from GCF-supported interventions, disaggregated by Gender.						
Unit						No. of Beneficiaries
Disaggregation by: Gender	Baseline	Mid-term	Final target	Previous Year Cumulative Value	Annual value	Cumulative Value
Male	0	32,500	65,000	46,156	39,940	86,096
Female	0	32,500	65,000	54,184	39,149	93,333

(PMF) A1 and A2 Total number of direct and indirect beneficiaries (IRMF) Core 2 Direct and indirect beneficiaries reached						
Provide the total number of direct beneficiaries (female/male) cumulatively receiving adaptation benefits from GCF-supported interventions, disaggregated by Country.						
Unit						No. of Beneficiaries
Disaggregation by: Project Countries	Baseline	Mid-term	Final target	Previous Year Cumulative Value	Annual value	Cumulative Value
Mongolia	0	65,000	130,000	100,340	79,089	179,429

(PMF) A1 and A2 Total number of direct and indirect beneficiaries (IRMF) Core 2 Direct and indirect beneficiaries reached						
Provide the total number of indirect beneficiaries (female/male) cumulatively receiving adaptation benefits from GCF-supported interventions, disaggregated by result area.						
Unit						No. of Beneficiaries
Disaggregation by: Result Areas (Adaptation)	Baseline	Mid-term	Final target	Previous Year Cumulative Value	Annual value	Cumulative Value
Livelihoods of people and communities	0	0	800,000	64,600	131,100	195,700
Ecosystem and ecosystem services	0	0	800,000	105,400	213,900	319,300

(PMF) A1 and A2 Total number of direct and indirect beneficiaries (IRMF) Core 2 Direct and indirect beneficiaries reached						
Provide the total number of indirect beneficiaries (female/male) cumulatively receiving adaptation benefits from GCF-supported interventions, disaggregated by Gender.						
Unit						No. of Beneficiaries
Disaggregation by: Gender	Baseline	Mid-term	Final target	Previous Year Cumulative Value	Annual value	Cumulative Value
Male	0	0	400,000	87,000	172,500	259,500
Female	0	0	400,000	83,000	172,500	255,500

(PMF) A1 and A2 Total number of direct and indirect beneficiaries (IRMF) Core 2 Direct and indirect beneficiaries reached						
Provide the total number of indirect beneficiaries (female/male) cumulatively receiving adaptation benefits from GCF-supported interventions, disaggregated by Country.						
Unit						No. of Beneficiaries
Disaggregation by: Project Countries	Baseline	Mid-term	Final target	Previous Year Cumulative Value	Annual value	Cumulative Value
Mongolia	0	0	800,000	170,000	345,000	515,000

Livelihoods of people and communities

No indicators/questions defined.

(PMF) A1.2 Number of males and females benefiting from the adoption of diversified, climate resilient livelihood options (including fisheries, agriculture, tourism, etc.) (IRMF) Supplementary 2.1 Beneficiaries (female/male) adopting improved and/or new climate-resilient livelihood options						
Provide the total number of direct beneficiaries (female/male) adopting diversified or strengthened climate-resilient livelihood strategies (including agriculture, fisheries, natural resource-based, and informal livelihoods), disaggregated by gender.						
Unit						No. of Beneficiaries
Disaggregation by: Gender	Baseline	Mid-term	Final target	Previous Year Cumulative Value	Annual value	Cumulative Value
Male	0	32,500	65,000	46,156	0	46,156
Female	0	32,500	65,000	54,184	0	54,184

(PMF) A1.2 Number of males and females benefiting from the adoption of diversified, climate resilient livelihood options (including fisheries, agriculture, tourism, etc.) (IRMF) Supplementary 2.1 Beneficiaries (female/male) adopting improved and/or new climate-resilient livelihood options						
Provide the total number of direct beneficiaries (female/male) adopting diversified or strengthened climate-resilient livelihood strategies (including agriculture, fisheries, natural resource-based, and informal livelihoods), disaggregated by country.						
Unit						Enter unit
Disaggregation by: Project Countries	Baseline	Mid-term	Final target	Previous Year Cumulative Value	Annual value	Cumulative Value
Mongolia	0	65,000	130,000	100,340	79,089	179,429

Ecosystems and ecosystem services

No indicators/questions defined.

(PMF) A4.1 Coverage/scale of ecosystems protected and strengthened in response to climate variability and change					
Provide the total hectares of natural ecosystems protected, restored, conserved, or managed to reduce climate risks to ecosystem services and dependent people and communities.					
Baseline	Target		Unit	Annual value	Hectares
	Mid-term	Final target	Previous Year Cumulative Value		Cumulative Value (automatically calculated)
0	7	14	8	6	14

(PMF) A4.1 Coverage/scale of ecosystems protected and strengthened in response to climate variability and change						
Provide the total hectares of natural ecosystems protected, restored, conserved, or managed to reduce climate risks to ecosystem services and dependent people and communities, disaggregated by country.						
Disaggregation by: Project Countries	Unit					Hectares
	Baseline	Mid-term	Final target	Previous Year Cumulative Value	Annual value	Cumulative Value
Mongolia	0	7	14	8	6	14

(PMF) A4.1 Coverage/scale of ecosystems protected and strengthened in response to climate variability and change						
Provide the total hectares of natural ecosystems protected, restored, conserved, or managed to reduce climate risks to ecosystem services and dependent people and communities, disaggregated by ecosystem type.						
Disaggregation by: Ecosystem types	Unit					Hectares
	Baseline	Mid-term	Final target	Previous Year Cumulative Value	Annual value	Cumulative Value
Grassland	0	7	14	8	6	14

Project Specific Indicators							
Indicator	Unit	Baseline	Target		Previous Year Cumulative Value	Annual value	Cumulative Value (automatically calculated)
			Mid-term	Final target			
1.1 Number of tailored products and plans applying climate information	Plans	0	2	2	2	1	3
2.2 Herders apply adaptive practices to use of natural resources (e.g. rotational herding practices, RUAs)	No. of Persons	0	4	1	3	3	6
% of HPO herders able to secure contracts with buyers for sustainably sourced livestock products, thereby enhancing livelihoods through improved market access	No. of Agreements/Contracts	0	25	50	20	53	73
1.2 Increased institutional capacity (MET, MoFALI) for climate-informed natural resources and livestock planning and management	Percentage	0	30	60	30	20	50

2.1 Number of structures built and/or rehabilitated	Hectares	0	1,000	2,500	1,529	485	2,014
A6.1 Use of climate information products/services in decision-making in climate-sensitive sectors	No. of Items	0	4	1	3	2	5

Activities				
Activity Name	Implementation Progress (%)	Utilised GCF Budget	Allocated GCF Budget	% (Automatically calculated)
Activity 1.1. Enhance technical capacity for long-term climate resilient development planning, and medium-term response planning capacity	91	2,731,375.05	2,951,532	92
Activity 1.2. Integration of climate change and climate-informed carrying capacity into Integrated River Basin Management Plans (IRBMP) and aimag and soum level development plan	100	986,787.29	1,590,000	62
Activity 1.3. Analytical products to support policy and regulatory transformation promoting sustainable land and water management and resilient herder livelihood	60	261,846.5	302,000	86
Activity 2.1 Enhance cooperation among herders on sustainable use and stewardship of shared land and water resources (formalized through Resource User Agreements)	72	1,070,547.48	2,014,460	53
Activity 2.2 Reforestation of critical catchment areas to protect water resources and ecosystem services	51	3,079,012.04	2,285,760	134
Activity 2.3 Establish haymaking and pasture reserve areas, and emergency fodder storage facilities to reduce volatility to livelihoods related to climate change-induced extreme events	72	2,464,506.2	3,752,731	65
Activity 2.4 Improve water access through protection of natural springs, construction of new water wells, rehabilitation of existing wells and water harvesting measures	75	1,454,155.17	2,092,645	69

