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Climate Promise Kazakhstan – From Pledge to Impact II

Final Project Report

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Acronyms

CBAM	Carbon Border Adjustment Mechanism
CNS	Carbon Neutral Strategy
GEF	Global Environment Facility
GHG	Greenhouse gas
GIZ	Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit
NDC	Nationally Determined Contributions
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
PAGE	Partnership for Actions on Green Economy
RBEC	Regional Bureau for Europe and the Commonwealth of Independent States
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
USD	United States dollar

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I. Executive Summary

Context and Key Developments

The Climate Promise Kazakhstan project responds to Kazakhstan's request for support, focusing on enhancing its Nationally Determined Contributions (NDC) 3.0. The initiative prioritizes robust strategies for adaptation, addressing loss and damage, and financing mechanisms. In 2023, Kazakhstan progressed as the first Central Asian nation to adopt the Strategy for Achieving Carbon Neutrality by 2060, revising targets for a 15-25% reduction in greenhouse gas emissions by 2030.

Progress Against Outputs and Outcomes

The project has successfully achieved several outputs:

- Development and integration of adaptation-related measures into the draft NDC 3.0.
- Inclusion of loss and damage-related aspects into the NDC framework.
- Creation of a financing chapter detailing resource needs, investment pathways, and mechanisms for financial mobilization.

Progress forms an essential linkage between outputs and outcomes, contributing to the country's climate resilience and sustainable development goals.

Utilization Update

The total project budget of $572,400, sourced from the German government, is allocated through March 2026. The project utilization is on track, with resource deployment ensuring timely progress.

Key Recommendations

1. Strengthen the engagement of governmental and stakeholder groups to ensure sustained commitment to climate initiatives.
2. Plan and execute expert services procurement early to prevent implementation delays.

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II. Introduction / Background

This Project is part of the global UNDP's flagship initiative, the Climate Promise: From Pledge to Impact - Leveraging the Climate Promise to turn enhanced Nationally Determined Contributions (eNDC) into ambitious climate action.

In 2023, Kazakhstan became the first country in Central Asia to adopt the Strategy for Achieving Carbon Neutrality of the Republic of Kazakhstan until 2060 (Strategy 2060) and revised its initial Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC). The Strategy identifies the energy, industry, and waste sectors as critical for achieving this ambitious goal. The first update of the NDC includes an unconditional target, aiming for a 15% reduction in greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions by 2030, relative to the 1990 baseline year. Additionally, a conditional target aspires to achieve a more substantial 25% reduction in GHG emissions by 2030 compared to the 1990 base year.

To facilitate the implementation of the carbon neutrality vision, there is a need for a concrete action plan with sectoral and cross-sectoral activities, including a clear assessment of activities' emission reduction/absorption potential, timeframe, and responsible partners identified. The integration of these activities into government programming will ensure the direction of public funding and provide proper signals to private investment flows in line with the Strategy 2060 priorities. The introduction of requirements on climate change/environmental impact, along with the assessment of social and economic effects in the methodology of strategic planning through the development of relevant amendments, will ensure that state/regional programs/projects align with NDC/Strategy 2060 goals.

This assistance supplements ongoing programs in the country. UNDP-PAGE, for instance, collaborated with the Government to evaluate the implications of the Carbon Border Adjustment Mechanism (CBAM) on Kazakhstan's economy. The tool developed incorporates multiple CBAM implementation scheme proposals, allowing for the consideration of various future development scenarios.

The Seventh Operational Phase of the GEF Small Grants Programme in Kazakhstan (2022-2026) is directed at empowering local communities and organizations. Its goal is to facilitate integrated and adaptive actions, fostering socio-ecological resilience and sustainable livelihoods in seven designated landscapes, resulting in both local and global environmental benefits.

Furthermore, the UNDP-GEF project on sustainable forest management (2018-2024), funded at 5.42 million USD, conducted research on climate change adaptation measures. It also played a crucial role in establishing a national system for monitoring climate change indicators within the forest ecosystem.

The project intends to amplify the impact of the ongoing relevant programs mentioned above by responding to the country's request for support in the NDC Partnership and enhancing the

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country's capability to implement necessary measures and actions to achieve carbon neutrality by 2060.

Key outputs of the project are:

- Adaptation-related provisions have been developed and included in the draft NDC 3.0.
- Loss and Damage-related provisions have been developed and incorporated into the draft NDC 3.0
- The Financing Chapter has been developed and incorporated into the draft NDC 3.0.
- Sector-Specific Investment Plans with clear roadmaps, technical requirements, and recommendations for capacity-building as part of Financing Chapter.
- Comprehensive Resource Mobilization Strategy detailing funding needs, technical capacities, and enabling frameworks for implementation as part of Financing Chapter.

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III. Progress Review: Key Activities and Results

Section 1: Analysis of Theory of Change

The Climate Promise Kazakhstan project continues to align effectively with the assumptions underpinning its Theory of Change. These assumptions, including government commitment, active stakeholder engagement, and technical support for the enhancement of NDC 3.0, remain valid. The collaborative approach that involves government entities, international experts, and sectoral stakeholders ensures the project's relevance to Kazakhstan's national priorities and global climate commitments.

The project's core assumptions have been reinforced through various activities aimed at developing and integrating adaptation and loss and damage provisions into the NDC 3.0 framework. This progress demonstrates the effectiveness of a participatory approach in the validation of methodologies for sectoral contributions to the NDC 3.0. Challenges such as the availability of technical expertise have been addressed through capacity-building initiatives, which focus on equipping local stakeholders with the knowledge and tools required to support project implementation.

The project strategy remains highly relevant within the context of Kazakhstan's climate and sustainable development goals. With the adoption of the Strategy for Achieving Carbon Neutrality by 2060, the focus on adaptation, loss and damage, and financing mechanisms has become critical to ensuring the country's resilience against the impacts of climate change. The alignment between the project's objectives and these national priorities reinforces the importance of maintaining the existing strategic framework.

Strengthened partnerships with stakeholders, tailored technical interventions, and the integration of key provisions into the NDC document highlight the enduring relevance and effectiveness of the project strategy. This approach has not only advanced the technical preparedness of Kazakhstan but has also fostered strong institutional collaboration and capacity development.

Section 2: Overall progress against outcomes

Key Outcome

The Climate Promise Kazakhstan project contributes to enhancing Kazakhstan's climate resilience and improving the country's capacity to meet its updated Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) under the Paris Agreement. The goal is to integrate adaptation measures, loss and damage strategies, and financing mechanisms to benefit all Kazakh citizens and align with the national climate policy to achieve carbon neutrality by 2060.

