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Final report

United Nations Development Programme
Kazakhstan
PPG GEF Project "Integrated Management of Seascapes of the Kazakhstani part of the Caspian Sea and Land Resources of Adjacent Territories"
30 December 2025

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Reporting Period	2025
Donor	GEF
Country	Kazakhstan
Project Title	Integrated Management of Seascapes of the Kazakhstani part of the Caspian Sea and Land Resources of Adjacent Territories
Project ID (Atlas Award ID) Outputs (Atlas Project ID and Description) Strategic Plan and/or CPD Outcomes	1287895 01003067 3.1. By 2025, all people in Kazakhstan, especially the most vulnerable, benefit from inclusive, resilient, and sustainable economic development with improved productive capacities, skills and equal opportunities for sustainable and decent jobs, livelihoods, and businesses 3.2. By 2025, all people in Kazakhstan, in particular most vulnerable, benefit from increased climate resilience, sustainable management of environment and clean energy, and sustainable rural and urban development.
Implementing Partner(s)	UNDP
Project Start Date	24 September 2024
Project End Date	31 December 2025
[Year] Annual Work Plan Budget	USD 200,000
Total resources required	USD 200,000
Revenue received	• Regular USD 200,000 • Other ○ Donor USD 200,000 Total USD 200,000
Unfunded budget	USD n/a
UNDP Project Manager	Name: Assel Nurbekova Email: assel.nurbekova@undp.org Tel.: +77172 69-65-44 DocuSigned by: Assel Nurbekova 0FD5303AB938497...

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I. Executive summary

During the reporting period, the GEF PPG supported substantive progress toward the development of the full-sized UNDP–GEF project, including advancement toward finalization of the Project Document (ProDoc) and its mandatory annexes, as well as preparation for the GEF CEO Endorsement (CE) process. Key activities focused on strengthening the technical, institutional, and analytical foundations required to transform the approved PIF into a fully developed UNDP–GEF ProDoc, in line with UNDP–GEF policies and guidance.

Preparatory work encompassed analytical studies, stakeholder consultations, and coordination with relevant national and sectoral institutions to inform project design across all components. Particular emphasis was placed on addressing cross-sectoral coordination requirements, identifying data and knowledge gaps related to marine and coastal spatial planning, and ensuring alignment between economic development priorities and long-term ecological sustainability objectives.

Lessons learned during the PPG implementation highlight the importance of early and inclusive stakeholder engagement, integrated spatial planning approaches, and evidence-based decision-making to support effective project formulation. Building on this progress, the next steps include completion and finalization of the ProDoc and all required annexes, fulfillment of safeguard requirements and stakeholder consultations, and submission of the GEF CEO Endorsement Request, marking the transition from the PPG phase to full project approval.

Financial implementation during the reporting period remained consistent with the approved PPG budget. Expenditures supported analytical and preparatory studies, stakeholder engagement activities, and institutional coordination, with cumulative delivery progressing as planned against allocated resources.

II. Background

The background should be a short introductory of the project. The situation analysis and the objective sections of the Project Document can be referred to for this section. Also include an up-to-date overview of changes in the context and situations and comment on how these changes affected the relevance of the project. (Suggested length - maximum half a page)

The GEF PPG supports the development of the full-sized project "Integrated Management of Seascapes of the Kazakhstani Part of the Caspian Sea and Land Resources of Adjacent Territories." The objective of the PPG phase is to further elaborate the approved PIF into a comprehensive UNDP-GEF Project Document and to secure GEF CEO endorsement.

The proposed project addresses critical environmental and development challenges in the Kazakhstani part of the Caspian Sea through an integrated, ecosystem-based approach. It aims to conserve globally significant marine and coastal biodiversity while enabling sustainable and inclusive economic development. The project seeks to support a transition from sector-driven, revenue-focused development models toward a resilient marine economy that balances ecological integrity with livelihoods, job creation, and long-term socio-economic well-being. To this end, the project will mainstream sustainability

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considerations into sectoral policies and planning processes, strengthen public–private sector alignment, and promote knowledge exchange, capacity development, and technology transfer.

The project is structured around four complementary components focusing on: (i) strategic policy and marine spatial planning and strengthened biodiversity conservation; (ii) sustainable management of land and water resources in the Caspian lowlands and western Kazakhstan; (iii) financial incentives, nature-based solutions, and private sector engagement for sustainable livelihoods; and (iv) knowledge management, awareness raising, and gender mainstreaming, including regional cooperation among Caspian Sea countries.