Activities				
Activity Name	Implementation Progress (%)	Utilised GCF Budget	Allocated GCF Budget	% (Automatically calculated)
Activity 3.1 Identify public-private-community partnership for sustainably sourced climate resilient livestock products	80	1,381,900.73	1,467,188	94
Activity 3.2: Establishment and training of Herder Producer Organizations (or cooperatives)	70	874,659.28	1,800,000	48
Activity 3.3: In the areas of work to improve traceability of climate-adapted and sustainable animal products	50	393,831.77	815,000	48
Activity 3.4: Generation and dissemination of knowledge products to support private-sector engagement and herder enfranchisement in climate-resilient and sustainable production in Mongolia:	70	164,962.87	333,333	49

C.2.1. Subprojects							
Where applicable, include information on sub-projects. For projects and programmes approved until B.31, the logical framework should focus on the mitigation and adaptation Performance Measurement Frameworks (PMF). For projects and programmes approved from B.32 onwards, the logical framework should reflect the Integrated Results Management Framework (IRMF).							
Title	Currency	GCF Funds	Co-Financing	Country	GHG Emissions Reduced	Direct Beneficiaries	Indirect Beneficiaries
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
C.3. Compliance with FAA covenants				Yes ☒ No ☐			
N/A							
C.4. Funded Activity Implementation Arrangements in the Following Year				Yes ☐ No ☒			

D. RISKS ASSESSMENT AND MANAGEMENT

D.1. Risk and mitigation measures

As stated in the Board-approved "Risk Appetite Statement," a cornerstone of the GCF's Risk Framework is proactive risk management. This includes risk identification, assessment, monitoring, reporting and appropriate mitigation to minimize and respond to risks, both directly and through partners implementing GCF's projects and programmes.

Risk Management Matrix

A risk is the probability of an event to adversely affect the achievement of the project Impact (its objectives, outcomes, and results). "Inherent risk" refers to the level of risk present before any of the mitigating measures are applied. "Residual risk" represents the level of risk after mitigating measures have been implemented.

Please update the project risk matrix by reviewing and revising information for all previously identified risks, and adding any new risks identified during implementation by selecting the adequate Risk Area in the drop-down menu. For each risk, ensure you provide a clear risk description, outline the potential negative consequences, specify the mitigating measures in place, and complete the severity scoring as required.

For the Integrity Risk Area, an annual reporting (and more frequent and prompt reporting if stated in the legal agreements with the GCF) is required for each of its 3 Risk Sub-areas, as GCF has zero tolerance for Prohibited Practices, for SEAH in Fund-related Activities, and for working with parties and engaging in activities subject to sanctions imposed by the United Nations Security Council. The AE reporting obligations under GCF's policies and in the legal agreement(s) with the GCF include but are not limited to requiring AEs to take action to identify, mitigate and promptly disclose to the GCF any real or perceived Conflict of Interest, any alleged or suspected Prohibited Practice, promptly notify the Fund of any material risks or other indications of money laundering and/or financing of terrorism in relation to the Project and promptly take remedial steps in consultation with the GCF.

The AE shall also provide updates on the risks and mitigating measures under the other Risk Areas when changes to already identified risks or new risks have been identified.

Risk scoring:

For likelihood, please rate on a scale from 1 to 5: 1. Unlikely, 2. Possible, 3. Likely, 4. Almost certain, 5. Certain

For impact, please rate on a scale from 1 to 5: 1. Close to none, 2. Low, 3. Medium, 4. High, 5. Catastrophic

The severity of each risk is automatically computed based on the likelihood and impact of the risk.

Risk 1	long-term operation and maintenance of interventions to protect/rehabilitate land and river basin areas.		
Risk Origin	External Factors		
Risk Area	Regulatory		
Risk Sub-area	N/A		
Description	Political turnover at the soum and aimag levels, combined with limited institutional memory and technical capacity within local governments, may weaken local ownership and compromise the long-term sustainability of reforestation efforts.		
Consequences	Inadequate care and maintenance of reforestation sites could reduce the effectiveness of restoration efforts, accelerate degradation of associated infrastructure, and ultimately undermine long-term ecosystem resilience and adaptation benefits.		
Inherent Risk	Likelihood	Impact	Severity
	3 - Likely	3 - Medium	9 - Medium High
Mitigation Measure(s)	Capacity-building trainings were delivered to local forest user groups and local authorities in all four aimags. Awareness-raising activities conducted for local government partners to improve their involvement for the protection/rehabilitation of land and river basin areas. ESMP/EIA compliance was linked contractual deliverables and linked to payments. Local governments were formally engaged as partners. Routine monitoring missions were conducted from PMU, UNDP, and with relevant professional institution representatives for quality assurance and oversight.		
Residual Risk	Likelihood	Impact	Severity
	2 - Possible	2 - Low	4 - Medium
Current Residual Risk	Likelihood	Impact	Severity
	2 - Possible	2 - Low	4 - Medium
Comments	N/A		

Risk 2	Staff turnover or lack of technical capacity within implementing partners and responsible parties		
Risk Origin	Partner Related		
Risk Area	Partner capacity and suitability		
Risk Sub-area	N/A		
Description	The duty bearers (i.e, government agencies such as MET, MoFALI) would potentially not have enough capacity and resources to fulfill their goals and obligations in regard to the project.		
Consequences	High seedling mortality and reduced ecosystem recovery rates—exacerbated by climatic and environmental stressors—could lead to inefficient use of project resources and weaken expected adaptation outcomes.		
Inherent Risk	Likelihood 3 - Likely	Impact 3 - Medium	Severity 9 - Medium High
Mitigation Measure(s)	Regular briefings, policy dialogues, and technical trainings conducted at national and subnational levels. Planning documents widely disseminated. Continuous coordination ensured institutional memory. provide support and investments such as technical trainings, engagements, supervisions, improvement of resource capacities to ensure duty bearers have the capacity to fulfill their obligations.		
Residual Risk	Likelihood 3 - Likely	Impact 2 - Low	Severity 6 - Medium
Current Residual Risk	Likelihood 3 - Likely	Impact 2 - Low	Severity 6 - Medium
Comments	N/A		
Risk 3	The project may fail in influencing the Government to commit policy transformation in the livestock sector.		
Risk Origin	External Factors		
Risk Area	Regulatory		
Risk Sub-area	N/A		
Description	Livestock sector reform political delays, limiting progress toward systemic reductions in grazing pressure on rangelands and water resources, and potentially constraining long-term sustainability of landscape restoration efforts.		
Consequences	Administrative delays and capacity gaps may slow implementation progress and temporarily disrupt coordination among partners and stakeholders.		
Inherent Risk	Likelihood 3 - Likely	Impact 2 - Low	Severity 6 - Medium
Mitigation Measure(s)	National-level consultations and analytical policy papers prepared. Multi-stakeholder dialogues conducted. Technical inputs provided to draft legislation and climate-responsive livestock policies. Advocate for policy transformation to disincentivize increasing herds. Conduct sensitization trainings and workshops to decision-makers at national and local level in order to promote the Government's commitment. Closely cooperate with the Government on enabling market environment for herders who have willingness to adopt the project activities.		
Residual Risk	Likelihood 2 - Possible	Impact 2 - Low	Severity 4 - Medium
Current Residual Risk	Likelihood 2 - Possible	Impact 2 - Low	Severity 4 - Medium
Comments	N/A		
Risk 4	Climate variability, water scarcity and soil moisture decline (Additional risk)		
Risk Origin	External Factors		
Risk Area	Natural hazard		
Risk Sub-area	N/A		
Description	Climate change impacts, particularly reduced precipitation in 2025, increased risks to the success of the riparian reforestation and natural spring protection activities. Water scarcity and declining soil moisture may reduce tree survival rates and hinder successful ecosystem restoration.		

