



The First Biennial Transparency Report (1BTR) and a combined a Ninth National Communication and Second Biennial Transparency Report (9NC/2BTR) of the Republic of Kazakhstan to UNFCCC

Annual Project Progress Report

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Responsible Parties:	Ministry of Ecology and Natural Resources of the RoK
Reporting Period:	01 January 2025 – 31 December 2025
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Table of Contents

I. Executive Summary3

II. Introduction / Background.....5

III. Progress Review: Key Activities and Results.....6

 Section 1: Analysis of Theory of Change.....**Error! Bookmark not defined.**

 Section 2: Overall progress against outcomes7

 Section 3: Monitoring and Evaluation of activities.....7

 Section 4: Progress against each output.....8

 Section 5: Cross-Cutting Integration.....9

IV. Partnerships and Sustainability9

V. Update on risks and mitigation measures10

VI. Key Challenges, Lessons Learned and Recommendations11

VII. Financial Summary.....13

VIII. Annexes15

 Annex I: Progress Review: detailed matrix of activities and results.....15

 Annex II: Updated Risk Log21

 Annex III: Annual Work Plan for23

 Annex IV: Assets List. – No assets.28

 Annex V: Knowledge Generation28

Acronyms

BTR	Biennial Transparency Report
RBEC	Regional Bureau for Europe and the Commonwealth of Independent States
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change

I. **Executive Summary**

The project aims to support the Government of Kazakhstan with the enabling activities necessary to prepare its First Biennial Transparency Report (BTR1) as a standalone report and the Ninth National Communication and a Second Biennial Transparency Report (NC9/BTR2) as a combined report, to be submitted to the UNFCCC in 2024 and 2026 respectively, in accordance to its reporting obligations under the UNFCCC and the Paris Agreement and in line with the Modalities, Procedures and Guidelines (MPGs) for the enhanced transparency framework for action and support referred to in Article 13 of the Paris Agreement (Decision 18/CMA.1) and the guidance on operationalizing the MPGs as per Decision 5/CMA.3.

The project will facilitate Kazakhstan in improving emission data, conducting focused research, and enhancing technical capacity and institutions for both mitigation and adaptation. It will also support institutional arrangements and the long-term goal of achieving carbon neutrality by 2060, reducing greenhouse gas emissions and addressing climate change impacts. Furthermore, the project will assist in mainstreaming climate change into national policies, plans, and programs, building on existing technical and institutional capacities and previous recommendations from national communication and biennial reporting efforts.

The Government of Kazakhstan views climate change as a serious threat to the achievement of its development goals. By becoming a Party to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) in 1995, the Kyoto Protocol in 2009 and the Paris Agreement in 2016, Kazakhstan reaffirmed its commitment to be an active participant in efforts to tackle the climate change challenge.

The challenge of climate action in Kazakhstan is rooted in various factors, including high carbon intensity of Kazakhstan's economy that heavily relies on fossil fuels, limited climate resilience measures in key sectors and capacity limitation in data collection, analysis, as well as policy formulation and implementation.

Kazakhstan's first Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) sets unconditional target to reduce GHG emissions by 15% below 1990 levels (including LULUCF) by 2030. The conditional target, which is subject to "additional international investments, access to low carbon technologies transfer mechanism, green climate funds and flexible mechanism for country with economy in transition" aims at reduction by 25% below 1990 levels by 2030 (including LULUCF).

In 2023, Kazakhstan updated its first NDC and included previously missing commitments on adaptation with the 2030 emission reduction targets remaining the same. Also, in 2023 Kazakhstan has approved its national strategy for achieving carbon neutrality by 2060. The 2060 Carbon Neutrality Strategy (CNS) provides insight into the scale and pathways of the necessary transition to low-carbon development.

The key indicators of the Project are to preparation and submission of the Two Biennial Transparency Reports. The First Biennial Transparency Report was developed and submitted to the UNFCCC secretariat in December 2024 (resubmitted in January 2025). The Second BTR and combined Ninth National Communication report will be developed in 2026. Project activities are fully in line with the Project Multiyear plan.

No significant challenges and risk arise during the reporting period. Nevertheless, the Project team liaise with the Project's national partner – The Ministry of Ecology and Natural Resources constantly on Project implementation.

The total Project budget is 1,233,000 USD. The utilization rate is roughly 39 % of a total project budget as of December 31, 2025.

Project implementation key recommendations:

- The Project Board should ensure that decisions are made by consensus to guarantee management for development results and transparency while providing overall oversight of project implementation.
- The Project Board should regularly review project performance using monitoring, evaluation, and reporting tools.
- Project-level risks should be continuously reviewed and managed, including maintaining and updating risk registers, addressing grievances, and monitoring associated risks with co-financed or external activities, if any.
- Ensure coordination between donor-funded and government-funded projects/programmes, including active participation from various government agencies.
- Ensure the highest level of transparency, record minutes from Project Board meetings, and share them with project stakeholders to maintain accountability.
- Align Project Board decisions with best practices for management for development results, best value for money, fairness, and effective competition.