Since the approval of the PIF, the project context has evolved, including increased pressures on Caspian Sea ecosystems linked to climate change, sea level fluctuations, land degradation, and competing economic uses of marine and coastal resources. At the same time, national priorities related to sustainable development, climate action, and biodiversity conservation have been further strengthened. These developments have reinforced the relevance and urgency of the project, underscoring the need for integrated spatial planning, improved environmental governance, and cross-sectoral coordination.

Through its integrated approach, the project remains highly relevant and is expected to deliver significant global environmental benefits, including improved management effectiveness across over 2.9 million hectares of terrestrial and marine protected areas, enhanced biodiversity-friendly management of 664,000 hectares of habitats outside protected areas, promotion of sustainable land management across 6,000 hectares, mitigation of approximately 2.04 million metric tonnes of CO_2 equivalent over 20 years, and direct benefits to around 8,500 people through improved livelihoods, resource management practices, and capacity-building initiatives.

III. Progress Review

Fill in the table with project indicators data:

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Expected outputs	Output indicators	Data source	Baseline		Value for previous year (if different)	Target for the reported year	Actual value for the reported year
			Value	Year			
Output 1. Technical and analytical foundations for the full-sized UNDP–GEF project established	1.1. Number of technical and feasibility studies completed and validated	PPG consultant reports; UNDP records	0	2024	N/A	At least 8 technical studies completed	8+ studies completed or under finalization (MSP, SLM/LDN, biodiversity & PA assessment, climate risk screening, socio-economic baseline, nature finance feasibility, monitoring system assessment, gender analysis)
	1.2. Stakeholder consultations conducted at national and subnational levels	Meeting minutes; attendance lists	0	2024	N/A	Minimum 6 consultations	6+ Consultations conducted with national ministries, oblast and district authorities, academia, NGOs and local stakeholders in Atyrau and Mangystau regions
Output 2. UNDP–GEF Project Document and mandatory annexes prepared	2.1. Draft UNDP–GEF ProDoc developed in line with GEF-8 requirements	Draft ProDoc	Not available	2024	N/A	Draft ProDoc completed	Draft ProDoc structure completed; components, theory of change, results framework and budget developed
	2.2. Mandatory annexes prepared (SEP, GAP, SESP, M&E Plan, Risk Register, maps)	Draft annexes	Not available	2024	N/A	All mandatory annexes prepared	SEP, Gender Analysis and GAP, SESP and ESMF outline, M&E framework, indicative procurement plan and geospatial maps prepared

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Output 3. GEF CEO Endorsement (CE) process prepared	3.1. CEO Endorsement Request drafted	Draft CEO ER	Not available	2024	N/A	CEO ER draft completed	CEO Endorsement Request under preparation based on near-final ProDoc
	3.2. Co-financing commitments identified and documented	Draft co-financing letters	Not available	2024	N/A	Co-financing identified and draft letters prepared	Co-financing sources identified; endorsement letters under finalization
Output 4. Validation and quality assurance completed	4.1. Validation workshop conducted	Workshop report	Not conducted	2024	N/A	Validation workshop held	Online Validation workshop was held
	4.2. ProDoc revised based on stakeholder feedback and submitted to GEF Secretariat	Revised ProDoc	Not applicable	2024	N/A	Final ProDoc with all required annexes and CEO Endorsement request submitted for review and approval	After a number of iterations all documents were submitted.

During the reporting period, the GEF PPG achieved significant progress toward its intended outputs, focusing on the development of a high-quality, fully compliant UNDP–GEF Project Document and preparation for GEF CEO Endorsement. While the PPG phase does not deliver field-level impacts, it has generated transformational upstream results by establishing the analytical, institutional, and participatory foundations required for large-scale, integrated management of marine and terrestrial ecosystems in the Kazakhstani part of the Caspian Sea.

Key achievements include the completion of a comprehensive package of technical, economic, environmental, and social assessments that collectively define a robust baseline and evidence base for future interventions. These studies addressed long-standing gaps in marine spatial planning, biodiversity monitoring, sustainable land management, climate risk integration, and nature finance mechanisms. The results directly informed the project's theory of change, results framework, and spatial targeting, enabling a shift from sector-based planning toward integrated, ecosystem-based seascape and landscape management.

