



**Institutionalization of adaptation planning and integration of
climate risks into Kazakhstan's development planning processes
to enable implementation of adaptation measures as part of
coherent National Adaptation Planning (NAP) policies –
NAP project, 01001614**

Annual Project Progress Report

Green Climate Fund



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<https://www.undp.org/kazakhstan/projects/integrating-climate-change-adaptation-kazakhstans-strategic-planning>

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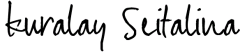

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Acronyms

FOLUR project	00111140, Promotion of sustainable food systems and improved ecosystems services in Northern Kazakhstan Landscape
MENR	Ministry of Ecology and Natural Resources of the Republic of Kazakhstan
NAP	National Adaptation Plan
NDA	National Designated Authority
RBEC	Regional Bureau for Europe and the Commonwealth of Independent States
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme

I. Executive Summary

Context and key developments

During the reporting period, the National Adaptation Plan (NAP) project reached several important milestones aimed at strengthening the integration of climate change adaptation into national and regional planning processes. Key developments included the advancement of legislative mainstreaming of adaptation and the establishment of a unified methodological basis for climate risk assessment across priority sectors and regions of Kazakhstan.

Progress against outputs and outcomes

Outcome 3.1 – Adaptation planning governance and institutional coordination strengthened

Progress was achieved under Output 3.1.1 through the completion of a comprehensive review of the national legal and institutional framework and the preparation of draft amendments aimed at mainstreaming climate change adaptation into development planning and regulatory procedures. The proposed legal and procedural changes were submitted to the Ministry of Ecology and Natural Resources of the Republic of Kazakhstan, contributing to the establishment of clearer institutional arrangements and coordination mechanisms for climate-resilient development planning.

Under Output 3.1.2, gaps and needs in climate information and analytical capacities for adaptation planning were identified through the development of a standardized Climate Risk Assessment Methodology and consultations with sectoral and regional experts. The methodology specifies data sources, analytical steps and interpretation approaches, thereby strengthening the national climate services framework and informing future capacity development measures.

Outcome 3.2 – Evidence produced and capacities established for adaptation planning and implementation

Significant progress was made under Output 3.2.1. A pool of more than 351 trained experts was established through 17 regional training workshops conducted in all oblast centers between July and October 2025. These experts are now equipped to apply climate risk assessment tools and to support the design and implementation of adaptation solutions at national and sub-national levels.

Under Output 3.2.2, the evidence base for adaptation planning was expanded through the application of the Climate Risk Assessment Methodology, resulting in a national assessment of climate risks across four priority sectors (forestry, agriculture, water resources and disaster risk management) and the identification of the most vulnerable regions. The results were validated during a National Workshop in Astana in October 2025 with participation of sectoral and biodiversity experts, ensuring scientific robustness and stakeholder ownership.

Progress towards Output 3.2.3 was achieved through the selection of North Kazakhstan and Kyzylorda regions as pilot areas by the Project Board Committee. These regions will serve to test the operational framework for

adaptation and climate services through in-depth risk assessments and the development of sector-specific adaptation action plans.

Outcome 3.3 – Private sector engagement in adaptation catalyzed

Initial groundwork was laid for Outputs 3.3.1 and 3.3.2 through awareness-raising and expert consultations during national and regional events. The strengthened evidence base and trained expert network provide a foundation for subsequent capacity-building activities and communication measures targeting private sector engagement in adaptation solutions in the next implementation phase.

Outcome 3.4 – Adaptation finance increased

Preparatory analytical work under Outcomes 3.1 and 3.2 (legal mainstreaming, risk assessment, prioritization of vulnerable regions and sectors) created the necessary basis for Output 3.4.1, namely the future development of project concept notes for priority adaptation actions and mobilization of adaptation finance, which will be advanced in the forthcoming reporting period.

Key challenges and risks

Key challenges included uneven availability of climate and sectoral data across regions and limited initial capacity of local experts to apply standardized risk assessment approaches. These risks were mitigated through the development of a unified national methodology, extensive hands-on training, and the establishment of an expert network, which also generated important lessons on the need for continuous capacity building and data harmonization.

Utilization update

The total approved project budget as per the Annual Work Plan amounts to 946,255 USD. Cumulative financial utilization to date (with commitments 69,950 USD) stands at 726,713 USD [76.8%], with expenditures during the reporting period mainly related to analytical work, development of the Methodology, and delivery of regional and national capacity-building events.

Key recommendations

- Proceed with the formal adoption and institutionalization of the Climate Risk Assessment Methodology within relevant national and regional planning processes and legislation.
- Ensure sustained technical support to pilot regions for conducting in-depth risk assessments and preparing sector-specific adaptation plans.
- Strengthen inter-ministerial coordination to advance the approval of proposed legislative amendments on climate change adaptation.

- Secure adequate budget allocations for scaling up adaptation planning and for maintaining the national network of trained experts.

II. Introduction / Background

Kazakhstan aims to institutionalize adaptation planning and integrate climate risks into national development processes, enabling the effective implementation of adaptation measures within a coherent National Adaptation Planning (NAP) framework.

Focused on four priority sectors—agriculture, forestry, water management, and civil protection/disaster risk reduction – the project aims to establish clear mandates, coordination mechanisms, and standard procedures for climate adaptation at both national and sub-national levels. It seeks to provide decision-makers with climate services, enabling a comprehensive understanding of climate impacts and adaptation options. The project also aims to empower experts in the identified sectors to integrate climate risks into standard planning and budgeting procedures.

Objectives include strengthening governance and institutional coordination, producing evidence for impactful adaptation solutions, catalyzing private sector engagement, and increasing adaptation finance. Emphasis will be placed on utilizing existing planning and budgeting processes for sustainable funding. Beneficiaries encompass key government ministries, decision-makers at various levels, business planners, and climate and sectoral experts, including women and vulnerable groups, contributing to a climate-resilient development pathway.

The overarching goal of the project is to integrate climate risks into development planning at national and sub-national levels and enable implementation of incremental and transformational adaptation measures that strengthen climate resilience of Kazakhstan.

The project goal statement: IF the project can establish clear mandates, coordination mechanisms, and standard procedures for climate change adaptation in four priority sectors at the national and sub-national levels through a multi-stakeholder process, while also improving the capacity of decision-makers from the state and private sectors to mainstream adaptation into development planning, implement adaptation solutions, enhance access to climate services, information, and the ability to access climate finance, THEN Kazakhstan will be able to implement both incremental and transformational adaptation measures, ultimately increasing its climate resilience, BECAUSE state, civil society, and private sector actors in the priority sectors will be aware of climate risks, have an adequate institutional framework, capacities, and an evidence base for adaptation planning, as well as opportunities to attract investments for adaptation.

Within UNDP Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework for Kazakhstan (2026-2030) NAP project implementation falls under Outcome 3. By 2030, all people in Kazakhstan, especially the most vulnerable, benefit from enhanced age and gender sensitive environmental resilience, as well as inclusive, rights-based climate, nature and pollution action and sustainable management of natural resources.

The project is divided in the following outcomes:

Outcome 3.1 Adaptation planning governance and institutional coordination strengthened

- Output 3.1.1 “Institutional setting with clear procedures enabling climate resilient development planning is discussed and established”
- Output 3.1.2 “Gaps and needs in climate services for climate resilient development planning are identified and capacity development measures suggested”

Outcome 3.2 Evidence produced to design adaptation solutions for maximum impact and capacities established to make adaptation part of development and business planning processes

- Output 3.2.1 “A pool of trained experts exists able to design and implement adaptation solutions at national and sub-national levels”
- Output 3.2.2 “Evidence base for adaptation solutions expanded”
- Output 3.2.3 “Viabilities of the operational framework for adaptation and established climate services are tested with implementation of pilots at sub-national level”

Outcome 3.3 Private sector engagement in adaptation catalyzed

- Output 3.3.1 “Capacity building provided to the private sector to foster investments in adaptation solutions”
- Output 3.3.2 “The uptake, impact and visibility of adaptation solutions increased with implementation of targeted communication and awareness raising measures”

Outcome 3.4 Adaptation finance increased

- Output 3.4.1 “A project concept note developed for priority adaptation actions”

III. Progress Review: Key Activities and Results, 2025

Section 1: Analysis of Theory of Change

Under Theory of Change **the following assumptions** were made and continue to hold:

- a) that the existing mandate of the Ministry of Ecology and Natural Resources is sufficient to leverage adaptation planning, implementation and reporting at national level in the key sectors and at sub-national level;
- b) that the existing institutional structure allows for cross-sectorial and vertical cooperation at different governance levels for climate change adaptation;
- c) available climate information is a good starting point to build climate services for governmental institutions and private sector;
- d) that priority line ministries/agencies and provinces are fully engaged.

To achieve the proposed project's goal through its Theory of Change, **several barriers need to be removed** through the project interventions.

- i. Low awareness of current and future climate change impacts on sectors and territories.
- ii. Limited capacities of national and sub-national level experts, both governmental and private sector actors, in 'translation' of scientific climate information into risk assessments for development planning and business decisions.
- iii. Limited climate services providing relevant climate data and information, such as climate risk and vulnerability assessments, downscaled climate projections, climate damage data, and cost-benefit analyses of adaptation measures to decision-makers.
- iv. Lack of standard procedures for integration of climate risks into medium and long-term policies, investment plans and business strategies, preventing financing of adaptation via existing budgeting processes.
- v. Hindered access to climate finance and limited investments into adaptation solutions.
- vi. Lack of operational, legal and policy framework enabling broad implementation of integrated adaptation measures.

At this stage of project implementation there are no suggested changes to the Theory of Change of the project or assumptions.

Section 2: Overall progress against outcomes

Outcome 3.1 Adaptation planning governance and institutional coordination strengthened

- Output 3.1.1 "Institutional setting with clear procedures enabling climate resilient development planning is discussed and established"

An extensive analysis of the existing institutional and coordination gaps was done by the UNDP consultant, Consulting Engineering Construction LLP. A report on existing institutional and coordination gaps was developed and sent for consideration to NDA - Ministry of Ecology and Natural Resources alongside the Roadmap.

A total of 148 participants took part in the seminars, representing the public sector (akimat and regional departments), private companies, financial institutions, universities and research organizations, NGOs, and other stakeholders relevant to the seminar topics.

A gender-based analysis of seminar participants across the four regions revealed that women comprised 59% of attendees at the 'Climate Change Adaptation' seminar, while men accounted for 41%.

National-level seminars in the cities of:

1. Astana (February 24, 2025) were attended by 31 participants of which 61% women and 39% men and
2. Almaty (February 13, 2025) were attended by 32 participants of which 62% women and 38% men;

Regional-level seminars in the cities of Taraz (February 11, 2025) were attended by 22 participants of which 51% women and 49% men and Petropavlovsk (February 19, 2025) were attended by 21 participants of which 62% women and 38% men;

City-level seminars in the cities of Taraz (February 10, 2025) were attended by 21 participants of which 57% women and 43% men and

Petropavlovsk (February 18, 2025) were attended by 21 participants of which 52% women and 48% men.