Consequences	- Continued land degradation, driven by pressures such as overgrazing and climate impacts, could diminish the long-term effectiveness and sustainability of the project's interventions.		
Inherent Risk	Likelihood 2 - Possible	Impact 3 - Medium	Severity 6 - Medium
Mitigation Measure(s)	Detailed irrigation guidance provided to contractors with detailed guidelines as described in the ESMP. Reforestation contracts extended for two years. Water-saving measures enforced under ESMP/EIA. Water and soil monitoring strengthened measuring pH, soil moisture, classification		
Residual Risk	Likelihood 2 - Possible	Impact 2 - Low	Severity 4 - Medium
Current Residual Risk	Likelihood 2 - Possible	Impact 2 - Low	Severity 4 - Medium
Comments	N/A		
Risk 5	ML/TF exposure in project financial flows and procurement		
Risk Origin	Project Related		
Risk Area	Integrity		
Risk Sub-area	Money Laundering (ML) & Terrorist Financing (TF)		
Description	The project "Improving Adaptive Capacity and Risk Management of Rural Communities in Mongolia" is implemented under with the Ministry of Environment and Climate Change (MECC) as the Executing Entity, and UNDP providing oversight in line with its fiduciary standards. Project resources are disbursed through UNDP financial management systems, with funds channeled to government entities and service providers for activities including ecosystem based adaptation investments, climate forecasting capacity, procurement of goods and services, training, and infrastructure works. All financial flows and procurement processes, including contractors, consultants, vendors, and service providers are subject to UNDP vendor due diligence, including beneficial ownership checks and screening against UN and partner sanctions lists.		
Consequences	Any misuse of funds or ML/TF related incident could result in reputational to UNDP and the GCF, suspension of disbursements, regulatory action under national law, and potential recovery of funds.		
Inherent Risk	Likelihood 1 - Unlikely	Impact 1 - None	Severity 1 - Low
Mitigation Measure(s)	UNDP's enterprise wide AML/CFT framework applies across the project lifecycle. All payments are processed through tracked institutional systems, and vendor due diligence and sanctions screening is mandatory prior to contract award and during implementation.		
Residual Risk	Likelihood 1 - Unlikely	Impact 1 - None	Severity 1 - Low
Current Residual Risk	Likelihood 1 - Unlikely	Impact 1 - None	Severity 1 - Low
Comments	N/A		
Risk 6	UN Security Council sanctions exposure		
Risk Origin	Project Related		
Risk Area	Integrity		
Risk Sub-area	Sanctions		
Description	The project engages government agencies and registered national contractors and verifies consultants, and suppliers for the implementation of climate information systems, ecosystem restoration, water infrastructure, and capacity building. In line with UNDP policy, mandatory sanctions screening is applied to all counterparties prior to engagement and on an ongoing basis. Screening includes the UN Security Council Consolidated Sanctions List, UNDP Vendor Sanctions List, and Mongolia is not subject to UN sectoral sanctions, and no sanctioned individuals or entities have been engaged under the project.		
Consequences	Engagement with a sanctioned entity would constitute a breach of UN obligations, leading to immediate contract termination, reporting to the GCF and relevant UN bodies, possible asset freezing, and reputational damage.		

Inherent Risk	Likelihood 1 - Unlikely	Impact 1 - None	Severity 1 - Low
Mitigation Measure(s)	Systematic sanctions screening is embedded in UNDP procurement and partner management processes and continues throughout project implementation and closure.		
Residual Risk	Likelihood 1 - Unlikely	Impact 1 - None	Severity 1 - Low
Current Residual Risk	Likelihood 1 - Unlikely	Impact 1 - None	Severity 1 - Low
Comments	N/A		
Risk 7	Risk of fraud and corruption in project procurement and implementation		
Risk Origin	Project Related		
Risk Area	Integrity		
Risk Sub-area	N/A		
Description	The project is implemented in a country context with moderate corruption risk, as reflected in international indices. Project activities involve procurement of civil works, equipment, consulting services, and operational support across four target aimags. To address inherent risks, UNDP applies a zero tolerance Anti Fraud Policy, mandatory prohibited practices clauses, segregation of duties between procurement and finance, competitive bidding, and independent evaluation panels for higher value contracts. No fraud, bribery, corruption, or collusion cases have been reported or substantiated during the reporting period.		
Consequences	Materialization of fraud or corruption risk could lead to OAI investigations, suspension of disbursements, contract termination, legal proceedings under national law, recovery of funds, and reputational damage.		
Inherent Risk	Likelihood 1 - Unlikely	Impact 1 - None	Severity 1 - Low
Mitigation Measure(s)	Robust UNDP procurement controls, financial oversight, independent evaluations, and continuous monitoring are applied throughout project implementation and remaining procurement phases.		
Residual Risk	Likelihood 1 - Unlikely	Impact 1 - None	Severity 1 - Low
Current Residual Risk	Likelihood 1 - Unlikely	Impact 1 - None	Severity 1 - Low
Comments	N/A		
Risk 8	COI exposure among project personnel, evaluators, and institutional counterparts		
Risk Origin	Project Related		
Risk Area	Integrity		
Risk Sub-area	N/A		
Description	The project involves close coordination among national ministries, agencies, local governments, consultants, and evaluation panels. UNDP enforces mandatory COI disclosures for project personnel, consultants, evaluators, and committee members at recruitment, contract award, and annually thereafter. Where national institutions act as both beneficiaries and implementing counterparts, functional separation and oversight arrangements are in place. No COI incidents or disclosures requiring management action were recorded during the reporting period.		
Consequences	Undisclosed conflicts of interest could compromise procurement integrity, equitable resource allocation, and credibility of project outcomes, potentially resulting in audits, investigations, or reputational impact.		
Inherent Risk	Likelihood 1 - Unlikely	Impact 1 - None	Severity 1 - Low
Mitigation Measure(s)	COI disclosure requirements are strictly enforced, procurement panels include independent members, and oversight mechanisms ensure separation between decision making and implementation roles.		
Residual Risk	Likelihood 1 - Unlikely	Impact 1 - None	Severity 1 - Low
Current Residual Risk	Likelihood 1 - Unlikely	Impact 1 - None	Severity 1 - Low
Comments	N/A		

Risk 9	SEAH		
Risk Origin	Project Related		
Risk Area	Environmental and Social		
Risk Sub-area	Gender & SEAH		
Description	Project personnel, contractors, consultants, government counterparts, or community workers may engage in sexual exploitation, abuse, or harassment during project implementation, particularly during field activities, consultations, training events, community engagement, or interactions with vulnerable groups, including women, youth, persons with disabilities, and disadvantaged households.		
Consequences	Harm to project beneficiaries and affected communities, physical, psychological, social, and economic impacts on survivors, reputational damage to the project, executing entities, UNDP, and GCF, loss of stakeholder trust and reduced community participation, project delays, investigations, legal action, or suspension of activities, non-compliance with GCF, UNDP, and national safeguarding requirements.		
Inherent Risk	Likelihood	Impact	Severity
	2 - Possible	4 - High	8 - Medium High
Mitigation Measure(s)	Application of UNDP's zero-tolerance policy on Sexual Exploitation and Abuse and Sexual Harassment through SEAH awareness and safeguarding training provided to project staff and implementing partners and mandatory Code of Conduct signed by all project personnel, contractors, consultants, and partners. Confidential Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) established with survivor-centered handling procedures. Multiple reporting channels available, including anonymous reporting. Clear referral pathways for survivor support services where available. Contractor and partner compliance monitored through regular supervision and reporting. Immediate investigation and corrective actions for any allegations or incidents.		
Residual Risk	Likelihood	Impact	Severity
	1 - Unlikely	4 - High	4 - Medium
Current Residual Risk	Likelihood	Impact	Severity
	1 - Unlikely	4 - High	4 - Medium
Comments	N/A		

D.2. Report risk incidents

If any risk (previously identified or not) has materialized, please capture it here as a risk incident.

