



FAO-GEF Project Implementation Report

2023 – Revised Template

Period covered: 1 July 2021 to 30 Septmeber 2022

Table of contents

1. BASIC PROJECT DATA	2
2. PROGRESS TOWARDS ACHIEVING PROJECT OBJECTIVE(S) (DEVELOPMENT OBJECTIVE)	4
3. IMPLEMENTATION PROGRESS (IP).....	16
4. SUMMARY ON PROGRESS AND RATINGS	22
5. ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL SAFEGUARDS (ESS)	29
6. RISKS	30
7. FOLLOW-UP ON MID-TERM REVIEW OR SUPERVISION MISSION (ONLY FOR PROJECTS THAT HAVE CONDUCTED AN MTR)	35
8. MINOR PROJECT AMENDMENTS	36
9. STAKEHOLDERS’ ENGAGEMENT.....	37
10. GENDER MAINSTREAMING.....	43
11. KNOWLEDGE MANAGEMENT ACTIVITIES	46
12. INDIGENOUS PEOPLES AND LOCAL COMMUNITIES INVOLVEMENT	48
13. CO-FINANCING TABLE.....	49

1. Basic Project Data

General Information

Region:	Asia and Pacific Region (RAP)
Country (ies):	Mongolia
Project Title:	Strengthening capacity in the agricultural and land-use sectors for enhanced transparency in implementation and monitoring of Mongolia's National Determined Contribution (NDC) under the Paris Agreement
FAO Project Symbol:	GCP/MON/016/CBT
GEF ID:	9834
GEF Focal Area(s):	Climate change
Project Executing Partners:	Government of Mongolia (Ministry of Environment and Tourism, (MET)and Climate Change Research and Cooperation Center, (CCRCC)
Project Duration (years):	3 years
Project coordinates:	47.923136, 106.912916

Project Dates

GEF CEO Endorsement Date:	19-Nov-2018
Project Implementation Start Date/EOD :	21- Jan -2019
Project Implementation End Date/NTE¹:	21- Jan - 2022
Revised project implementation end date (if approved) ²	30- Sep - 2022

Funding

GEF Grant Amount (USD):	USD 863,242
Total Co-financing amount as included in GEF CEO Endorsement Request/ProDoc³:	USD 460,000
Total GEF grant disbursement as of June 30, 2022 (USD)⁴:	USD 857,817
Total estimated co-financing materialized as of June 30, 2022⁵	USD 446,036

¹ As per FPMIS

² If NTE extension has been requested and approved by the FAO-GEF CU.

³ This is the total amount of co-financing as included in the CEO document/Project Document.

⁴ For DEX projects, the GEF Coordination Unit will confirm the final amount with the Finance Division in HQ. For OPIM projects, the disbursement amount should be provided by Execution Partners.

⁵ Please refer to the section 12 of this report where updated co-financing estimates are requested and indicate the total co-financing amount materialized.

M&E Milestones

Date of Most Recent Project Steering Committee (PSC) Meeting:	September 22, 2022
Expected Mid-term Review date⁶:	n/a
Actual Mid-term review date (when it is done):	19 May 2021 (Joint Supervision Meeting)
Expected Terminal Evaluation Date⁷:	June -July 2022
Tracking tools/Core indicators updated before MTR or TE stage (provide as Annex)	Yes

Overall ratings

Overall rating of progress towards achieving objectives/ outcomes (cumulative):	<i>HS</i>
Overall implementation progress rating:	<i>S</i>
Overall risk rating:	<i>Low</i>

ESS risk classification

Current ESS Risk classification:	<i>Low</i>
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Status

Implementation Status (1st PIR, 2nd PIR, etc. Final PIR):	Final
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Project Contacts

Contact	Name, Title, Division/Institution	E-mail
Project Manager / Coordinator	Dolgorsuren Sanjjav, National Project Coordinator, FAOMN	Dolgorsuren.Sanjjav@fao.org
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GEF Funding Liaison Officer	Naito, Yurie (OCBDD)	Yurie.Naito@fao.org

⁶ The Mid-Term Review (MTR) should take place after the 2nd PIR, around half-point between EOD and NTE. The MTR report in English should be submitted to the GEF Secretariat within 4 years of the CEO Endorsement date.

⁷ The Terminal Evaluation date should be discussed with OED 6 months before the project's NTE date.

2. Progress towards Achieving Project Objective(s) (Development Objective)

(All inputs in this section should be cumulative from project start, not annual)

Please indicate the project's main progress towards achieving its objective(s) and the cumulative level of achievement of each outcome since the start of project implementation.

Project Objective	Outcomes	Outcome indicators ⁸	Baseline	Mid-term Target ⁹	End-of-project Target	Cumulative progress ¹⁰ since project start Level at 30 June 2022	Progress rating ¹¹
Objective(s) : Mongolia is fully capacitated to report to the UNFCCC under the Paris Agreement's Enhanced Transparency Framework (ETF) with strengthen	Outcome 1.1: Institutional arrangements enhanced for coordinating information and data from the agricultural and land-use sectors into ETF processes and reports.	A: Coordinated sharing of data, information, and analyses from agricultural and land-use sub-sectors in a manner that facilitates ETF processes and reports	Data, information, and analyses from the majority of agricultural and land-use sub-sectors are not being produced and shared in a timely and coordinate manner;	Data-provision/ data-sharing protocols established; Primary opportunities and mechanisms identified and being strengthened for improved sharing of data, information, and analyses	ETF-relevant data, information, and analyses within the agricultural and land-use sub-sectors are shared in accordance with adopted and enacted protocols for data-sharing/ data-provision.	Means of verification: Status of the National Climate Change Monitoring Framework For Indicator A: Comprehensive Assessments and Reports on Institutional arrangements and coordination for Data sharing process within ETF compliant reporting and AFOLU MRV framework were conducted. (Climate change monitoring plan for AFOLU sector; AFOLU sector MRV consistency with the Enhanced Transparency Framework Requirements; Multisectoral strategy and coordination mechanism for national reporting to the UNFCCC; Guideline on enhanced transparency framework in AFOLU sector; Technical Report of adaptation measurement needs, key indicators for monitoring proposed and corresponding estimation methods)	HS

⁸ This is taken from the approved results framework of the project.

⁹ Some indicators may not identify mid-term targets at the design stage (refer to approved results framework) therefore this column should only be filled when relevant.

¹⁰ Please report on results obtained in terms of Global Environmental Benefits and Socio-economic Co-benefits as well.

¹¹ Use GEF Secretariat required six-point scale system: **Highly Satisfactory** (HS), **Satisfactory** (S), **Moderately Satisfactory** (MS), **Moderately Unsatisfactory** (MU), **Unsatisfactory** (U), and **Highly Unsatisfactory** (HU).

<p>ed agricultural and land-use sector components including inventories of greenhouse gases by sources and sinks, and information necessary to track progress against priority actions identified in Mongolia's NDC for these sectors.</p>			<p>no agreed protocols for such data-sharing</p>	<p>for key categories in the agricultural and land-use sub-sectors.</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The institutional arrangements for the national reporting and stakeholders involved in the reporting process with respective roles and responsibilities of the AFOLU sector (stakeholder coordination mapping) have been analyzed including updated organizational changes arrangements such as the designation of the National Climate Committee (NCC) and the establishment of the Climate Change and Research Cooperation Center (CCRCC). - The Climate Change Monitoring Plan (CCMP) for AFOLU sector was elaborated and presented to stakeholders. - The ETF portal (https://eic.mn/etf) was established on the existing www.eic.mn (MET portal) and is being promoted as the starting point of an integrated database for data provision, instead of combining data from different institutions and diverse sources. - A legal regulation on data provision for GHG inventory was developed based on the findings of the assessments, reports, and relevant consultations with key stakeholders. - Complementary legal assessments of the draft data provision regulation have been conducted in accordance with the "Implementation methodology for impact analysis at the drafting stage of administrative norms". - Legal regulation for data provision /coordination (for GHG Inventory) can be considered as a core element of the AFOLU MRV framework. 	
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		<p>B: CBIT Tracking Tool Indicator 5: Qualitative assessment of institutional capacity for transparency-related activities (Scale: 1 – 4)</p>	<p>2: Designated transparency institution exists, but with limited staff and capacity to support and coordinate implementation of transparency activities under Article 13 of Paris Agreement . Institution lacks authority or mandate to coordinate transparency activities under Article 13.</p>	<p>2: Designated transparency institution exists, but with limited staff and capacity to support and coordinate implementation of transparency activities under Article 13 of Paris Agreement. Institution lacks authority or mandate to coordinate transparency activities under Article 13</p>	<p>3: Designated transparency institution has an organizational unit with standing staff with some capacity to coordinate and implement transparency activities under Article 13 of the Paris Agreement. Institution has authority or mandate to coordinate transparency activities under Article 13. Activities are not integrated into national planning or budgeting activities.</p>	<p>Means of verification: Status of the National Climate Change Monitoring Framework For Indicator B:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – The Climate Change Project Implementing Unit (CCPIU) at the Environment and Climate Fund (ECF), became a state-owned enterprise named Climate Change Research and Cooperation Center (CCRCC) in May 20, 2020. – The importance of establishing CCRCC is that the institute has legal authority and mandate to implement and coordinate activities under Article 13 of PA. – The previous NCC was re-organised, again, to “National Committee on Climate Change and Combat Desertification”, by the Government decree №333 on the 20th of October 2021. – Based on the capacity assessments developed under the project, CCRCC’s technical capacity is being upgraded through the provision of technical equipment, tools, and methodological assistance. – The ETF portal is being promoted and updated in cooperation with the CCRCC. – The assessment “Establishment of MRV helpdesk” was conducted to review the technical needs of 21 Aimags and relevant organizations (MET, MOFALI, NSO, ALAMGC, and CCPIU) and to propose initial best technical options to MET. The assessment suggested that establishing the MRV help desk would be costly and inefficient. Thus, in consultation with MET and CCRCC, this initiative was suspended. 	S
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		C: ETF readiness in terms of institutional and human capacities	Low level of readiness as per section A of AFOLU readiness assessment and expected ETF requirements	Updated AFOLU readiness assessment and finalized ETF requirements	Measurable increases in readiness level (Note: Quantitative targets to be defined based on updated AFOLU readiness assessment and finalized ETF requirements)	Means of verification: AFOLU readiness assessment Indicator C: – A Capacity Development Plan (CDP) consisting of three main components - Institutional, Technical, and Human Capacity Development - was developed to address institutional, technical, and human needs for AFOLU MRV consistent with ETF requirements. – ETF readiness assessment 2015 was updated in 2022, and in-depth expert recommendations for further enhancement were given according to the main sections of the ETF assessment: a) Institutional arrangements and capacity; b) Data collection and measurements; c) Analysis and reporting; d) Verification. Furthermore, the assessment evaluated the ETF readiness in accordance with key agendas that are prioritized as essential in its operationalization. Those are Legal and Policy Framework, Human capacity, Technical capacity, Finance and Data readiness. – PMU together with CCRCC inventory experts exercised the Enhanced Transparency Framework Capacity Assessment Tool (ETFCAT) to assess the national capacity for BTR preparation. The result will be suggested as activities for GEF/CBIT project and other BTR-related interventions.	HS
	Outcome 1.2: Inter-sectoral, national, and international engagement strengthened	D: Level of engagement of agricultural and land-use sub-sectors	Very limited engagement of agricultural and land-use sub-	Sub-sector coordination mechanisms established (e.g., NCCMF, TWG, MRV portal)	Broad engagement of stakeholders from agricultural and land-use sub-sectors via established	Means of verification: Engagement via TWG (e.g., attendance), MRV portal (e.g., active links), and mechanisms indicated in the CCMP. Indicator D: - Key stakeholders in AFOLU sector have been engaged through a range of project activities and meetings supported by the following	HS