Extensive stakeholder engagement at national, oblast, and district levels strengthened institutional coordination among ministries, local authorities, research institutions, civil society, and local communities. This inclusive process improved ownership, reduced implementation risks, and ensured alignment with national development priorities and CPD outcomes related to sustainable economic development, climate resilience, and environmental management. The stakeholder consultations also contributed to the development of a comprehensive Stakeholder Engagement Plan and Grievance Redress Mechanism, in line with UNDP Social and Environmental Standards.

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Gender Equality and Social Inclusion

Gender considerations were systematically integrated throughout the PPG process. A dedicated gender analysis identified gender-differentiated roles, constraints, and opportunities in coastal and rural livelihoods, fisheries, land use, and decision-making processes. These findings were translated into a Gender Action Plan with budget, ensuring that women, youth, and vulnerable groups are meaningfully engaged in project implementation and benefit from proposed livelihood and capacity development interventions. Gender-responsive indicators were incorporated into the draft Results Framework, aligning with UNDP gender equality commitments and the IRRF.

Alignment with CPD, UNDP Strategic Plan and IRRF

The PPG outputs directly contribute to the UNDP Kazakhstan Country Programme Document outcomes on inclusive and sustainable economic development and climate resilience and sustainable environmental management. By mainstreaming biodiversity, land degradation neutrality, and climate considerations into spatial planning and economic decision-making, the project design aligns with the UNDP Strategic Plan and supports integrated solutions under the IRRF, particularly at the interface of environment, livelihoods, and resilience.

Evaluation

No evaluation was conducted during the reporting period, as the project remains in the PPG phase. Lessons emerging from the PPG emphasize the importance of early stakeholder engagement, cross-sectoral coordination, and evidence-based planning, which will be fully reflected in the final project design.

IV. Project Risks and Issues

This section identifies and analyses project risks and issues that:
1) had an impact on project deliverables[1] (quality, schedule, etc.) during the reporting period, or
2) were newly identified during the reporting period and are being addressed by the project (in the case of risks, "addressed" means to mitigate their effects or decrease the likelihood of impact, and in the case of issues, how to resolve them).

For details of project risk management, please refer the POPP and UNDP Handbook on Planning, Monitoring and Evaluating for Development Results (page 48).

[1] A deliverable is defined as the result of an activity or in other terms the product which contributes to the achievement of project outputs).

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During the reporting period, the project operated under a Moderate risk profile, consistent with the Social and Environmental Screening categorization. A number of risks affected the delivery of preparatory outputs, while additional risks were further identified and are being actively managed through mitigation measures in line with UNDP's risk management framework.

Institutional and capacity-related risks had a noticeable impact on the pace and sequencing of preparatory activities, particularly those related to marine spatial planning, integrated territorial planning, and cross-sectoral coordination. Variations in institutional capacity, limited prior experience with ecosystem-based spatial planning approaches, and competing mandates among sectoral agencies affected the timeliness of consultations and technical inputs. To mitigate these risks, the project adjusted its workplan to allow for iterative technical exchanges, strengthened coordination through the PPG Working Group, and prioritized targeted capacity support through specialized national and international consultants. These measures are expected to improve the quality and ownership of project design outputs while reducing the likelihood of further delays.

Stakeholder engagement and social inclusion risks were further identified and refined during the reporting period. Given the project's focus on spatial planning, conservation measures, and sustainable land and marine resource management, there is a risk of stakeholder exclusion, grievances related to access to resources, and potential economic displacement if engagement is insufficient. While these risks did not materially disrupt deliverables during the period, they were recognized as critical risks requiring early management. In response, the project initiated the development of a comprehensive and gender-responsive Stakeholder Engagement Plan and confirmed the establishment of a project-level Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) to be operational from early implementation. These measures aim to reduce the likelihood of conflict, strengthen accountability, and ensure meaningful participation of affected stakeholders.

Environmental and biodiversity-related risks associated with proposed pilot interventions, nature-based solutions, and conservation planning were also identified during the reporting period. While no negative environmental impacts occurred at the PPG stage, there is a recognized risk that future interventions could result in unintended impacts on habitats, non-target species, or ecosystem dynamics if not adequately assessed. To address this, the project is undertaking targeted environmental and social screenings, Strategic Environmental and Social Assessment (SESA) where required, and the preparation of an Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF). These measures are intended to ensure that risks are identified early and mitigation actions are embedded into project design.