The Project prepared a comprehensive draft framework that outlines the institutional arrangements, coordination mechanisms, progress-tracking indicators, and standard procedures for adaptation processes. This framework includes a detailed descriptive narrative accompanied by the proposed mechanisms and procedures. The draft Roadmap has been fully developed and finalized as part of the proposed institutional framework for adaptation planning across the four priority sectors.

Based on the draft framework and the Roadmap, the national legal consultant developed the accompanying draft legal acts required to support formal adoption and implementation.

All draft documents—including the draft framework, the Roadmap and supporting draft legal acts—have been submitted to the Ministry of Ecology and Natural Resources for further review and approval.

Amendments were introduced to four long-term national policies and strategic documents, ensuring the integration of climate change adaptation priorities consistent with the emerging National Adaptation Plan (NAP). Specifically, adaptation-related provisions were incorporated into the Water Code, the Ecological Code, NDC-3.0, the National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP), as well as the draft Roadmap for the Implementation of Kazakhstan’s Carbon Neutrality Strategy to 2060. These amendments provide clearer alignment with NAP priorities and strengthen the enabling environment for long-term climate-resilient planning. The revision of the 2030 Concept for Transition Towards a Green Economy is no longer pursued, as the document is no longer used as a guiding national policy framework.

In parallel, the Project team and national experts developed a standalone draft National Adaptation Plan (NAP). The first version was submitted to the Ministry of Ecology and Natural Resources on 31 October 2025, followed by a revised version submitted on 29 December 2025 for review and clearance.

- Output 3.1.2 “Gaps and needs in climate services for climate resilient development planning are identified and capacity development measures suggested”

In December 2025 NAP and FOLUR project teams conducted study tour for national stakeholders to Germany.

11 participants from national ministries and Quasi-Governmental Organizations participated in this event:

1. Ministry of Ecology and Natural Resources
2. Ministry of Water and Irrigation

3. Ministry of Agriculture
4. Ministry of Emergency Situations
5. National company KazProdCorporaciya

Delegation was supported by 2 UNDP representatives – one from each of the projects.

The purpose of the meetings held during the study tour to Germany was to exchange knowledge and practical experience on climate change adaptation planning, with a particular focus on institutional arrangements, governance mechanisms, and the integration of climate risks into national and sectoral development planning processes. The meetings aimed to support the implementation of Kazakhstan's National Adaptation Plan (NAP) by learning from Germany's policy frameworks, scientific approaches, and practical tools for climate risk assessment and adaptation.

Specifically, the meetings sought to:

- explore effective coordination mechanisms between national and regional levels in adaptation planning;
- gain insights into the role of scientific institutions and technical agencies in supporting evidence-based adaptation policies;
- review methodologies and tools for climate risk and vulnerability assessment, including sectoral applications in water, agriculture, disaster risk reduction and forestry;
- discuss the use of digital solutions (GIS- and data-driven tools) for climate-resilient decision-making;
- examine approaches to financing adaptation measures, including public funding mechanisms and green finance instruments; and
- identify opportunities for future cooperation and knowledge exchange between Kazakhstan and German institutions in the field of climate change adaptation.

The meetings also provided a platform to present the progress, achievements and next steps of Kazakhstan's NAP project (2024–2028) and to receive expert feedback from German federal and regional authorities, research institutions and implementing organizations.

Key impressions:

- High practical relevance and applicability of German approaches for Kazakhstan, especially in water resource management, sustainable agriculture, and inter-ministerial coordination.
- Appreciation of the structured organization of the study tour, including well-planned routes, meetings, and travel arrangements.
- Recognition of the importance of regional authorities and local implementation alongside national frameworks.

- Understanding the need for prioritization of adaptation measures given budgetary constraints and the complexity of climate adaptation work.

Ideas and proposals generated by participants:

- Development of a unified national adaptation plan with clearly assigned responsibilities.
- Creation of a centralized operator to support adaptation projects, similar to ZUG.
- Strengthening climate risk monitoring through sensors, online water management systems, and predictive tools for droughts and floods.
- Implementation of nature-based solutions, including floodplains, water retention areas, and modernization of irrigation channels.
- Institutionalization of scientific data and modeling for decision-making across sectors such as water, agriculture, and urban development.
- Promotion of pilot projects in vulnerable sectors and regions, focusing on practical adaptation measures.

Suggested projects and initiatives:

- Digital climate risk platforms for droughts, floods, and forecasts.
- IoT-based smart irrigation solutions.
- Climate consulting services for government authorities and private sector.
- AgriTech initiatives supporting climate-resilient agriculture (drought-tolerant crops, precision farming, demonstration farms).
- Climate-resilient urban development projects, including green infrastructure, urban cooling, and stormwater management.
- Educational and digital platforms for training civil servants and SMEs in climate adaptation.

Future work recommendations:

- Focus on water resource management: water-saving technologies, canal reconstruction, use of groundwater to cover peak demand.
- Digitalization and analytics: climate risk monitoring services for regions and businesses.
- Strengthening institutional coordination: unified indicators, inter-agency centers, and mandatory reporting.
- Integration of scientific data into regional and sectoral planning processes.
- Expansion of learning formats: more practical cases at municipal level and sessions on adapting German experience to Kazakhstan and Central Asia.

Participants expressed overall satisfaction with the study tour, emphasizing its practical orientation, the high level of organization, and the value of exchanging knowledge with German federal and regional authorities, research institutions, and implementing organizations.

An international expert, Mr. Robert Bierkandt, conducted a mission to Kazakhstan from 8–11 July 2025 to assess the country’s climate services. Based on consultations and analysis, he prepared a report outlining user needs, existing services and providers, key gaps, and systemic barriers. The report also presents a set of targeted recommendations and a roadmap for strengthening climate data, climate knowledge services for adaptation, and institutional capacities, and for integrating climate services into national and sectoral planning.

A second mission by the international consultant took place in October 2025, during which he participated in a three-day workshop on the Synergy of Biodiversity, Climate Change, and Mitigation. This visit enabled additional consultations with national and subnational stakeholders and allowed the expert to collect further feedback to refine the assessment and recommendations.

In parallel, a national consultant carried out an overview and analysis of existing public climate data to identify and tag current budget allocations related to climate change adaptation that are not yet marked within the national budgeting system.

Outcome 3.2 Evidence produced to design adaptation solutions for maximum impact and capacities established to make adaptation part of development and business planning processes

- Output 3.2.1 “A pool of trained experts exists able to design and implement adaptation solutions at national and sub-national levels”

The project conducted a five-day training-of-trainers (ToT) session in Astana, led by international expert Dr. Wolfram Lange. National experts developed training materials tailored for different regions of Kazakhstan and finalized the CRVA methodological framework. The session aimed to build national technical capacity and enable consistent application of the CRVA methodology.

The training modules have been developed for expert, akimats and education organizations. These modules form the basis for a comprehensive series of trainings for climate service providers at national and sub-national levels. The trainings covered, among other topics, climate risk and vulnerability assessments, gender mainstreaming, and monitoring and evaluation (M&E) of adaptation interventions. This approach ensured that capacity-building efforts are tailored to actual institutional and technical needs and effectively support the mainstreaming of climate services into development planning.

In August – October 2025 the regional training sessions were conducted across 17 cities in Kazakhstan, engaging 351 participants from regional government agencies in agriculture, water resources, forestry, and emergency services, as well as representatives from universities, research institutes, NGOs, expert organizations, and eco-activists. During the sessions, participants raised key issues and provided recommendations, including: establishing a national methodology for climate risk assessment as a regulatory standard; developing and disseminating a compendium of best-practice adaptation measures for agriculture, water, forestry, and emergency sectors; creating an online calculator to automate climate risk data normalization; continuing similar trainings with sectoral experts; organizing university-based seminars to integrate climate adaptation into

research and student projects; creating a national climate risk ranking system; providing expert support for regional adaptation plans; conducting regional climate impact studies; facilitating cross-border cooperation on water sector adaptation; developing an information resource consolidating legal frameworks and project research; appointing responsible staff in regional agencies for climate adaptation planning; informing regions about available national and international financing mechanisms; offering training on attracting external funding; and preparing webinars for online learning on climate adaptation and risk assessment.

Total number of experts involved across all cities: 351 people, of which 57% were women, reflecting a high level of gender representation in the process of building capacity for climate change adaptation.





Программа региональных тренингов

в рамках проекта МЭПР/ПРООН в РК:

«Институционализация планирования адаптации и интеграция климатических рисков в процессы планирования развития Казахстана для обеспечения реализации адаптационных мер в рамках последовательной политики национального планирования адаптации»

День 1

09.00 - 09.30	Регистрация участников тренинга
09.30 - 10.00	Открытие тренинга, знакомство с участниками
10.00 - 10.30	Вводная презентация по вопросам адаптации к изменению климата в Казахстане.
10.30 - 11.30	Структура и основные положения национальной методологии по оценке климатических рисков Казахстана
11.30 - 11.50	Перерыв на кофе-брейк
11.50 - 12.40	Интерактив по терминологии климатических рисков
12.40 - 13.00	Обсуждение и закрепление базовой информации
13.00 - 14.00	Перерыв на обед
14.00 - 15.30	Сессия «Подготовка к оценке» (презентация и групповая работа)
15.30 - 15.35	Перерыв
15.35 - 17.10	Сессия «Идентификация риска» (презентация и групповая работа)
17.10 - 18.00	Обсуждение и подведение итогов первого дня тренинга

День 2

09.00 - 09.10	Введение во второй день тренинга
09.10 - 10.40	Сессия «Анализ риска – цепочка воздействия» (презентация и групповая работа)
10.40 - 10.45	Перерыв
10.45 - 12.05	Сессия «Анализ риска – индикаторы» (презентация и групповая работа)
12.05 - 12.30	Обсуждение и закрепление информации
12.30 - 13.00	Перерыв на кофе-брейк
13.00 - 14.30	Сессия «Оценивание риска» (презентация и групповая работа)
14.30 - 14.35	Перерыв
14.35 - 15.35	Совместная работа с участниками тренинга по заполнению региональных вопросников по адаптационным мероприятиям
	Групповые сессии с секторальными экспертами
15.35 - 16.00	Подведение итогов тренинга, вручение сертификатов

Oblast trainings agenda (17 trainings in each of the oblast)

Day 1

09:00–09:30 Registration of participants

09:30–10:00 Opening of the training, introduction of participants

10:00–10:30 Introductory presentation on climate change adaptation in Kazakhstan

10:30–11:30 Structure and key provisions of the National Climate Risk Assessment Methodology

11:30–11:50 Coffee break

11:50–12:40 Interactive session on climate risk terminology

12:40–13:00 Discussion and consolidation of key concepts

13:00–14:00 Lunch break

14:00–15:30 Session “Preparation for Risk Assessment” (presentation and group work)

15:30–15:35 Break

15:35–17:10 Session “Risk Identification” (presentation and group work)

17:10–18:00 Wrap-up and discussion of Day 1 results

Day 2

09:00–09:10 Introduction to Day 2

09:10–10:40 Session “Risk Analysis – Impact Chain” (presentation and group work)

10:40–10:45 Break

10:45–12:05 Session “Risk Analysis – Indicators” (presentation and group work)

12:05–12:30 Discussion and consolidation

12:30–13:00 Coffee break

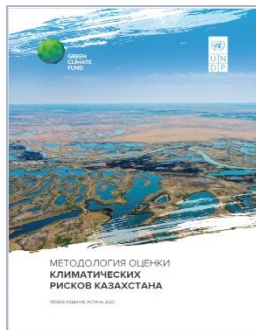
13:00–14:30 Session “Risk Assessment” (presentation and group work)

14:30–14:35 Break

14:35–15:35 Joint work on filling in regional questionnaires on adaptation measures

15:35–16:00 Closing of the training, certificates award

- Output 3.2.2 “Evidence base for adaptation solutions expanded”



A key milestone in this output is the creation of a Climate Risk Assessment Methodology (CRVA) tailored to the national context. This methodology provides a structured framework for identifying, analyzing, and managing climate risks across sectors and regions, supporting evidence-based decision-making by government, local authorities, businesses, and communities.