	regarding ETF-related processes	with ETF processes	sector stakeholders, including government, CSOs, and private-sector		coordination mechanisms	groups - Project Steering Committee (16 members), TWG (34 members), and NDC Focal points of 21 provinces and Ulaanbaatar city. - A total of 8 PSC and 4 TWG meetings were organized since the project inception. - A total of 13 knowledge management products and 15 reports are available on the ETF portal.	
		E: Degree of engagement with other sectors	Agricultural and land-use sub-sectors not contributing to ETF capacities of other sectors	Increased engagement with inter-sectoral coordination mechanisms	Agricultural and land-use sub-sectors engaging with, benefitting from, and contributing to ETF capacities in other sectors	Means of verification: Project reporting; attendance records; presentations/ reports Indicator E: - Project outcomes are being used to inform the governmental action on NDC implementation, and other projects (such as ADB's initiative and Climate Change Law by GIZ) to be replicated into other sectors' MRV framework and strengthen the ETF. - The advocacy materials and videos were produced and distributed to increase engagement with cross-sectoral coordination mechanisms. The complete listing is available in section 11 – Knowledge Management Activities.	HS
		F: Degree of engagement with regional and global ETF counterparts	Agricultural and land-use sub-sectors minimally contributing to ETF capacities of regional and global counterparts	Increased engagement with regional and global ETF coordination mechanisms	Agricultural and land-use sub-sectors engaging with, benefitting from, and contributing to ETF capacities of regional and global counterparts; at least 1 formal document of best practices	Means of verification: Project reporting; attendance records; presentations/ reports Indicator F: - PMU engaged in two "The Transparency Network" activities within the reporting period and developed one case study, in English, on CBIT of Mongolia for publicly sharing. - Leaflet of CBIT Mongolia was developed in both languages. - BTR roadmap tool, developed by FAO, and Partnership on Transparency in the Paris Agreement (PATPA), was reviewed by PMU in	S

					and lessons learned shared	<p>collaboration with the MET, and feedback was provided to the FAO Global CBIT team on the practicality of the tool. The tool is useful for the CCRCC experts the preparation process of the first Biennial Transparency Report, due by December 2024.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The PMU collaborated with 2 International Consultants in support with FAO Global CBIT project on the mitigation (estimation of enteric fermentation emission factors) and adaptation activity. 	
	<p>Outcome 2: Strengthened capacity to measure GHG emissions, removals, and emission-reduction activities from agricultural and land-use sectors</p>	<p>G: AFOLU CCM component of CBIT Tracking Tool Indicator 3: Quality of MRV systems (Scale: 1 – 10)</p>	<p>3: AFOLU CCM measurement systems are in place for a few activities, improved data quality and methodologies, but not cost or time efficient; wider access to reporting is still limited and information is partial; verification is rudimentary/ non-</p>	<p>3: AFOLU CCM measurement systems are in place for a few activities, improved data quality and methodologies, but not cost or time efficient; wider access to reporting is still limited and information is partial; verification is rudimentary/ non-standardized</p>	<p>6: AFOLU CCM measurement systems are strong and cover a greater percentage of activities – feedback loops exist even if they are not fully functioning; reporting is available through multiple pathways and formats but may not be complete/ transparent; verification is done through standard methodologies but only partially (i.e. not all data are verifiable)</p>	<p>Means of verification: IPCC MRV assessment tool</p> <p>Indicator G: A number of pilot measures have been taken to improve the data quality and methodology for estimating emission factors and activity data for AFOLU sector.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Land Use, Land Use Change and Forest (LULUCF) assessment was carried out using the internationally accepted tool (Collect Earth) with the following results: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 102,872 sampling points were created for assessing the LULUCF changes at the national level; - The area differences were calculated for the land categories between the results of the Collect Earth assessment and Unified Land Territory (ULT) data 2019. Significant area differences in land categories were identified; - The threshold and rules which have been set for the Collect Earth assessment aligning the country specific condition. - The updated guideline on conversion of the national Unified Land Territory classification into IPCC classification was approved. An additional dashboard for statistical information 	HS

			standardized		Verification is expected to be the constraint at this stage.]	<p>on IPCC classification based on the guideline was developed and uploaded to the website https://egazar.gov.mn/api/landuse/nav.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The validation of Saxaul forest distribution was performed using Maxar Premium Imagery service and the existing forest inventory data. An 11% increase in area was projected compared to the 2020 national forest inventory data. - Assessment of GHG emissions from permafrost regions of Mongolia was completed. Permafrost distribution was made according to RCP 2.6, RCP 8.5 scenarios. Based on the results of the field study using CATEX-3 and EGM equipment, the wetlands emission factor was estimated. - Pilot study on data improvement for estimating country specific emission factor for enteric fermentation of livestock (native cattle, goat and sheep and one type of milking cattle) using sampling method and laboratory tests was completed. - The country-specific emission factors from native cattle was tested and the annual methane emissions from native cattle was estimated by the natural zone based on the national livestock statistical data with the support of FAO global CBIT team. - Policy brief “Why enteric methane from livestock matters on Mongolia” was developed. - Gap analysis for improving the data quality of annual synthetic N (fertilizer) and pesticides application, and tillage practices and burnt crop area was conducted. - Gap analysis on annual livestock census and establishment of quality control protocol and metadata parameter for climate change mitigation was carried out. 	
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						<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Development of biomass growth model, creation of forest mask for year of 2019/2020, and Operationalisation of National Forest Inventory database / website of national forest inventory were carried out / www.forest-atlas.gov.mn. - The biomass growth model was developed, forest mask for year of 2019/2020 has been created and National Forest Inventory database website forest-atlas.mn was restored at http://forest-atlas.gov.mn/ - Analysis of available fire data from different sources was conducted to improve emission estimation result for forest and grassland fires for full inventory period between 1990-2018. 	
		H: Availability of formal, adopted metadata parameters and QC protocols for agricultural and land-use sub-sectors	None	Drafted by TWG	Endorsed and adopted by relevant stakeholders	<p>Means of verification: CCMP; publication of protocols; formal endorsements of relevant stakeholders</p> <p>Indicator H:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Metadata parameters for CCM were defined and the list of Metadata made available for the relevant organizations on the ETF portal after revision by the relevant stakeholders. - Quality Assurance and Quality Control manual for GHG Inventory for AFOLU sector was developed; therefore, it has been approved by the director of CCRCC for piloting the protocol internally by the GHG Inventory experts. 	S
		I: Sufficiency of technical and human capacities to enact CCM-related QC	Very low, particularly for decentralized locations	Technological needs determined based on drafted protocols; materials	High for all stakeholders with direct relevance to the NCCMF protocols	<p>Means of verification: Training records; procurement records; outcomes of pilots.</p> <p>Indicator I:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - A Knowledge management plan (KMP) was developed based on the needs and gaps for enhancing the professionals' knowledge, 	HS

		protocols for agricultural and land-use sub-sectors		developed for human needs		<p>enabling the usage of international guidelines and improving the public awareness. The updated KMP 2022 consists of 13 products including leaflets, video content, translated manuals, and results reports. For detailed information on the progress of the KMP, please see section 11.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 42 series of trainings and workshops/meetings were organized, with a total attendance of 1785 participants, including the 21 aimag's specialists (research and monitoring, livestock, environmental specialists, and statistics) participating in consultation and validation meetings (discuss initial results of LoAs and project technical outputs, build capacity and knowledge sharing activities) and forums. Section 10 - Gender Mainstreaming contains a comprehensive list of training and workshop details. - Over the project implementation period, procurements were carried out according to the procurement plan to support for collecting, analyzing, integrating, and archiving diverse data of CCM and CCA measures of the relevant stakeholders. - 253 units of 44 different equipment were purchased in total 123,190 USD and delivered to the main stakeholders such as CCRCC, MET, MoFALI, IRIMHE, ALAMGC, NSO, Institutes and stakeholders in 21 provinces. 	
	Outcome 3: Strengthened capacity to measure climate-change impacts, vulnerabilitie	J: Availability of formal, adopted metadata parameters and QC protocols for	None	Drafted by TWG	Endorsed and adopted by relevant stakeholders	<p>Means of verification: CCMP; publication of protocols; formal endorsements of relevant stakeholders.</p> <p>Indicator J:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Gap analysis was completed by assessing existing national M&R systems for adaptation and international good practices for methods 	HS