(this section is confidential)

E. FINANCIAL INFORMATION

E.1. GCF financing

In addition to the financial report in the annex, update the table with relevant GCF financial data for each country and instrument, including amounts and allocation percentages.

Country	Instrument	Currency (as per FAA)	Committed Amount	Disbursed Amount	Expenditure (reporting year)	Cumulative Expenditure	Mitigation	Adaptation
Mongolia	Grants	USD	23,101,276	16,755,425	3,701,683.87	14,091,282.97	0%	100%
Total		USD	23,101,276	16,755,425	3,701,683.87	14,091,282.97	N/A	N/A

E.2. Co-financing

Please populate the table with relevant Co-financing data for each Co-financier and instrument, including amounts and allocation percentages.

Co-financier	Instrument	Currency (as per FAA)	Committed Amount	Disbursed Amount	Expenditure (reporting year)	Cumulative Expenditure	Mitigation	Adaptation
MECC	Grants	USD	20,000,000	17,042,039	4,228,306	17,042,039	0%	100%
MOFALI	Grants	USD	33,200,000	33,063,350	1,340,580	33,063,350	0%	100%
NEMA	Grants	USD	3,000,000	2,572,507	173,306	2,572,507	0%	100%
Total		USD	56,200,000	52,677,896	5,742,192	52,677,896	N/A	N/A

E.3. Additional Finance Mobilised Beyond Approved Co-financing

Report the realised (cumulative value) and/or expected volume (Final Target) of private/public finance leveraged as a result of GCF involvement in the investment, in addition to and beyond any co-financing originally committed at approval. This datapoint shall be reported separately from official co-financing figures and is intended to capture the catalytic effect of GCF investments and support institutional learning.

GCF Policy: <https://www.greenclimate.fund/sites/default/files/document/policy-cofinancing.pdf>

No additional finance mobilized information provided.

File Name: PIMS 5873_APR_2025_Grant-Financial Progress Detail_cleared by QM.xlsx

F. ENVIRONMENTAL & SOCIAL SAFEGUARDS, GENDER, and INDIGENOUS PEOPLES

This section provides an update against the ESS standards agreed as part of the Environmental and Social Action Plan (ESAP) and Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF), as well as Environmental and Social Management System (ESMS), Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA), Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP), Indigenous Peoples Plan (IPP), Indigenous Peoples Plan Framework (IPPF), Resettlement Action Plan (RAP), Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF) when applicable.

F.1. progress on key challenges and updates regarding Environmental and Social Safeguards

Key Environmental and Social Changes

Have there been any changes in the key environmental and social risks and impacts? If you tick 'Yes,' please provide further information.

Yes ☐ No ☒

Environmental and Social Safeguarding Updates

Have there been any change/update on environmental and social safeguarding? you tick 'Yes,' please provide further information.

Yes ☒ No ☐

There were no changes or updates to the environmental and social safeguarding compared to the baseline ESS standards of the Board-Approved Funding Proposal. The environmental and social risk profile and category remained unchanged during the reporting period. In accordance with UNDP SES and GCF requirements, no activities were rated as high risk, and the project remains classified as moderate risk.

Implementation of Laws and Regulations under the FAA

During the reporting period, compliance with FAA Clause 10.02 (page 10) on environmental and social safeguarding was ensured. Compared to the baseline ESS standards following measures were implemented:

(f) Compliant: ESMP compliance was strengthened in 2025. The PIU monitored 65 planned activities. All implementing entities submitted ESMPs aligned with project's ESMP and EIA requirements, using PIU templates. Compliance was contractually required and linked to payments.

(g) Compliant: UNDP confirmed that GCF proceeds did not finance Category A risk activities, consistent with ESS standards, through application of SESP.

(h) Compliant: All adaptation measures obtained required land use permits including for fodder storage and water harvesting structures.

(i) Compliant: The ESMP was approved in May 2023. All environmental licenses (EIAs) were acquired, and licensed companies conducted reforestation.

(j) Compliant: FPIC was obtained from local communities and documented in the Social Inclusion Plan.

(k) Compliant: Adequate resources supported GAP implementation. aligned with updated priorities.

(l) Compliant : Water harvesting and fodder storage facilities met national standards and EIAs. Working groups ensured quality assurance and monitoring.

Law/regulation: Compliance was confirmed with the Law on EIA, Law on Water, Law on Fauna, Law on Specially Protected Area, and EMP Regulation.

F.2. Compliance with laws and regulations applicable to ESS. Gender and Indigenous Peoples.

Have there been any changes or updates regarding compliance with applicable laws and regulations of the country, as well as the relevant conditions or covenants under the FAA?

Yes ☐ No ☒

F.3. ESS standards implementation progress	
Does this reporting period include any ESS standards-related activities or updates?	Yes ☒ No ☐
<i>If you tick 'Yes', please provide further information to report on the progress made in complying with the requirements of the relevant ESS standards that were triggered during the approval of the funding proposal and during the reporting period, if any; and the GCF Indigenous Peoples Policy, if relevant, describing achievement and specifying details outlined in the tables below.</i>	
Activities implemented during the reporting period, including monitoring	
<i>During the reporting period, the project implemented environmental, social, and gender measures across all site-level interventions in line with ESS standards and project requirements. Key activities included: 1. Implemented ESMP measures across adaptation activities, including natural spring protection, riparian reforestation, fodder storage, hay and fodder reserves, and water harvesting structures, following approved plans. 2. Monitored safeguard implementation, with entities submitting ESMP plans, progress reports, and final implementation reports; short-term consultants conducted quarterly activity-based monitoring, while local government institutions monitored during act of acceptance, and PIU and UNDP jointly monitored compliance. 3. Conducted community needs assessments, holding local meetings, distributing information materials, and collecting feedback to inform site-level interventions. 4. Organized FPIC consultations and community engagement at 65 sites, including household-level discussions, to implement the Social Inclusion Plan and secure community consent. 5. Delivered gender-focused activities, including women's empowerment training and collection of gender-disaggregated data, under the Gender Action Plan. 6. Operated the GRM, recording and resolving grievances submitted by beneficiaries (see Annex 3). 7. Conducted local disclosure and stakeholder engagement, discussing planned activities in community and representative meetings, integrating approvals into STDP and IWRM plans, holding FPIC consultations, and informing residents prior to implementation; information was also shared via brochures, site boards, the project website, social media, local offices, and government institutions. 8. Implemented contractor waste management and pollution prevention plans during all adaptation activities. 9. Revised the RUA template and established user agreements to ensure community access and clarify responsibilities for land and natural resource use, supporting social inclusion and resource management practices. 10. Trained and engaged community groups and herders to monitor environmental changes, including rangeland degradation using app based MRV, using rangeland monitoring and simple field tools.</i>	
Outputs during the reporting period	
<i>ESMP implemented for 65 adaptation activities by 18 contractors, covering spring protection, riparian reforestation, fodder storage facilities, hay/fodder reserves, and water harvesting structures; all entities submitted final ESMP implementation reports in line with EIA requirements, with ESMP obligations incorporated into contracts. Monitoring conducted for water quality at 20 natural springs and wells, and soil suitability verified for riparian reforestation; oversight carried out by PIU, UNDP, local consultants, and relevant government institutions. Community engagement and awareness: Project information shared in local meetings, brochures distributed to 802 herders (248 women, 554 men), and surveys conducted across 65 sites. FPIC obtained at 65 sites, ensuring consent for all adaptation measures. Information disclosure delivered via installation of site information boards and QR-coded signage across all adaptation measures. ESMP performance reported: All entities submitted implementation documentation and performance reports. Gender measures implemented through women's empowerment training and collection of gender-disaggregated data. GRM operated, resolving two grievances related to riparian reforestation site selection and land-use concerns through consultations with local authorities and communities; both cases resolved within the reporting period with no pending issues.</i>	
Key environmental, social and gender issues, risks and impacts addressed during implementation	
<i>Due to low precipitation in Khovd and Zavkhan aimags in 2025, riparian reforestation activities required intensive irrigation to sustain newly planted trees. To address this challenge, the Project Implementation Unit (PIU) provided detailed guidance on irrigation practices to contracted reforestation companies, ensuring compliance with environmental standards and efficient water use. In addition, the PIU extended the contracts of these companies for two years to secure continuity and safeguard the long-term success of riparian reforestation efforts. These measures reduced immediate risks associated with water scarcity, strengthened institutional oversight, and ensured that reforestation activities remained aligned with ESS standards and FAA covenants. The extension of contracts also provided stability for implementing partners, allowing them to adapt operations to climate variability while maintaining accountability and quality assurance.</i>	
Any pending key environmental, social and gender issues needing accredited entity's actions and GCF attention	
<i>During the reporting period, the project has actively addressed environmental, social, and gender safeguards in line with the FAA covenants and ESS standards. All planned activities were implemented with appropriate permits, licenses, and compliance monitoring. Gender-responsive measures, including the updated GAP, have been integrated into training, cooperative support, and infrastructure development. At present, there are no outstanding or urgent environmental, social, or gender issues requiring immediate action from the Accredited Entity or GCF. The project continues to ensure compliance with national laws, ESS standards, and GCF policies. Ongoing monitoring and reporting mechanisms remain in place to identify and address any emerging issues promptly. Therefore, no urgent interventions are needed at this stage, and the project is on track to meet its environmental, social, and gender commitments.</i>	