Grounded in internationally recognized standards and frameworks—including IPCC AR6, ISO 14091 and 31000, UNDRR, and GIZ guidelines—the methodology combines qualitative and quantitative approaches and integrates gender-sensitive and socially inclusive principles. It offers sector-specific tools for water resources, agriculture, forestry, and disaster risk reduction. By applying this methodology, Kazakhstan will adopt a systematic approach to climate risk assessment, enabling the development of fair, effective, and sustainable adaptation strategies.

<https://www.undp.org/kazakhstan/publications/climate-risk-assessment-methodology-republic-kazakhstan>

NAP project organized a media contest focused on climate change, biodiversity conservation, and environmental pollution. Nearly 50 media representatives from across Kazakhstan took part in the contest. The event highlighted the vital role of the media in promoting climate-related topics across all segments of society, fostering environmental awareness, and inspiring the public to build a climate-resilient economy and society. Raising environmental awareness and improving the quality of media coverage are essential components of a comprehensive response to environmental threats. <https://www.undp.org/kazakhstan/press-releases/undp-announces-winners-climate-media-contest-and-presents-results-national-climate-awareness-survey>



On 29-31 October 2025, UNDP Kazakhstan and the Ministry of Ecology and Natural Resources organized a national seminar dedicated to the strengthening three key strategic documents - the National Adaptation Plan (NAP), the National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP 2035) and the updated Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC). For the first time, these interlinked processes were discussed jointly, aligning actions on biodiversity conservation, climate mitigation and adaptation. The event, which gathered over 150 representatives from government agencies, civil society, academia, and the private sector, ensured coherence and synergy across biodiversity conservation, climate adaptation, and mitigation efforts, marking an important step toward an integrated national response to climate and environmental challenges.

<https://www.undp.org/kazakhstan/press-releases/kazakhstan-unites-efforts-preserve-biodiversity-and-tackle-climate-change>

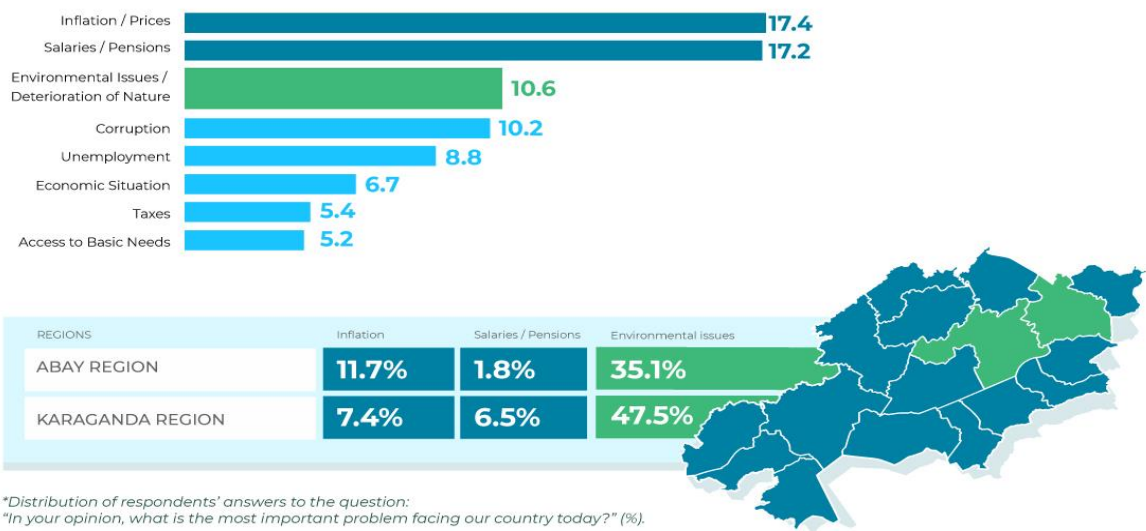


Once the pilot regions are confirmed and sectoral CRVAs are completed, the project will proceed with the design and implementation of targeted capacity development and coaching programs. These will aim to demonstrate the full cycle of integrating adaptation measures into regional planning processes and institutional frameworks.

Outcome 3.3 Private sector engagement in adaptation catalyzed

In March-May 2025 NAP project conducted a nationwide survey of Knowledge, Attitude and Practices (KAP), which provides a comprehensive overview of public attitudes towards environmental issues, climate awareness, and readiness to act. The survey engaged over 3,500 respondents (52,4% women and 47,6 men) across the country. The survey revealed a paradox: while people are highly sensitive to environmental threats, their understanding of climate change remains limited. Most respondents acknowledged the role of human activity in climate change, yet few could clearly explain climate processes or were familiar with international agreements and national climate strategies. Concepts such as greenhouse gases, carbon footprint, and territorial vulnerability were often poorly understood or unknown. More information on the survey results can be found via <https://www.undp.org/kazakhstan/news/ecology-minds-people-kazakhstan-navigating-concern-awareness-and-action>

ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES AND THE DETERIORATION RANK THIRD AMONG THE MOST PRESSING CONCERNS*



Outcome 3.4 Adaptation finance increased will be the focus of the remaining years of project implementation.

This outcome will be developed in later years of project implementation.

Section 3: Monitoring and Evaluation¹ of activities.

1) Post-Seminar Evaluation based on regional training sessions

A total of 149 participants out of 351 (approximately 43%) completed the post-seminar evaluation surveys. This response rate is considered high, and the data obtained is sufficiently representative to identify key regional needs. Overall feedback was highly positive, with participants rating the seminars as useful, informative, and

¹ The later if applicable.

well-organized. Most recommendations focused on deepening practical applications, improving methodological materials, and expanding audience reach.

Most Frequent Recommendations

- 1. Increase the number of seminar days (mentioned over 40 times).
- 2. Include more practical exercises, real data, and case studies (mentioned over 50 times).
- 3. Conduct seminars more frequently (30+ mentions).
- 4. Provide handouts and improve the clarity of presentations.
- 5. Engage competent and international experts.
- 6. Ensure availability in Kazakh language and adapt content for diverse audiences.

2) Post-study tour participants’ Feedback, Impressions, and Recommendations

Participants highly appreciated the practical value of the study tour, highlighting Germany’s systemic approach to climate change adaptation, including the integration of scientific data, legislation, and sustainable financing mechanisms. They noted the comprehensive combination of climate modeling, nature-based solutions, federal and regional cooperation, and multi-stakeholder engagement as particularly insightful. The role of specialized institutions such as ZUG, PIK, and KomPass, which support project implementation, financing, and monitoring, was recognized as an example worth considering for Kazakhstan.

Section 4: Progress against each output

Project Output 1: < Insert the relevant output statement from the project document>		
Output indicators	Targets	Progress against targets
Indicator 1: number of participants (50% women) at each national level meeting and at each sub-national level meeting.	Baseline 1: 0 Targets 1: 30 participants in national /20 participants in sub-national meetings	Reporting period: National-level seminars were attended by 63 participants of which 61% women and 39% men Regional-level seminars were attended by 85 participants of which 55% women and 45% men
Indicator 2 number of participants (50% women) in total.	Baseline 2: 0 Targets 2: 40 participants/50% women	Reporting period: Participation of 54 representatives, including 28 women (52%) from national and subnational institutions in validation seminar.
Indicator 3 number of (50% women) users of the reporting system from four	Baseline 3: 0 Targets 3: 30 users	Training of users is planned for year 2026.

priority sectors and representing both national and sub-national levels.		
Indicator 4 number of stakeholders consulted at national and sub-national levels).	Baseline 4: 0 Targets 4: 30 stakeholders	Reporting period: 32 stakeholders consulted during the mission by an international expert Mr. Robert Bierkandt.
Indicator 5 number of potential climate service providers	Baseline 5: 0 Targets 5: 60	Reporting period: 204 organizations across all regions were trained
Indicator 6 number of (50 % women) users of the web-portal from four priority sectors and representing both national and sub-national levels	Baseline 6: 0 Targets 6: 30	Training of users is planned for year 2026.
Indicator 7 number of knowledge/ media products produced and disseminated	Baseline 7: 0 Targets 7: 6	Knowledge and Media Products (7 — target achieved) The project produced seven knowledge and media products, exceeding the target and contributing to strengthened climate adaptation capacity and awareness: 1. Climate Risk and Vulnerability Assessment Methodology 2. Training Module for Sectoral Experts 3. Training Module for Municipalities 4. Training Module for Educational Organizations 5. Podcast Series “1.5C” (EN/KZ/RU) 6. Video “Youth of Kazakhstan unite for a sustainable future” 7. Human-interest Story “When climate becomes personal: the story of Gulzhan”

Key Activities:

- Regional trainings and CRVA methodology
- Study tour for national partners
- Preparation of NAP documents

Key Results:

Output 3.1 – Adaptation Planning Governance and Institutional Coordination Strengthened

Key Activities:

1. **Barrier Analysis for Implementation of Adaptation Solutions**
 - Comprehensive review of institutional, legal, and coordination gaps conducted.
 - Report submitted to the Ministry of Ecology and Natural Resources, providing recommendations for improved governance structures.
2. **Roadmap for Legislative Initiatives**
 - Draft amendments and proposals prepared to mainstream climate change adaptation into development planning and regulatory processes.
 - Roadmap discussed with national authorities for adoption and institutionalization.
3. **Study Tour to Germany (8–12 December)**
 - Participants from national ministries and quasi-governmental organizations studied German institutional arrangements, governance mechanisms, and climate adaptation planning processes.
 - Insights gained on inter-ministerial coordination and institutional structures informed the design of Kazakhstan's NAP framework.

Key Results (Reporting Period / Cumulative):

- Institutional and coordination gaps identified and documented; roadmap for legislative initiatives prepared (Dec 2025 / cumulative since project start).
- 11 participants from key ministries enhanced understanding of governance mechanisms and coordination approaches.
- Contribution to Output 3.1 indicators: improved readiness of institutions to implement climate-resilient planning.

Output 3.2 – Evidence Produced and Capacities Established for Adaptation Planning

Key Activities:

1. **Sociological and Expert Survey (KAP Survey)**
 - Nationwide survey conducted to assess knowledge, attitudes, and practices on climate change, engaging 3,500 respondents (52.4% women).
 - Survey results informed adaptation priorities and capacity-building needs.