	s, and adaptation-related activities in the agricultural and land-use sectors.	CCA in the agricultural and land-use sub-sectors				<p>and frameworks for establishing nationally tailored M&R frameworks for AFOLU sector.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Development of M&E framework, and BTR preparation plan for adaptation measures of the AFOLU sector were drafted. - 71 key indicators of AFOLU sector to track adaptation measures were identified. The list of data sources that needs improvement, and new indicators have been identified to track CCA of AFOLU. - Adaptation BTR preparation plan was developed. Detailed work plan and schedule for the preparation of the BTR components on AFOLU should be developed and approved by the government body responsible for Mongolian BTR. Currently, this body has not yet been designated by the Government of Mongolia. - A report on peatland changes (1970 until now) was produced including identification of the degradation cause, required adaptation measures and further adaptation measures. The category was recommended to be included in the NDC. - An assessment on livestock monitoring with climate variables in ecoregions of Mongolia was completed. The report includes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Assessment of pastureland based on observations from 1,550 nationwide meteorological stations; b) Assessment of livestock (sheep, cow, goat) weight change from the data collected from 1980-2019 at IRIMHE's research & observation site; c) Assessment of livestock productivity (cashmere and wool) based on the data 	
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						<p>collected from 1980-2020 at the Bulgan Aimag's meteorological observation point.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Challenges in tracking adaptation in the AFOLU sector have been identified. For instance: adaptation policy of the agricultural sector is extensively incorporated in a wide range of documents, its goals and objectives are too general to be tracked and evaluated. - Technical consultation service with the support from the FAO global CBIT team was provided to identify technical needs and gaps in relation to establishing M&R systems for NDC adaptation priorities in AFOLU sector, to elaborate Adaptation BTR action plan for further improvements, and to provide relevant trainings on designing M&R framework under the ETF to track adaptation measures in the sector. Within the consultation service, the previous reports related to establishing M&E framework for CCA developed within the project via consultants were reviewed. 	
		<p>K: Sufficiency of technical and human capacities to enact CCA-related QC protocols for agricultural and land-use sub-sectors</p>	<p>Very low, particularly for decentralized locations</p>	<p>Technological needs determined based on drafted protocols; materials developed for human needs</p>	<p>High for all stakeholders with direct relevance to the NCCMF protocols</p>	<p>Means of verification: Training records; procurement records; outcomes of pilot works.</p> <p>Indicator K:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Several consultation meetings were organized to discuss the results of ongoing adaptation related LoAs. - The modalities, procedures and guidelines (MPGs) of PA is translated into Mongolian. - User manual "Tracking adaptation in agricultural sector - Climate change adaptation indicators" was translated into Mongolian. 	<p>S</p>

Action Plan to address MS, MU, U and HU ratings

Outcome	Action(s) to be taken	By whom?	By when?
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

3. Implementation Progress (IP)

(Please indicate progress achieved during this FY as per the Implementation Plan/Annual Workplan)

Outcomes and Outputs ¹²	Indicators (as per the Logical Framework)	Annual Target (as per the annual Work Plan)	Main achievements ¹³ (please avoid repeating results reported in previous year PIR)	Describe any variance ¹⁴ in delivering outputs
Outcome 1.1: Institutional arrangements enhanced for coordinating information and data from the agricultural and land-use sectors into ETF processes and reports.				
Output 1.1.1 Assessment prepared on institutional, data-collection, analysis, and reporting capacity gaps and needs for meeting the requirements of the ETF with specific focus on the priority NDC actions for the agricultural and land-use sectors.	A: Coordinated sharing of data, information, and analyses from agricultural and land-use sub-sectors in a manner that facilitates ETF processes and reports B: CBIT Tracking Tool	Consolidate and validate the results of the Output 1.1.1-1.1.2 with key stakeholders	Content of regulation of the data provision of AFOLU sector was developed and submitted to the MET for further action. Legal assessment of the data provision regulation was conducted to support the MET's action to operationalise the data provision guideline. ETF portal was operationalised.	
Output 1.1.2 AFOLU MRV coordination mechanism strengthened, integrating relevant authorities from agricultural and land-use	Indicator 5: Qualitative assessment of institutional capacity for transparency-related activities		An assessment of the existing national MRV system with focus on AFOLU sector was conducted, and suggestions for improving the MRV system has been provided for further measures.	

¹² Outputs as described in the project Logframe or in any approved project revision.

¹³ Please use the same unit of measurement of the project indicators as per the approved Implementation Plan or Annual Workplan. Please be concise (max one or two short sentence with main achievements)

¹⁴ Variance refers to the difference between the expected and actual progress at the time of reporting.

sectors into national UNFCCC reporting processes.				
Output 1.1.3. National Climate Change Monitoring Framework for Agricultural and Land-use sectors prepared and adopted.		Strengthen the capacity of the AFOLU MRV and finalise CCMP framework.	CCMP was drafted and presented to the relevant stakeholders.	
Output 1.1.4. National reports reflect the latest ETF guidance.	C: ETF readiness in terms of institutional and human capacities	Update ETF readiness assessment	ETF readiness assessment 2022 consists with 27 question regarding: a) Institutional arrangements and capacity; b) Data collection and measurements; c) Analysis and reporting; d) Verification sections. It was shown that no significant progress was made, except for the legalization and establishment of the CCPIU (present CCRCC). The assessment concluded that the fundamental research, gap analyses and studies were completed, legislative and regulatory efforts have been commenced to ensure enabling environment and systematize the process.	
Outcome 1.2: Inter-sectoral, national, and international engagement strengthened regarding ETF-related processes				
Output 1.2.1. Multi-sectoral strategy and coordination mechanism strengthened integrating relevant authorities, data, and information systems into national UNFCCC reporting processes.	D: Level of engagement of agricultural and land-use sub-sectors with ETF processes E: Degree of engagement with other sectors	Organize capacity building trainings and consultation workshops	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 3-day capacity building training for local authorities from 21 provinces to enhance climate related decision making within the NDC framework and ETF was organized in collaboration with CCRCC, NAP, NCBUR, and CBIT projects in April 2022; - A coordination workshop with CCRCC was organized to enhance cooperation, and to agree upon activities related to delivering the project outcomes in April 2022. - PMU collaborated with MET to organize the event “Climate Change and Youth” forum, and 	

			led side event of “Climate Change and City” in May 2022.	
Output 1.2.2. AFOLU MRV/ ETF lessons learned captured and up-scaled nationally and internationally.	F: Degree of engagement with regional and global ETF counterparts	AFOLU MRV best practices shared with other sectors.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - BTR roadmap tool developed by FAO/PATPA was reviewed by PMU in collaboration with the MET, and feedback was provided to the FAO CBIT Global team. - The PMU collaborated with an International Consultant in support with Global CBIT project on the mitigation activity (estimation of enteric fermentation emission factors). - Technical consultation service with the support from the global CBIT team was provided to identify technical needs and gaps in relation to establishing M&R systems. 	
Outcome 2.1: Strengthened capacity to measure GHG emissions, removals, and emission-reduction activities from agricultural and land-use sectors				
Output 2.1.1. Quality-control (QC) protocols established for regular, systematic measurement of emissions, removals, and emission-reduction activities in the agricultural and land-use sectors. The content of the protocols will reflect the guidance from the NCCMF	H: Availability of formal, adopted metadata parameters and QC protocols for agricultural and land-use sub-sectors	Establish QC/QA protocol and Metadata parameters	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Metadata parameters for CCM were defined and will be made available for relevant organisations on the ETF portal. - Finalised QC/QA protocol for GHGI with AFOLU specific procedures approved by the director of CCRCC for GHG experts internal usage. 	
Output 2.1.2. Information technology systems upgraded to integrate, analyze, and archive diverse data types.	I: Sufficiency of technical and human capacities to enact CCM-related QC protocols for agricultural and land-use sub-sectors	Procure the equipments and organise trainings and workshops	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - A series of training and consultative meetings with CCRCC staff on the development and finalisation of QC/QA protocol. - During the project implementation period, 253 units of 44 different items were procured according to the procurement plan, based on the outcomes of LoAs, workshops, needs and gap 	

<p>Output 2.1.3. Capacity and technology upgraded in relevant institutions to strengthen mitigation-related MRV, including country-specific emissions factors, activity data, and Tier 2 reporting for key sub-categories in the agricultural and land-use sectors</p>	<p>G: AFOLU CCM component of CBIT Tracking Tool Indicator 3: Quality of MRV systems</p>	<p>Finalise advocacy materials</p>	<p>assessments, approved by the PSC to support sufficient IT and technical capacity is built within the main stakeholders to carry out CCM and CCA measures related to collecting, analyzing, integrating, and archiving diverse data.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Advocacy materials were finalized according to the updated knowledge management plan for 2022. The KMP consists of 13 products including leaflets, video contents, translated manuals, and results reports. - “Creation of forest distribution mask using Landsat 8 data” training for forestry professionals from relevant institutions was organized in October 2021. - Capacity building training for Forest Unit engineers, from the western 3 provinces, on Open-source QGIS software was organized at the request of the ministry. - Training on the usage of the ETF Portal (https://eic.mn/etf) was organized to the relevant stakeholders. 	
<p>Output 2.1.4. Relevant measures validated and piloted for key mitigation sub-categories in the agricultural and land-use sectors</p>	<p>(Scale: 1 –10)</p>	<p>Accomplish ongoing studies and LoAs</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Following assessments were conducted and completed during this reporting period: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Gap analysis for improving the data quality of annual synthetic N (fertilizer) and pesticides application, and tillage practices and burnt crop. - Data improvement for estimating country specific emission factors for enteric fermentation of livestock using sampling method and laboratory tests. - Gap analysis on annual livestock census and establishment of quality control protocol and metadata parameters for climate change mitigation. - Development of the biomass growth model was developed - Creation of forest mask for year of 2019/2020. 	

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Restoration of forest atlas website at www.forest-atlas.gov.mn where all the data of National Forest Inventory is located. - Analysis of available fire data from different sources for full inventory period between 1990-2018. - The technical and data gathering support was provided to the international consultant for estimating country-specific emission factors for livestock enteric fermentation. - Proxy measures were defined to validate mitigation activities. • National consultants were hired to develop a proposal, for integrating the project results into the Regional Development Target Program and Environmental Target Program. • The guideline for converting the national Unified Land Territory classification into IPCC classification was approved. Currently, a dashboard for the converted statistical data set is under development at: https://egazar.gov.mn/api/landuse/nav • Consultancy meeting on result of Estimation of methane emissions from enteric fermentation (ruminants) using the Tier 2 methodology was conducted on 24th of August, 2023. 	
Outcome 3.1: Strengthened capacity to measure climate-change impacts, vulnerabilities, and adaptation-related activities in the agricultural and land-use sectors.				
Output 3.1.1. Measurement framework developed for climate-change impacts, vulnerabilities, and adaptation-related activities prioritized in the NDC for the	J: Availability of formal, adopted metadata parameters and QC protocols for CCA in the agricultural and land-use sub-sectors	Develop a Monitoring and Reporting (M&R) framework	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The design of Monitoring and Reporting (M&R) framework for tracking progress for AFOLU sector was finalized. - Action Plan for the first BTR was drafted. - The technical support on CCA activities was provided by the international consultant to analyze the further needs and actions to be taken. 	

agricultural and land-use sectors.				
Output 3.1.3. Capacity and technology upgraded in relevant institutions to strengthen M&R for adaptation priorities identified in the NDC for the agricultural and land-use sectors.	K: Sufficiency of technical and human capacities to enact CCA-related QC protocols for agricultural and land-use sub-sectors	Conduct trainings	Organized workshop on data provision guideline M&R framework. A capacity building training on Climate change adapted agriculture, forest strip and sustainable agriculture practices was organized in collaboration with the MoFALI.	
Output 3.1.4. Relevant measures validated and piloted for adaptation priorities identified in the NDC for the agricultural and land-use sectors.		Conduct preliminary validations of CCA proxy measures	The identification and availability assessment of proxy measures for adaptation activities were carried out.	