II. Introduction / Background

The project's overall objective is to assist the Government of Kazakhstan with the enabling activities necessary to undertake the First Biennial Transparency Report (1BTR) and the combined Second Biennial Transparency Report (2BTR) and the Ninth National Communication (9NC) to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) and submit them to the Conference of the Parties in accordance with the MPGs and methodological guidance contained in decisions 18/CMA.1 and 5/CMA.3. Kazakhstan is already witnessing the adverse effects of climate change. Climate projections, according to Kazakhstan's Eighth National Communication to the UNFCCC (2022), point to increasing temperatures, changing precipitation patterns, and extreme weather events. Data demonstrates the magnitude of the problem: temperatures in Kazakhstan are projected to rise at a faster rate than the global average and faster than most other Asian nations, with potential warming of 5.3°C by the 2090s, compared to the 1986–2005 baseline under the highest emissions pathway (RCP8.5). Warming is projected to be even stronger for maximum and minimum temperatures and the extreme temperatures that will threaten human lives, livelihoods, and ecosystems. Temperature increase will accelerate the melting of Kazakhstan's glaciers, which is projected to lead to an increase in river flow and flood risk through the middle of the 21st century, followed by a long-term decline in river flow¹.

More frequent droughts and reduced water security have already damaged agricultural productivity of crops and livestock farming. Economic losses of wheat yields are estimated to decline 33% of the current potential by 2030 and 12% by 2050. A similar pattern is foreseen for grazing capacity, with livestock productivity reduction of 10% to 15% of the current potential². Grain yield losses due to climate change in Kazakhstan may have serious implications for regional and global food security as the nation represents one of the world's largest wheat exporters.

Climate change caused damages also occur in the sectors of energy and infrastructure. As a landlocked country Kazakhstan is critically dependent on overland transportation infrastructure, which due to the low population density must cover a very large territory. Energy production can be impaired due to insufficient cooling and low water levels caused by higher evaporation with increasing temperature, heatwaves and limited precipitation during droughts.

¹ https://climateknowledgeportal.worldbank.org/sites/default/files/2021-08/15834-WB_Kazakhstan%20Country%20Profile-WEB.pdf

² https://www.adaptation-undp.org/sites/default/files/resources/kazakhstan_nap_in_focus_final_online.pdf

The Government of Kazakhstan views climate change as a serious threat to the achievement of its development goals. By becoming a Party to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) in 1995, the Kyoto Protocol in 2009 and the Paris Agreement in 2016, Kazakhstan reaffirmed its commitment to be an active participant in efforts to tackle the climate change challenge.

The challenge of climate action in Kazakhstan is rooted in various factors, including high carbon intensity of Kazakhstan's economy that heavily relies on fossil fuels, limited climate resilience measures in key sectors and capacity limitation in data collection, analysis, as well as policy formulation and implementation.

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The Project management system is shown in the Project Document and is comprised of Project team, Project Board as Governance body and UNDP Programme staff as oversight (Programme Support Unit).

The following primary stakeholders play critical roles in ensuring the success of the Project, as outlined in the Project's objectives to enhance climate-related data, build technical capacity, and implement emission reduction policies:

- Ministry of Ecology and Natural Resources of the Republic of Kazakhstan
 - Lead governmental partner responsible for coordinating national climate-related policies and actions, provides oversight and support for project implementation.
- National Bureau of Statistics of the Agency for Strategic Planning
 - Ensures accurate collection, processing, and provision of national statistical data, particularly on greenhouse gas emissions and climate indicators.
- United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)
 - The implementing agency providing guidance, coordination, and management of the project to meet UNFCCC reporting requirements.
- Civil Society and NGOs
 - Collaborate in public consultations, awareness campaigns, and advocacy for inclusive climate actions and transparency reporting.
- Private Sector
 - Engaged for expertise, technology, and resources in emission reduction measures and sustainable practices.
- International Organizations and Development Partners
 - Support technical expertise, capacity development, and provision of co-financing.

III. Progress Review: Key Activities and Results, <specify reporting period>

The assumptions underlying the Theory of Change (ToC) for the project focus on key factors such as the commitment of the Government of Kazakhstan to international climate obligations, stakeholder coordination, institutional capacity, availability of financing, and the ability to collect and analyze reliable climate data.

Government Commitment: Kazakhstan has demonstrated strong political will to meet its obligations under the UNFCCC, including the submission of the 1BTR and 9NC/2BTR. The inclusion of carbon neutrality by 2060 in the national strategy reflects consistent alignment with international climate goals.

The Ministry of Ecology and the UNDP have engaged various stakeholders including the private sector, civil society, and local governments. This collaborative approach is key to maintaining the project's effectiveness.

While the institutional capacity has improved, data gaps and technical expertise challenges remain critical hurdles. Continued investment in training and institutional strengthening is necessary to fully address these issues.

While progress has been made in data collection and processing, additional efforts are needed to improve data transparency and accuracy. This is vital for credible reporting to the UNFCCC.

The project strategy remains largely relevant as it aligns with Kazakhstan's long-term policy objectives, including carbon neutrality by 2060, and international climate change reporting obligations. However, the following adjustments could be considered:

- Increased emphasis on building the technical skills in data collection and analysis across sectors, particularly in regions with limited resources.
- Establish targeted interventions to improve local government participation and capacity in implementing climate actions.
- Develop incentives that encourage investments in low-carbon technologies and sustainable practices.