Climate change and resilience risks were identified as cross-cutting risks affecting the sustainability of proposed land and marine management interventions. The sensitivity of ecosystems and livelihoods in the Caspian Sea region to climate variability poses potential risks to long-term project outcomes. In response, climate risk screening and resilience assessments have been integrated into preparatory studies to inform climate-proofing of project interventions.

Finally, financial sustainability risks were identified regarding the continuation of nature-positive practices beyond the project lifecycle. While this did not affect deliverables during the reporting period, it represents a strategic risk to long-term impact. The project is addressing this risk through feasibility

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assessments of sustainable financing mechanisms and alignment with national sustainable finance initiatives.
Overall, risks identified during the reporting period are being proactively managed through adaptive planning, targeted assessments, stakeholder engagement, and alignment with UNDP POPP risk management requirements. Continuous monitoring and updating of the project risk register will remain a priority as the project transitions from preparation to implementation.

a. Updated project risks and actions

Project Risk 1:
Actions taken:
Project Risk 2:
Actions taken:

b. Updated Project Issues and Actions

No major project issues were encountered during the reporting period, as activities were limited to project preparation. Minor issues related to data availability and the time required for extensive consultations were managed through adjustments to the PPG workplan and sequencing of activities. All identified risks and emerging issues have been systematically addressed and incorporated into the ProDoc and its mandatory annexes, including the SEP, Gender Action Plan, Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF), GRM, and the forthcoming GEF CEO Endorsement Request.

b. Updated project issues and actions

Project Issue 1:
Actions taken:
Project Issue 2:
Actions taken:

V. Gender Related Activities

This section should capture project's results on gender equality and/or gender mainstreaming, or major activities that, under sound assumptions, will contribute to improvement in women's life.
During the reporting period, the project advanced gender equality and gender mainstreaming by integrating gender-responsive approaches into its preparatory analyses, stakeholder engagement processes, and proposed intervention design. While the project is at a preparatory stage and has not yet generated direct livelihood or income outcomes, the activities undertaken and planned are expected, under sound assumptions, to contribute to improved participation, decision-making power, and socio-economic benefits for women in coastal, rural, and natural resource–dependent communities.

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Gender considerations were incorporated into stakeholder mapping and consultation processes to ensure that women's perspectives, roles, and priorities related to land, marine, and coastal resource use are identified and reflected in project design. Particular attention was given to recognizing women's often informal and underrepresented roles in natural resource management, small-scale fisheries, agriculture, and community-based conservation activities. This has contributed to a more inclusive understanding of resource governance challenges and opportunities, strengthening the relevance and equity of proposed interventions.

The project also initiated gender-sensitive analytical work to inform the development of spatial planning, conservation, and sustainable land and marine management approaches. These analyses consider differentiated impacts on women and men, including access to resources, participation in planning processes, and exposure to environmental and climate-related risks. By embedding gender analysis into technical studies and planning tools, the project is laying the foundation for interventions that avoid reinforcing existing inequalities and instead promote equitable benefit-sharing.

Capacity development and institutional strengthening activities planned under the project explicitly include gender mainstreaming objectives. Under sound assumptions, improved institutional capacity to apply gender-responsive planning and environmental management approaches will enhance women's participation in decision-making processes at local and sub-national levels. The project also foresees targeted support for women's engagement in nature-based solutions and sustainable livelihoods linked to ecosystem restoration, which is expected to contribute to improved economic resilience and well-being for women.

Finally, the project confirms alignment with UNDP's Gender Equality Strategy and commitment to gender-responsive monitoring. Gender-disaggregated data collection and gender-sensitive indicators will be integrated into the project Results Framework and Monitoring and Evaluation system during the implementation phase, ensuring that progress toward gender equality outcomes is systematically tracked and reported.

Overall, the project has established a strong foundation for gender-responsive implementation. The preparatory work completed during the reporting period is expected to translate into tangible improvements in women's participation, agency, and socio-economic opportunities as the project moves into full implementation.

VI. Cross-Cutting Themes

If relevant, this section should capture project's results on incorporating different cross-cutting themes, such as Rights-based Approach to Programming, Environmental Sensitivity and Sustainability, Crisis Response, South-South and Triangular Cooperation etc.

During the reporting period, the project integrated key UNDP cross-cutting themes into its preparatory work, strengthening the inclusiveness, sustainability, and resilience of the proposed interventions.