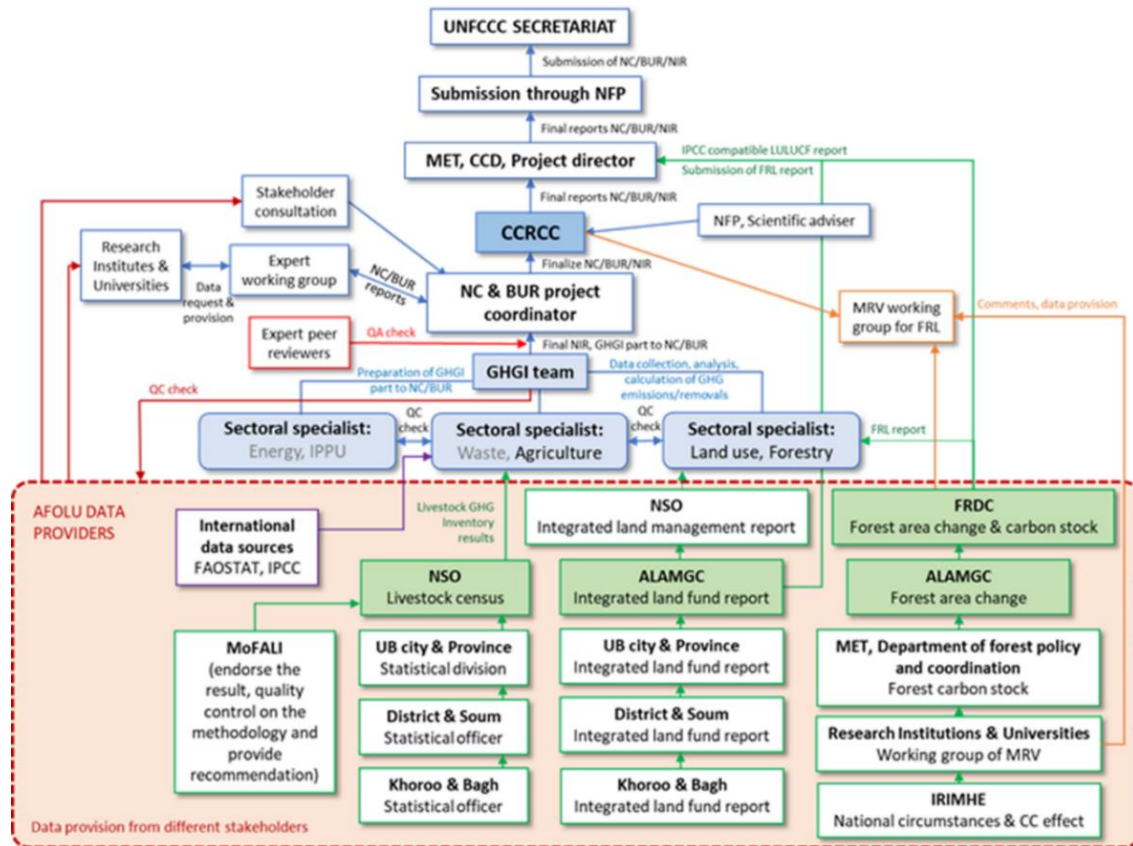
4. Summary on Progress and Ratings

Please provide a summary paragraph on progress, challenges and outcome of project implementation consistent with the information reported in sections 2 and 3 of the PIR.

The project logical framework consists of 11 indicators to measure and evaluate the overall progress and implementation of the project. At end of September 2022, the PMU evaluated the logical framework of the project based on the overall result from 2019-2022. All 11 output level indicators were reached at the end of the project.

Main results of Component 1

The stakeholder coordination map was updated for institutional arrangements and stakeholders involved in the reporting process with respective roles, responsibilities, data flow, and the data providers of the AFOLU sector which helped stakeholders to have a clear understanding of reporting structure. Figure of the institutional arrangement and data flow of the national reporting including the AFOLU sector data providers is shown below.



The content of the draft regulation on data provision for GHG inventory was developed based on elaborated the draft Climate Change Monitoring Plan for AFOLU sector, the findings of the assessments, reports, and relevant consultations with key stakeholders. Complementary legal assessments of the draft data provision regulation have been conducted and handed over to MET.

Main results of Component 2

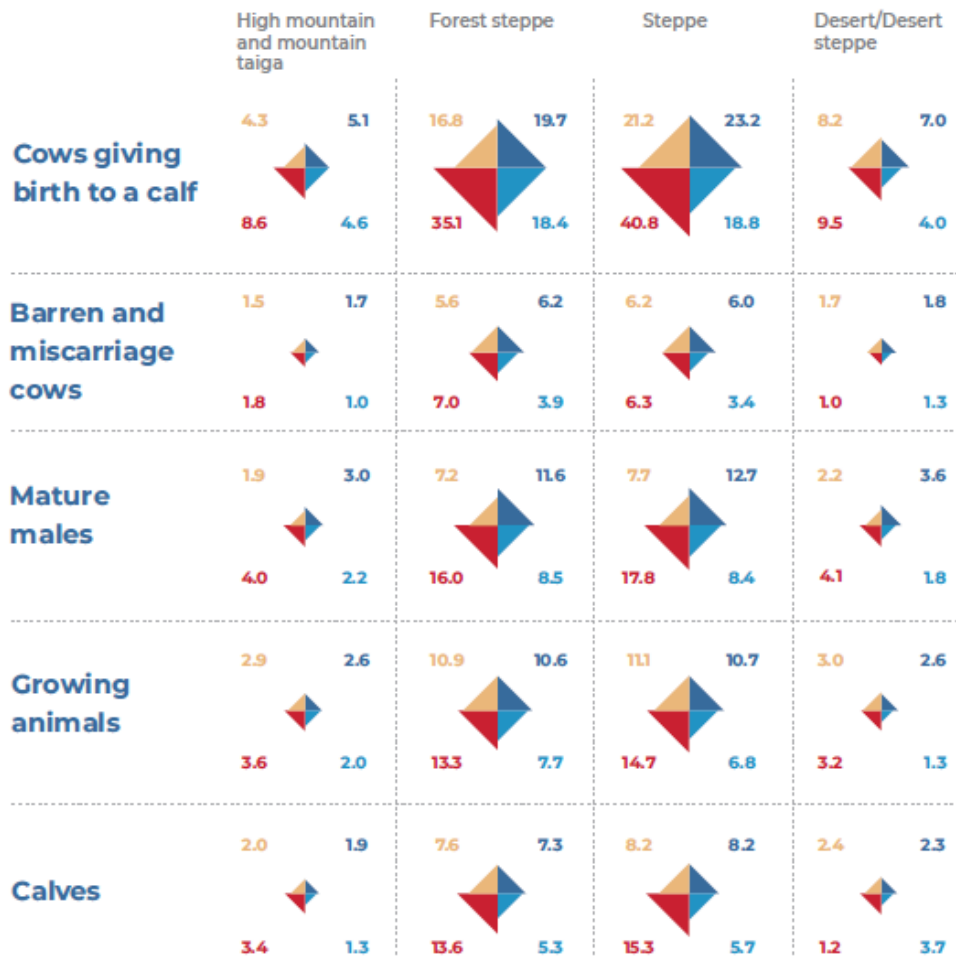
The country-specific emission factors from native cattle was tested and the annual methane emissions from native cattle was estimated by the natural zone based on the national livestock statistical data. The illustration of this result is shown below. Policy brief “Why enteric methane from livestock matters on Mongolia” was developed.

METHANE GAS EMISSIONS FROM CATTLE

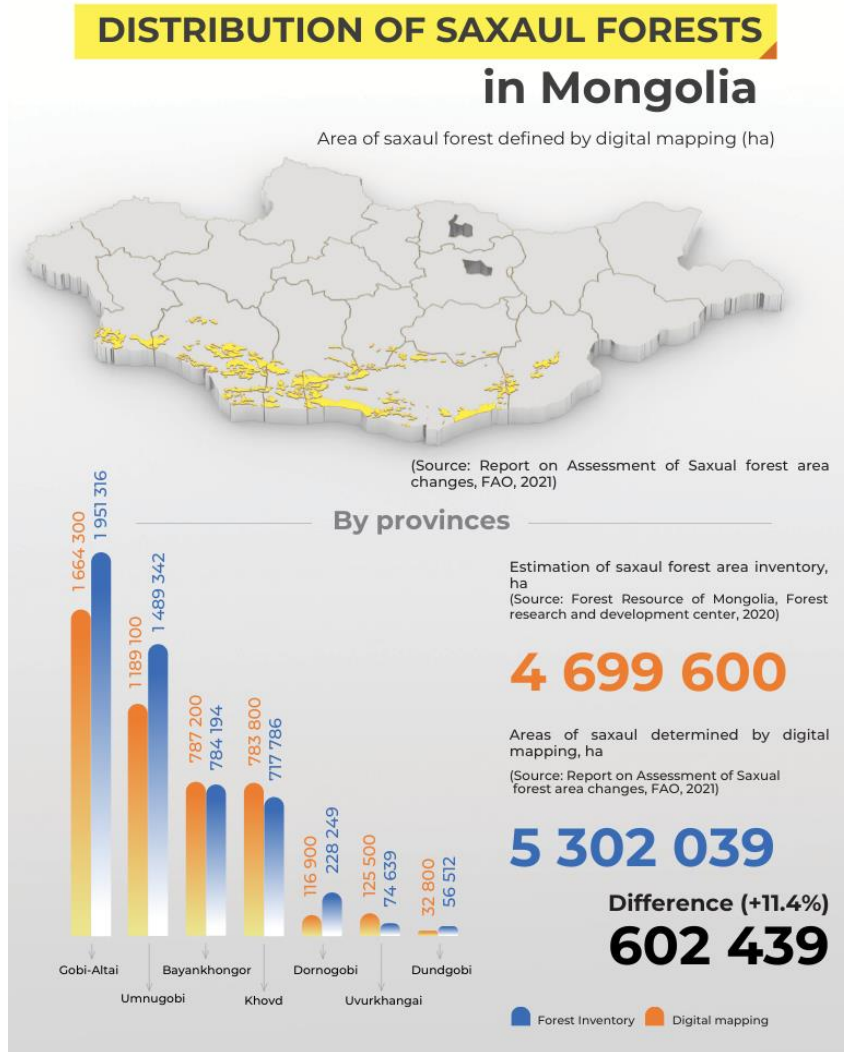
Emission FACTOR	Cows giving birth to a calf	Barren and miscarriage cows	Mature males	Growing animals	Calves
kg/head/year	63.6	45.2	58.2	47.6	25.0