The project strategy is still relevant to advancing Kazakhstan's climate objectives, but revisions to the Theory of Change could include adaptive measures, strengthen local and sectoral capacities, and expand stakeholder engagement. These changes will ensure the project remains responsive to evolving contexts and challenges, ultimately boosting the likelihood of achieving its targeted outcomes.

Section 2: Overall progress against outcomes

The project's fundamental contribution is towards "Strengthened national capacity for climate reporting and actions," which aligns with global and national climate goals. Specifically, the project aids in the preparation and submission of Kazakhstan's First Biennial Transparency Report (1BTR) in 2024 and the combined Ninth National Communication (9NC) and Second Biennial Transparency Report (2BTR) in 2026 to fulfill obligations under the Paris Agreement and the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC).

Withing the reporting period the project performed two main assessments, namely: climate regime modelling till 2100 and economic modelling of climate change impact on targeted sectors of economy, also strengthened capacity of stakeholder to collect, process, analyze data for transparency reports and to ensure compliance with international standards for reporting climate actions, inventories, and policies.

Also, the Project contributed to the capacity building of the youth under the ClimateBox Project activities, the series of lecturer on climate change, renewable energy and energy efficiency were conducted.

Section 3: Monitoring and Evaluation³ of activities.

Due to Project nature, neither pilot projects nor pilot territories have monitoring & evaluation activities foreseen.

³ The later if applicable.

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 direct project beneficiaries disaggregated by gender (individual people)	End of the Project target - 120 individuals (minimum 40% women)	The direct beneficiaries of the Project have been exceed 120 individuals including youth and women it was achieved by participating and conducting a numerous capacity building seminars, namely – school camp under the ClimateBox Project, united 3 days workshop under the Biodiversity Project portfolio, NAP and the BTR Projects
Indicator 6: Number of awareness raising, and communication activities conducted.	At least 30 targeted and gender sensitive communication and media products produced based on the stakeholder analysis conducted by the project.	
Indicator 7: Gender sensitive risk and vulnerability assessments conducted and adaptation measures for the key sectors suggested based on loss and damage data.		The following assessment have been done climate regime modelling till 2100 and economic modelling of climate change impact on targeted sectors of economy.

Key Activities:

Two main assessments: climate regime modelling till 2100 and economic modelling of climate change impact on targeted sectors of economy were prepared that are fully inline with the Project outputs related to the data collection and preparation of the Second Biennial Transparency report and the Ninth Combined Communication to UNFCCC. Also, a series of capacity building seminars were conducted aiming to strengthen capacity of the negotiation group of expert and youth.

Include a picture relevant to the output as much as possible. This could also be graphs / diagrams that can further elaborate on the achieved result.

Key Results:

Based on the Project specificity to prepare and submit to the UNFCCC secretariat of the two BTRs, the Project has a key task apart of the BTRs preparation is to conduct a capacity building of the stakeholders that was performed within the reporting period. Number of series of seminars were conducted: to official

group of experts participated at the COP30, to group of youth within the summer camp and united workshop where were presented a key result of the climate and economic modelling reports

Section 5: Cross-Cutting Integration

Contributions to Cross-Cutting Integration Areas:

1. Leave No One Behind - The project emphasizes inclusivity by enhancing climate-related data collection and policy-making that incorporates all regions of Kazakhstan, including marginalized communities. Efforts aim to ensure equitable benefits from climate resilience measures and mitigate the disproportionate impact of climate change on vulnerable populations, such as those in rural areas or low-income groups.
2. Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment - Gender considerations are integrated into the project through awareness and capacity-building initiatives that promote women's active participation in climate policy formulation and implementation. These efforts align with UNDP's gender equality goals, taking steps to empower women in decision-making roles related to climate change mitigation and adaptation.
3. Sustainability and Resilience - The project directly contributes to national sustainability goals by fostering technical and institutional capacity for climate reporting and promoting resilience to climate-induced vulnerabilities. The climate change mitigation and adaptation are addressed through improved national greenhouse gas inventory systems, transparent UNFCCC reporting, and mainstreaming climate actions into governance frameworks.

By addressing these cross-cutting areas, the project contributes not only to climate goals but also to broader development objectives, fostering inclusivity, equity, and environmental sustainability in Kazakhstan.

IV. Partnerships and Sustainability

Partnerships

Partnerships Built in the Course of the Project:

1. Ministry of Ecology and Natural Resources, Republic of Kazakhstan - The lead governmental partner overseeing project implementation and ensuring alignment with national climate policies and priorities. Provides coordination across government agencies and supports integration of climate reporting frameworks.
2. National Bureau of Statistics of the Agency for Strategic Planning - Partner in improving the collection, processing, and dissemination of reliable data critical for greenhouse gas inventories and transparency reports.
3. UN Agencies - In collaboration with other UN bodies, the project promotes integration of climate transparency and sustainable development goals at the national level.
4. Foreign Donors and Development Partners - Support financing, technical expertise, and co-financing activities critical for scaling up project outcomes. Regional partnerships with donor countries aid in capacity-building efforts key to effective reporting.