2. Climate Risk Assessment Methodology (CRVA)

- National methodology developed, integrating gender-sensitive, disability-inclusive, and socially inclusive principles.
- Sector-specific tools created for forestry, agriculture, water, and disaster risk management.

3. Training-of-Trainers (ToT)

- Five-day ToT conducted by international expert Dr. Wolfram Lange.
- Developed training modules for regional government agencies, universities, and climate experts.

4. Regional Trainings & National Seminar

- 17 regional trainings conducted across oblasts; 351 experts trained (57% women).
- Topics: climate risk assessment, gender mainstreaming, adaptation planning.
- National seminar in Astana presented results and validated methodologies with sectoral and biodiversity experts.

5. Climate Risk Assessments for Sectors

- Risk assessments conducted for priority sectors (forestry, agriculture, water resources, disaster risk reduction) and pilot regions (North Kazakhstan and Kyzylorda).
- Evidence base expanded to support adaptation planning.

6. Study Tour to Germany (8–12 December)

- Participants gained practical knowledge on climate risk assessment tools, data-driven decision-making, and nature-based adaptation solutions.
- Contributed to strengthening capacities to design and implement adaptation measures in Kazakhstan.

Key Results (Reporting Period / Cumulative):

- 351 experts trained and certified to apply CRVA methodology (Aug–Oct 2025 / cumulative).
- CRVA methodology developed, validated, and ready for adoption.
- Pilot sectoral assessments completed in priority regions; results shared at national workshop in Astana.
- Evidence from KAP survey and study tour informed design of future adaptation measures.

Output 3.3 – Private Sector Engagement in Adaptation Catalyzed

Key Activities:

1. Study Tour to Germany (8–12 December)

- Participants learned about public funding mechanisms, green finance instruments, and private sector engagement in adaptation projects.
- Identified opportunities to foster investments and partnerships in adaptation solutions.

2. Knowledge, Attitudes, and Practices Survey (KAP)

- Survey highlighted gaps in public and private sector understanding of climate change and adaptation measures.

- Results will inform targeted communication and awareness-raising activities for private sector actors.

Key Results (Reporting Period / Cumulative):

- Initial groundwork laid for private sector capacity-building.
- Survey and study tour findings provide evidence to design targeted engagement strategies and investment facilitation.

Output 3.4 – Adaptation Finance Increased

Key Activities:

- Preparatory analytical work, including CRVA, barrier analysis, legislative roadmap, and sectoral risk assessments.
- Draft NAP document prepared and submitted, providing basis for prioritization of adaptation finance.

Key Results (Reporting Period / Cumulative):

- Foundation established for development of project concept notes and mobilization of adaptation finance in forthcoming years.
- Activities in 2025 ensured alignment with investment priorities and evidence-based planning for adaptation finance.

Section 5: Cross-Cutting Integration

Human and Social Context:

- **Leave No One Behind**

The CRVA methodology developed under the NAP project ensures the inclusion of all relevant stakeholders in climate risk assessment and adaptation planning. During the reporting period, extensive stakeholder engagement was carried out: 17 regional trainings and seminars involved 351 participants, 57% of whom were women, representing government agencies, universities, research institutes, NGOs, and private sector actors. This engagement explicitly considered gender, vulnerable groups, and diverse stakeholders, aiming to capture both benefits and potential disadvantages of adaptation measures for different groups.

- **Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment**

The project applied a gender-responsive approach throughout its activities. Data from seminars and trainings indicate that women represented 57–62% of participants in regional and national events. Gender-differentiated vulnerabilities and capacities were considered during training modules and CRVA methodological development. This approach aimed to strengthen women's participation in decision-making and build capacity for adaptation planning, reflecting the project's commitment to reducing gender inequalities in climate resilience.

Interactions between Social and Environmental Factors:

- **Sustainability and Resilience**

The project contributes to long-term sustainability and climate resilience by institutionalizing climate risk assessment within national and regional planning systems and by strengthening human and institutional capacities for evidence-based adaptation. The development and piloting of the CRVA methodology, aligned with IPCC AR6, ISO standards, and UNDRR frameworks, provide a standardized foundation for integrating climate risks into sectoral strategies, investment planning, and budgeting processes.

By focusing on four priority sectors—water, agriculture, forestry, and disaster risk reduction, the project supports both incremental and transformational adaptation measures, including nature-based solutions, digital climate services, and climate-resilient infrastructure planning. The establishment of an expert network, pilot regions, and inter-ministerial coordination mechanisms enhances the adaptive capacity of institutions and communities, thereby strengthening systemic resilience to increasing climate variability and extreme events.

Natural Environment:

- **Biodiversity Conservation**

Climate change adaptation planning under the NAP is closely linked with biodiversity conservation objectives, particularly through integrated discussions of the National Adaptation Plan, the National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP 2025-2035), and the updated NDC. The joint national seminar in October 2025 marked an important step toward aligning adaptation, mitigation, and biodiversity policies, recognizing ecosystems as critical assets for climate resilience.

The CRVA methodology and sectoral assessments consider ecosystem vulnerability and the role of forests, wetlands, and river basins in reducing climate risks, supporting the application of nature-based solutions such as floodplain restoration, water retention landscapes, and climate-resilient forest management. These approaches contribute simultaneously to biodiversity protection, disaster risk reduction, and sustainable livelihoods.

- **Sustainable Natural Resource Management**

The project promotes sustainable management of water, land, and forest resources by embedding climate risk considerations into sectoral planning and operational decision-making. Evidence generated through CRVA and capacity-building activities supports the modernization of irrigation systems, water-saving technologies, drought monitoring, and climate-smart agriculture, as well as sustainable forestry and fire risk management.

Lessons from the Germany study tour further reinforced the importance of integrating scientific data, digital monitoring tools, and institutional coordination for managing natural resources under climate stress. Proposed initiatives such as smart irrigation, climate risk platforms, and ecosystem-based adaptation measures aim to enhance efficiency, reduce degradation, and ensure long-term availability of critical natural resources.

- **Climate Change**

The core focus of the project is to mainstream climate change adaptation into Kazakhstan's development planning system. Through legislative review, institutional strengthening, and development of a nationally

endorsed CRVA methodology, the project addresses current and future climate risks, including increasing temperatures, droughts, floods, and extreme weather events.

Alignment with international frameworks (IPCC, UNFCCC, UNDRR, ISO) ensures scientific robustness and policy coherence, while integration with NDC and NAP processes supports a holistic response combining adaptation, mitigation, and resilience-building. The project also strengthens climate services, data availability, and analytical capacities, enabling informed decision-making across sectors and governance levels.

- **Disaster Risks**

Disaster risk reduction is a key pillar of the project, particularly in relation to floods, droughts, heatwaves, and forest fires. The CRVA methodology provides sector-specific tools for identifying hazard-exposure-vulnerability relationships and for prioritizing adaptation measures in the civil protection and emergency management sectors.

Capacity development for the Ministry of Emergency Situations, regional authorities, and technical experts enhances early warning, risk mapping, and integration of climate projections into emergency planning. The promotion of nature-based solutions, digital monitoring systems, and inter-agency coordination contributes to a shift from reactive disaster response toward proactive, risk-informed and climate-resilient disaster management.

IV. Partnerships and Sustainability

Partnerships

Partnership with International Organization on Migration (IOM)

- **IOM total co-financing amount: US \$12,300 (international and domestic travels and conference package costs)**

To support the ongoing efforts of the Government of Kazakhstan and the UNDP in the preparation of the National Adaptation Plan (NAP), the IOM Country Office in Kazakhstan organized a technical workshop focused on integrating human mobility considerations into the NAP. The workshop was conducted on 21 - 22 October 2025 in Astana and brought together representatives from relevant government bodies, including the Ministry of Ecology and Natural Resources, the Migration Committee of the Ministry of Labour and Social Protection of the Population, the Ministry of Water and Irrigation, the Ministry of Emergency Situations, and the Bureau of National Statistics under the Agency for Strategic Planning and Reforms. Additional participants included representatives from other key stakeholders, such as the Republican State Enterprise “Kazhydromet,” JSC “Zhasyl Damu”, the Non-Profit Joint Stock Company “International Green Technologies and Investment Projects Center,” as well as non-governmental organizations, including the Association of Environmental Organizations

of Kazakhstan, Eurasian GHG Management LLP, and the Fund for Sustainable Development of the Bulandy District.

The objective of the workshop was to enhance the understanding of government officials and stakeholders - particularly members of the NAP formulation technical working group - regarding the complex interlinkages between climate change impacts and human mobility in the context of Kazakhstan, and to facilitate discussions on potential approaches and practical steps for effectively integrating human mobility into the NAP formulation process.

- **Contribution to the Regional (local level) trainings on NAP preparation organized by UNDP Kazakhstan in August – October 2025.**
IOM total co-financing amount: US \$16,400 (domestic travel costs)

Number of cities covered out of 17: 13 (Petropavlovsk, Kostanay, Aktau, Semey, Kyzylorda, Kokshetau, Uralsk, Ust-Kamenogorsk, Turkistan, Taraz, Karagandy, Konayev, Astana)

- **IOM's contribution to COP30 in November 2025:**
IOM total co-financing amount: US \$6,500 (international travel costs of the Ministry of Ecology and Natural Resources representative)

Total co-financing amount: US \$35,200

Moreover, in December 2025, a project idea “**Supporting Adaptation Strategies in Kazakhstan**” has been selected/approved by the IOM Development Fund.

The proposed project duration: 24 months

The budget: US \$ 300,000

Preliminary project start date once approved by the donor in case of successful submission of the project proposal to IOM Development Fund by IOM Kazakhstan: August-September 2026

To receive funding, IOM Kazakhstan must develop a fully-fledged project proposal and submit it to the donor by 15 March 2026. The objective of the proposed project is to contribute to the Government of Kazakhstan's strategic vision on climate change adaptation by supporting them in mainstreaming human mobility considerations into climate change policies and programming at the central and local levels.

Sustainability

Transition Mechanisms for Scaling and Sustaining Project Results

The NAP (National Adaptation Plan) project continues to lay the foundation for integrating climate change adaptation into national and subnational planning processes in Kazakhstan. The transition mechanisms have been designed to ensure the sustainability and scalability of project results, with a strong focus on institutionalization, capacity development, decision-making, and stakeholder engagement.

1. Institutionalization and Governance

The project strengthens governance for climate adaptation by conducting an in-depth analysis of the legislative and institutional framework and preparing draft amendments aimed at integrating climate adaptation into policy and regulatory processes. These proposed amendments have been submitted to the Ministry of Ecology and Natural Resources and are planned for development in 2026. Once adopted, they will establish a clear institutional mandate and coordination mechanisms to support climate-resilient development.

The formal adoption and integration of the Climate Risk Assessment (CRA) methodology into national and regional planning processes will ensure its continued use beyond the project's completion. To support long-term sustainability, the methodology will also be offered to research institutes and academic organizations, which could serve as service providers for climate risk assessments for regional administrations (Akimats). Additionally, the CRA methodology will be incorporated into training curricula for staff and students.

The pilot regions selected under the NAP—North Kazakhstan and Kyzylorda—will serve as demonstration cases for replication across other regions of Kazakhstan.