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Analysis Against the Outcome

Using pre-determined indicators and milestones, the progress of the project can be evaluated as follows:

1. Updating NDCs:
    - The project has supported the development of Kazakhstan's updated NDC 3.0, which incorporates key provisions for climate resilience, including commitments on greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions reduction at levels of 17-25% by 2035 compared to 1990 benchmarks.
    - Adaptation measures and loss and damage frameworks have been outlined within the NDC 3.0, aiming to address sectoral climate vulnerabilities in agriculture, water management, and forestry.
2. Sector-Specific Adaptation Plans:
    - Technical recommendations for adaptation strategies were developed for these sectors, targeting sustainable forest management and agricultural resilience improvements.
    - The project has worked closely with local communities to improve resilience through initiatives such as the GEF Small Grants Programme and UNDP's sustainable development efforts targeting vulnerable populations.
3. Loss and Damage Provisions:
    - Provisions for loss and damage have been formulated and embedded in the NDC 3.0. The focus is on disaster risk reduction strategies and recovery frameworks aimed at mitigating climate-induced disruptions and protecting communities from related vulnerabilities.
4. Resource Mobilization and Financial Planning:
    - The project's Financing Chapter in the NDC 3.0 outlines investment pathways, expected resource requirements, and viable financing mechanisms. The development of sector-specific investment plans strengthens the integration of planned financial strategies with climate action measures.
5. Stakeholder Engagement:
    - Extensive stakeholder consultations have validated the methodologies and assumptions in the NDC development process. This engagement ensures the framework represents diverse perspectives while aligning with national priorities.
6. Project Management and Monitoring:
    - Governance structures established for project management emphasized regular assessment of progress and financial expenditures. Risk management mechanisms have also been put in place to address challenges proactively.

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Overall Analysis

The project's achievements align closely with the outlined outcomes. The integration of core components— adaptation, loss and damage, and financing—into NDC 3.0 ensures Kazakhstan's climate resilience objectives are on track. Collaboration with stakeholders, rigorous monitoring systems, and alignment with national climate strategies underpin the credibility and effectiveness of these efforts.

Moreover, sector-specific technical recommendations and programs targeting vulnerable communities further establish the project's commitment to sustainable and inclusive development. Systematic monitoring of milestones and the implementation of investment plans, coupled with comprehensive stakeholder engagement, will ensure ongoing progress toward Kazakhstan's climate aspirations.

Section 3: Monitoring and Evaluation[1] of activities.

In accordance with UNDP's programming policies and procedures, the project was monitored through the following monitoring plan:

Monitoring Activity	**Purpose**	**Frequency**	**Expected Action**
Track results progress	Progress data and information against the expected results will be collected and analysed to assess the progress of the project in achieving the agreed activity results.	Quarterly	Slower than expected progress will be addressed by project management.
Track PIP expenditures	PIP expenditures will be monitored and assessed to ensure adequate delivery and to advise and course correct when needed	Monthly	Lower than expected delivery will be addressed by project management.
Monitor and Manage Risk	Identify specific risks that may threaten achievement of intended results.	Quarterly	Risks are identified by project management and actions are taken to manage risk.
Learn	Knowledge, good practices and lessons will be captured regularly, as well as actively sourced from	Semi-annual	Relevant lessons are captured and used to

[1] The later if applicable.

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	other projects and partners and integrated back into the project.		inform management decisions.
On-time communication with the regional Climate Promise Coordinator	Regional Climate Promise Coordinator shall be timely informed on progress implementation dynamics, budget expenditures and delivery, as well as on potential risks in project implementation and lessons learnt.	Regularly	Delivery issues and risks are identified and timely actions are taken to resolve the issues and address the risks
Final Report	The final narrative report, including financial report, will be prepared in accordance with UNDP requirements. The report will also feature a detailed description of the outputs produced by the project.	At the project's operational closure	A final technical report and financial report will be produced upon completion of project activities.

Section 4: Progress against each output

Project Output 1: Countries have ownership, capacities and resources to enhance their NDC as part of the next revision cycle and global/regional stocktake, aligned to long-term pathways		
Output indicators	Targets	Progress against targets
Adaptation-related provisions have been developed and included in the draft NDC 3.0	Baseline: No Targets: Yes	Adaptation-related provisions have been developed
Loss and Damage-related provisions have been developed and incorporated into the draft NDC 3.0	Baseline: No Targets: Yes	Loss and Damage-related provisions have been developed
The Financing Chapter has been developed and incorporated into the draft NDC 3.0	Baseline: No Targets: Yes	The Financing Chapter has been developed

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Key Activities and Results Achieved

The Climate Promise Kazakhstan project has undertaken several critical activities during the reporting period, with tangible results contributing to the advancement of the nation's climate resilience and NDC 3.0 framework development. Below is an outline of key activities and their respective outcomes:

1. Development of the NDC 3.0 Framework

- Activity: Facilitated the drafting and integration of new policies in Kazakhstan's updated NDC 3.0, aligning with the Strategy for Achieving Carbon Neutrality by 2060.
- Results Achieved: Incorporated provisions for sector-specific adaptation strategies, loss and damage management frameworks, and financial requirements into the NDC 3.0.

2. Sectoral Consultations and Technical Recommendations

- Activity: Conducted thematic consultations involving stakeholders from key climate-sensitive sectors such as agriculture, water management, forestry, and energy.
- Results Achieved: Validated and enhanced methodologies to address sector-specific vulnerabilities; developed technical recommendations for sustainable practices in agriculture, forestry, and water resources.

3. Capacity Building

- Activity: Organized training sessions and knowledge-sharing workshops for government officials, technical experts, and other stakeholders on climate finance and project implementation.
- Results Achieved: Enhanced technical expertise on resource mobilization, climate finance mechanisms, and adaptation planning, strengthening local and institutional capacity.

4. Financial Planning and Resource Mobilization

- Activity: Drafted Financing Chapter in NDC 3.0, which outlines investment pathways and financial requirements for achieving NDC objectives.
- Results Achieved: Established groundwork for mobilizing financial resources through public-private partnerships, international climate finance frameworks, and national financing mechanisms.

5. Creation of Loss and Damage Provisions

- Activity: Developed disaster risk reduction and recovery strategies to address climate-induced loss and damage within vulnerable communities.
- Results Achieved: Integrated loss and damage provisions into the updated NDC framework, with a focus on building resilience in communities prone to climate impacts.

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6. Stakeholder Engagement

- Activity: Hosted multi-stakeholder consultations to collect feedback and validate assumptions underpinning the NDC methodology.
- Results Achieved: Strengthened the inclusivity of NDC 3.0 by incorporating diverse perspectives and ensuring alignment with local, regional, and national priorities.

7. Monitoring and Governance Structures

- Activity: Established project governance frameworks to monitor progress, assess risks, and ensure effective financial management.
- Results Achieved: Enhanced transparency, accountability, and adaptive management capacity, driving efficient implementation of project activities.