These partnerships are instrumental in ensuring a collaborative approach to achieving the project's goals, fostering transparency, and building institutional and community-level capacity for climate reporting and sustainable development.

Sustainability

Transition Arrangements to Scale up and Sustain Project Results:

The project has developed a series of arrangements to ensure the scalability and sustainability of its results, focusing on institutional integration, capacity-building, and stakeholder engagement. These measures include:

1. Institutional Integration:
 - Ownership by National and Regional Authorities: Transitioning key project functions to the Ministry of Ecology to integrate climate reporting systems into long-term national governance structures.
 - Embedding climate transparency mechanisms into national policies, strategies, and frameworks, such as Kazakhstan's Carbon Neutrality Strategy 2060 and low-emissions development plans.
2. Capacity-Building for Sustainability:
 - Training government officials, technical staff, and local authorities on GHG inventory systems and UNFCCC reporting standards, ensuring institutional and regional stakeholders have the expertise to maintain project outcomes independently.
3. Stakeholder Engagement and Partnerships:
 - Fostering partnerships with civil society, local communities, academia, and private sector players to strengthen collaborative climate initiatives.
 - Supporting decentralized climate action by enabling local governments to actively participate in mitigation and reporting efforts, ensuring ownership and sustainability at the regional level.
4. Knowledge Sharing and Replication:
 - Disseminating project findings and lessons learned through targeted campaigns and forums to inform similar initiatives in Kazakhstan and other countries.
 - Promoting replication of successful practices across different regions within Kazakhstan to scale project impacts.

Through institutional ownership, capacity-building, and inclusive stakeholder collaboration, the project has built the foundation for scalability and long-term sustainability of its results. These arrangements aim to support Kazakhstan in maintaining adherence to international climate commitments while fostering resilience and reducing emissions over time.

V. Update on risks and mitigation measures

Key Risks:

1. Data Availability and Quality Risk (High) - Persistent challenges in accessing reliable and comprehensive climate data across sectors remain a key risk. Inconsistencies in emissions tracking, particularly in agriculture and industry, continue to impact reporting credibility and compliance.
2. Institutional Capacity Risk (Medium) - Although training initiatives have strengthened technical capacity within national and regional institutions, frequent staff turnover and administrative delays pose risks to sustainable progress.

3. Stakeholder Coordination Risk (Medium) - Coordination challenges among government entities and between public and private sectors remain a moderate risk. Misalignment in goals and conflicting priorities has slowed some progress.
4. Emerging Risk: Geopolitical Context (Medium) - The evolving geopolitical landscape, including regional economic uncertainties, has emerged as a new risk. This may affect Kazakhstan's ability to secure international support for scaling climate initiatives.

During the reporting period, the risk landscape has remained dynamic, showcasing both persisting challenges and emerging issues. The availability of consistent and high-quality data for climate reporting has continued to be the most critical challenge, impacting Kazakhstan's ability to meet transparency standards imposed by the Paris Agreement. While training initiatives have significantly bolstered institutional capacity, challenges such as staff turnover and limited resource allocation have slowed progress toward full institutional ownership of transparency systems. Coordination among governmental and non-governmental stakeholders has improved moderately, aided by stronger partnerships and streamlined collaboration mechanisms. A notable emerging issue this period is the influence of geopolitical developments on project funding and strategic alignment. These broader economic and political factors could indirectly affect project implementation timelines and priorities.

Key Mitigation Measures:

- Ongoing training sessions for technical staff to address limitations in data quality and processing. Workshops and tailored capacity-building programs for relevant government institutions and local authorities.
- Enhanced collaboration frameworks, promoting formalized partnerships among ministries, CSOs, private sector actors, and local governments. Strengthened dialogue with international donors to address gaps in funding.

While mitigation efforts have alleviated certain risks, such as stakeholder coordination and institutional capacity challenges, ongoing efforts are required to address persistent data reliability risks and financial uncertainties.

VI. Key Challenges, Lessons Learned and Recommendations

Key Challenges Encountered During the Implementation Period:

1. Data Availability and Quality - the most significant challenge has been the availability of reliable, sector-wide climate data necessary for greenhouse gas (GHG) inventories and UNFCCC reporting.
2. Institutional Capacity and Staff Turnover - Limited technical capacity within government institutions slowed the integration of new climate transparency systems.
3. Stakeholder Engagement - Coordinating diverse stakeholders, including multiple government entities, NGOs, private sector actors, and regional governments, proved challenging. This misalignment in goals and priorities occasionally caused delays in implementation.

Challenges:

1. Data Availability and Quality - the most significant challenge has been the availability of reliable, sector-wide climate data necessary for greenhouse gas (GHG) inventories and UNFCCC reporting.
2. Institutional Capacity and Staff Turnover - Limited technical capacity within government institutions slowed the integration of new climate transparency systems.
3. Stakeholder Engagement - Coordinating diverse stakeholders, including multiple government entities, NGOs, private sector actors, and regional governments, proved challenging. This misalignment in goals and priorities occasionally caused delays in implementation.