Methane gas, thousand tn./year/

▲ 1990 ▲ 2000 ▲ 2010 ▲ 2020

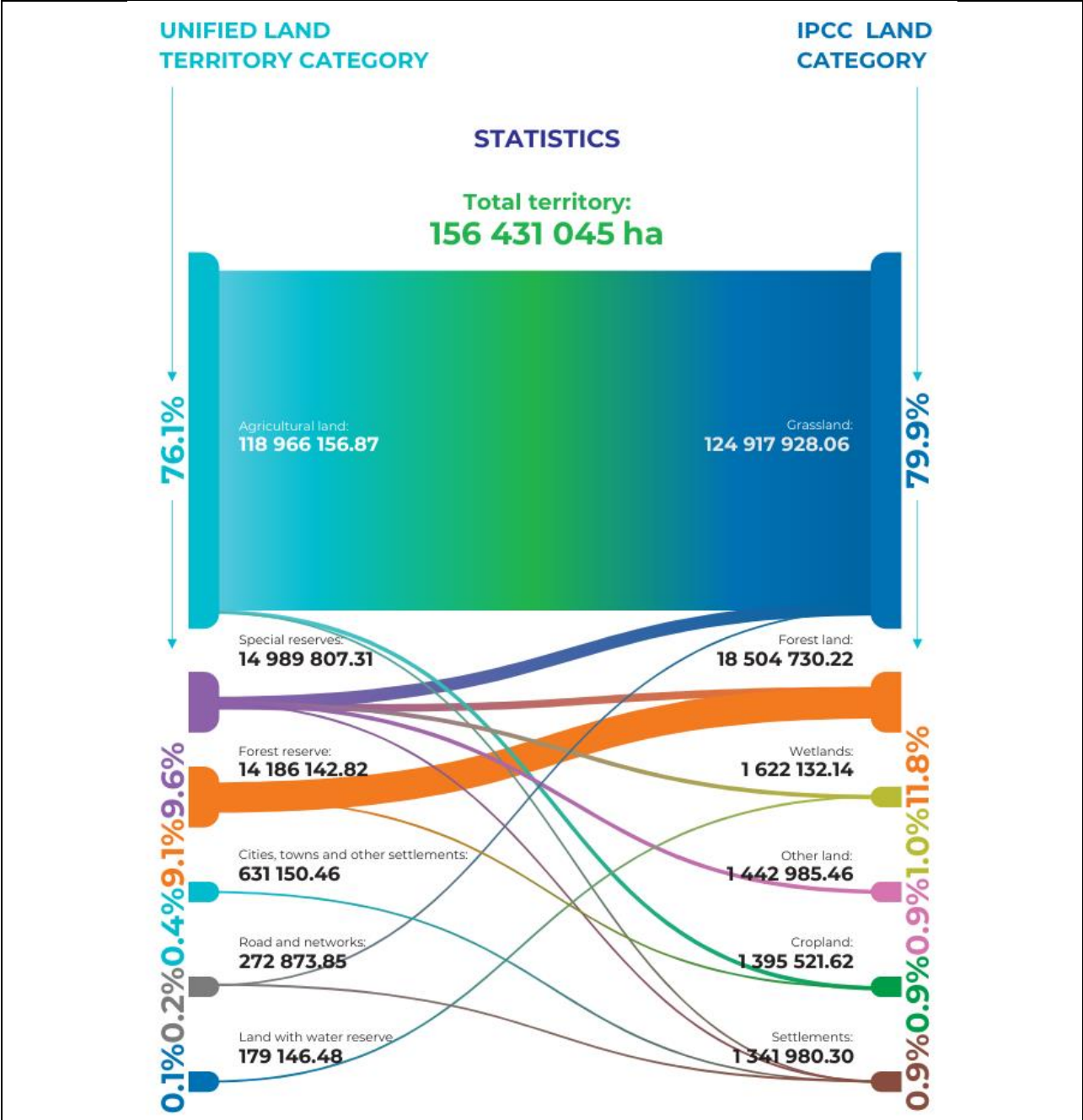


The validation of Saxaul forest distribution was performed using QGIS, ESRI, ArcGIS, and Maxar Premium Imagery service based on the existing forest inventory data. An 11 percent increase in area was projected compared to the 2020 national forest inventory data.



The national Land Use, Land Use Change and Forest (LULUCF) assessment for 1990-2019 using 102 490 sampling points was carried out by internationally accepted tool (Collect Earth) with the support of high-resolution satellite images.

The guideline on conversion of the National Unified Land Territory (ULT) classification into IPCC classification was revised and the updated guideline was approved by the order of the Director of the ALAMGC of Mongolia. An additional dashboard for statistical information on IPCC classification based on the guideline was developed and uploaded to the website <https://egazar.gov.mn/api/landuse/nav>.



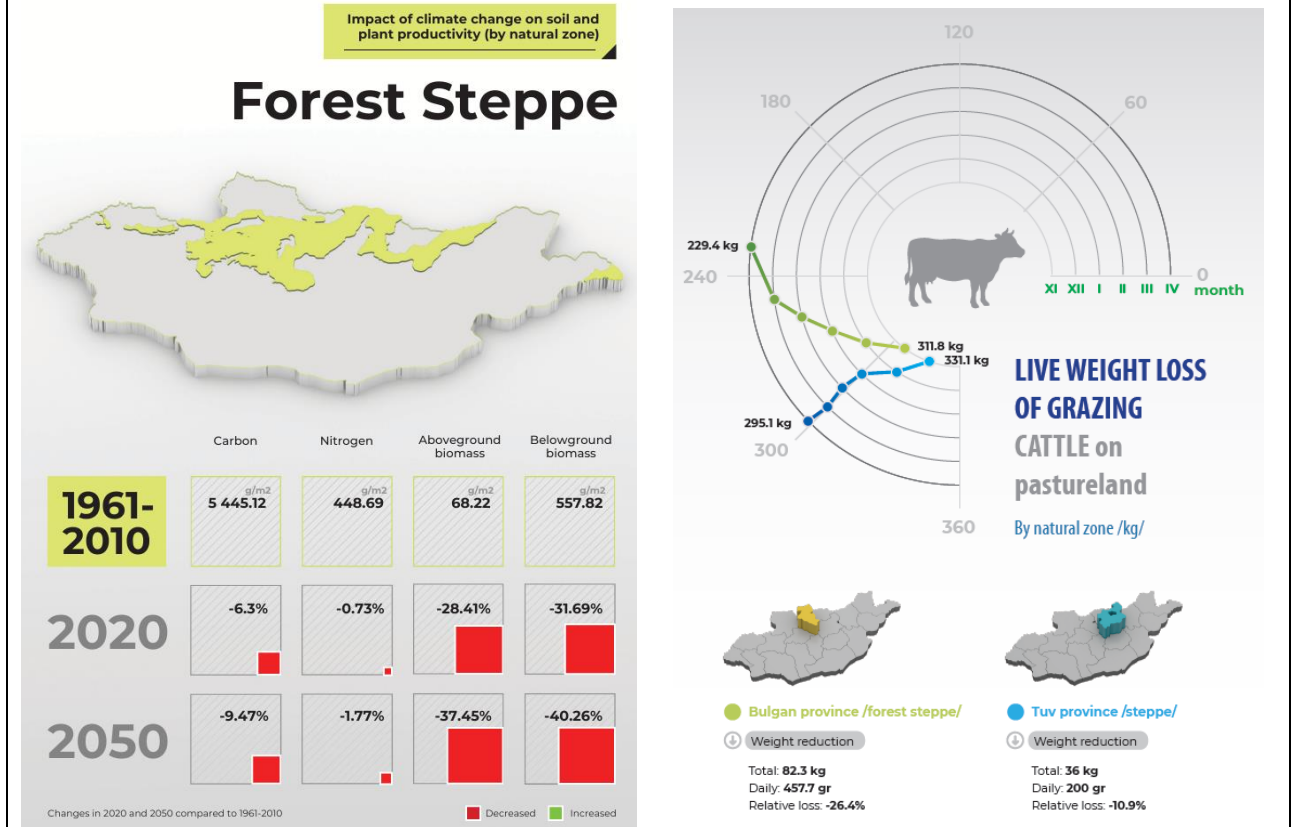
Main results of Component 3

The technical needs and gaps in relation to establishing M&R systems for NDC adaptation priorities in AFOLU sector was identified, Adaptation BTR action plan for further improvements was elaborated, and relevant trainings on designing M&R framework under the ETF to track adaptation measures was conducted.

The baseline assessment to identify the needs and gaps for establishing an M&E framework, as well as to evaluate the current state of the M&E framework, was conducted. The outcomes were introduced to the

relevant stakeholders and 71 key indicators for tracking adaptation measures were identified in four sectors (livestock, crop, forest, and peatland).

Assessment on livestock productivity for live weight, milk and wool/cashmere yield and the condition of pastureland species was conducted, based on data collected at meteorological observation stations representing three ecoregions of Mongolia.



Development Objective (DO) Ratings, Implementation Progress (IP) Ratings and Overall Assessment

Please note that the overall DO and IP ratings should be substantiated by evidence and progress reported in the Section 2 and Section 3 of the PIR. For DO, the ratings and comments should reflect the overall progress of project results.

	FY2023 Development Objective rating¹⁵	FY2023 Implementation Progress rating¹⁶	Comments/reasons¹⁷ justifying the ratings for FY2023 and any changes (positive or negative) in the ratings since the previous reporting period
Project Manager / Coordinator	HS	S	<i>The project has implemented all the 11 indicators of the logframe of the project document successfully. The project conducted 15 research assessments which contributed support the implementation of the NDC and capacity enhancement of the skaholders. Content of the draft data provision guideline was developed to support the improvement of institutional arrangement of reporting. Initiation of the development of country specific emission factor of livestock /cattle and yak/ was significant for supporting further actions to improve the GHG Inventory result.</i>
Budget Holder	HS	HS	<i>The project has been strong on planning and monitoring and as a result successfully managed financial and human resources. The project has also liaised very well with the government counterparts and other relevant stakeholders. Overall, the CBIT project is well recognized by its counterparts.</i>
GEF Operational Focal Point¹⁸	HS	S	<i>The project has completed several assessments in the AFOLU sector in terms of gaps and needs for aligning with international requirements as well as improving the quality of the data for emission estimation. The project conducted several technical training at the national level which enhanced the knowledge and capacity of the relevant organizations. The work related to the regulation of GHG inventory data provision for AFOLU sector is expected to be a main result document which also can be an example for other sectors inventory data provision.</i>

¹⁵ **Development Objectives Rating** – A rating of the extent to which a project is expected to achieve or exceed its major objectives. For more information on ratings and definitions, please refer to Annex 1.