A Rights-Based Approach to Programming was applied through inclusive stakeholder mapping and consultation processes that recognized both duty-bearers and rights-holders affected by land, coastal,

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and marine resource management. The establishment of a project-level Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) and the preparation of a Stakeholder Engagement Plan contribute to transparency, accountability, and equitable participation, reducing the risk of exclusion and conflict.

Environmental sensitivity and sustainability were embedded through the application of UNDP's Social and Environmental Screening Procedure (SESP), climate risk screening, and early preparation of environmental and social management instruments. These measures ensure that proposed conservation, sustainable land management, and nature-based solutions are designed to deliver positive environmental outcomes while avoiding or minimizing adverse impacts.

The project also contributes to crisis prevention and resilience by integrating climate variability and long-term climate change considerations into spatial planning and ecosystem management approaches. Under sound assumptions, these measures will enhance ecosystem resilience and reduce vulnerability of communities and livelihoods dependent on natural resources.

Elements of South-South and triangular cooperation were reflected through the use of lessons learned and good practices from comparable UNDP and GEF-supported initiatives. These experiences informed project design and will support future knowledge exchange during implementation.

Overall, the integration of cross-cutting themes during the reporting period has strengthened the quality, equity, and sustainability of the project design.

VII. Lessons Learned

This section should capture the lessons learned to ensure on-going learning, knowledge sharing and communication within the organisation and with the partners/donors. It should include analysis on the following contents:

1) Key project successes and factors which supported these successes;
2) Difficulties encountered and measures taken to overcome these difficulties;
3) Analysis on what could have been done differently / better to attain the project results;
4) Recommendations to improve future programming.

(Suggested length – half a page to 1 page)

The reporting period generated important lessons to support ongoing learning, knowledge sharing, and improved future programming. These lessons reflect both achievements during the project preparation phase and challenges encountered in adapting project design to evolving institutional and operational requirements.

Key successes and enabling factors.

A key success was the project team's ability to adapt the project design to national priorities and UNDP–GEF requirements while maintaining strong government ownership. Early engagement with national counterparts, technical institutions, and sectoral stakeholders supported alignment with national policies and facilitated access to data and expertise. The application of UNDP and GEF frameworks—such as SESP, stakeholder engagement principles, and climate risk screening—

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strengthened the technical quality and safeguards compliance of preparatory outputs. Importantly, close collaboration between UNDP and national counterparts enabled a smooth transition when the project implementation modality was revised to Full NIM following the first submission to the GEF Secretariat.

Difficulties encountered and mitigation measures.
One of the main challenges during the reporting period was the need to adjust the project design after the implementation modality was changed from initial support to NIM to Full NIM. This required revisions to governance arrangements, roles and responsibilities, budgeting, and implementation modalities, which affected timelines and increased the workload during the preparation phase. In addition, coordination across multiple institutions with overlapping mandates posed challenges for timely decision-making. These difficulties were addressed through close coordination between UNDP and the national implementing partner, targeted revisions to project documentation, and adaptive work planning to accommodate additional review and clearance processes.

What could have been done differently or better.
Clearer confirmation of the preferred implementation modality at an earlier stage of project design could have reduced the need for revisions and associated delays. Earlier clarification of institutional roles, fiduciary responsibilities, and capacity requirements under a Full NIM modality would have further streamlined the preparation process. In addition, earlier engagement of sub-national stakeholders and earlier initiation of capacity development activities could have strengthened readiness for implementation.

Recommendations for future programming.
Future programming would benefit from early and explicit agreement on implementation modality, accompanied by a rapid assessment of national institutional and fiduciary capacity to support the selected modality. Front-loading institutional mapping, capacity needs assessments, and stakeholder engagement planning can reduce downstream adjustments. Finally, embedding structured learning and documentation of design-stage adaptations—such as modality changes—can strengthen organizational learning and inform future UNDP–GEF project development processes.

Overall, the lessons learned highlight the importance of early strategic decisions, adaptive management, and strong UNDP–government collaboration in delivering complex, multi-sectoral projects under evolving operational requirements.

VIII. Conclusions and Way Forward

This section should summarize the achievements, challenges and lessons learned as well as explain the way forward, including relevance of the project and necessary revisions that will be made to the project and plans of the upcoming reporting period. Any funding gaps, resource requirements as well as further partner engagement plans can be specified in this section. This should include any modifications that need to be made to indicators, baselines, targets as well data collection and monitoring to track progress

If this is a Final Report and if applicable, also mention on sustainability of the project and/or plans on future projects that may supplement / scale up the achievements of this project.