Summary of Results

These activities collectively contributed to:

- Advancing the completion and inclusiveness of Kazakhstan's NDC 3.0.
- Strengthening technical and institutional capacities for climate resilience.
- Validating methodologies and sectoral action plans through stakeholder consultations.
- Addressing vulnerabilities through integrated adaptation and loss and damage frameworks.
- Laying a foundation for effective resource mobilization and financial planning.

Section 5: Cross-Cutting Integration

The Climate Promise Kazakhstan project emphasizes integration of cross-cutting themes across its activities and operations. Below are the specific areas of contribution:

Human and Social Context

1. Leave No One Behind
    - The project has prioritized inclusive approaches to ensure that all segments of society benefit from enhanced climate resilience measures. Vulnerable communities, particularly those dependent on climate-sensitive sectors such as agriculture and water resources, have been actively engaged in consultations.
    - Activities like stakeholder engagement workshops have ensured the inclusion of marginalized groups, amplifying their voices in decision-making processes for climate adaptation and mitigation strategies.

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2. Human Rights

    - The project upholds human rights principles by advocating for equitable access to the benefits of climate resilience strategies. It focuses on reducing vulnerabilities and ensuring that all individuals, regardless of social or economic status, are protected from the adverse impacts of climate change.

3. Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment

    The international consultant was hired by the project and based on the work of the consultant, gender considerations have been integrated into project activities, highlighting the role of women in climate adaptation and natural resource management.

    The international consultant have prepared following reports: "The analysis of the social and gender impact of the Strategy for achieving carbon neutrality of the Republic of Kazakhstan until 2060", "The analysis of the NDC in terms of social and gender impact and recommendations for the next NDC reporting cycle" and "Report on the introduction of proposals for the inclusion of a gender component in the Biannual transparency report (BTR)". Findings from these reports enriched substantively discussions and key policy recommendations, allowing unpack gender dimensions of climate agenda.

    Overall recommendations below informed discussions with stakeholders to push forward gender agenda in climate policy:

    - Effective integration of a gender approach into climate policy requires systemic changes in governance, legislation, and practice. It is important to apply inclusive approaches to remove structural barriers and ensure equal participation of women and men at all stages of climate action. Experience sharing, policy development, and engagement of civil society, including women's organizations, also play a significant role.

    - A key priority is strengthening cross-sectoral cooperation. This includes introducing operational gender equality plans, conducting gender impact assessments of decisions, and establishing interagency working mechanisms. These measures improve policy coherence and help embed gender considerations into the core functions of public institutions.

    - Gender budgeting is particularly important as a tool for fair resource allocation. Its implementation supports consideration of the needs of different social groups, reduces inequality, and increases transparency in governance. It is also essential to integrate gender perspectives into the transition to a green economy through cross-sector collaboration.

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- In the social and labor spheres, priorities include eliminating discrimination and creating an inclusive work environment. This involves gender analysis of legislation, implementation of gender audits, and promotion of safe working conditions. Strengthening gender responsiveness in healthcare and education through targeted programs, monitoring, and updated learning materials is also important.
- In climate policy, greater attention to gender factors is necessary, as their limited integration reduces effectiveness. Gender-responsive action plans should expand women's participation, improve access to resources, and support educational initiatives. Strengthening institutional capacity and ensuring adequate funding are also critical.
- Overall, priorities include institutionalizing the gender approach, implementing assessment and budgeting tools, enhancing interagency coordination, and advancing inclusive policies. These measures contribute to more effective climate action and sustainable development.

Interactions Between Social and Environmental Factors

1. Sustainability and Resilience
    - The project emphasizes sustainable development principles by aligning climate resilience efforts with long-term sustainability goals. It supports development of sectoral adaptation plans that prioritize sustainable agriculture, water use, and energy practices.
    - Building local capacity and promoting community-centric initiatives further enhances resilience to climate impacts.

Natural Environment

1. Biodiversity Conservation
    - Activities include development of sustainable forest management practices to prevent deforestation and protect biodiversity. These efforts aim to maintain vital ecosystems and support species conservation in climate-sensitive regions.
2. Sustainable Natural Resource Management
    - The project focuses on integrating sustainable water and land-use management strategies into sectoral climate action plans. This includes technical recommendations to optimize the use of natural resources while ensuring ecological integrity.
3. Climate Change

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- The foundation of the project is addressing climate change challenges through development and implementation of mitigation, adaptation, and financing measures outlined in the NDC 3.0.
- These strategies are directly aligned with Kazakhstan's goal to achieve carbon neutrality by 2060.

4. Disaster Risks
    - By addressing loss and damage, the project includes disaster risk reduction strategies to mitigate the impacts of climate change-induced disasters. The focus is on community preparedness, recovery frameworks, and resilience to future risks.

The Climate Promise Kazakhstan project contributes significantly to multiple cross-cutting integration areas. It emphasizes social inclusivity, human rights, and gender equality, ensuring that vulnerable groups are accounted for in climate resilience planning. The project also strengthens interactions between social and environmental factors by promoting sustainability and resilience in sectoral approaches.

Furthermore, the project directly addresses environmental priorities such as biodiversity conservation, sustainable resource management, climate change mitigation, and disaster risk reduction.

IV. Partnerships and Sustainability

Partnerships

The Climate Promise Kazakhstan project is built on a foundation of strong and collaborative partnerships with stakeholders at national, regional, and sub-regional levels. These partnerships have been pivotal in ensuring the project's success, fostering sustainability, and amplifying its impact across various sectors in climate resilience and policymaking. By working closely with government agencies, civil society organizations (CSOs), non-governmental organizations (NGOs), private sector entities, academia, and media, the project has effectively aligned its activities with national priorities and built momentum for transformative climate actions.

At the national level, the project cultivated a close partnership with the Ministry of Ecology and Natural Resources and other key government agencies to integrate climate change priorities into Kazakhstan’s updated Nationally Determined Contributions (NDC 3.0). This collaboration ensured that the country’s strategy to achieve carbon neutrality by 2060 now includes comprehensive provisions for greenhouse gas (GHG) emission reductions, adaptation strategies for climate-vulnerable sectors, and mechanisms to address loss and damage. Government stakeholders

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played a crucial role throughout the project's lifecycle, from contributing technical guidance and facilitating sectoral consultations, to actively participating in monitoring and evaluation processes. Their involvement has reinforced national ownership, paving the way for sustained implementation of climate policies.

The collaboration with CSOs and NGOs proved crucial in fostering community participation and addressing the needs of vulnerable groups. This partnership amplified the voices of those most affected by climate change, such as rural communities dependent on agriculture and water resources. Workshops, awareness campaigns, and pilot programs were conducted with these organizations to develop tailored solutions that prioritize inclusivity and equity. By engaging such groups directly in planning and implementing activities, the project has ensured that it adheres to the principle of “Leave No One Behind.”