Way Forward:

1. Strengthen Data Management Systems: by investing in advanced tools, methodologies, and technologies for more efficient GHG data collection, processing, and reporting. Focus on closing gaps in sector-specific data coverage.
2. Enhance Capacity-Building Efforts – by implementing comprehensive technical training programs tailored to the specific needs of national and sub-national agencies.
3. Improve Stakeholder Coordination – by formalizing collaboration frameworks among stakeholders to ensure alignment of priorities and increase efficiency in decision-making.
4. Ensure Financial Stability – by advocating for increased national budget allocations dedicated to climate actions and reporting systems. Diversifying funding sources by engaging both existing and new international donors to support long-term sustainability.
5. Promote Sustainability and Scalability – by utilizing knowledge-sharing platforms to institutionalize best practices and lessons learned and scaling up of successful initiatives from pilot regions to broader national scope.

Lessons Learned:

1. Importance of Early Capacity-Building: Early investment in intensive technical training and institutional strengthening would help mitigate risks associated with gaps in data and institutional capacity. Ensuring staff retention strategies is critical to maintaining progress over time.
2. Value of Multi-Stakeholder Coordination: Strong partnerships and early alignment of governmental, civil society, and private sector priorities minimizes delays caused by coordination hurdles. Open communication platforms aid in building trust and shared ownership of climate goals.
3. Need for Financial Resilience: Advocacy for dedicated domestic budget allocations and diversified funding sources from international partners is essential to reduce reliance on donor funding and ensure financial sustainability.

4. Inclusion of Local Authorities in Planning: Engaging local governments early in the planning phase ensures decentralized ownership and supports the accuracy of regional-level data collection and reporting.

Overcoming obstacles like data management challenges, institutional capacity gaps, and financial constraints requires a proactive, collaborative, and adaptive approach. By focusing on capacity-building, stakeholder engagement, financial resilience, and scalable sustainability strategies, the project can sustain its achievements and accelerate progress toward Kazakhstan’s climate goals.

VII. Financial Summary⁴

Table 1: Overview of available resources for the project duration

Donor	Opening Balance	Contribution Received	Available Resources
GEF	387 364,14	387 364,14	387 364,14
Total	387 364,14	387 364,14	387 364,14

Table 2: Overview of allocation and utilization⁵ per output as per PBB report as at 02/12/2025

Output	GEF		Total	Total
	Budget	Utilization	Budget	Utilization
Output 1.1.1 GHG inventory for 2022 (1BTR) and 2024 (2BTR/9NC) updated and reported for Energy, Industrial Processes and Product Use (IPPU), Agriculture, Forestry and Other Land Use (AFOLU) and Waste, using 2006 IPCC	92 092,89	100%	92 092,89	100%

4 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)>.

5 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.

guidelines, and its 2019 refinement to the extent possible.				
Output 2.1.1: Information improved to track the progress made in the implementation of the NDC, including gender sensitive knowledge management measures suggested for the NDC implementation	95 525,00	92%	95 525,00	92%
Output 2.1.2. Knowledge management for the NDC implementation improved including gender sensitive communication activities and analysis of gender disaggregated information	58 959,00	78%	58 959,00	78%
Output 3.1.1 Vulnerability and adaptation chapter for 1 BTR and 9NC/2 BTR developed with gender analysis and submitted for national review.	78 648,00	60%	78 648,00	60%
Output 4.1.1: A standalone 1BTR report and a combined 2BTR/NC9 report adopted in a transparent and participatory process and submitted to the UNFCCC.	28 967,00	29,5%	28 967,00	29,5%
Output 5.1.1. Monitoring and evaluation products delivered in line with the M&E plan.	5 135,00	0%	5 135,00	0%
PMC	28 037,25	38,4%	28 037,25	38,4%
Total	387 364,14	75,6%	387 364,14	75,6%

VIII. Annexes

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

Contribution to the Sustainable Development Goal (s): SDG 13: Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts						
Intended Outcome as stated in the UNSDCF/Country Programme Results and Resource Framework: Outcome 3.2 – By 2025, all people in Kazakhstan, in particular the most vulnerable, benefit from increased climate resilience, sustainable management of the environment and clean energy, and sustainable rural and urban development and Outcome 2.2 – By 2025, state institutions at all levels effectively design and implement gender-sensitive, human rights and evidence-based public policies and provide quality services in an inclusive, transparent and accountable manner						
Applicable Output(s) from the UNDP Strategic Plan: 2021 Integrated results and resources framework (IRRF), Development Outputs: 1.1, 3.1, 4.1, 5.1, 5.2						
Project title: "The First Biennial Transparency Report (1BTR) and a combined a Ninth National Communication and Second Biennial Transparency Report (9NC/2BTR) of the Republic of Kazakhstan to UNFCCC" Quantum Project Number: 6708						
Objective and Outcome Indicators (no more than a total of 20 indicators)		Data Source	Baseline	Mid-term Target	End of Project Target	Data Collection Methods
Project Objective:	To assist Kazakhstan in the preparation and submission of its First and Second BTR and the 9th National Communication to the UNFCCC for the fulfillment of its obligations to the convention					
	Indicator 1: Number of direct project beneficiaries disaggregated by gender (individual people)	Official reports and statistics from direct beneficiaries	0	60 individuals (minimum 40% women) representing directly benefiting organizations: relevant ministries and subordinate institutions, NGOs, academia, private sectors, and others	120 individuals (minimum 40% women)	Sex-disaggregated data provided in the reports and documentation from stakeholders