2. Capacity Development and Knowledge Retention

Capacity-building activities have initially trained more than 350 experts across 17 regions. These specialists are now equipped to apply climate risk assessment tools, develop sectoral adaptation plans, and advise both public and private institutions. The training-of-trainers sessions and the developed training modules ensure continuous knowledge transfer and preservation of technical expertise within national and regional institutions after the project concludes.

In addition, a study tour to Germany enabled participants—mainly decision-makers from key line ministries—to observe how adaptation systems function in other countries and to adopt international experience and best practices.

3. Evidence-Based Planning and Pilot Projects

The development and application of the CRA methodology in four priority sectors -- forestry, agriculture, water resources, and disaster risk management -- have strengthened the national evidence base. Findings from pilot assessments will inform regional adaptation plans and guide decision-making in these priority sectors.

Documenting lessons from the pilot regions, including gender-responsive and socially inclusive approaches, ensures that tested solutions can be replicated and applied long-term in other regions of the country.

4. Pathways for Scaling Up

The project scales its results through several strategic pathways:

- Institutionalization of the CRA methodology and legislative amendments to ensure long-term compliance
- Expansion of a trained expert network across all regions
- Pilot testing of sectoral solutions with monitoring and evaluation mechanisms
- Engagement of the private sector to mobilize investment in adaptation
- Support for knowledge management platforms and digital tools enabling data-driven decision-making

Together, these mechanisms create a structured foundation for sustaining the project's achievements. They enable Kazakhstan to systematically integrate climate adaptation into development processes, strengthen sectoral resilience, and attract investment in climate-resilient solutions. Building institutional capacity, fostering stakeholder engagement, and applying evidence-based approaches ensure a lasting impact beyond the project's lifetime.

V. Update on risks and mitigation measures

During the reporting period, the project continued to monitor and update its risk landscape based on the project risk analysis matrix. Several risks remained relevant, while emerging issues were identified, particularly in relation to regional adaptation planning.

Key risks and changes:

1. **Lack of International expertise familiar with Central Asia and Kazakhstan:** The limited availability of international experts familiar with Kazakhstan and Central Asia remains a risk. This may affect the adaptation of global best practices to local socio-economic and environmental conditions. As mitigation, the project engaged international consultants with regional experience and promoted structured knowledge exchange between international and national experts, including during the December 2025 study tour to Germany.
2. **Lack of National Sectoral Adaptation Experts:** A shortage of qualified national experts in sectoral adaptation continues to be a challenge. This was partially addressed through extensive training activities, including a Training-of-Trainers (ToT) session and 17 regional workshops, reaching 351 participants (57% women). These efforts strengthened local capacities and created a foundation for the application of CRVA methodology across priority sectors.
3. **Legislative and Institutional Gaps at Regional Level (Emerging Risk):** Pilot regions currently lack formal legislative obligations to integrate climate risks into local development planning. This limits the incentive for local decision-makers to apply CRVA assessments and translate identified climate risks into concrete sectoral and regional plans. Mitigation measures include continued advocacy for formal legislative

frameworks and alignment of national indicators with regional responsibilities. Once formal mandates are established, pilot regions will be able to track concrete results such as the integration of CRVA findings into sectoral and oblast-level plans.

Overall, the project has actively mitigated these risks through capacity-building, knowledge exchange, and advocacy for legislative integration. The updated risk log is provided as an annex to this report.

VI. Key Challenges, Lessons Learned and Recommendations

Challenges:

1. **Accelerated National Adaptation Plan (NAP) Development:** The project was tasked by the Ministry of Ecology and Natural Resources (MENR) with preparing a formal NAP aligned with UNFCCC requirements by the end of 2025. This accelerated timeline was not anticipated in the original project design and required adjustment of project activities. The project responded by developing a conceptual NAP as an interim solution, ensuring alignment with national priorities and international formats, with further enrichment planned in subsequent phases.
2. **Limited Availability of Sectoral Adaptation Experts:** The shortage of national sectoral adaptation experts posed a risk to the quality and timeliness of NAP preparation and pilot region activities. Mitigation measures included targeted training programs, collaboration with international experts, and the establishment of a pool of 351 trained specialists able to support adaptation planning and implementation across national and sub-national levels.
3. **Adapting International Best Practices to Local Context:** The project faced challenges in tailoring global adaptation approaches to Kazakhstan's socio-economic and environmental context. This was mitigated through study tours, knowledge exchange, and technical support that facilitated the localization of CRVA methodology and adaptation practices in priority sectors.
4. **Legislative and Institutional Gaps in Regional Planning:** Pilot regions currently lack formal incentives to integrate climate risks into sectoral and regional development plans. This could hinder the translation of CRVA results into actionable adaptation measures. Mitigation relies on continued engagement with national and regional authorities to establish legal frameworks, which will allow measurable tracking of integration at the regional level.

Lessons Learned:

- **Capacity-building as a critical enabler:** Extensive training and ToT sessions proved effective in creating a competent pool of experts for climate risk assessment and adaptation planning. Future activities should continue to focus on practical, hands-on learning.
- **Importance of knowledge exchange:** The study tour to Germany and engagement with international experts highlighted the value of adapting international best practices to national and regional contexts.

- **Legislative integration is key:** To ensure sustainability, formal legal frameworks are needed to institutionalize climate risk integration in regional planning, enabling indicators to be cascaded from national to sub-national levels.
- **Pilot regions as learning laboratories:** Early engagement with pilot regions allows testing of CRVA application, identification of capacity gaps, and refinement of methodologies for wider replication.

Recommendations:

- Advocate for and support legislative and regulatory changes to assign clear responsibilities to regional authorities for climate risk integration.
- Continue capacity-building in pilot regions, focusing on practical application of CRVA outcomes in sectoral and regional plans.
- Maintain structured knowledge exchange with international and national experts to ensure the localization of global best practices.
- Track and monitor progress through clearly defined indicators, baselines, and targets, including the integration of CRVA findings into regional development plans.

VII. Financial Summary²

Table 1: Overview of available resources for the project duration

Donor	Opening Balance	Contribution Received	Available Resources
Green Climate Fund	\$728,763.00	\$ 872,369.30	\$1,601,132.30

Table 2: Overview of allocation and utilization³ per output

Output	Donor – Green Climate Fund	
	Budget 2025, USD	Utilization, USD
Output 3.1.1:	216,498	97,869.22

2 Disclaimer 1: Data contained in this financial report section is an extract of UNDP financial records. All financial provided above is provisional. Certified financial statements will be provided on <indicate date (30 June of the following year)>.

3 Disclaimer 2: Of the USD xxxxx presented above, USD xxxx corresponds to eligible expenses (as per IPSAS terminology), and USD xxxx corresponds to legal commitments in force between UNDP and third parties for the reporting period.

Institutional setting with clear procedures enabling climate resilient development planning is discussed and established.		
Output 3.1.2: Gaps and needs in climate services for climate resilient development planning are identified and capacity development measures suggested	139,318	152,705.99
Output 3.2.1: A pool of trained experts exists able to design and implement adaptation solutions at national and sub-national levels	128,330	86,678.97
Output 3.2.2: Evidence base for adaptation solutions expanded	53,627	165,597.97
Output 3.2.3: Viabilities of the operational framework for adaptation and established climate services are tested with implementation of pilots at sub-national level	60,596	46,260.6
Output 3.3.1: Capacity building provided to the private sector to foster investments in adaptation solutions	206,801	55,829.69
Output 3.3.2: The uptake, impact and visibility of adaptation solutions increased with implementation of targeted communication and awareness raising measures.	62,900	66,805.61
Output 3.4.1: A project concept note (with an associated pre-feasibility study) developed for priority adaptation actions	0	0
PMC	78,186	54,965.76
Total	946,256	726,713.81
including obligations in the amount of		69,949.6

VIII. Annexes

Annex I: Progress Review: detailed matrix of activities and results

EXAMPLE - Repeat the table for every output so that it will be easier to manage and much clearer for presentation.

Output 3.1.1	Indicators	Baseline	Annual target	Progress / target
Output 3.1.1: Institutional setting with clear procedures enabling climate resilient development planning is discussed and established. Budget: 216,498 USD Expenditure to date: 97,869.22 USD	Indicator 1 Number of participants (50% women) at each national level meeting and at each sub-national level meeting.	0	30 participants in national /20 participants in sub-national meetings	Reporting period: National-level seminars were attended by 63 participants of which 61% women and 39% men Regional-level seminars were attended by 85 participants of which 55% women and 45% men
	Indicator 2 Number of participants (50% women) in total.	0	40 participants/50% women	Reporting period: Participation of 54 representatives, including 28 women (52%) from national and subnational institutions in validation seminar.
	Indicator 3 number of (50% women) users of the reporting system from four priority	0	30 users	Training of users is planned for year 2026.

	sectors and representing both national and sub-national levels.			
Activities		Results		
A 3.1.1.1: Review the existing institutional and coordination gaps for climate resilient development planning in a series of multi-stakeholder consultations.		Consultations with stakeholders at national and subnational levels were conducted through interviews and bilateral and group meetings, with detailed minutes documented for each session. The consultant prepared a comprehensive report summarizing the outcomes of these consultations, including key insights and stakeholder recommendations. These documented results served as the evidence base for further analytical work under the project. A total of 148 participants took part in the seminars, representing the public sector (akimat and regional departments), private companies, financial institutions, universities and research organizations, NGOs, and other stakeholders relevant to the seminar topics. A gender-based analysis of seminar participants across the four regions revealed that women comprised 59% of attendees at the 'Climate Change Adaptation' seminar, while men accounted for 41%. National-level seminars in the cities of 1. Astana (February 24, 2025) were attended by 31 participants of which 61% women and 39% men and 2. Almaty (February 13, 2025) were attended by 32 participants of which 62% women and 38% men; Regional-level seminars in the cities of Taraz (February 11, 2025) were attended by 22 participants of which 51% women and 49% men and Petropavlovsk (February 19, 2025) were attended by 21 participants of which 62% women and 38% men; City-level seminars in the cities of Taraz (February 10, 2025) were attended by 21 participants of which 57% women and 43% men and Petropavlovsk (February 18, 2025) were attended by 21 participants of which 52% women and 48% men.		
A 3.1.1.2: Based on D 3.1.1.1 (b) elaborate mechanisms and procedures operationalizing legal and institutional framework for adaptation processes, including budgeting and M&E procedures and mechanisms for		The Project prepared a comprehensive draft framework that outlines the institutional arrangements, coordination mechanisms, progress-tracking indicators, and standard procedures for adaptation processes. This framework includes a detailed descriptive narrative accompanied by the proposed mechanisms and procedures. The draft		