Remarks/Notes	
Implementation of ESS standards remains on track, with all activities conducted in compliance with national laws, FAA covenants, and project safeguards. Monitoring missions and partner reporting confirm adherence to ESMP, EIA, and GAP requirements. No major deviations or urgent issues were identified, and ongoing oversight ensures that environmental, social, and gender commitments continue to be met effectively.	
F.4. Sub-projects information	
Have any subprojects been implemented?	Yes ☐ No ☒
N/A	N/A

F.5. Implementation of the stakeholder engagement plan	
Were any actions undertaken to increase engagement of relevant stakeholders in the project, particularly regarding environmental, social, and gender elements?	Yes ☒ No ☐
Activities implemented during the reporting period	
Stakeholder engagement activities during the reporting period were implemented in line with the SEP to ensure inclusive participation, two-way communication, and institutional ownership across regional, national, aimag, and soum levels. Stakeholders included herders and cooperatives, government institutions, professional associations, academia, civil society, private sector actors, and media representatives, aligned with national climate and development priorities. In 2025, the project conducted consultations, coordination meetings, technical trainings, exhibitions, and policy dialogues across four aimags and at the national level, integrating stakeholder feedback into project implementation. Key outputs included: • Introductory meetings with newly appointed soum governors to present project objectives and achievements. • Nine technical trainings and exhibitions, covering meat quality testing, disease-free herd certification, cashmere production techniques, and PPP agreements. • Policy dialogues with ministries, academia, UNDP, civil society, and private sector participants to review draft laws on agriculture, water, environmental monitoring, and cooperative development (“White Gold” and “New Cooperative Movement”). • National consultations on supercomputing applications for meteorology and assessing subsidies and incentives on ecosystem services. • Herder consultations in multiple aimags on pasture usage agreements, rotational grazing, and winter preparedness, directly involving over 160 herder households. • Gender and climate resilience activities, including capacity-building training for 107 herder women in Sukhbaatar aimag, participation in national and international conferences, and NGO collaborations raising awareness of herder women's gender issues. • Coordination and information-sharing meetings with projects such as ASDiP and SCALA, covering soil carbon sequestration, disaster risk reduction, and the “One Billion Trees” campaign. These activities strengthened cross-sectoral collaboration, enhanced local capacities, and promoted inclusive decision-making, contributing to improved climate adaptation planning, sustainable livestock management, and community resilience.	
Dates and venues of engagement activities	
Disaster preparedness handbook-based capacity-building trainings were conducted in Khovd (10 March 2025),	
Sex-disaggregated data on stakeholder engagement participants (male + female = total)	
During the reporting period, the project implemented a series of stakeholder engagement activities in line with the SEP, emphasizing inclusive participation, consultation with Indigenous Peoples/herders, and knowledge sharing across all four	

aimags and at the national level. Engagement included herders, cooperatives, government institutions, NGOs, CSOs, academia, and private sector actors. Key activities included: Capacity-building trainings: Technical workshops on meat quality inspection (14 participants: 7 male, 7 female), healthy herd certification (24 participants: 17 male, 7 female), disaster risk management (185 participants: 113 male, 72 female), climate adaptation communications (30 participants: 5 male, 25 female), and women herders' leadership training (107 female participants). Policy and planning consultations: Draft Law on Agriculture (88 participants: 50 male, 38 female), General Land-Use Plan integration for Khovd Province (88 participants: 50 male, 38 female), NDC 3.0 updates (43 participants: 18 male, 25 female), and pasture use agreement regulation review (144 participants: 55 government, 89 herders). Community and IP/FPIC consultations: Herders' meetings in Khovd and Sukhbaatar (320 participants), winter preparedness consultations, and feedback on pasture management practices. All FPIC requirements were followed, ensuring local consent and incorporation of herder inputs into project interventions. Information sharing and awareness: Installation of information boards, distribution of brochures, participation in exhibitions and forums, and engagement via project website, social media, and local offices. Outputs achieved: Participants received technical guidance, agreements were formalized (e.g., PPPs, pasture use agreements), local knowledge and priorities were incorporated into planning, and gaps in technical capacity and climate adaptation knowledge were addressed. These engagements strengthened local capacities, enhanced inclusive decision-making, facilitated cross-sectoral coordination, and supported climate-resilient livestock management.
Information shared with stakeholders Project activities and progress were widely communicated to diverse stakeholders at national, aimag, and soum levels. Technical equipment, such as meat quality testing devices, was handed over with practical training on use and quality control. Updates were provided on the "One Billion Trees" campaign, highlighting ADAPT's reforestation contributions. Introductory meetings with new local administrations presented project objectives and achievements. Information sessions covered the application of supercomputing technologies in meteorology, including advances, challenges, and integration opportunities for forecasting and early warning. Draft laws and concept notes on agriculture were shared with ministries, academia, UN agencies, civil society, and private sector representatives to promote inclusive legal frameworks. Training was delivered jointly with national associations on disease-free herd certification, cashmere production, and wool quality improvement, benefiting herders and cooperatives. Stakeholders were informed about pasture use agreements, fodder reserves, rotational grazing, and disaster risk management manuals. Coordination meetings aligned project activities with other initiatives, avoiding duplication. Information was shared on NDC implementation, soil carbon sequestration, gender issues, and market opportunities. Consultations engaged herders, cooperatives, NGOs, and government institutions to exchange experiences, discuss good practices, and strengthen collaboration. Overall, communication emphasized climate resilience, sustainable livestock management, and inclusive stakeholder participation.
Outputs including issues raised and addressed during the reporting period During the reporting period, stakeholders raised concerns regarding access to pasture and water resources, potential impacts of reforestation on hayland, and clarity on project-supported activities. These issues were identified through FPIC consultations, community meetings, and grievances submitted via the GRM. In response, the project adjusted reforestation site locations in consultation with affected communities, clarified project objectives and resource-use arrangements, and ensured continued participation and consent of local stakeholders. Information boards, brochures, and meetings were used to provide timely updates, and local authorities were engaged to resolve conflicts and strengthen coordination. These measures ensured that stakeholder concerns were addressed, rights were respected, and project activities proceeded in alignment with ESS standards and social inclusion principles.
Remarks/Notes ESS standards implementation remains on track. Despite minor delays in 2025 due to late disbursement and leadership changes, all activities complied with FAA covenants and national regulations. Seasonal activities were adjusted, contracts extended, and irrigation guidance provided to secure riparian reforestation. Gender, social inclusion, and environmental safeguards were consistently applied, with no urgent issues pending.