	Indicator 2: Compliance with the Article 13 of the Paris Agreement, with targets of having BTR1 and BTR2/NC9 submitted to the UNFCCC by December 2024 and 2026 respectively	Official reports of Kazakhstan to the UNFCCC	4BUR and 5BUR/8NC have been submitted in 2020 and 2022 respectively	BTR1 submitted to the UNFCCC by December 2024	BTR2/NC9 submitted to the UNFCCC by December 2026	Official reports of Kazakhstan to the UNFCCC
Project component 1	Enhanced national inventory reporting of GHG emissions and removals by sinks					
Project Outcome 1.1. The national GHG updated to include the years 2022 and 2024.	Indicator 3: Updated GHG inventory chapter for 2022 (1BTR) and 2024 (2BTR/9NC).	Reports submitted to the UNFCCC as part of 4BUR and 5BUR/8NC.	GHG inventory for the year 2017 (4BTR) and 2019-2021 (5BTR/8NC).	Methodologies and technical tools for the enhancement of the GHG inventory and MRV system developed and capacity building support provided to actors involved to the inventory development and update. Updated GHG inventory for 2022 (1BTR).	Activity data for all sectors collected and GHG emissions calculated. Updated GHG inventory for 2024 (2BTR/9NC).	Official reports and communications from relevant state bodies, research institutions and other stakeholders. Methodology: IPCC 2006 guidelines in its 2019 Refinement.
Outputs to achieve Outcome 1.1	Output 1.1.1: GHG inventory for 2022 (1BTR) and 2024 (2BTR/9NC) updated and reported for Energy, Industrial Processes and Product Use (IPPU), Agriculture, Forestry and Other Land Use (AFOLU) and Waste, using 2006 IPCC guidelines, and its 2019 refinement to the extent possible.					
Project component 2	Information necessary to track progress made in the implementation of the NDC and knowledge management					

Outcome 2.1 Information necessary to track progress made in the implementation of the NDC, including information on mitigation policies and measures, collected and knowledge management improved.	Indicator 4: Tools and information are available for tracking progress in the NDC implementation.	4BUR and 5BUR/NC8 reports, policy reviews on Kazakhstan's commitments and action under Paris Agreement conducted by national and international institutions and agencies.	Gaps and challenges, as well as GHG projections and measures reported under 4BUR and 5BUR/NC8	Gaps, constraints and challenges encountered in tracking the progress in NDC implementation for all sectors, as well as mitigation policies and actions, financial, technology and capacity-building needs and support received, gender mainstreaming, adaptation analysis and monitoring identified and reported. Tools and indicators for tracking the NDC progress suggested.	GHG emissions and removals projections scenarios developed for 1 BTR and 9NC/2 BTR and country-appropriate improvements related to tracking the NDC implementation recommended.	Desk review, stakeholder consultation workshops, inputs from government agencies on policies and measures, and outreach activities to identify needs and constraints. Methodology: Any available UNFCCC or IPCC or equivalent methodology made available.
	Indicator 5: Gender sensitive knowledge management measures suggested for the NDC implementation.	4BUR and 5BUR/NC8 reports, national and international expert reviews.	N/A	Knowledge management gaps, including gender inclusiveness and responsiveness, identified for tracking the progress in the NDC implementation.	Gender-sensitive measures to improve knowledge management for NDC implementation conducted and supported by outreach activities based on principles of	Desk review, stakeholder consultation workshops, inputs from state and non-state institutions, enterprises and research organizations, including CSOs focused on gender and vulnerable groups.

					inclusivity, equal access, representation, and gender-disaggregated data.	
	Indicator 6: Number of awareness raising, and communication activities conducted.	4BUR and 5BUR/NC8 reports.	List of outreach measures implemented under 4BUR and 5BUR/NC8 activities.	At least 30 targeted and gender sensitive communication and media products produced based on the stakeholder analysis conducted by the project.	60 communication and media products produced, and 120 stakeholders involved to NDC implementation have been engaged to the project communication and awareness raising activities.	Sex-disaggregated data provided in the reports and documentation from stakeholder consultation workshops and outreach activities.
Outputs to achieve Outcome 2.1	Output 2.1.1: Information improved to track the progress made in the implementation of the NDC, including gender sensitive knowledge management measures suggested for the NDC implementation. Output 2.1.2: Knowledge management for the NDC implementation improved including gender sensitive communication activities and analysis of gender disaggregated information.					
Project component 3	Climate change impacts and adaptation					
Outcome 3.1 Information on climate change impacts and adaptation updated	Indicator 7: Gender sensitive risk and vulnerability assessments conducted and adaptation measures for the key sectors suggested based on loss and damage data .	4BUR and 5BUR/NC8 reports	Climate change scenarios and vulnerability assessments elaborated under NC8.	Updated climate projections under the recent relevant models. Gender sensitive risk and vulnerability assessments	Case studies on impacts of climate change and adaptation measures based on available loss and damage data developed and reported and	National and regional reports of climate models, academic papers, official reports, and other relevant reports made available by national and international organizations, projects and researchers.