using climate services at national and sub-national levels in four priority sectors for adaptation set by the Environmental Code.	Roadmap has been fully developed and finalized as part of the proposed institutional framework for adaptation planning across the four priority sectors. Based on the draft framework and the Roadmap, the national legal consultant developed the accompanying draft legal acts required to support formal adoption and implementation. All draft documents—including the draft framework, the Roadmap and supporting draft legal acts—have been submitted to the Ministry of Ecology and Natural Resources for further review and approval.
A 3.1.1.3: Validate the suggested institutional framework with its mechanisms and procedures and the action plan/ road map (see D 3.1.1.2 (a) and (b)) through collection of written feedback and a validation workshop for national and sub-national level representatives from the four priority sectors.	The documented feedback has been collected, the institutional framework and adaptation roadmap were validated during the national seminar “Kazakhstan’s Climate Resilience” held in Astana on May 26, with the participation of 54 representatives, including 28 women (52%) from national and subnational institutions. Key feedback emphasized the need to: 1. strengthen the role of local authorities in adaptation planning; 2. establish dedicated financing mechanisms for priority sectors; 3. integrate climate risk assessments into sectoral development strategies. This input was incorporated into the refinement of the institutional framework and roadmap. The feedback was additionally collected during the three-day national workshop on Synergy of Biodiversity Conservation, Climate Adaptation and Mitigation held in October in Astana, which brought together 157 participants, including 82 women (52%). Key feedback emphasized the need to: strengthen cross-sectoral coordination in climate policy processes and improve alignment of indicators and monitoring approaches across national strategic documents. This input was incorporated into the subsequent revision of the institutional framework and the adaptation roadmap.
A 3.1.1.4: Based on D 3.1.1.3 b elaborate and/or adapt existing regulatory documents (i.e. rules, methodologies, guidelines and technical standards) for integration of climate risks and adaptation into planning processes at national and sub-national levels in the priority sectors.	The development and adaptation of regulatory documents—specifically basin plans covering all four priority sectors—has been ongoing since early 2026. These basin plans constitute key methodological and planning instruments at both national and sub-national levels, enabling the integration of climate risks into sectoral planning processes. Building on these basin plans, a General Plan for Integrated Water Resources Management will be developed,

A 3.1.1.5: Validate and adopt elaborated/ adapted regulatory documents (see D 3.1.1.4) in line with standard legal procedures for regulatory framework adoption.	further strengthening alignment with existing budgeting processes to support financing of adaptation measures. The Terms of Reference for four (4) experts contributing to this work have been completed, and recruitment is currently underway.
A 3.1.1.6: Design and establish an electronic reporting system on planned and implemented adaptation measures with unified templates and procedures enabling reporting from national and sub-national level authorities in four priority sectors in line with the Environmental Code regulations.	To initiate the development of a functional electronic reporting system, the Terms of Reference for a national consultant were prepared, followed by the identification and recruitment of an expert. Since the start of the assignment, the consultant has been actively working with key stakeholders, including the digital departments of the Ministry of Ecology and Natural Resources, the Information and Analytical Center (IAC), JSC “NIT,” and other relevant institutions. As part of this process, the expert developed an initial reporting format, identified priority areas for digitalization, and, together with UNDP specialists, reviewed existing methodologies for climate risk assessment and adaptation reporting.
A 3.1.1.7: Test and improve the electronic reporting system through a one-day workshop with users. A 3.1.1.8: Train users of the electronic reporting system via series of trainings and provision of detailed guidance notes to sensitize users and strengthen uptake/buy-in for the reporting system.	To be completed in later stages of project implementation
A 3.1.1.9 Amend at least four long-term national policies/ strategic documents, including but not limited to road-maps and action plans related to Kazakhstan’s 2060 Carbon Neutrality Strategy, NDC and the 2030 Concept for Transition Towards Green Economy to clearly reflect NAP priorities and mainstream the project results, such as vulnerability assessments and adaptation solutions, as well as the established coordination mechanisms.	Amendments were introduced to four long-term national policies and strategic documents, ensuring the integration of climate change adaptation priorities consistent with the emerging National Adaptation Plan (NAP). Specifically, adaptation-related provisions were incorporated into the Water Code, the Ecological Code, NDC-3.0, the National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP), as well as the draft Roadmap for the Implementation of Kazakhstan’s Carbon Neutrality Strategy to 2060. These amendments provide clearer alignment with NAP priorities and strengthen the enabling environment for long-term climate-resilient planning. The revision of the 2030 Concept for Transition Towards a Green Economy is no longer pursued, as the document is no longer used as a guiding national policy framework.

		In parallel, the Project team and national experts developed a standalone draft National Adaptation Plan (NAP). The first version was submitted to the Ministry of Ecology and Natural Resources on 31 October 2025, followed by a revised version submitted on 29 December 2025 for review and clearance.		
Output 3.1.2	Indicators	Baseline	Annual target	Progress / Milestone
Output 3.1.2: Gaps and needs in climate services for climate resilient development planning are identified and capacity development measures suggested Budget: 139,318 USD Expenditure to date: 152,705.99 USD	Indicator 4 Number of stakeholders consulted at national and sub-national levels).	0	30 stakeholders	Reporting period: 32 stakeholders consulted
Activities		Results		
A 3.1.2.1: Analyze the existing gaps in climate services for the priority sectors, including availability and access to climate risk and vulnerability assessments, climate damage data, downscaled climate projections, cost-benefit analyses for adaptation options and organizational development service on transforming business and development plans to make them climate resilient.		An international expert, Mr. Robert Bierkandt, conducted a mission to Kazakhstan from 8–11 July 2025 to assess the country’s climate services. Based on consultations and analysis, he prepared a report outlining user needs, existing services and providers, key gaps, and systemic barriers. The report also presents a set of targeted recommendations and a roadmap for strengthening climate data, climate knowledge services for adaptation, and institutional capacities, and for integrating climate services into national and sectoral planning. A second mission by the international consultant took place in October 2025, during which he participated in a three-day workshop on the Synergy of Biodiversity, Climate Change, and Mitigation. This visit enabled additional consultations with national and subnational stakeholders and allowed the expert to collect further feedback to refine the assessment and recommendations. In parallel, a national consultant carried out an overview and analysis of existing public climate data to identify and tag current budget		

	allocations related to climate change adaptation that are not yet marked within the national budgeting system.
A 3.1.2.2: Assess capacity development needs of existing and potential climate service providers and climate service users' needs at national and sub-national levels in the priority sectors through bilateral interviews and group meetings, including clarification of demand and requirements for a centralized web-portal for climate data and information.	In December 2025 NAP and FOLUR project teams conducted study tour for national stakeholders to Germany. 11 participants from national ministries and Quasi-Governmental Organizations participated in this event: 1. Ministry of Ecology and Natural Resources 2. Ministry of Water and Irrigation 3. Ministry of Agriculture 4. Ministry of Emergency Situations 5. National company KazProdCorporaciya The meetings aimed to support the implementation of Kazakhstan's National Adaptation Plan (NAP) by learning from Germany's policy frameworks, scientific approaches, and practical tools for climate risk assessment and adaptation. The meetings also provided a platform to present the progress, achievements and next steps of Kazakhstan's NAP project (2024–2028) and to receive expert feedback from German federal and regional authorities, research institutions and implementing organizations.
A 3.1.2.3: Elaborate a Capacity Development Strategy aimed at strengthening climate services and expanding evidence base for adaptation.	The Capacity Development Strategy aimed at strengthening climate services and expanding the evidence base for adaptation has been completed. The work was led by international consultant Wolfram Lange, with technical inputs from international expert Robert Bierkandt, who conducted missions to Kazakhstan to assess existing climate services and identify key gaps in their provision and use. The collaboration between the two experts ensured that the Strategy is grounded in a solid understanding of current challenges and priority needs. Robert's analytical findings served as a core input, helping shape the Strategy's focus areas and ensuring its alignment with the gaps and stakeholder needs identified during national consultations.

Output 3.2.1	Indicators	Baseline	Annual target	Progress / Milestone
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Output 3.2.1: A pool of trained experts exists able to design and implement adaptation solutions at national and sub-national levels Budget: 128,330 USD Expenditure to date: 86,678.97 USD	Indicator 5 Number of potential climate service providers	0	60	204 organizations across all regions were trained
Activities		Results		
A 3.2.1.1: Deliver series of trainings for climate services providers based on the Capacity Development Strategy (see D 3.1.2.4) and covering but not limited to Climate Risk and Vulnerability Assessments, economic assessments of climate change and adaptation impacts, gender mainstreaming, monitoring and evaluation of adaptation measures.		The training modules have been developed for akimats and education organizations, forming the basis for a comprehensive series of trainings for climate service providers at national and sub-national levels. The trainings covered, among other topics, climate risk and vulnerability assessments (CRVA), gender mainstreaming, and monitoring and evaluation (M&E) of adaptation interventions. To assess baseline knowledge and measure learning outcomes, pre- and post-training questionnaires were administered to participants. This approach ensured that capacity-building efforts were tailored to actual institutional and technical needs, while also allowing for an evidence-based assessment of capacity gains and effectively supporting the mainstreaming of climate services into development planning. In total, experts from 204 organizations across all regions were involved, reaching 351 participants, including 199 women (57%).		
A 3.2.1.2: Deliver series of trainings for national and sub-national level experts from state, civil society and private sector organizations on integration of climate risk and adaptation into standard development planning and budgeting procedures, business and investment plans, including the use of climate services supported in A 3.2.1.1 and climate evidence base enhanced with A 3.2.2.1 and A 3.2.2.3.		To ensure scalability and long-term sustainability of capacity-building efforts, the project applied a cascade training approach. At the initial stage, four national experts were selected and trained through an intensive Training-of-Trainers (ToT) programme led by international expert Dr. Wolfram Lange. The ToT focused not only on the Climate Risk and Vulnerability Assessment (CRVA) methodology itself, but also on practical guidance on how to design and deliver effective regional workshops. Following the ToT, the four trained experts conducted CRVA workshops across all regions of Kazakhstan. Through these regional and sectoral trainings, a total of 351 specialists from akimats, sectoral		

institutions, and education organizations were trained on the application of the CRVA methodology. While the project indicator envisaged training at least 80 experts, the cascade model significantly exceeded this target, resulting in more than fourfold coverage. This approach ensured both the achievement of project indicators and the establishment of a sustainable national training capacity for the continued application of CRVA in climate adaptation planning and decision-making.