F.6. ESS forward planning and lessons learned	
Are there any planned ESS activities for the next reporting period or lessons learned to share from this period?	Yes ☒ No ☐
Provide planned activities on environmental and social safeguards for the next reporting period	
During the reporting period, activity-specific ESMP plans were developed and implemented across all relevant project sites, covering potential impacts on surface water, soil quality, and other environmental and social risks. Consultations were conducted with construction contractors and relevant stakeholders to review E&S risks and agree on mitigation measures. Activity-specific management plans were finalized, approved, and continuous monitoring initiated, with implementation reports reviewed regularly to adjust mitigation strategies as needed. For the upcoming year, ESMP monitoring will include a pilot herder-based participatory photomonitoring approach for pasture and riparian reforestation activities, complemented by an AI-based MRV system via a mobile application. This will allow analysis of land degradation, proportion of healthy pasture, invasive species, and soil organic carbon. The approach supports scaling up herder-led pasture management by helping communities identify factors affecting pasture conditions and associated risks. Planned stakeholder engagement includes consultations with herders and local communities for activities requiring FPIC, training community groups on participatory monitoring, and addressing feedback and grievances through the GRM. Routine monitoring will be carried out by local consultants, the PIU, UNDP, and relevant government institutions, with additional oversight during acceptance processes. Additional planned activities include disseminating ESMP guidance to contractors, coordinating with local authorities, and providing technical support on sustainable resource management and climate adaptation measures. These combined efforts aim to ensure compliance with ESS standards, strengthen local capacities, and enhance the adaptive management of environmental and social risks across all project interventions.	
Provide any success stories, good practices, or challenges, including those related to the engagement of Indigenous peoples and local communities, promoting Indigenous knowledge and benefits to Indigenous peoples and local communities	
A comprehensive training programme titled "Sustainable Cashmere and Women" was held in Sukhbaatar province, involving 107 herder women from 14 soums. The initiative challenged gender stereotypes in the livestock sector, strengthened climate adaptation skills, and enhanced women's participation in sustainable production. Participants learned practical techniques for processing and sorting raw wool and cashmere to meet industry quality standards, improving their access to higher-value markets and contributing to household and community resilience. In Dornod aimag, the Elst Tsagaan Temeen cooperative advanced from informal operations to a certified dairy-processing enterprise with support from the ADAPT project. Establishing a 500-liter refrigerated milk bank improved quality, ensured reliable market access, and stabilized incomes—especially significant in a region where women lead a notable proportion of cooperatives. In Zavkhan aimag, the Tsetsen Khaikhan Tsegtsen Nuur cooperative created added value by producing soap from livestock by-products, generating 4.5 million MNT in sales before Lunar New Year. These examples highlight how local leadership, co-financing, and targeted assistance enhance climate resilience, empower women, and expand sustainable economic opportunities. Over 90 days, the BÉL+ communication campaign showcased project achievements through multimedia stories, beneficiary testimonials, and evidence-based practices, increasing public awareness and informing future policy design.	
F.7. Grievance Redress Mechanism - confirmation & grievances	
<i>Please indicate whether the project can confirm the following statement:</i>	
Fully functional and operational Grievance Redress Mechanisms are in place, have been communicated to and are accessible by all stakeholders applicable to this project	
☒ The accredited entity confirms the statement above at project-level, AE-level, and GCF-level grievance mechanisms.	
☐ The accredited entity does not confirm the statement above	
Have there been any grievances received during the reporting period?	Yes ☒ No ☐

In Zereg soum of Khovd aimag, a 10-hectare catchment reforestation activity was implemented in Tsagaan Burgas bagh. While the work was completed (49 rows of trees planted and irrigation), a local resident raised complaints to the PMU regarding potential impacts on nearby hay land and water access. Project activities were temporarily paused, consultations were held with local authorities and residents, and the plantation site was relocated to a more suitable area agreed upon by the community. During the FPIC process, a herder from Barlag bagh in Altai soum, Khovd aimag, objected to the planned 10-hectare reforestation site due to potential negative impacts on nearby hay fields. On 21 July 2025, the initially selected site was changed. The new site, located approximately 500 meters downstream at the confluence of a spring and a river, already had natural growth and year-round water availability. An agreement was reached with local residents and community members to proceed. Meetings were held with soum authorities and 28 residents (18 men and 10 women), who approved the reforestation. The local environmental protection group will manage the site, with UBT Garden LLC implementing the work and community members supporting it.

F.8. Implementation of activities and actions agreed in the Gender Action Plan

The project is progressing well toward its gender equality and social inclusion objectives, in alignment with Mongolia's Law on Gender Equality, the national Gender Strategy for the environmental sector, and UNDP's Gender Equality Strategy. The Gender Action Plan (GAP) focuses on strengthening participation, improving gender awareness, and ensuring that project activities address the needs of vulnerable groups, including women-headed households, youth, people with disabilities, and low-income herders.

Key GAP actions include recruiting a new Safeguard and Gender Expert (GAP 1), allocating USD 28,356 for GAP implementation in 2025 (GAP 2), and improving gender-responsive monitoring and reporting (GAP 3). The project also promotes non-stereotypical gender roles through public events such as the 2025 "Gender and Climate Change" conference (GAP 4).

In 2025, stakeholder engagement reached 5,074 participants, with women comprising about 45%. Among herders and cooperatives, women represented 47.8%. Women's participation in capacity-building activities was strong, accounting for 57% across 11 herder-focused trainings, and 58.5% across 22 technical and stakeholder events. While women dominated certain trainings—such as cashmere production—men remained more represented in market-oriented activities like livestock auctions and wool exhibitions, indicating areas for further gender-inclusive improvement.

Are there GAP implementation activities or progress to report for this period?

Yes ☒ No ☐

Summary on Activities and Actions agreed in the Gender Action Plan (max. 200 words)

Provide a progress report on the gender action plan developed during project preparation stage for the reporting period. This will primarily be a report on activities undertaken and results achieved because of completion of an activity. Further, it should also indicate if the project is on track to achieving the intended outcome(s). The reporting should be done for activities, targets and indicators already set in the action plan including on vulnerable groups (youth, poor, female heads of households, etc.) as would have been identified in the gender analysis and action plan. If activities or targets are not achieved as per plan, reasons should be provided, and recourse action should be proposed. Please include reporting on any changes or deviations. Include a Report on implementation challenges and lessons learnt and how these will inform on-going actions and what action will be taken by when to address the challenges faced. Incorporate both quantitative data and qualitative reports on the performance of such actions, and on progress on actions identified.