¹⁶ **Implementation Progress Rating** – A rating of the extent to which the implementation of a project's components and activities is in compliance with the projects approved implementation plan. For more information on ratings and definitions, please refer to Annex 1.

¹⁷ Please ensure that the ratings are based on evidence

¹⁸ In case the GEF OFP didn't provide his/her comments, please explain the reason.

Lead Technical Officer¹⁹	HS	S	<p><i>The project team made substantial progress during the reporting period and successfully closed out remaining project activities. The impact of the project against its original development objective is highly satisfactory. The project has made a number of substantive technical and institutional contributions to the technical knowledge and capacity within the country to support future ETF reporting efforts as well as, in the case of the work on peatlands, create potential contributions to future NDC revision and enhancement. This project in Mongolia is considered a model for the successful implementation of CBIT projects.</i></p>
FAO-GEF Funding Liaison Officer	HS	S	<p><i>The project made substantial contributions by laying foundation to transit into ETF as well as documenting good practices and lessons learned, thanks to strong government involvement and PMU's timely support. Based on the ETF capacity assessment, there remains some gaps to be filled that may be addressed by phase 2 project and other initiatives.</i></p>

¹⁹ The LTO will consult the HQ technical officer and all other supporting technical Units.

5. Environmental and Social Safeguards (ESS)

Under the responsibility of the LTO (PMU to draft)

Please describe the progress made complying with the approved ESM plan. Note that only projects with **moderate** or **high** Environmental and Social Risk, approved from June 2015 should have submitted an ESM plan/table at CEO endorsement. This does not apply to **low** risk projects. Add new ESS risks if any risks have emerged during this FY.

Social & Environmental Risk Impacts identified at CEO Endorsement	Expected mitigation measures	Actions taken during this FY	Remaining measures to be taken	Responsibility
ESS 1: Natural Resource Management				
ESS 2: Biodiversity, Ecosystems and Natural Habitats				
ESS 3: Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture				
ESS 4: Animal - Livestock and Aquatic - Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture				
ESS 5: Pest and Pesticide Management				
ESS 6: Involuntary Resettlement and Displacement				
ESS 7: Decent Work				
ESS 8: Gender Equality				
ESS 9: Indigenous Peoples and Cultural Heritage				
New ESS risks that have emerged during this FY				

In case the project did not include an ESM Plan at CEO endorsement stage, please indicate if the initial Environmental and Social (ESS) Risk classification is still valid; if not, what is the new classification and explain.

Initial ESS Risk classification (At project submission)	Current ESS risk classification Please indicate if the Environmental and Social Risk classification is still valid ²⁰ . If not, what is the new classification and explain.
Low risk	Yes.

Please report if any grievance was received as per FAO and GEF ESS policies. If yes, please indicate how it is being/has been addressed.
N/A

²⁰ **Important:** please note that if the Environmental and Social Risk classification has changed, the ESM Unit should be contacted and an updated Social and Environmental Management Plan addressing new risks should be prepared.

6. Risks

The following table summarizes risks identified in the Project Document and reflects also any new risks identified in the course of project implementation (including COVID-19 related risks). The last column should be used to provide additional details concerning manifestation of the risk in the project, as relevant.

	Type of risk	Risk rating ²¹	Identified in the ProDoc Y/N	Mitigation Actions	Progress on mitigation actions	Notes from the Budget Holder in consultation with Project Management Unit
1	Progress is impeded by disagreements between stakeholders regarding respective purviews	Prob: 4 Impact: 3	Y	<p>The project has several main activities to mitigate this risk:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - To identify and formalize appropriate institutional arrangements for ETF, Climate Change Monitoring Plan (CCMP) for AFOLU will be developed. - Through the LoAs and other activities (training and meeting) institutional capacity will be strengthened. - Project will pilot approaches in order to identify and rectify operational challenges. 	<p>Gap analysis was conducted to identify the institutional arrangement, and the contents of CCMP for AFOLU sector was developed.</p> <p>Based on the assessment and CCMP and assessment results, the development of a legal regulation on data provision of GHG Inventory was completed.</p> <p>Series of trainings were organized to enhance human capacity.</p> <p>Procurement was conducted to update/upgrade the technical capacity of the stakeholders.</p>	

²¹ Risk ratings means a rating of accesses the overall risk of factors internal or external to the project which may affect implementation or prospects for achieving project objectives. Risk of projects should be rated on the following scale: Low, Moderate, Substantial or High. For more information on ratings and definitions please refer to Annex 1.

	Type of risk	Risk rating ²¹	Identified in the ProDoc Y/N	Mitigation Actions	Progress on mitigation actions	Notes from the Budget Holder in consultation with Project Management Unit
2	Stakeholders critical to data-quality and data-provision do not provide data as needed for ETF	Prob: 3 Impact: 5	Y	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Collaborative development of the CCMP - Engagement with Aimag Advisory Network - Formal adoption of NCCMF - Incorporation of relevant duties into job descriptions and performance standards - Full estimation of initial and on-going resource requirement - Cost-efficiency approaches (e.g., reduced redundancy; proxy measures) - Capacity-development for relevant stakeholders (including technology and training) - Establishment of Help Desk - Established QC and QA protocols 	<p>The draft data provision regulation was submitted to the MET after the content was agreed by the stakeholders through several consultation meetings.</p> <p>Gap analysis was conducted on the capacity building (technical and human) aligning with ETF requirements.</p> <p>The technology and equipment were upgraded and training were conducted based on capacity building plan.</p> <p>The QC/QA manual was developed and endorsement process by the CCRCC was completed.</p>	

	Type of risk	Risk rating ²¹	Identified in the ProDoc Y/N	Mitigation Actions	Progress on mitigation actions	Notes from the Budget Holder in consultation with Project Management Unit
3	Turnover in governmental positions impedes project	Prob: (New) 3 Impact: 3	Y	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Working through LOAs helps ensure near-term continuity, - Formalizing ETF-related institutional arrangements supports long-term continuity. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - A Capacity Development Plan (CDP) consisting of three main components - Institutional, Technical, and Human Capacity Development - was developed to address institutional, technical, and human needs for AFOLU MRV consistent with ETF requirements. - Relevant officials/institutions were provided with concrete data sharing and/or institutional arrangements / procedures (data provision guideline as a legal regulation, QA/QC protocol, metadata parameters), that are crucial for GHG inventory or MRV/ETF framework in the AFOLU sector. 	

	Type of risk	Risk rating ²¹	Identified in the ProDoc Y/N	Mitigation Actions	Progress on mitigation actions	Notes from the Budget Holder in consultation with Project Management Unit
4	Lack of reliable governmental budgeting for post-project ETF-related activities	Prob: 4 Impact: 4	Y	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Project attempts to reduce costs via several means (e.g., reduced redundancies in decentralized institutional arrangements for measurements; use of proxy measures) - CCMP will clarify institutional arrangements and budgetary projections, which provides a clear basis for requests for budgetary support from (i) governmental budgets in support of national MEA commitments, (ii) governmental budgets from natural-resource value-capture (e.g., mining taxes), (iii) international markets (e.g., improved MRV opens greater access to carbon markets), and (iv) further support from international development partners, based on clear strategic arrangements. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The trainings have been conducted via online due to COVID19 pandemic. - An assessment on proxy measures for CCM and CCA were conducted. - In addition to the CCMP development, an elaboration of legal regulation for data sharing is supported by the MET and the relevant stakeholders, which are deemed important in the course of drafting law on Climate Change. 	

	Type of risk	Risk rating ²¹	Identified in the ProDoc Y/N	Mitigation Actions	Progress on mitigation actions	Notes from the Budget Holder in consultation with Project Management Unit
5	ETF-related information is not used effectively to mitigate or adapt to climate change	Prob: 2 Impact: 5	Y	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - CCMP will clarify institutional accountabilities, reducing the likelihood of diffusion of responsibility - Measures uncertainties and sensitivities help prioritize uses of limited resources - Many metrics—particularly for CCA (e.g., impacts, vulnerabilities)—address issues of immediate public interest/relevance, which drives accountability when combined with transparency, which the project also explicitly increases. - Reporting on progress toward NDC activities provides a basis for accountability. <p>Use of different metrics and markers helps ensure that inefficiencies and short-comings are more readily identifiable</p>	Development of data provision for GHG Inventory of AFOLU sector was completed.	

Project overall risk rating (Low, Moderate, Substantial or High):

FY2021 rating	FY2022 rating	Comments/reason for the rating for FY2022 and any changes (positive or negative) in the rating since the previous reporting period
Low	Low	N/A

7. Follow-up on Mid-term review or supervision mission (only for projects that have conducted an MTR)

If the project had an MTR or a supervision mission, please report on how the recommendations were implemented during this fiscal year as indicated in the Management Response or in the supervision mission report.

MTR or supervision mission recommendations	Measures implemented <u>during this Fiscal Year</u>
Recommendation 1: Develop a sustainability plan.	PMU drafted the sustainability plan.
Recommendation 2: Hire an international consultant for mitigation and adaptation.	Two international consultants were hired by the Global CBIT project to support adaptation and mitigation related activities of the project.
Has the project developed an Exit Strategy? If yes, please describe	PMU drafted the sustainability plan as an Exit strategy.

8. Minor project amendments

Minor amendments are changes to the project design or implementation that do not have significant impact on the project objectives or scope, or an increase of the GEF project financing up to 5% as described in Annex 9 of the GEF Project and Program Cycle Policy Guidelines²². Please describe any minor changes that the project has made under the relevant category or categories. And, provide supporting documents as an annex to this report if available.

Category of change	Provide a description of the change	Indicate the timing of the change	Approved by
Results framework			
Components and cost			
Institutional and implementation arrangements			
Financial management			
Implementation schedule			
Executing Entity			
Executing Entity Category			
Minor project objective change			
Safeguards			
Risk analysis			
Increase of GEF project financing up to 5%			
Co-financing			
Location of project activity			
Other			

²² Source: <https://www.thegef.org/council-meeting-documents/guidelines-project-and-program-cycle-policy-2020-update>

9. Stakeholders' Engagement

Please report on progress and results and challenges on stakeholder engagement (based on the description of the Stakeholder engagement plan) included at CEO Endorsement/Approval during this reporting period.