Output 3.2.2	Indicators	Baseline	Annual target	Progress / Milestone
Output 3.2.2: Evidence base for adaptation solutions expanded Budget: 53,627 USD Expenditure to date: 165,597.97 USD	Indicator 6 Number of (50 % women) users of the web-portal from four priority sectors and representing both national and sub-national levels	0	30	Training of users is planned for year 2026.
	Indicator 7 Number of knowledge/ media products produced and disseminated	0	6	Knowledge and Media Products (7 — target achieved) The project produced seven knowledge and media products, exceeding the target and contributing to strengthened climate adaptation capacity and awareness
Activities		Results		

A 3.2.2.1: Conduct climate risk and vulnerability assessments (CRVA) for four priority sectors at the national scale and for four pilot provinces (oblasts) at sub-national level with support from climate service experts trained (see D 3.2.1.1 b).	The selection of the four pilot provinces was carried out by sectoral consultants based on climate risk assessments conducted using the CRVA methodology. The decision-making process relied on comparative analysis of regional exposure, sensitivity, and adaptive capacity. The sectoral consultants have prepared comprehensive reports for all four priority sectors, integrating the full results of their climate risk and vulnerability assessments. Each report includes gender-disaggregated analysis. The assessments have been completed for all four selected pilot provinces, ensuring consistent methodological application across regions and allowing comparison of sector-specific risks at the subnational level. The project has developed a national CRVA (Climate Risk and Vulnerability Assessment) methodology that incorporates sector-specific and regionally sensitive indicators aligned with UNDP and IPCC frameworks. The methodology defines indicator sets, data requirements, and calculation steps to ensure consistency of climate risk assessments across sectors and regions.
A 3.2.2.2: Disseminate CRVA reports on the priority sectors and pilot provinces to create a spill-over effect and support CRVA processes in other provinces and sectors.	Knowledge and Media Products (7 — target achieved) The project produced seven knowledge and media products, exceeding the target and contributing to strengthened climate adaptation capacity and awareness: 1. Climate Risk and Vulnerability Assessment Methodology 2. Training Module for Sectoral Experts 3. Training Module for Municipalities 4. Training Module for Educational Organizations 5. Podcast Series “1.5C” (EN/KZ/RU) 6. Video “Youth of Kazakhstan unite for a sustainable future” 7. Human-interest Story “When climate becomes personal: the story of Gulzhan” Media Events (8 — target achieved) The project organized eight media-related events, ensuring strong outreach and engagement with national and regional media: 1. Summer Camp “Climate can’t wait” 2. Presentation of the “Ecology through the eyes of people of Kazakhstan” study + journalism awards 3. Climate Agenda Training for Media Representatives

	4. Presentation of CRVA and KAP Study results 5. Urbathon for Local Innovators (Petropavlovsk) 6. National Workshop on Synergy of Biodiversity, Climate Change and Mitigation Strategies 7. National Youth Conference on Climate Change (LCOY Qazaqstan 2025) 8. Climate Change Quiz for Media Representatives Media Products (30+ associated publications) Each event generated multiple media products, including articles, TV reports, press releases, YouTube videos, and social media materials. These outputs significantly expanded the project's visibility and amplified communication outreach.
A 3.2.2.3: Design and launch a centralized web-portal for climate data and information hosted by the Ministry of Ecology and Natural Resources. Exit strategy/ sustainability of the web-portal is ensured with integration into knowledge management system of MENR.	Work on the centralized climate information web-portal will be carried out in 2026-2027
A 3.2.2.4: Collect and integrate data on available cost-benefit analyses of adaptation measures and existing economic assessments on climate impacts to the web-portal established in D 3.2.2.3.	As part of the NAP project's collaboration with other UNDP projects, a comprehensive assessment of the economic impacts of climate change in Kazakhstan was conducted by BTR project with outcomes used in both BTR and NAP project, covering both national-level effects and region-specific impacts across all oblasts. This analysis provides an evidence-based understanding of climate-related economic risks and supports informed decision-making for adaptation planning. The findings of this assessment, along with materials developed jointly with the BTR project, were presented during a three-day national workshop on the synergy and alignment of strategic climate and biodiversity documents. This ensured coherence between ongoing national processes, including the NAP, NDC, NBSAP and the National Communication (BTR).
A 3.2.2.5: Train experts in the hosting institution to maintain and regularly update the content of the web-portal	Work on the centralized climate information web-portal will be carried out in 2026-2027

A 3.2.2.6: Present the climate information web-portal to users through a one-day workshop for users.	
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Output 3.2.3	Indicators	Baseline	Annual target	Progress / Milestone
Output 3.2.3: Viabilities of the operational framework for adaptation and established climate services are tested with implementation of pilots at sub-national level Budget: 60,596 USD Expenditure to date: 46,260.6 USD	Indicator 8 Number of capacity development/ coaching program designed	0	2	To be implemented in later stages of project implementation
Activities		Results		
A 3.2.3.1: Design and implement specific capacity development/ coaching programs for two pilot provinces (oblasts) to demonstrate the full process of designing and mainstreaming adaptation solutions at sub-national level in the institutional and policy frameworks operationalized by the proposed project and using climate service capacities established.		The selection of pilot provinces has been finalized following the completion of the national Climate Risk and Vulnerability Assessment (CRVA) across the four priority sectors. The pilot regions are the North-Kazakhstan region and Kyzylorda region during the meeting of the Project Board on 4 December 2025 year. In January 2026, the project team visited the Akimat of the North Kazakhstan Region to initiate preparatory work and begin piloting activities in the selected pilot region.		

Output 3.3.1	Indicators	Baseline	Annual target	Progress / Milestone
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Output 3.3.1: Capacity building provided to the private sector to foster investments in adaptation solutions Budget: 206,801 USD Expenditure to date: 55,829.69 USD	Indicator 9 Number of business models for which adaptation options identified	0	4	To be implemented in later stages of project implementation
Activities		Results		
D 3.3.1.1: Climate risks mapped, and adaptation options identified for at least four (4) business models explaining ways for integration of climate risks into management systems/ business continuity plans. D 3.3.1.2 a: Existing investment opportunities are analyzed and communicated to private sector companies in suitable formats: at least four (4) knowledge/ media products produced and disseminated at national and sub-national levels. D 3.3.1.2. b: At least two (2) knowledge products produced and disseminated with recommendations for private sector on using existing investment opportunities and establishing new green finance instruments to implement adaptation options for private sector.		These activities are planned for 2026-2027 year		

Output 3.3.2	Indicators	Baseline	Annual target	Progress / Milestone
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Output 3.3.2: The uptake, impact and visibility of adaptation solutions increased with implementation of targeted communication and awareness raising measures. Budget: 62,900 USD Expenditure to date: 66,805.61 USD	No indicator defined in prodoc for this output			
Activities		Results		
A 3.3.2.1: Elaborate a Communication and Awareness Raising Strategy aimed at maximizing the impact, visibility and the key messages of the project at both national and sub-national levels and supporting the uptake/ buy in for the project deliverables among stakeholders from private and public sectors. Specific focus will be made on vertical integration for climate action between national and sub-national levels. A 3.3.2.2: Implement communication and awareness raising measures suggested in the Communication and Awareness Raising Strategy.		Results of a Knowledge, Attitude and Practices (KAP) survey was conducted before elaboration of the strategy to assess the awareness level and gaps among different stakeholder groups. Published via the link: https://www.undp.org/kazakhstan/news/ecology-minds-people-kazakhstan-navigating-concern-awareness-and-action Communication and Awareness Raising Strategy document is prepared and its implementation is in progress		

Output 3.4.1	Indicators	Baseline	Annual target	Progress / Milestone
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Output 3.4.1: A project concept note (with an associated pre-feasibility study) developed for priority adaptation actions Budget: 0 Expenditure to date: 0	Indicator 10 Number of concept notes developed for priority adaptation actions	0	1	To be implemented in later stages of project implementation
Activities		Results		
A 3.4.1.1: Develop one project concept note for the GCF and/ or other international climate finance organizations in cooperation with relevant stakeholders. A 3.4.1.2 Conduct a one-day validation workshop that a gender responsive and socially inclusive with at least 40 stakeholders to validate the project concept note.		These activities are planned for 2026-2027		

Annex II: Updated Risk Log*(Refer to project risk log and include it here to show any updates and mitigation measures)*

#	Description	Date Identified	Type	Impact & Probability	Counter-measures / Mngt response	Owner	Last Update	Status
1	There is a risk that institutional volatility and insufficient high-level political commitment may reduce climate change-related commitments.	07.2024	POLITICAL	NAPs do not get implemented Likelihood: 1 - Not likely Impact: 4 – Extensive Risk level: MODERATE	Continually update incoming institutional leaders regarding project achievements and take a proactive approach to engage with stakeholders. Foster robust relationships and keep communication channels open with crucial stakeholders	PB, PMU	2025	Increasing

2	There is a risk of insufficient organizational and institutional capacity among national partners (incl. the governmental bodies) that could result in delays in implementation and compromise the quality of the outputs.	07.2024	OPERATIONAL	Likelihood: 2 – Low Impact: 3 – Intermediate Risk level: MODERATE	Create a comprehensive capacity-building plan that includes needs assessments, training, and mentoring for line agencies. Training programmes will apply a training-of-trainers approach for continuity. Training materials will be packaged and made available online for continued learning or as refresher courses.	PMU, Project Manager, MENR	2025	Reducing
3	There is a risk that individuals who may be affected, especially	07.2024	ENVIRONMENTAL	Likelihood: 1 – Not likely Impact: 2 - Intermediate	The project will implement inclusive and equitable	PMU, Project Manager	2025	Reducing

	marginalized groups and those who are typically excluded, such as persons with disabilities, may not have the opportunity to fully participate in decisions regarding the project's implementation, which will influence the inclusiveness and responsiveness of the project.			Risk level: LOW	engagement strategies. This includes conducting comprehensive stakeholder mapping and analysis to identify vulnerable groups, establishing accessible platforms for their participation, and offering tailored support, including accommodations and accessible information, to facilitate their meaningful involvement throughout the project's implementation.			
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Annex III: Annual Work Plan for 2026

AWP 2026 is available via the link [AWP 2026 NAP signed.pdf](#)

Annex IV: Assets List.

No assets acquired, only custodial items under USD 5,000 (computers and monitors)

UNDP Country Office:

Project title: UNDP-GCF Project ""Institutionalization of adaptation planning and integration of climate risks into Kazakhstan's development planning processes to enable implementation of adaptation measures as part of coherent National Adaptation Planning policies"" (NAP)

Project ID: 01001614

Office address/ Location: Astana, A. Mambetova str. 14

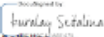
Period covered : January-December 2026



For custodial items (60 USD - 4899 USD)