GAP Activity	
Appointing a gender expert.	
Indicator	
No. of gender experts 1. Evidence: ToR for gender expert	
Rating of Indicator	GREEN (on track to be met)
Baseline	0
Target, including sex-disaggregation where applicable	1
Annual progress update (Reporting Period)	
The Safeguards and Gender Officer resigned in August 2025. Recruitment is currently in progress.	

Cumulative progress update (Entire period)	
A Safeguards and Gender Expert has been mobilized since August 2, 2021.	
Budget	100,000
Currency	USD
Timeline (Planned completion of activity)	31 December 2025
Responsibility	
UNDP, MECC and PIU.	
Remarks/Notes	
GREEN. The gender and SES ToR approved. Since the project began, four gender experts have transitioned out. The Gender Action Plan continues to serve as the main guiding document for gender and safeguard officers. The Safeguards and Gender Officer resigned in August 2025, and recruitment is currently in progress. The project is ensuring a smooth handover process during this transition.	
GAP Activity	
GAP 2-3 Gender responsive budgeting and monitoring approaches were applied alongside capacity building activities for women and young herders. Trainings combined theoretical and hands on learning in agricultural processing, value addition, and livelihood diversification. In parallel, targeted leadership trainings and enhanced engagement in producer organizations strengthened women's leadership skills and increased their participation in decision making processes at community and organizational levels.	
Indicator	
-Budget allocation for gender activities ensured to remove barriers for gender balanced participation -GAP - Existence of bi-annual monitoring report capturing gender-specific project results - Project evaluation report examines and assesses gender-specific results achieved during the project	
Rating of Indicator	GREEN (on track to be met)
Baseline	0
Target, including sex-disaggregation where applicable	30
Annual progress update (Reporting Period)	
During the reporting period, women and young herders actively participated in skills training and leadership development activities. Participants strengthened practical skills in value addition and demonstrated increased confidence and engagement in producer organizations. In 2025, a total of 5,074 people participated in stakeholder engagement activities organized under the project, 45 percent of whom were women. Among all participants, 2,089 were herders, members of herder groups, or cooperatives, and 2,343 were staff from government and professional organizations. This demonstrates a relatively balanced level of participation between local communities and government institutions in project activities. The majority of participants from government and professional organizations reported having acquired new skills and knowledge through the capacity-building trainings on climate risk assessment, data integration, and cross-sectoral planning. Among herders, herder groups, cooperatives, and community representatives, 47.8 percent of participants were women. For participants from government and professional organizations, women accounted for 53.4 percent. Annual M&E report submitted to the Ministry incorporated gender results.	

Cumulative progress update (Entire period)	
GAP implementation progress documented on a quarterly basis. Since project start, women's technical skills, leadership capacity, and influence within producer organizations have steadily increased, supported by gender responsive budgeting and monitoring. Annual project implementation report; Mid-term report and TORs and reports examines and assesses gender specific results. All regular reports have included gender-disaggregated data and narrative analysis on gender outcomes.	
Budget	0
Currency	USD
Timeline (Planned completion of activity)	22 December 2027
Responsibility	
PMU, SES officer and UNDP, Training providers, producer organizations, women's groups.	
Remarks/Notes	
*Target - Implement GAP (during the project) - 2 Midterm report (End of year) - Project gender-specific results mentioned in project evaluation report - At least 30% women participation in trainings and leadership related activities. *Budget Within GAP allocation	
GAP Activity	
GAP 4-6 A comprehensive gender sensitive assessment was conducted across four aimags to identify gender specific challenges and opportunities in livestock production, including leadership, market access, climate adaptation, and women's economic participation. Findings from the assessment informed the revision of the project's Gender Action Plan (GAP), which was approved with a dedicated budget. Based on the updated GAP, gender responsive planning approaches were integrated into annual work plans at national and local levels to ensure that women's needs and priorities are systematically reflected in project implementation	
Indicator	
Gender sensitive assessment completed and applied; updated Gender Action Plan approved and gender responsive annual work plans implemented.	
Rating of Indicator	GREEN (on track to be met)
Baseline	0
Target, including sex-disaggregation where applicable	10
Annual progress update (Reporting Period)	
During the reporting period, the gender sensitive assessment was completed and directly informed the revision of the Gender Action Plan. Gender priorities identified through the assessment were incorporated into annual work plans, supported by secured budget allocation under the GAP. Compared to previous reporting, more specific data was collected including age groups, disability etc. All surveys conducted had collected sex/ age-disaggregated data.	

Cumulative progress update (Entire period)	
Since project inception, gender analysis and planning have established a strong foundation for gender responsive implementation. Gender considerations now consistently guide planning, budgeting, and implementation across project components.	
Budget	28,365
Currency	USD
Timeline (Planned completion of activity)	23 October 2026
Responsibility	
Training providers, producer organizations, women's groups, project team.	
Remarks/Notes	
*Baseline: N/A *Target: - 2 activities implemented per year (during the project) - Gender assessment completed in four aimags; Gender Action Plan updated and resourced; annual work plans reflect gender priorities. *Remarks: GREEN. The gender assessment and GAP update were completed as planned, and gender responsive planning is fully integrated into project management processes. GREEN. Women's participation in consultations and market access support is progressing as planned.	
GAP Activity	
GAP 7-8 Institutional capacity was strengthened through gender responsive training provided to government and local stakeholders. In parallel, gender responsive communication and knowledge products were developed and disseminated, highlighting women led climate adaptation practices. These efforts improved institutional understanding of gender mainstreaming while increasing visibility of women's contributions and reducing gender stereotypes	
Indicator	
Number of institutions receiving gender responsive training; gender responsive communication and knowledge products produced.	
Rating of Indicator	GREEN (on track to be met)
Baseline	0
Target, including sex-disaggregation where applicable	10
Annual progress update (Reporting Period)	
Gender responsive trainings improved awareness and application of gender equality principles among government and local stakeholders. Communication products featuring women herders' adaptation practices were produced and disseminated. All recommended actions were incorporated into the development of gender responsive (IRBMPs). The project integrated measures to ensure women's participation in decision-making by including requirements for equal participation and participation records in consultancy ToRs, embedding gender-responsive provisions into the planning methodology, enhancing women's social participation in river basin activities linked to climate adaptation and	

income generation, and aligning adaptation measures with women-focused capacity building and livelihood opportunities within the basin management plan. A training on “Sustainable Cashmere and Women” was organized for over 100 herder women in Sukhbaatar province. The training was organized for a total of 107 herder women from 14 soums of Sukhbaatar province. The event involved female herders and representatives of cooperatives who are successfully implementing the project’s climate adaptation activities. It was designed to challenge gender stereotypes and ensure meaningful participation.	
Cumulative progress update (Entire period)	
Institutional ownership of gender responsive approaches has strengthened, and women’s leadership in climate adaptation is increasingly visible across project outputs. Over the past years, four separate training sessions on gender mainstreaming have been provided to female herder communities and employees in the environmental sector.	
Budget	28,365
Currency	USD
Timeline (Planned completion of activity)	31 May 2026
Responsibility	
Project Implementation Unit (PIU), UNDP Mongolia, local government authorities in Khovd and Zavkhan aimags, herder cooperatives, and women’s groups are jointly responsible for delivering this activity.	
Remarks/Notes	
*Baseline: Limited institutional capacity on gender mainstreaming and low visibility of women’s roles in communication products. *Target: Improved gender awareness across institutions and regular inclusion of women led adaptation practices in communication materials. *Remarks: The indicator is GREEN as implementation is on track. Training preparations and participant mobilization confirm that the target of 60 women and 40 young herders will be met within the reporting period.	
F.9. Gender Action Plan implementation review	
Is the gender expert for the project/programme engaged to support the implementation of the gender action plan? If engaged previously, please advise if the gender expert has been retained by the project/programme, including plans to engage another expert if a previously engaged expert has left the project/programme.	Yes ☒ No ☐
<i>While no specific budget was allocated for GAP implementation, the project planned, designed, and implemented activities across all components based on the GAP and the recommendations provided by the gender assessment and expert. (See the detailed activities implemented in 2025 from Section F8). The project plans to complete recruitment of Safeguards and Gender specialist in the Q1 of 2026</i>	
Has the implementation of gender action plan/s being implemented according to Funding Activity Agreements and GCF’s Updated Gender Policy? Please ensure that the budget is included in the reporting above if it was indicated in the approved or updated gender action plan.	Yes ☒ No ☐
<i>A training on “Sustainable Cashmere and Women” was organized for over 100 herder women in Sukhbaatar province. The training was organized for a total of 107 herder women from 14 soums of Sukhbaatar province. The event involved female herders and representatives of cooperatives who are successfully implementing the project’s climate adaptation activities. It was designed to challenge gender stereotypes and ensure meaningful participation. In 2025, the project designed and delivered tailored, practice oriented training for women and young herders, with a particular focus on cooperative members engaged in priority value chains. The training approach combined theoretical instruction with hands on, skills based learning to ensure practical application in real production settings. To strengthen gender responsive value</i>	