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The PPG phase successfully achieved its objective of transforming the approved PIF into a comprehensive and fully compliant UNDP–GEF Project Document. All required technical studies, stakeholder consultations, and safeguard instruments were completed, and the Project Document, mandatory annexes, and the GEF CEO Endorsement Request have been formally submitted to the GEF Secretariat for review and approval. This marks the completion of the PPG phase and readiness for transition to full project implementation, subject to GEF approval.

Key achievements include the establishment of a robust analytical and evidence base, development of an integrated theory of change and results framework, and strengthened institutional coordination among national, sub-national, and sectoral stakeholders. The PPG phase also ensured full alignment with UNDP–GEF policies, safeguards, gender requirements, and national development priorities, reinforcing the technical quality and credibility of the proposed full-sized project.

Several challenges encountered during the PPG phase generated important lessons. Most notably, the change in implementation modality—from initial support to NIM to Full NIM following the first submission to the GEF Secretariat—required substantial revisions to governance arrangements, roles and responsibilities, budgeting, and implementation modalities. While this adjustment affected timelines and increased workload, it ultimately strengthened national ownership, fiduciary clarity, and implementation readiness. Additional challenges related to cross-sectoral coordination and data availability were addressed through adaptive planning, iterative consultations, and targeted technical support.

Several challenges encountered during the PPG phase generated important lessons. Most notably, the change in implementation modality—from initial support to NIM to Full NIM following the first submission to the GEF Secretariat—required substantial revisions to governance arrangements, roles and responsibilities, budgeting, and implementation modalities. While this adjustment affected timelines and increased workload, it ultimately strengthened national ownership, fiduciary clarity, and implementation readiness. Additional challenges related to cross-sectoral coordination and data availability were addressed through adaptive planning, iterative consultations, and targeted technical support.

The relevance of the project has been further reinforced by increasing pressures on the Caspian Sea ecosystem linked to climate change, sea-level fluctuations, land degradation, and competing economic uses. These dynamics underscore the urgency of integrated seascape and landscape management approaches and confirm the continued alignment of the project with national development priorities, the UNDP Kazakhstan Country Programme Document, and global environmental commitments.

Way forward.
Following submission of the ProDoc and GEF CEO Endorsement Request, the focus will shift to supporting the GEF Secretariat review process and preparing for project inception upon approval. This includes maintaining engagement with key national partners, confirming institutional arrangements under the Full NIM modality, and advancing discussions to formalize co-financing commitments. Minor refinements to indicators, baselines, and targets—already informed by improved data availability during the PPG—will be finalized as part of the project inception process. The Monitoring

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and Evaluation framework will ensure robust tracking of progress, including gender-disaggregated and spatially explicit indicators.

No funding gaps were identified during the PPG phase. Continued partner engagement with government entities, development partners, the private sector, and financial institutions will be essential to ensure long-term financial sustainability and to leverage opportunities for scaling up and replication.

As a Final Report for the PPG phase, sustainability is primarily embedded in the project design. The full-sized project emphasizes institutional strengthening, policy integration, capacity development, and sustainable financing mechanisms to ensure durability of outcomes beyond the project lifecycle. These elements also provide a strong basis for future projects and regional cooperation initiatives that may further expand and replicate the integrated management approaches developed under this project.

Overall, the PPG phase has delivered high-quality preparatory results, addressed key design and implementation risks, and successfully positioned the project for effective, sustainable implementation pending GEF approval.

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IX. Financial Status

This section should provide overview of the project financial resources utilization for the entire project implementation period. The financial information should be based on Combined Delivery Reports.

The below tables should be completed:

Activity	Approved budget	Total expenses	Budget balance
Component A: Technical studies, etc.	13,350	122,313.98	-108,963.98
Component B: Formulation of ProDoc, etc.	151,325	61,085.76	90,239.24
Component C: Validation Workshop	35,325	1,220.52	34,104.48
Delivery of final outputs	200,000	184,620.26	15,379.74

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X. Annex

Insert the latest approved Annual Work Plan (AWP), relevant copies of media coverage, publications, etc. Specific reporting requirements from donors can also be inserted here.