#	TAG No.	ACQUISITION DATE	ITEM DESCRIPTION (Brand/Model/Specifications)	SERIAL NO.	CONDITION (Good/Fair/Repair)	CUSTODIAN	ITEM LOCATION (room # if any)	PROJECT ID	*QUANTUM INVOICE #	US\$ VALUE	REMARKS
1	UNDP01001614001	July, 2024	HP 819WDEA HP EliteBook 860 G10 I7-1355U	8CG4024Y88	good	Kuralay Setalina	500	01001614	Inv 50 d6 11.06.2024	\$1,309.38	
2	UNDP01001614002	July, 2024	HP 819WDEA HP EliteBook 860 G10 I7-1355U	8CG4024Y7W	good	Saulet Sakenov	500	01001614	Inv 50 d6 11.06.2024	\$1,309.38	
3	UNDP01001614003	July, 2024	HP 819WDEA HP EliteBook 860 G10 I7-1355U	8CG4024Y8F	good	Aldyn Bakdolatov	500	01001614	Inv 50 d6 11.06.2024	\$1,309.38	
4	UNDP01001614004	July, 2024	HP 819WDEA HP EliteBook 860 G10 I7-1355U	8CG4024Y80	good	Madina Kakimzhanova	500	01001614	Inv 50 d6 11.06.2024	\$1,309.38	
5	UNDP01001614005	July, 2024	HP 819WDEA HP EliteBook 860 G10 I7-1355U	8CG4024Y8B	good	Aigul Mirza	511	01001614	Inv 50 d6 11.06.2024	\$1,309.38	
6	UNDP01001614006	July, 2024	HP 64X59AA HP P27 G5 FHD Monitor	CNC4033974	good	Kuralay Setalina	500	01001614	Inv 50 d6 11.06.2024	\$163.57	
7	UNDP01001614007	July, 2024	HP 64X59AA HP P27 G5 FHD Monitor	CNC4033900	good	Saulet Sakenov	500	01001614	Inv 50 d6 11.06.2024	\$163.57	
8	UNDP01001614008	July, 2024	HP 64X59AA HP P27 G5 FHD Monitor	CNC40339CP	good	Saulet Sakenov	500	01001614	Inv 50 d6 11.06.2024	\$163.57	
9	UNDP01001614009	July, 2024	HP 64X59AA HP P27 G5 FHD Monitor	CNC4033879	good	Aldyn Bakdolatov	500	01001614	Inv 50 d6 11.06.2024	\$163.57	
10	UNDP01001614010	July, 2024	HP 64X59AA HP P27 G5 FHD Monitor	CNC4033878	good	Madina Kakimzhanova	500	01001614	Inv 50 d6 11.06.2024	\$163.57	
11	UNDP01001614011	July, 2024	HP 64X59AA HP P27 G5 FHD Monitor	CNC40338J7	good	Aigul Mirza	511	01001614	Inv 50 d6 11.06.2024	\$163.57	
12	UNDP01001614012	July, 2024	Dock station /HP 4J0A2AA HP Thunderbolt 120W G4	8CG41222QD	good	Kuralay Setalina	500	01001614	Inv 50 d6 11.06.2024	\$214.39	
13	UNDP01001614013	July, 2024	Dock station /HP 4J0A2AA HP Thunderbolt 120W G4	8CG41230X8	good	Saulet Sakenov	500	01001614	Inv 50 d6 11.06.2024	\$214.39	
14	UNDP01001614014	July, 2024	Dock station /HP 4J0A2AA HP Thunderbolt 120W G4	8CG4122HVV	good	Aldyn Bakdolatov	500	01001614	Inv 50 d6 11.06.2024	\$214.39	
15	UNDP01001614015	July, 2024	Dock station /HP 4J0A2AA HP Thunderbolt 120W G4	8CG41220P9	good	Madina Kakimzhanova	500	01001614	Inv 50 d6 11.06.2024	\$214.39	
16	UNDP01001614016	July, 2024	Dock station /HP 4J0A2AA HP Thunderbolt 120W G4	8CG299VWOF	good	Aigul Mirza	511	01001614	Inv 50 d6 11.06.2024	\$214.39	
17	UNDP01001614017	May, 2025	Office table	n/a	good	Kuralay Setalina	500	01001614	82626232 d6 8.06.2025	\$918	
18	UNDP01001614018	May, 2025	Office table	n/a	good	Saulet Sakenov	500	01001614	82626232 d6 8.06.2025	\$918	
19	UNDP01001614019	May, 2025	Office table	n/a	good	Madina Kakimzhanova	500	01001614	82626232 d6 8.06.2025	\$918	
20	UNDP01001614020	May, 2025	Office table	n/a	good	Aigul Mirza	511	01001614	82626232 d6 8.06.2025	\$918	
21	UNDP01001614021	May, 2025	Office chair	n/a	good	Kuralay Setalina	500	01001614	82626232 d6 8.06.2025	\$164	
22	UNDP01001614022	May, 2025	Office chair	n/a	good	Saulet Sakenov	500	01001614	82626232 d6 8.06.2025	\$164	
23	UNDP01001614023	May, 2025	Office chair	n/a	good	Madina Kakimzhanova	500	01001614	82626232 d6 8.06.2025	\$164	
24	UNDP01001614024	May, 2025	Office chair	n/a	good	Aigul Mirza	511	01001614	82626232 d6 8.06.2025	\$164	

Signed by:



Name: Kuralay Setalina

Title: Project Manager

Date: 11-Nov-2025

Certified by:



Name: Asel Nurbekova

Title: Head of EE unit

Date: 17-Nov-2025

Physical verification done by:



Name: Aigul Mirza

Title: Project Associate

Date: 16-Nov-2025

Annex V: Knowledge Generation

Please describe how the project is generating knowledge and actively incorporating these insights into project implementation.

Also, include list of knowledge products or activities taken during the reporting period. Please provide active links to knowledge products and activities. You may also include relevant copies of media coverage, publications, etc.

#	Media	Title	Language
1.	UNDP website	Ecology in the minds of people in Kazakhstan: navigating concern, awareness, and action https://www.undp.org/ru/kazakhstan/news/ekologiya-v-soznanii-kazahstancsev-mezhdu-trevogoy-znaniem-i-deystviem	ENG/RUS/KAZ
2.	Yvision	Ecology in the minds of people in Kazakhstan: navigating concern, awareness, and action https://yvision.kz/post/ekologiya-v-soznanii-kazahstancsev-mezhdu-trevogoy-znaniem-i-deystviem-1018631	RUS
3.	UNDP website	Climate won't wait – and neither will the youth: Kazakh school students create green solutions https://www.undp.org/kazakhstan/stories/climate-wont-wait-and-neither-will-youth-kazakh-school-students-create-green-solutions	ENG/RUS/KAZ
4.	Liter.kz	"The Planet Asks for Change": How the Climate Crisis Could Be a Turning Point for Kazakhstan https://liter.kz/planeta-prosit-peremen-kak-klimaticheskii-krizis-mozhet-stat-povorotnoi-tochkoi-dlia-kazahstana-1753895685/	RUS
5.	Astana akshamy	What is the air pollution from? https://www.astana-akshamy.kz/awa-neden-lastanady/	KAZ
6.	Baq.kz	Kazakhstan's Climate Vulnerability: What Does the Future Hold? https://rus.baq.kz/klimaticheskaya-uyazvimost-kazahstana-chto-nas-zhdet-v-buduschem_300018947/	RUS
7.	Astana-akshamy.kz	Summer camp "Climate does not wait" was held https://www.astana-akshamy.kz/klimat-kuetpejdi-zhazghy-lageri-oetti/	KAZ
8.	Registr TV Kazakhstan	The winners of the competition among journalists on the topics of climate change and environmental protection have been determined - https://regtv.kz/2025/09/26/ent-opredelilis-pobediteli-konkursy-sredi-jurnalistov-po-temam-izmeneniia-klimata-i-ohrany-okryjaushei-sredy.html	RUS
9.	Khabar TV	Winners of Climate Change Journalism Competition Announced https://khabar.kz/ru/news/ekologiya/177283-obyavleny-pobediteli-konkursy-sredi-zhurnalistov-po-voprosam-izmeneniya-klimata	RUS
10.	Khabar News	Winners of Climate Change Journalism Competition Announced https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=_NkO1Flbpc4	RUS

11.	Jibek Joly TV News	The winners of the environmental competition were awarded in the capital http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=gvqAPgwtD4s	RUS
12.	Delovoy Kazakhstan News	Ecology and climate: the best projects of journalists in Kazakhstan received recognition https://dknews.kz/ru/v-strane/370745-ekologiya-i-klimat-luchshie-proekty-zhurnalistov	RUS
13.	gurk.kz	Winners of the competition among journalists on the topics of climate change and environmental protection have been determined https://gurk.kz/news/opredelilis-pobediteli-konkursa-sredi-zhurnalistov-po-temam-izmeneniya-klimata-i-ohrany-okruzhayushhej-sredy	RUS
14.	UNDP YouTube channel	Video Blitz https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=-VkDLIqsL_M	KAZ/RUS
a.	UNDP YouTube channel	Podcast 1.5C (15 episodes) https://youtube.com/playlist?list=PL5bWlYrCCtd44YoFKN-4NiYf_gogDFQPN&si=brvxQ8lxVgkrEYCD	ENG/RUS/KAZ
15.	Ministry of Ecology and natural resources	Kazakhstan joins efforts to preserve biodiversity and combat climate change https://www.gov.kz/memleket/entities/ecogeo/press/news/details/1095290	RUS/KAZ
16.	7 TV channel	Kazakhstan joins forces to adapt to climate challenges https://tv7.kz/ru/projects/news-ru/32741-kazahstan-obedinyaet-usiliya-dlya-adaptacii-k-klimaticheskim-vyzovam/	RUS
17.	vaktau.kz	Biodiversity Workshop Kicks Off in Kazakhstan https://vaktau.kz/kazakhstan-news/ministerstvo-jekologii-i-prirodnih-resursov-rk/189794-seminar-po-strategijam-sohraneniya-bioraznoobrazija-v-kazahstane.html	RUS
18.	Baq.kz	Common policy for nature and climate: Kazakhstan to form a new model of ecosystem protection https://baq.kz/tabigat-pen-klimatqa-ortaq-sayasat-qazaqstan-ekozhuyeni-qorgaudyn-zhana-modelin-qalyptastyrady-200025082/	KAZ
19.	Baq.kz	Climate shift will hit Kazakhstan's economy – experts https://rus.baq.kz/klimaticheskij-sdvig-naneset-udar-po-ekonomike-kazahstana-eksperty_300027926/	RUS
20.	Ministry of Ecology and natural resources	Национальная конференция молодежи по вопросам изменения климата в Республике Казахстан 2025 (LCOY Qazaqstan 2025) https://www.gov.kz/memleket/entities/ecogeo/press/news/details/1056185?lang=ru	RUS/KAZ
21.	7 TV channel	Forecasters explained the lack of snow in Astana	ENG/RUS/KAZ

		https://tv7.kz/ru/projects/news-ru/34155-sinoptiki-obyasnili-otsutstvie-snega-v-astane/	
22.	UNDP website	Kazakhstan unites efforts to preserve biodiversity and tackle climate change https://www.undp.org/kazakhstan/press-releases/kazakhstan-unites-efforts-preserve-biodiversity-and-tackle-climate-change	ENG/RUS/KAZ
23.	UNDP website	When climate becomes personal: the story of Gulzhan https://www.undp.org/kazakhstan/stories/when-climate-becomes-personal-story-gulzhan	ENG/RUS/KAZ
24.	UNDP website	Educational seminars on Climate Adaptation start in Kazakhstan https://www.undp.org/kazakhstan/news/educational-seminars-climate-adaptation-start-kazakhstan	ENG/RUS/KAZ
25.	gurk.kz	Educational seminars on climate adaptation start in Kazakhstan https://gurk.kz/news/obrazovatelny-e-seminary-po-voprosam-klimaticheskoy-adaptaczii-startuyut-v-kazahstane	RUS
26.	UNCCD Interregional Group "Central Asia – Russia"	Educational Seminars on Climate Adaptation Launched in Kazakhstan https://www.land-irg.org/novosti-sobytiya/v-kazahstane-startovala-seriya-obrazovatelnykh-seminarov-po-klimaticheskoy	RUS
28.	Delovoy Kazakhstan	Bayanaul meets "Khan Koryk-2025" https://dknews.kz/ru/chitayte-v-nomere-dk/369309-bayanaul-vstrechaet-han-koryk-2025	RUS
29.	QazaqGeo	https://www.instagram.com/p/DNQDb5pioxR/?utm_source=ig_web_copy_link&igsh=NTc4MTIwNjQ2YQ==	RUS