<i>addition capacities, the trainings emphasized the development of women's competencies in agricultural processing, while supporting men to deepen their expertise in leather and rawhide processing. This differentiated yet complementary skills development strategy aimed to enhance household resilience, improve cooperative productivity, and expand opportunities for inclusive economic engagement across rural communities.</i>	
Are the planned activities, targets, indicators, timelines, etc. on track during the reporting period?	Yes ☒ No ☐
<i>Yes, all planned activities are on track for the reporting period. In 2024, the ADAPT project conducted a gender-sensitive assessment of 80 herder households across four aimags. The findings informed the updated Gender Assessment and Action Plan (GAP), which identifies women's leadership, economic empowerment, and participation in value-added production as priority areas for intervention. To operationalize these priorities, the project is delivering targeted, practical training for women and young herders, particularly cooperative members engaged in priority value chains. Training combines theoretical and hands-on approaches, focusing on women's skills in agricultural processing and men's expertise in leather and rawhide processing. Implemented in collaboration with local authorities, these activities aim to strengthen decision-making capacity, enhance cooperative engagement, and build climate-resilient, market-oriented rural livelihoods. The activity is currently under implementation and will be finalized in 2026, contributing to sustainable adaptation outcomes and gender responsive resilience in Mongolia's rangeland systems.</i>	
Were there any revisions of the approved GAP during the reporting period? Please submit the updated GAP in Annex section of this APR and ensure that the updated GAP has details on each change.	Yes ☐ No ☒
N/A	
Are the reported results on track to contribute to meeting the sex-disaggregated targets for the direct beneficiaries in the funding proposal, if applicable?	Yes ☒ No ☐
<i>In 2025, a total of 5,074 people participated in stakeholder engagement activities organized under the project, 45 percent of whom were women. Among all participants, 2,089 were herders, members of herder groups, or cooperatives, and 2,343 were staff from government and professional organizations. This demonstrates a relatively balanced level of participation between local communities and government institutions in project activities. The majority of participants from government and professional organizations reported having acquired new skills and knowledge through the capacity-building trainings on climate risk assessment, data integration, and cross-sectoral planning. Among herders, herder groups, cooperatives, and community representatives, 47.8 percent of participants were women. For participants from government and professional organizations, women accounted for 53.4 percent. A total of 513 staff from government and professional organizations participated in the capacity-building trainings organized by the project, of whom 275 (53.6%) were women and 238 (46.4%) were men. A training on "Sustainable Cashmere and Women" was organized for over 100 herder women in Sukhbaatar province. The training was organized for a total of 107 herder women from 14 soums of Sukhbaatar province. The event involved female herders and representatives of cooperatives who are successfully implementing the project's climate adaptation activities. It was designed to challenge gender stereotypes and ensure meaningful participation.</i>	
Has the project/programme experienced any implementation challenges that affect gender-related activities? If yes, please include lessons learnt and how they are informing ongoing actions.	Yes ☒ No ☐
<i>The implementation of the Gender Action Plan (GAP) was significantly hindered by the lack of specific budget line allocated for GAP implementation. Although Safeguard and Gender Specialist was recruited as part of the PMU team, their ability to carry out the necessary activities was limited due to the absence of dedicated funding.</i>	
Were there any best practices identified, or case studies prepared on benefits/activities undertaken as agents of action by women and the female heads of households during the reporting period? Please share any case studies in the text boxes or in the Annex section of the APR.	Yes ☒ No ☐

In Sukhbaatar, a comprehensive training programme on “Sustainable Cashmere and Women” was conducted, engaging 107 herder women from 14 soums. The initiative aimed to challenge entrenched gender stereotypes in the livestock sector, strengthen climate adaptation capacities, and promote the meaningful participation of women in sustainable livestock production equipping women with practical skills to process, sort raw wool and cashmere to meet the primary quality standards required by industry producers, thereby enhancing their ability to access higher value markets and contribute more effectively to household and community level economic resilience. In Dornod, the Elst Tsagaan Temeet cooperative successfully transitioned from informal production to a certified dairy processing enterprise with support from the project, including the establishment of a 500 liter refrigerated milk bank. This upgrade significantly enhanced product quality ensured consistent market access, and improved income stability for members—particularly notable in a context where women lead 34 percent of cooperatives in the region. In Zavkhan aimag, the Tsetsen Khairkhan Tsegtsen Nuur cooperative introduced value addition innovations by producing soap from livestock byproducts, generating 4.5 million MNT in sales. These initiatives demonstrate how the targeted support can collectively strengthen and empower women expanding sustainable economic opportunities through value addition to livestock products.

Provide planned activities on gender elements for the next reporting period

For the next reporting period, gender responsive implementation will have strong emphasis across all activities. Interventions will target gender specific needs, and constraints, thereby preventing any inadvertent exclusion for disadvantaged beneficiaries, having priority planning for promoting gender balanced participation in all activities. This will be guided by the project’s gender conscious activity planning and implementation checklist, which provides practical measures to ensure inclusivity, equitable access, and equal opportunities. The project will continue to promote gender equality among herder communities by disseminating targeted information and practical guidance through capacity building activities and tailored knowledge products. These efforts aim to raise awareness of gender responsive roles within herder livelihoods, strengthen skills that enable equitable participation, and empower women and men to adopt gender sensitive approaches in their daily practices. To strengthen the project’s M&E sex disaggregated data will be systematically collected for all sub-activities, that enable more detailed analysis of gender differentiated outcomes and support timely identification of appropriate responses to emerging challenges. All contracts, plans, and ToRs will be reviewed and refined to better integrate gender considerations. These improvements will ensure gender perspectives to be embedded in the project’s key documents thereby reinforcing commitment to equitable and gender responsive implementation.

G. ANNEXES (UPLOADED)
Annex 1: GHG emission reduction calculation methodology (for projects reporting GHG emission reductions) and details on the calculations of the annual and cumulative value.
No annexes provided.
Annex 2: Communication and visibility material
File Name: 2025 APR_Annex 2 Communication and visibility material.docx
Annex 3: List of grievances received
File Name: 2025 APR_Annex 3 List of grievances received.docx
Annex 4: Procurement information
No annexes provided.
Annex 5: Updated implementation timetable for the Funded Activity for the following year
File Name: 2025 APR_Annex 5 Updated Implementation Plan.docx
Annex 6: Updated Gender Assessment and/or Action Plan
No annexes provided.
Additional Annexes (if applicable)
File Name: Clarification Note on Co-financing.docx