Stakeholder name	Role in project execution	Progress and results on Stakeholders' Engagement	Challenges on stakeholder engagement
Government Institutions			
National Climate Committee (New body)	Decision making	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The previous NCC is re-organised again to "National Committee on Climate Change and Combat Desertification", by the Government decree №333 on the 20th of October 2021. 	The roles and responsibilities of the old and new National Climate Committee's (2019) are not clear at this moment.
Ministry of Environment and Tourism	Coordination and consultation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Participation in workshops, discussions on LoA results, TWG and PSC meetings; Coordination meeting among climate projects was organized by MET on 11 Feb 2022; Capacity building training for Forest Unit engineers, from the western 3 provinces, on Open-source QGIS software was organized at the request of the ministry. Co-organized "Climate Change and Youth" forum, the second-day event of "Climate Change and City" 2-day forum organized in May 2022. The project supported to upgrade technical equipments. 	Turnover in positions at the Climate Change Department, resulting in insufficient capacity, professional experience and progress continuity.
Ministry of Food, Agriculture and Light Industry	Coordination and consultation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Participation in workshops, discussions on LoA results, TWG and PSC meetings; Joint organization of a training for farmers on the topic of climate change adapted crop production. 	Insufficient capacity and vague responsibilities of officials in charge of CC.
Ministry of Economic Development (former National Development Agency)	Consultation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Participation in workshops, discussions on LoA results, TWG and PSC meetings; Recently hired consultants for incorporating mitigation and adaptation measures into the development policy documents. 	

Ministry of Finance	Consultation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Participation in PSC meetings. 	Participation in PSC Meetings and other workshops is minimum.
National Statistics Office	Consultation, LoA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Participation in workshops, discussions on LoA results, TWG and PSC meetings; • Regular involvement within the framework of research works; • Provision of data and information for the AFOLU sector. • Contracted via LOA with MNFPUG to identify and assess gaps in livestock sector activity data collection (Livestock Census), and to establish QC protocol for CCA & CCM and metadata parameter for CCM. 	Insufficient capacity and vague responsibilities of officials in charge of CC
Climate Change Research and Cooperation Center (CCRCC) – former Climate Change Project Implementing Unit (CCPIU)	Day to day collaboration, consultation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Participation in workshops and discussions on LoA results; • Regular involvement in research works and their review; • Co-organized, along with NAP and NCBUR projects, a monitoring trip to the western 7 provinces in August 2021 to provide information on ongoing activities of the projects, and to exchange ideas on data collection and sharing process of climate related activities for further improvement. • Conducted training on “GHG Inventory QA/QC Checklist for AFOLU” for inventory specialists; • 3-day capacity building training for local authorities from 21 provinces to enhance climate related decision making within the NDC framework and ETF was organized in collaboration with CCRCC, NAP, NCBUR, and CBIT projects in April 2022; • Organized a coordination workshop in April 2022 to enhance cooperation, and to agree upon activities related to delivering the project outcomes. • Conducted a survey from 21 provinces to identify further training needs. 	
Agency for Land Administration and Management, Geodesy, and Cartography	Consultation, LoA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Participation in workshops, discussions on LoA results, TWG and PSC meetings; • LOA on developing system modules to convert the national Unified Land Territory classification into IPCC 	

		classification at the ULT System was completed.	
National Emergency Management Agency	Consultation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Participation in workshops and discussions on LoA results. 	
Provincial administration offices (Statistical, agricultural, land administration, environmental, development policy and planning departments, etc.)	Consultation and cooperation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A monitoring trip to the western 7 provinces was organized, in collaboration with CCRCC, NCBUR and NAP projects, in August 2021 to provide information on ongoing activities of the projects, and to exchange ideas on data collection and sharing process of climate related activities for further improvement. 3-day capacity building training for local authorities from 21 provinces, to enhance climate-related decision making within the NDC framework and ETF, was organized in collaboration with CCRCC, NAP, NCBUR, and CBIT projects in April 2022. Conducted a survey to identify further training needs. 	
Non-Government organizations (NGOs)			
Climate change and Development academy NGO	Consultation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Participation in workshops and discussions on LoA results; 	
Mongolian National Federation of Pasture Users Group NGO	Consultation, LoA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Participation in workshops, discussions on LoA results, TWG and PSC meetings; Contracted, along with NSO, via LOA to identify and assess gaps in livestock sector activity data collection (Livestock Census), and to establish QC protocol for CCA & CCM and metadata parameter for CCM. 	
International/ National projects			
“Building capacity to advance National adaptation process in Mongolia project” (UNEP NAP project)	Consultation and collaboration	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Participation in workshops and discussions on LoA results; Co-organized, along with CCRCC and NCBUR project, a monitoring trip to the western 7 provinces in August 2021 to provide information on ongoing activities of the projects, and to exchange ideas on data collection and sharing process of climate related activities for further improvement. 	

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 3-day capacity building training for local authorities from 21 provinces to enhance climate related decision making within the NDC framework and ETF in collaboration with CCRCC, NAP, NCBUR, and CBIT projects in April 2022. 	
<p>“Preparation of the Fourth National Communication and Second Biennial Update Report under the UNFCCC” (UNEP NCBUR project)</p>	<p>Consultation and collaboration</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Participation in workshops and discussions on LoA results; • Co-organized, along with NAP project and CCRCC, a monitoring trip to the western 7 provinces in August 2021 to provide information on ongoing activities of the projects, and to exchange ideas on data collection and sharing process of climate related activities for further improvement. • 3-day capacity building training for local authorities from 21 provinces to enhance climate related decision making within the NDC framework and ETF in collaboration with CCRCC, NAP, NCBUR, and CBIT projects in April 2022. 	
<p>“Sustainable Resilient Ecosystem and Agriculture Management in Mongolia” STREAM, FAO</p>	<p>Collaboration</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Co-organized “Climate Change and Youth” forum, the second-day event of “Climate Change and City” 2-day forum organized in May 2022. 	
Private sector entities			
N/A			
Others[1]			
<p>Research Institute of Animal Husbandry</p>	<p>Consultation, LoA</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Participation in workshops, discussions on LoA results, and TWG meetings; • Contracted via LOA with School of Animal Science and Biotechnology, MULS, to conduct GAP analysis of improving data to estimate emission factors for native livestock. 	
<p>Plant Protection Research Institute</p>	<p>Consultation</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Participation in workshops, discussions on LoA results, and TWG meetings; 	

[1] They can include, among others, community-based organizations (CBOs), Indigenous Peoples organizations, women’s groups, private sector companies, farmers, universities, research institutions, and all major groups as identified, for example, in Agenda 21 of the 1992 Rio Earth Summit and many times again since then.

Institute of General and Experimental Biology	Consultation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Participation in workshops, discussions on LoA results, and TWG meetings; 	
Institute of Geography and Geoecology	Consultation, LoA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Participation in workshops, discussions on LoA results, and TWG meetings; Contracted via LOA to assess GHG emissions from permafrost regions. 	
Information and Research Institute of Metrology, Hydrology and Environment	Consultation, LoA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Participation in workshops, discussions on LoA results, TWG and PSC meetings; Developed CCMP for AFOLU, and upgraded ETF online portal as deliverables of an LOA. 	
Forest Research and Development Center	Consultation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Participation in workshops, discussions on LoA results, and TWG meetings; Co-organized a training on “Creation of forest distribution mask using Landsat 8 data” for forestry professionals from relevant institutions of the western 3 provinces in October 2021. 	
<i>New stakeholders identified/engaged</i>			
“Climate Change, Carbon Market Development Center” Ololt NGO	Consultation, LoA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Participation in workshops and discussions on LoA results; Contracted via LOA for initiating proxy measures under ETF for emission estimation, assessment on AFOLU integrated data-sharing processes and readiness gap assessment on AFOLU sector. 	
National Farmers Association NGO	Consultation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Participation in workshops, discussions on LoA results, and; 	
School of Agroecology, Mongolian University of Life Sciences	Consultation, LoA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Participation in workshops, discussions on LoA results, and TWG meetings; Contracted via LOA to conduct Gap analysis for the improvement of data collection for annual synthetic n (fertilizer) and pesticides applications, tillage practices, and burnt crop areas. 	
Mongolian Forest Institute NGO – Mongoliin Ohi Oi Hureelen	Consultation, LoA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Participation in workshops, discussions on LoA results, and TWG meetings; Contracted via LOA to assess the M&R framework for tracking adaptation measures for AFOLU, and to propose an action plan for the preparation of the Adaptation BTR. 	

<p>Mongolian Forest Research Association NGO</p>	<p>Consultation, LoA</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Participation in workshops, discussions on LoA results, and TWG meetings; • Contracted via LOA to create a forest mask for 2019 and 2020 for the country, to update the National Forest Inventory database, and to re-launch the forest online portal, www.forest-atlas.gov.mn, which was deleted from the server. 	
<p>Small Step for Earth NGO</p>	<p>Youth engagement</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A representation of the NGO participated the “Climate Change and Youth” forum and shared their experience to the youth; • Exploring further possibilities for collaboration in the framework of engagement. 	