				conducted for the key sectors.	possible financial options for adaptation solutions identified.	
	Indicator 8: Policy frameworks for effective integration of adaptation measures into national development planning processes and strategies identified and progress achieved analyzed and reported.	4BUR and 5BUR/NC8 reports, national and international expert reviews.	Adaptation policy framework assessment and analysis of measures provided in NC8.	Progress made in the implementation of adaptation measures and policies, presented.	Country-appropriate improvements related to integration of adaptation measures into national development planning processes and strategies recommended.	Official reports, policy reviews, research papers made available by national and international organizations, projects and researchers.
Outputs to achieve Outcome 3.1	Output 3.1.1: Vulnerability and adaptation chapter for 1 BTR and 9NC/2 BTR developed with gender analysis and submitted for national review					
Project component 4	Publication and submission of combined 1BTR/ and 2BTR/NC9 reports to the UNFCCC					
Outcome 4.1 1BTR1/ and 2BTR/NC9 reports to the UNFCCC prepared and submitted in accordance with the MPGs and methodological guidance contained in decisions	Indicator 9: 1BTR/ and 2BTR/NC9 are compiled and submitted to the UNFCCC.	Official reports of Kazakhstan to the UNFCCC	4BUR and 5BUR/8NC have been submitted in 2020 and 2022 respectively.	Activity data collected from concerned sectors/ industries according to criteria described in 2006 IPCC guidelines and 1BTR report adopted in a transparent and participatory process and	A combined 2BTR/NC9 report adopted in a transparent and participatory process and submitted to the UNFCCC by December 2026.	Official reports of Kazakhstan to the UNFCCC

18/CMA.1 and 5/CMA.3				submitted to the UNFCCC by December 2024.		
Outputs to achieve Outcome 4.1	Output 4.1.1: A standalone 1BTR report and a combined 2BTR/NC9 report adopted in a transparent and participatory process and submitted to the UNFCCC.					
Project component 5	Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E)					
Outcome 5.1 The project monitored and evaluated	Indicator 10: Project financial and progress reports	Reports submitted under 4BUR and 5BUR/8NC	M&E reports in 4BUR and 5BUR/8NC	Project financial and progress reports are prepared and submitted.	End of project report and lessons learned are compiled.	Project inception report, logs of lessons learned and best practices, financial and narrative report, and audit report.
Outputs to achieve Outcome 5.1	Output 5.1.1: Monitoring and evaluation products delivered in line with the M&E plan.					

Annex II: Updated Risk Log

#	Description	Date Identified	Type	Impact & Probability	Counter-measures / Mngt response	Owner	Last Update	Status
1	Data Availability and Quality Risk - Persistent challenges in accessing reliable and comprehensive climate data across sectors remain a key risk.	Since the project start date, ongoing	Operational	Poor quality or unavailable data might lead to the development of inaccurate climate models, greenhouse gas (GHG) inventories, and climate change reports P = 3 I = 3	Ongoing training sessions for technical staff to address limitations in data quality and processing. Workshops and tailored capacity-building programs for relevant government institutions and local authorities	Project Manager	December 2025	No changes
2	Institutional Capacity Risk	Since the project start date, ongoing	Political	Limited capacity may result in delays in the formulation and submission of key outputs such as Biennial Transparency Reports	Training initiatives have strengthened technical capacity within national	Project Manager	December 2025	No changes

				(BTRs) and National Communications (NCs). Lack of institutional readiness could slow down decision-making processes and hinder timely implementation of climate action measures. P = 2 I = 2	and regional institutions.			
3	Stakeholder Coordination Risk	Since the project start date, ongoing	Organizational	Poor coordination may result in overlapping activities and duplication of efforts among stakeholders. P = 2 I = 1	Enhanced collaboration frameworks, promoting formalized partnerships among ministries, CSOs, private sector actors, and local governments. Strengthened dialogue with international	Project Manager	December 2025	No changes

					donors to address gaps in funding			
4	Emerging Risk	Since the project start date, ongoing	Political	Uncertainty or abrupt changes may result in delays in preparing and submitting National Communications (NCs) and Biennial Transparency Reports (BTRs). P = 3 I = 4	Design the project with flexibility to allow revisions, scaling, or adjustments in response to emerging risks	Project Manager	December 2025	No changes