Similarly, partnerships with academia and research institutions have strengthened the scientific rigor and accuracy of the project’s methodologies. By working with Stokholm Environment Institute, the project developed evidence-based sectoral action plans, technical recommendations, and adaptation measures aimed at fostering resilience in agriculture, forestry, and water management. Knowledge-sharing activities, such as workshops and forums, showcased the project's findings and provided platforms for cross-learning among various stakeholders.

Sustainability

The Climate Promise Kazakhstan project has established forward-thinking mechanisms to ensure the sustainability of its results and enable the scaling up of successful initiatives well beyond the project timeline. Recognizing that long-lasting impact requires institutional integration, ownership among stakeholders, financial continuity, and knowledge dissemination, the project has designed and implemented robust transition arrangements to secure and sustain its contributions to Kazakhstan’s climate resilience and carbon neutrality goals.

One of the core strategies has been embedding the updated Nationally Determined Contributions (NDC 3.0) into Kazakhstan's existing climate and development policies. By partnering closely with the Ministry of Ecology and Natural Resources and other key government bodies, the project ensured that vital components—such as sectoral adaptation strategies, loss and damage frameworks, and the Financing Chapter aligned with the Strategy for Achieving Carbon Neutrality by 2060—are integrated into national policies. As a result, the project’s outcomes are strategically positioned to be adopted and implemented within the larger framework of Kazakhstan’s sustainable development agenda, ensuring the continuity of climate action measures.

To further reinforce sustainability, the project emphasized capacity building among a diverse array of stakeholders, including government officials, civil society organizations (CSOs), non-

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governmental organizations (NGOs), private sector entities, academic institutions, and community representatives. A series of training programs and workshops not only enhanced technical expertise but also cultivated a sense of local ownership over the project's outputs. By equipping stakeholders with the skills and knowledge needed to implement and monitor climate strategies independently, the project has paved the way for stakeholders to lead future efforts and adapt to evolving climate challenges.

V. Key Challenges, Lessons Learned and Recommendations

Challenge: Limited Stakeholder Engagement at Initial Stages

One of the main challenges faced during the initial phases of the Climate Promise Kazakhstan project was ensuring robust participation from all relevant stakeholders, including vulnerable communities, private sector actors, and grassroots organizations. Some stakeholders had limited capacity or resources to engage effectively, while others lacked understanding of the project's objectives. This posed difficulties in acquiring diverse perspectives and buy-in, which are essential for inclusive and sustainable climate planning.

Impact on the Project:

Limited engagement delayed initial consultations, affecting the timeline for drafting sectoral adaptation plans and developing strategies aligned with the NDC 3.0 framework. The lack of diverse input initially hindered the project's ability to address the needs of certain groups.

Approaches Taken to Address Challenges:

- The project organized targeted awareness campaigns and stakeholder capacity-building workshops to improve understanding and active participation in consultations.
- Local NGOs and CSOs were mobilized to act as intermediaries in connecting with hard-to-reach communities and ensuring their voices were heard during the planning process.
- Continuous communication channels, such as regular stakeholder meetings and feedback sessions, were established to ensure ongoing contribution throughout the project.

Challenge: Limited Data Availability

Data gaps and accessibility to reliable information on climate-related trends, sectoral impacts, and vulnerabilities posed another major challenge during the project implementation. High-quality, localized data is critical for developing evidence-based plans, but existing data sources in some sectors were either unavailable or incomplete.

Impact on the Project:

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The absence of comprehensive data delayed the formulation of sector-specific adaptation strategies and competitive financing mechanisms. It also required the project team to conduct additional research and assessments to validate key assumptions.

Approaches Taken to Address Challenges:

- Partnership with academic and research institutions was strengthened to compile and analyze available data, ensuring greater accuracy in the development of recommendations.
- A data collection framework was introduced to standardize and centralize climate-related information for future use, reducing dependency on fragmented sources.

Lessons Learned

Stakeholder Engagement is Key to Sustainability

Inclusive and participatory approaches enriched the planning and implementation stages of the project, allowing for the integration of diverse perspectives and enhancing sustainability. While initial challenges delayed stakeholder engagement, the targeted approaches later implemented proved effective in fostering ownership and commitment.

The Importance of Reliable Baseline Data for Decision Making

The need for comprehensive, localized data emerged as critical for evidence-based planning and the identification of sectoral priorities. Data gaps impaired efficiency, requiring additional assessments. However, establishing partnerships with research institutions proved to be a viable solution.

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VI. Financial Summary[2]

Project Budget Balance Report

Proj Bu	Proj No	Proj Desc	Activity	Budget Period	Account	Total Budget $	Obligations $	Disbursements $	Total Expenditure $	Budget Balance $
UNDP-KAZ	1004406	Climate Promise Kazakhstan – From Pledge to Impact II	Activity 1.1	2025	Contractual-72100	30,000.00	0	30,000.00	30,000.00	0
UNDP-KAZ	1004406	Climate Promise Kazakhstan – From Pledge to Impact II	Activity 1.1	2025	Facilities-75100	2,400.00	0	2,400.00	2,400.00	0
UNDP-KAZ	1004406	Climate Promise Kazakhstan – From Pledge to Impact II	Activity 1.10	2025	Contractual-72100	40,000.00	0	40,000.00	40,000.00	0
UNDP-KAZ	1004406	Climate Promise Kazakhstan – From Pledge to Impact II	Activity 1.10	2025	Facilities-75100	3,200.00	0	3,200.00	3,200.00	0
UNDP-KAZ	1004406	Climate Promise Kazakhstan – From Pledge to Impact II	Activity 1.11	2025	Contractual-72100	30,000.00	0	0	0	30,000.00
UNDP-KAZ	1004406	Climate Promise Kazakhstan – From Pledge to Impact II	Activity 1.11	2025	Facilities-75100	2,400.00	0	0	0	2,400.00
UNDP-KAZ	1004406	Climate Promise Kazakhstan – From Pledge to Impact II	Activity 1.11	2026	Contractual-72100	0	3,509.46	0	3,509.46	-3,509.46

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)>.

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UNDP-KAZ	100440 6	Climate Promise Kazakhsta n – From Pledge to Impact II	Activity 1.12	2025	International-71200	10,000.00	0	4,975.00	4,975.00	5,025.00
UNDP-KAZ	100440 6	Climate Promise Kazakhsta n – From Pledge to Impact II	Activity 1.12	2025	Facilities-75100	800	0	398	398	402
UNDP-KAZ	100440 6	Climate Promise Kazakhsta n – From Pledge to Impact II	Activity 1.13	2025	Contractual-72100	40,000.00	0	30,110.56	30,110.56	9,889.44
UNDP-KAZ	100440 6	Climate Promise Kazakhsta n – From Pledge to Impact II	Activity 1.13	2025	Facilities-75100	3,200.00	0	2,408.84	2,408.84	791.16
UNDP-KAZ	100440 6	Climate Promise Kazakhsta n – From Pledge to Impact II	Activity 1.14	2025	International-71200	41,600.00	34,005.48	51,456.98	85,462.46	-43,862.46
UNDP-KAZ	100440 6	Climate Promise Kazakhsta n – From Pledge to Impact II	Activity 1.14	2025	Travel-71600	0	0	4,582.44	4,582.44	-4,582.44
UNDP-KAZ	100440 6	Climate Promise Kazakhsta n – From Pledge to Impact II	Activity 1.14	2025	Contractual-72100	0	0	9,605.47	9,605.47	-9,605.47
UNDP-KAZ	100440 6	Climate Promise Kazakhsta n – From Pledge to Impact II	Activity 1.14	2025	Audio-74200	0	0	29.85	29.85	-29.85
UNDP-KAZ	100440 6	Climate Promise Kazakhsta n – From Pledge to Impact II	Activity 1.14	2025	Facilities-75100	3,328.00	0	5,251.77	5,251.77	-1,923.77
UNDP-KAZ	100440 6	Climate Promise Kazakhsta n – From Pledge to Impact II	Activity 1.14	2026	International-71200	48,000.00	26,496	8,544	35,040	12,960.00

UNDP-KAZ	100440 6	Climate Promise Kazakhsta n – From Pledge to Impact II	Activity 1.14	2026	Facilities-75100	3,840.00	0	0	0	3,840.00
UNDP-KAZ	100440 6	Climate Promise Kazakhsta n – From Pledge to Impact II	Activity 1.2	2025	Contractual-72100	20,000.00	0	20,000.00	20,000.00	0
UNDP-KAZ	100440 6	Climate Promise Kazakhsta n – From Pledge to Impact II	Activity 1.2	2025	Facilities-75100	1,600.00	0	1,600.00	1,600.00	0
UNDP-KAZ	100440 6	Climate Promise Kazakhsta n – From Pledge to Impact II	Activity 1.3	2025	Contractual-72100	80,000.00	0	80,000.00	80,000.00	0
UNDP-KAZ	100440 6	Climate Promise Kazakhsta n – From Pledge to Impact II	Activity 1.3	2025	Facilities-75100	6,400.00	0	6,400.00	6,400.00	0
UNDP-KAZ	100440 6	Climate Promise Kazakhsta n – From Pledge to Impact II	Activity 1.4	2025	Travel-71600	30,000.00	0	10,889.72	10,889.72	19,110.2 8
UNDP-KAZ	100440 6	Climate Promise Kazakhsta n – From Pledge to Impact II	Activity 1.4	2025	Contractual-72100	10,000.00	0	1,925.03	1,925.03	8,074.97
UNDP-KAZ	100440 6	Climate Promise Kazakhsta n – From Pledge to Impact II	Activity 1.4	2025	Rental-73100	0	0	7,414.35	7,414.35	-7,414.35
UNDP-KAZ	100440 6	Climate Promise Kazakhsta n – From Pledge to Impact II	Activity 1.4	2025	Facilities-75100	3,200.00	0	1,618.32	1,618.32	1,581.68
UNDP-KAZ	100440 6	Climate Promise Kazakhsta n – From Pledge to Impact II	Activity 1.4	2025	Foreign-76100	0	0	10.94	10.94	-10.94

UNDP-KAZ	100440 6	Climate Promise Kazakhsta n – From Pledge to Impact II	Activity 1.4	2026	Travel-71600	15,000.00	0	0	0	15,000.0 0
UNDP-KAZ	100440 6	Climate Promise Kazakhsta n – From Pledge to Impact II	Activity 1.4	2026	Facilities-75100	1,200.00	0	0	0	1,200.00
UNDP-KAZ	100440 6	Climate Promise Kazakhsta n – From Pledge to Impact II	Activity 1.5	2025	Contractual-72100	15,000.00	0	15,000.00	15,000.00	0
UNDP-KAZ	100440 6	Climate Promise Kazakhsta n – From Pledge to Impact II	Activity 1.5	2025	Facilities-75100	1,200.00	0	1,200.00	1,200.00	0
UNDP-KAZ	100440 6	Climate Promise Kazakhsta n – From Pledge to Impact II	Activity 1.6	2025	Contractual-72100	60,000.00	0	60,000.00	60,000.00	0
UNDP-KAZ	100440 6	Climate Promise Kazakhsta n – From Pledge to Impact II	Activity 1.6	2025	Facilities-75100	4,800.00	0	4,800.00	4,800.00	0
UNDP-KAZ	100440 6	Climate Promise Kazakhsta n – From Pledge to Impact II	Activity 1.7	2025	Contractual-72100	40,000.00	0	40,000.00	40,000.00	0
UNDP-KAZ	100440 6	Climate Promise Kazakhsta n – From Pledge to Impact II	Activity 1.7	2025	Facilities-75100	3,200.00	0	3,200.00	3,200.00	0
UNDP-KAZ	100440 6	Climate Promise Kazakhsta n – From Pledge to Impact II	Activity 1.8	2025	Contractual-72100	30,000.00	0	30,000.00	30,000.00	0
UNDP-KAZ	100440 6	Climate Promise Kazakhsta n – From Pledge to Impact II	Activity 1.8	2025	Facilities-75100	2,400.00	0	2,400.00	2,400.00	0

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UNDP-KAZ	100440 6	Climate Promise Kazakhsta n – From Pledge to Impact II	Activity 1.9	2025	Staff-64300	0	0	208.63	208.63	-208.63
UNDP-KAZ	100440 6	Climate Promise Kazakhsta n – From Pledge to Impact II	Activity 1.9	2025	International-71200	10,000.00	0	8,710.00	8,710.00	1,290.00
UNDP-KAZ	100440 6	Climate Promise Kazakhsta n – From Pledge to Impact II	Activity 1.9	2025	Miscellaneous-74500	0	0	89.41	89.41	-89.41
UNDP-KAZ	100440 6	Climate Promise Kazakhsta n – From Pledge to Impact II	Activity 1.9	2025	Facilities-75100	800	0	720.64	720.64	79.36
UNDP-KAZ	100440 6	Climate Promise Kazakhsta n – From Pledge to Impact II	Project managemen t	2025	Staff-64300	0	0	489.73	489.73	-489.73
UNDP-KAZ	100440 6	Climate Promise Kazakhsta n – From Pledge to Impact II	Project managemen t	2025	Contractual-71400	0	0	12,170.34	12,170.34	-12,170.34
UNDP-KAZ	100440 6	Climate Promise Kazakhsta n – From Pledge to Impact II	Project managemen t	2025	Rental-73100	0	0	718.53	718.53	-718.53
UNDP-KAZ	100440 6	Climate Promise Kazakhsta n – From Pledge to Impact II	Project managemen t	2025	Miscellaneous-74500	0	0	233.03	233.03	-233.03
UNDP-KAZ	100440 6	Climate Promise Kazakhsta n – From Pledge to Impact II	Project managemen t	2025	Facilities-75100	0	0	1,088.92	1,088.92	-1,088.92
UNDP-KAZ	100440 6	Climate Promise Kazakhsta n – From Pledge to Impact II	Project managemen t	2026	Staff-64300	700	0	0	0	700