I. ANNUAL WORK PLAN

Y2026_Budget and Work Plan_9NC/BTR

Quantum Outcome (GEF Component)	Quantum Output (GEF Outcome)	Quantum Activity (GEF Output)	Quantum Fund ID	Quantum Budgetary Account Code	Quantum Budget Account Description	Amount Year 2026 (USD)
Component 1 Enhanced national inventory reporting of GHG emissions and removals by sinks	Outcome 1.1 The national GHG updated to include the years 2022 and 2024.	Output 1.1.1 GHG inventory for 2022 (1BTR) and 2024 (2BTR/9NC) updated and reported for Energy, Industrial Processes and Product Use (IPPU), Agriculture, Forestry and Other Land Use (AFOLU) and Waste, using 2006 IPCC guidelines, and its 2019 refinement to the extent possible.	62000	71200	International Consultants	-
				71600	Travel	4 888,78
				72100	Contractual Services - Companies	39 500,00
				71400	Contractual services - individual	19 467,00
				71300	Local consultants	-
				74200	Audio Visual&Print Prod Costs	2 371,09
				72800	IT Equipment	500,00
				75700	Trainings, Workshops, conferences	4 000,00
Total Component 1						70 726,87
Component 2. Information necessary to track progress made in the implementation of the NDC and knowledge management	Outcome 2.1: Information necessary to track progress made in the implementation of the NDC, including information on mitigation	Output 2.1.1: Information improved to track the progress made in the implementation of the NDC, including gender sensitive knowledge management measures suggested for the NDC implementation	62000	71600	Travel	6 000,00
				71200	International Consultants	-

	policies and measures, collected and knowledge management improved			72100	Contractual Services - Companies	35 003,49	
				71400	Contractual services - individual	19 224,96	
				74200	Audio Visual&Print Prod Costs	2 012,58	
				75700	Trainings, Workshops, conferences	3 445,25	
				71300	Local Consultants		
		Total Output 2.1.1					65 686,28
		Output 2.1.2. Knowledge management for the NDC implementation improved including gender sensitive communication activities and analysis of gender disaggregated information	62000	71500	UN Volunteers		
				74200	Communication & Audio Visual Equipment	1 725,92	
			62000	72100	Contractual Services - Companies	25 100,00	
		Total Output 2.1.2					26 825,92
Total Component 2					92 512,20		
Component 3. Climate change impacts and adaptation	Outcome 3.1 Information on climate change impacts and adaptation updated	Output 3.1.1 Vulnerability and adaptation chapter for 1 BTR and 9NC/2 BTR developed with gender analysis and submitted for national review.	62000	71200	International Consultants	6 000,00	
				71300	Local consultants	8 000,00	
				71600	Travel	4 445,00	
				72100	Contractual Services - Companies	29 800,00	
				71400	Contractual services - individual	19 467,00	

				74200	Audio Visual&Print Prod Costs	2 500,00
				75700	Trainings, Workshops, conferences	3 000,00
Total Component 3						73 212,00
Component 4: Publication and submission of combined 1BTR1/ and 2BTR/NC9 reports to the UNFCCC	Outcome 4.1: 1BTR1/ and 2BTR/NC9 reports to the UNFCCC prepared and submitted in accordance with the	Output 4.1.1: A standalone 1BTR report and a combined 2BTR/NC9 report adopted in a transparent and participatory process and submitted to the UNFCCC.	62000	71600	Travel	581,34
	MPGs and methodological guidance contained in decisions 18/CMA.1 and 5/CMA.3			71400	Contractual services - individual	23 327,50
				72100	Contractual Services - Companies	7 000,00
					74200	Audio Visual&Print Prod Costs
Total Component 4						33 408,84
Component 5. Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E)	Outcome 5.1. Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E)	Output 5.1.1. Monitoring and evaluation products delivered in line with the M&E plan.	62000	71300	Local Consultants	-
				75700	Trainings, Workshops, conferences	3 500,41
				71600	Travel	1 500,00
Total M&E						5 000,41
Project Management Cost (PMC)	PMC	PMC	62000	71400	Contractual services - individual	10 877,25

				72400	Communic & Audio Visual Equip	363,75
				72800	IT Equipment	1 332,00
				72500	Supplies	50,00
				74100	Professional Services	3 500,00
				73100	Rental &Maintenance-Premises	3 500,00
				74596 74510	Services to projects - GOE for CO / bank commission fee	3 250,00
				64397	Staff costs	7 250,00
Total PMC						30 123,00
Total Project Grant						304 983,32

Annex IV: Assets List. – No assets.

Annex V: Knowledge Generation

The project is generating knowledge and actively incorporating these insights into its implementation by:

1. Scientific and Tailored Research – by producing scientific data and evidence to highlight climate action's risks, benefits, economic advantages, and social impacts.
2. Knowledge Sharing and Dissemination – by publishing project reports, case studies, and research findings in open-access repositories and engaging civil society, businesses, and media to amplify project messages and insights.
3. Capacity Development and Institutional Focus- ensuring sustainability by focusing on capacity development regarding information generation, management, and utilization by state institutions.
4. Gender Responsiveness - incorporating gender-sensitive measures, such as analysing gender-disaggregated data for knowledge management improvement.

These approaches ensure that the project's insights are effectively used to influence policies, enhance stakeholder engagement, and contribute to national and international climate initiatives.

The following link to Project's media:

- <https://tv7.kz/ru/projects/news-ru/32741-kazakhstan-obedinyaet-usiliya-dlya-adaptacii-k-klimaticheskim-vyzovam/>
- https://rus.baq.kz/klimaticheskaya-uyazvimost-kazahstana-chto-nas-zhdet-v-buduschem_300018947/
- https://www.youtube.com/playlist?list=PL5bWlYrCCtd44YoFKN-4NiYf_go9DFQPN
- <https://www.undp.org/kazakhstan/stories/climate-wont-wait-and-neither-will-youth-kazakh-school-students-create-green-solutions>