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UNDP-KAZ	100440 6	Climate Promise Kazakhsta n – From Pledge to Impact II	Project managemen t	2026	Contractual-71400	6,100.00	0	3,469.96	3,469.96	2,630.04
UNDP-KAZ	100440 6	Climate Promise Kazakhsta n – From Pledge to Impact II	Project managemen t	2026	Rental-73100	570	0	0	0	570
UNDP-KAZ	100440 6	Climate Promise Kazakhsta n – From Pledge to Impact II	Project managemen t	2026	Miscellaneous -74500	400	0	0	0	400
UNDP-KAZ	100440 6	Climate Promise Kazakhsta n – From Pledge to Impact II	Project managemen t	2026	Facilities-75100	622	0	277.6	277.6	344.4
						601,960	**64,010.94**	**507,598.06**	**571,609**	**30,351**

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VII. Annexes

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

Output 1	Indicators	Baseline	Annual target	Progress / Milestone
Countries have ownership, capacities and resources to enhance their NDC as part of the next revision cycle and global/regional stocktake, aligned to long-term pathways	Adaptation-related provisions have been developed and included in the draft NDC 3.0	No	Yes	Yes
	Loss and Damage-related provisions have been developed and incorporated into the draft NDC 3.0	No	Yes	Yes
	The Financing Chapter has been developed and incorporated into the draft NDC 3.0	No	Yes	Yes

Activities	Results
Adaptation-related provisions have been developed and included in the draft NDC 3.0	Kazakhstan's third Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC 3.0) includes comprehensive adaptation-related provisions, fulfilling requirements for both development and formal inclusion. The NDC 3.0 features a dedicated Climate Change Adaptation section (Chapter III) that outlines the country's adaptation policy and planning framework, referencing major legislation such as the Environmental Code (2021) and the Water Code (2025), which mandate climate risk integration in key sectors. It describes Kazakhstan's current and planned adaptation measures in water management, agriculture, disaster risk reduction, and health. The document provides climate projections and a systematic vulnerability assessment, identifying risks faced by priority

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	sectors, regions, and vulnerable groups. Adaptation objectives and targeted measures—with specified goals and indicative costing through 2035—are detailed, aiming to build resilience across natural, social, and economic systems while managing climate-induced risks. The NDC also addresses cross-sectoral adaptation and mitigation synergies, as well as capacity-building priorities to support effective adaptation implementation.
Loss and Damage-related provisions have been developed and incorporated into the draft NDC 3.0	Kazakhstan's NDC 3.0 includes a comprehensive chapter on Loss and Damage (Chapter IV), formally integrating measures to avert, minimize, and address both economic and non-economic impacts of climate change. The NDC acknowledges the country's vulnerability to increasing climate extremes—such as floods, droughts, wildfires, heatwaves, and slow-onset events—that damage infrastructure, disrupt food and energy systems, and threaten lives and livelihoods. Economic loss assessment processes, such as Post-Disaster Needs Assessments (PDNAs), dedicated databases for tracking losses, shock-responsive social protection, contingency funds, disaster risk insurance, and catastrophe bonds, are established to strengthen preparedness and recovery. For non-economic loss and damage, provisions integrate climate risk concerns into adaptation and disaster preparedness planning, protecting the rights of vulnerable groups, recognizing the psychosocial and health impacts of displacement and cultural heritage loss, and encouraging community-led solutions and participatory approaches. The NDC 3.0 further outlines enabling legal frameworks—such as the Environmental Code, Water Code, and complementary sectoral legislation—supporting institutional coordination and resilience-

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	building across ministries and government, with particular emphasis on inclusive decision-making and capacity-building. These measures address the estimated growing losses (USD 1.5–5 billion by 2035), promote the protection of the most vulnerable, and provide a foundation for effective national response and recovery from loss and damage due to climate change.
The Financing Chapter has been developed and incorporated into the draft NDC 3.0	Kazakhstan's NDC 3.0 contains a dedicated Financing Chapter (Chapter VI), which outlines the country's comprehensive approach to mobilizing climate finance for the implementation of both mitigation and adaptation measures. The chapter details estimated financial requirements for achieving Kazakhstan's targets by 2035, including sector-specific cost projections and overall funding gaps. It maps the landscape of national and international climate finance sources, such as state budget allocations, targeted climate funds, private sector investments, bilateral and multilateral donor support, and access to global climate finance facilities like the Green Climate Fund and adaptation funds. The Financing Chapter also highlights institutional arrangements for climate finance coordination, including the roles of relevant ministries, the establishment of climate finance tracking and monitoring mechanisms, and efforts to improve transparency and accountability. It identifies priority actions for enhancing access to climate funding—such as capacity-building for financial institutions, development of green financial instruments (e.g., green bonds), and fostering public–private partnerships. Furthermore, the chapter addresses strategies to integrate climate finance into national policy frameworks and to

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	leverage blended finance in support of low-carbon, climate-resilient development.
Stakeholder consultation and Validation Report	Kazakhstan's climate action process has been notably enriched by the series of targeted thematic workshops. These workshops served as inclusive platforms to gather and validate critical inputs for the development of NDC 3.0. Wide-ranging participation ensured that the voices and perspectives of civil society, women, and youth were actively integrated, strengthening the collective ownership and legitimacy of the proposed climate strategies. In the area of adaptation, workshop discussions highlighted sector-specific vulnerabilities and generated practical recommendations for enhancing resilience in key areas such as agriculture, water management, and disaster risk reduction. Participants drew attention to the necessity of modernizing infrastructure and integrating local knowledge into planning, which informed adaptation measures now embedded in the updated NDC. The workshops were instrumental in identifying regionally relevant solutions, from crop diversification and nature-based approaches to improved community preparedness for extreme weather events. When addressing loss and damage (L&D), stakeholders shared experiences of climate impacts in diverse communities and emphasized the need for robust early warning systems, better data collection, and financial tools to compensate affected populations. The workshops facilitated dialogue on legal and social frameworks to protect vulnerable groups from the non-economic and economic consequences of climate events. These consultations brought to the

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	fore the realities on the ground, shaping inclusive L&D mechanisms and supporting community-led risk management practices. On the financial front, the workshops provided valuable insights into bottlenecks and opportunities for scaling up climate finance. Stakeholders discussed the importance of transparency, equitable access to resources, and innovative instruments like green bonds. Engaging a cross-section of society, including women and youth, revealed new perspectives on how to mobilize domestic and international finance, ensure accountability, and foster partnerships for long-term investment in climate resilience, as now reflected in the strategic recommendations of the NDC 3.0 process.
Final Consolidated Recommendations Report summarizing all key findings, recommendations, and strategies for adaptation, L&D, and financing	Final Consolidated Recommendations Report presents a comprehensive overview of the nation's response to the growing risks and challenges posed by climate change. Drawing on technical studies and stakeholder consultations, the report summarizes key findings and offers practical strategies for strengthening adaptation measures, addressing loss and damage, and mobilizing the necessary financial resources. The recommendations aim to support Kazakhstan's commitment to building resilience, protecting vulnerable communities, and fostering sustainable development in the face of accelerating climate impacts. In the area of adaptation, the report underscores the importance of modernizing critical infrastructure, such as irrigation systems, energy grids, and water management facilities. It advocates for the adoption of climate-resilient agricultural techniques, expansion of afforestation and reforestation projects, and bolstering early warning and disaster preparedness capacities. By prioritizing integrated, cross-sectoral

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	planning and focusing on vulnerable populations, Kazakhstan can better protect its economy, natural resources, and public health from the adverse effects of climate variability and extreme weather events. To address loss and damage, the report calls for enhanced institutional coordination and robust national data systems to accurately assess and monitor climate-related losses. Key strategies include developing comprehensive legal frameworks, leveraging innovative insurance solutions, and strengthening social protection systems to safeguard livelihoods. Emphasis is placed on integrating participatory approaches, recognizing indigenous knowledge, and ensuring that disaster risk reduction policies are responsive to the unique needs of local communities across regions. On the financial front, the recommendations focus on creating an enabling environment for climate investment by improving policy coherence, enhancing transparency, and deploying new financing instruments such as green bonds and blended finance mechanisms. The report stresses the importance of mainstreaming climate considerations into national budgetary processes, engaging international partners and private sector actors, and operationalizing a national taxonomy for sustainable finance. These steps are vital for ensuring that Kazakhstan can scale up resources, track expenditures effectively, and deliver long-term climate resilience and sustainable growth.
Sector-Specific Investment Plans, as part of NDC Finance Chapter, with clear roadmaps, technical requirements, and recommendations for capacity-building	Activity was successfully completed by conducting a thorough financial gap analysis across key sectors relevant to Kazakhstan's climate commitments. The analysis identified significant investment needs for both mitigation and adaptation measures, with substantial funding

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	required for transport, electricity generation, agriculture, water management, and biodiversity conservation. This assessment outlined a clear picture of the scale and allocation of financial resources necessary to achieve national climate targets, emphasizing the importance of climate-related investments as a significant share of annual GDP. The mapping of funding sources provided detailed insights into the range of available financing for climate action. Domestic public finance remains a cornerstone, supported by government ministries and state-owned enterprises, complemented by emerging instruments like sovereign green bonds and financial involvement from development banks. Efforts have also identified new vehicles for mobilizing private capital through green bonds, green loans, public-private partnerships, and blended finance. International support adds further depth, with multilateral funds, development banks, and bilateral donors actively contributing to the country's green transition and capacity-building initiatives. Innovative financing mechanisms are increasingly being adopted to scale up investment and manage climate risks more effectively. Blended finance approaches, de-risking instruments, and risk-sharing facilities are helping to attract private sector participation in climate projects, such as renewable energy and sustainable agriculture. New options, including catastrophe bonds and debt-for-nature or climate swaps, are recommended for building resilience against extreme events and preserving natural resources. Continuous capacity building in the areas of investment planning, risk management, and financial

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	transparency is emphasized as essential for improving readiness and leveraging climate finance more efficiently.
Resource Mobilization Strategy, as part of NDC Finance Chapter, detailing funding needs, technical capacities, and enabling frameworks for implementation	A comprehensive financial gap analysis was conducted across key sectors for climate action in Kazakhstan. This review identified the scale of investment needed for both mitigation and adaptation, with major priorities in energy, transport, agriculture, and water management. The assessment quantified funding needs and clarified sector allocations, providing strategic direction for resource mobilization. Mapping of financial sources revealed a diversified landscape, including domestic public funds, state enterprises, new instruments like green bonds, and substantial support from development banks and international climate funds. To ensure the effective use of climate finance, an integrated monitoring and tracking system for financial inflows has been recommended. This system enables real-time tracking and transparent reporting of all funds, whether domestic or international, ensuring resources are allocated efficiently and progress is consistently measured. Data dashboards and alerts help government agencies recognize funding gaps, maintain accountability, and maximize the impact of investments. The increased visibility and transparency foster greater trust and alignment between partners and national climate priorities. Recognizing the need for strengthened expertise in managing climate finance, capacity-building initiatives have been introduced to enhance knowledge and skills among key stakeholders. Structured training and workshops for government officials, financial planners, and project developers cover climate finance flows, new financing instruments,

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	risk management, and project preparation. These efforts equip participants to make sound investment decisions, effectively mobilize resources, and manage climate-related funds. Enhanced institutional and human capacity is critical for increasing investment readiness and improving the effective use of available resources.
Conduct gender-responsive, economic and non-economic loss assessments, including funding sources for adaptation and L&D, climate risk insurance, and disaster resilience funds; and develop a strategy to mobilize public sector finance through national budget allocations for L&D and adaptation initiatives	A comprehensive gender-responsive assessment of both economic and non-economic losses and damages has been carried out, focusing on climate-related impacts across various sectors and communities. Through the establishment of systematic processes, such as Post-Disaster Needs Assessments (PDNAs), robust data collection systems have been initiated to quantify and track losses, ensuring inclusivity of vulnerable groups and capturing dimensions that affect women and marginalized communities. Institutional capacities at both the national and local levels have been strengthened, facilitating effective coordination and enabling the development and integration of holistic loss assessment methodologies within national adaptation planning. To enhance disaster resilience and bridge existing funding gaps, it is recommended to further diversify and strengthen the use of financial instruments and mechanisms. Expanding shock-responsive social protection systems, increasing the capitalization of contingency and disaster reserve funds, and developing innovative tools such as catastrophe bonds and disaster risk insurance will provide greater financial security and flexibility in response to climate events. It is also advised to promote the establishment of dedicated national and sub-national reserve funds to ensure timely support for emergency needs and long-term recovery, particularly for rebuilding essential infrastructure and supporting vulnerable populations. Additionally,

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	efforts should be intensified to improve access to international climate finance sources and maximize utilization of the Loss and Damage (L&D) Fund, ensuring that the most affected communities benefit from emerging global support mechanisms. A clear strategy for mobilizing public sector finance through national budget allocations has also been successfully formulated. Fiscal integration now features pre-allocated reserves, disaster recovery frameworks embedded in the national budget, and enhanced mechanisms for transparency in resource monitoring and allocation. By linking financial mobilization directly with institutional recovery frameworks and international commitments, the groundwork has been set for sustained and predictable funding for loss, damage, and adaptation initiatives, reinforcing long-term disaster resilience at the community and country levels.
Develop recommendations to enhance institutional frameworks of coordination among agencies responsible for adaptation and L&D	The project finalized a set of recommendations to enhance the institutional frameworks for coordinating agencies involved in climate adaptation and loss and damage (L&D) management. The current system, while supported by recent legislation and strategic planning, has faced challenges due to fragmented roles and responsibilities across ministries and agencies. The new recommendations outline the creation of a high-level inter-ministerial commission and a dedicated secretariat to serve as central coordination bodies. These reforms aim to ensure greater clarity in leadership, support effective decision-making, and streamline the implementation of adaptation and L&D policies. A central pillar of these recommendations is the improvement of information management and data sharing. The proposed actions

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	include establishing a unified national portal for climate and disaster information, along with robust knowledge-sharing platforms accessible to all stakeholders. By integrating data and standardizing methodologies, agencies will be better equipped to conduct risk assessments, monitor progress, and deliver evidence-based interventions. This approach not only supports national planning but also empowers local authorities to participate actively in climate resilience efforts. The recommendations also emphasize stronger collaboration both across ministries and between national and local levels of government. Standardizing roles, reporting protocols, and accountability measures will foster a more consistent and inclusive approach to adaptation and L&D across the country. Legal and financial integration of climate objectives into sectoral policies and the establishment of performance incentives for local authorities are designed to ensure ownership and sustained progress.
Initiate capacity building on project preparation and fund application	The capacity building activity focused on project preparation and fund application has been successfully completed. Over several months, a detailed series of webinars was delivered to relevant stakeholders, aimed at enhancing their practical skills and knowledge in the field of climate investment planning. The sessions addressed key topics such as financial instrument selection, project eligibility and pipeline management, resource mobilization, and the intricacies of preparing successful fund applications. Participants actively engaged in these sessions and demonstrated their learning through knowledge tests and feedback surveys, indicating overall satisfaction and improved competencies.

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	To support and reinforce the content covered in the webinars, a practical manual was produced, serving as a reference guide for national investment support institutions. This manual breaks down complex concepts into clear, actionable steps and includes real-world processes for climate project design, assessment, and financing options. Additionally, several relevant case studies were developed and shared, offering hands-on examples to illustrate the effective application of financial models and investment strategies for typical climate projects in Kazakhstan.
Assess institutional capacities on climate finance management, project preparation, and fund management	The assessment of institutional capacities on climate finance management, project preparation, and fund management has been completed. This activity involved a thorough evaluation of key national institutions responsible for climate finance, focusing on their readiness and ability to manage funds, prepare viable climate projects, and oversee implementation. Multiple stakeholder consultations and information gathering sessions were conducted to gain a clear understanding of current practices, strengths, and potential gaps within these organizations. Based on the findings, the assessment identified specific areas where institutions demonstrated strong capabilities, such as existing procedures for fund management and project monitoring. At the same time, the analysis brought to light areas in need of improvement, including the coordination of climate finance streams, development of project pipelines aligned with national climate goals, and technical capacity for detailed financial analysis. Recommendations for targeted training, resource allocation, and the establishment of streamlined workflows were developed as part of the assessment process. Overall,

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	the completed assessment provides a comprehensive overview of institutional capacity in the climate finance sector and serves as a foundation for future capacity building and policy development.
Facilitate consultations, knowledge-sharing sessions, and create case studies that showcase best practices in resource mobilization and investment planning, with the goal to align public and private investments	The facilitation of consultations, knowledge-sharing sessions, and development of case studies to showcase best practices in resource mobilization and investment planning has been successfully implemented. This activity brought together stakeholders from government, private sector, and financial institutions in a series of interactive meetings and workshops. Through open dialogue and collaborative exchange, participants shared experiences, discussed challenges, and explored innovative approaches relevant to climate investments in Kazakhstan. To enrich these discussions and enhance learning, a set of case studies was developed focusing on successful examples of mobilizing resources and planning investments that align both public and private interests. These case studies highlighted different models of blended finance, partnership strategies, and project structures that achieved significant impact. By examining real-world examples and lessons learned, participants gained practical insights into structuring investment portfolios and leveraging diverse funding sources to accelerate climate action.

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Annex II: Updated Risk Log

#	Description	Date Identified	Type	Impact & Probability	Counter-measures / Mngt response	Owner	Last Update	Status
1	There is a risk of delay in procurement of expert services	May 1, 2025	Financial (2.5. Delivery)	Which will impact in delayed delivery Enter probability on a scale from 1 (low) to 5 (high) P = 1 Enter impact on a scale from 1 (low) to 5 (high) I = 2	Advance planning of procurement, use of UNDP professional networks and rosters of national and international experts to engage qualified experts.	Project Manager	December 2025	Reducing

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Annex III: Annual Work Plan for (next year)

N/A

Annex IV: Assets List.

N/A

Annex V: Knowledge Generation

The Climate Promise Kazakhstan project has generated and systematically applied knowledge through analytical work, technical inputs, and policy-oriented assessments that directly informed the development of NDC 3.0. Rather than producing standalone knowledge products, insights were embedded within core project outputs, including the adaptation, loss and damage, and Financing Chapters of the NDC. Evidence from sectoral analyses, financial assessments, and institutional reviews was continuously integrated into decision-making processes, ensuring alignment with national priorities and the Strategy for Achieving Carbon Neutrality by 2060. This approach enabled iterative learning and real-time application of findings to strengthen policy coherence and technical robustness.

Knowledge generation during the reporting period primarily took the form of integrated analytical inputs, technical recommendations, and consolidated reports that supported policy development and investment planning. These include synthesized findings on sectoral vulnerabilities, financial needs, institutional capacities, and coordination mechanisms, which are reflected in the NDC 3.0 framework and related technical documents. As such, knowledge outputs are incorporated within official project deliverables and government-endorsed documents rather than presented as separate publications.