10. Gender Mainstreaming

Information on Progress on Gender-responsive measures as documented at CEO Endorsement/Approval in the gender action plan or equivalent (when applicable) <u>during this reporting period.</u>																	
Category	Yes/No	Briefly describe progress and results achieved during this reporting period															
Gender analysis or an equivalent socio-economic assessment made at formulation or during execution stages.	N/A																
Any gender-responsive measures to address gender gaps or promote gender equality and women's empowerment?	N/A																
Indicate in which results area(s) the project is expected to contribute to gender equality (as identified at project design stage):	N/A																
a) closing gender gaps in access to and control over natural resources																	
b) improving women's participation and decision making																	
c) generating socio-economic benefits or services for women																	
M&E system with gender-disaggregated data?	Yes	<p>Gender-disaggregated data from workshops and seminars are being assessed at the project level to ensure enhanced access and inclusion for socioeconomic women empowerment.</p> <p>During the reporting period, the CBIT team organized a total of 19 separate trainings and meeting sessions with a total of 901 participants. Ultimately, the project has achieved a gender ratio of 44:56 (M/F).</p> <p>Training list:</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse; margin-top: 10px;"> <thead> <tr style="background-color: #d9e1f2;"> <th>No</th> <th>Date</th> <th>Meeting/Training/Forum</th> <th>Total</th> <th>F</th> <th>M</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">August 8th - August 18th, 2021</td> <td>Monitoring trip to western 7 provinces</td> <td style="text-align: center;">100</td> <td style="text-align: center;">32</td> <td style="text-align: center;">68</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>				No	Date	Meeting/Training/Forum	Total	F	M	1	August 8th - August 18th, 2021	Monitoring trip to western 7 provinces	100	32	68
No	Date	Meeting/Training/Forum	Total	F	M												
1	August 8th - August 18th, 2021	Monitoring trip to western 7 provinces	100	32	68												

		2	October 19th-20th, 2021	reating Forest Distribution Mask Using Landsat 8 Data	20	9	11
		3	November 29st, 2021	WG, LOA outcome meeting	66	41	25
		4	November 29th, 2021	Outcome discussion meeting of the LoA with MNPUG	67	39	28
		5	November 29th, 2021	TWG Meeting	53	34	19
		6	December 29th, 2021	PSC meeting	16	5	11
		7	February 18th, 2022	Result discussion meeting of the LoA with MFRA	63	36	27
		8	March 3rd, 2022	Outcome discussion meeting of the LoA with OLOLT NGO	50	29	21
		9	March 16th, 2022	Capacity building training for Forest Unit engineers, from the western 3 provinces, on Open-source QGIS software	19	5	14
		10	March 18th, 2022	Land related coordination meeting	21	14	7
		11	April 1st, 2022	Training on ETF portal	19	12	7
		12	April 5th - April 7th, 2022	Training of trainers workshop for improving regional decision-making processes within the framework of Mongolia's NDC and ETF under Paris Agreement	94	56	38
		13	April 29th, 2022	Strengthening Capacity in the AFOLU sector for enhanced transparency in implementation	16	10	6

				and monitoring of Mongolias NDC			
		14	May 31st, 2022	Local level campaign - "Climate Change and Youth" Forum	80	62	18
		15	June 28 th , 2022	"Climate change adapted agriculture and regional good practices" training	70	45	25
		16	August 5 th 2022	Workshop: Towards a National M&E system matching ETF requirement	20	10	10
		17	August 24 th 2022	Consultancy meeting on Estimation of methane emissions from enteric fermentation (ruminants) using the Tier 2 methodology	35	20	15
		18	September 20 th 2022	Final PSC meeting	12	7	5
		19	September 20 th 2022	Final workshop	80	45	35
		Total:			901	511	390
Staff with gender expertise	Yes	2 staff have experience in gender mainstreaming and have attended appropriate trainings and workshops.					
Any other good practices on gender	N/A						

11. Knowledge Management Activities

Knowledge activities / products (when applicable), as outlined in Knowledge Management Approach approved at CEO Endorsement / Approval during this reporting period.	
<p>Does the project have a knowledge management strategy? If not, how does the project collect and document good practices? Please list relevant good practices that can be learned and shared from the project thus far.</p>	<p>The project has developed the Knowledge management plan (KMP) based on needs assessment and results of LoAs. The KMP-2022 consists of 19 products (manual, leaflet, video, lesson learnt, best practices, and results reports) to enhance the professional’s knowledge, enable the usage of international guideline and improve public awareness.</p> <p>The following list acts as an extension to the 2022 KMP:</p> <p>Manuals and other materials</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Training material of IPCC guideline. Ulaanbaatar. UNFAO. 104pp - Translation of MPGs. Ulaanbaatar. UNFAO. 36pp - Translation of Tracking adaptation in agricultural sector - Climate change adaptation indicators. Ulaanbaatar. UNFAO. 83pp - Transition of Livestock Activity Data Guidance (L-ADG): Methods and guidance on compilation of activity data for Tier 2 livestock GHG inventories. Ulaanbaatar. UNFAO. 154pp - Transition of Estimating Greenhouse Gas Emissions in Agriculture: A Manual to Address Data Requirements for Developing Countries. Ulaanbaatar. UNFAO. 215pp - Transition of Livestock solution for climate change. Ulaanbaatar. UNFAO. 12pp - ETF portal user manual. Ulaanbaatar. UNFAO. 20pp - ETF Geonode manual. Ulaanbaatar. UNFAO. 15pp - Screen shot mosaicing tool user manual. Ulaanbaatar. UNFAO 40pp - Collect earth manual. Ulaanbaatar. UNFAO. 115pp - QC manual user's book. Ulaanbaatar. UNFAO. 102pp - Nomenclature and abbreviation of common terms to climate change. Ulaanbaatar. UNFAO. 12pp - Project result summary. Ulaanbaatar. UNFAO. 24pp - Project result illustration. Ulaanbaatar. UNFAO. 20pp - Policy Brief on Why enteric methane from livestock matters on Mongolia. Ulaanbaatar. UNFAO. 8pp
<p>Does the project have a communication strategy? Please provide a brief overview of the communications successes and challenges this year.</p>	<p>In coordination with the activities under Output 1.2.2, the communication and knowledge-sharing plan has been developed early in the project. A work-plan was designed and enacted to share the results of the project and the lessons learned over the three years of project’s implementation. The communication plan is aligned with the global CBIT project’s communication and knowledge-sharing framework to disseminate the project’s results, achievements, and lessons learned.</p> <p>The communication plan for 2022 was jointly developed with key stakeholders. Diverse communication and visibility tools and approaches (e.g., website, radio, press releases, leaflets/ pamphlets, training materials) were employed throughout until the end of the project.</p>

	<p>During the final workshop, consolidated information disseminated, including project outcomes, best practices, lessons learned, and, if applicable, the potential for scale-up and paradigm shift.</p> <p>On March 1st, the CBIT project team had designated a communication and advocacy specialist to manage the project's communications more effectively.</p>
<p>Please share a human-interest story from your project, focusing on how the project has helped to improve people's livelihoods while contributing to achieving the expected Global Environmental Benefits. Please indicate any Socio-economic Co-benefits that were generated by the project. Include at least one beneficiary quote and perspective, and please also include related photos and photo credits.</p>	<p>The project team documented and disseminated materials to representatives of the project's stakeholders during the final workshop and the materials will be disseminated to the counterparts in other sectors and potentially other countries.</p>
<p>Please provide links to related website, social media account</p>	<p>https://www.facebook.com/FAOMongolia/?brand_redir=46370758585</p>
<p>Please provide a list of publications, leaflets, video materials, newsletters, or other communications assets published on the web.</p>	<p>Video production</p> <p>UNFAO. 2021. NDC & Agriculture sector's effort to the climate change of Mongolia. Ulaanbaatar. UNFAO https://www.facebook.com/FAOMongolia/videos/43329399854120</p> <p>UNFAO. 2022. Paris Agreement & ETF. Ulaanbaatar. UNFAO https://www.facebook.com/FAOMongolia/videos/376010184670651</p> <p>UNFAO. 2021. Climate change adaption of Mongolia. Ulaanbaatar. UNFAO https://www.facebook.com/FAOMongolia/videos/556449682926257</p> <p>UNFAO. 2021. CBIT project result video. Ulaanbaatar. UNFAO https://www.facebook.com/FAOMongolia/videos/1086679468878279</p> <p>Trainings and workshops newsletters: https://www.facebook.com/FAOMongolia/posts/pfbid0covDPrwGnBXgZPfEmQdsN67nfnhwD9ucfCVNGdkni6Xn4w6dB45MWGmuGEMLQgahl http://ndc.mne.gov.mn/article/uur-amsgalyn-rchl-ltijn-chuulgan-erdenet-hotod-amzhiiltaj-zohion-bajguulagdlaa/mn https://www.fao.org/mongolia/news/detail-events/en/c/1505049/</p>
<p>Please indicate the Communication and/or knowledge management focal point's Name and contact details</p>	<p>Anand.vanchin@fao.org 976-99992476 ANAND Vanchin</p>

12. Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities Involvement

Are Indigenous Peoples and local communities involved in the project (as per the approved Project Document)? If yes, please briefly explain.

The GCP/MON/016/CBT Project Risk classification is low-risk according to the ESS classification. Moreover, the project sites do not hold any population of indigenous people as these are commonly defined. The project's activities have only indirect effects on the management of natural resources, which are closely associated with the traditional lifestyles of various communities (e.g., semi-transhumant herders; forest-dependent communities).

CSO and NGOs have been engaged actively in the project activities through PSC and TWG and LoAs. The sub-national stakeholders have been engaged through training and discussion of the project activities.

13. Co-Financing Table

Sources of Co-financing ²³	Name of Co-financer	Type of Co-financing	Amount Confirmed at CEO endorsement / approval	Actual Amount Materialized at September 2022	Actual Amount Materialized at Midterm or closure (confirmed by the review/evaluation team)	Expected total disbursement by the end of the project
National Government	Ministry of Environment and Tourism	In-kind Co-financing	100,000	86,036*	N/A	86,036
GEF Agency	FAO	In-kind, services	60,000	60,000	N/A	60,000
Bilateral Partner/ Donor	UN-REDD Mongolia National Programme	In-kind Co-financing	300,000	300,000	N/A	300,000
TOTAL			460,000	446,036	N/A	446,036

*Recently, the official letter has been received from the MET which indicated that MET is not able to pay the hold payment from 01 May 2021 to 30 May 2022 and further payment related to office rent due to a shortage of government budget. This calculation was taken into account.

Please explain any significant changes in project co-financing since Project Document signature, or differences between the anticipated and actual rates of disbursement

²³ Sources of Co-financing may include: Bilateral Aid Agency(ies), Foundation, GEF Agency, Local Government, National Government, Civil Society Organization, Other Multi-lateral Agency(ies), Private Sector, Beneficiaries, Other.

Annex 1. – GEF Performance Ratings Definitions

Development Objectives Rating. A rating of the extent to which a project is expected to achieve or exceed its major objectives.	
Highly Satisfactory (HS)	Project is expected to achieve or exceed all its major global environmental objectives, and yield substantial global environmental benefits, without major shortcomings. The project can be presented as “good practice”
Satisfactory (S)	Project is expected to achieve most of its major global environmental objectives, and yield satisfactory global environmental benefits, with only minor shortcomings
Moderately Satisfactory (MS)	Project is expected to achieve most of its major relevant objectives but with either significant shortcomings or modest overall relevance. Project is expected not to achieve some of its major global environmental objectives or yield some of the expected global environment benefits
Moderately Unsatisfactory (MU)	Project is expected to achieve of its major global environmental objectives with major shortcomings or is expected to achieve only some of its major global environmental objectives)
Unsatisfactory (U)	Project is expected not to achieve most of its major global environment objectives or to yield any satisfactory global environmental benefits)
Highly Unsatisfactory (HU)	The project has failed to achieve, and is not expected to achieve, any of its major global environment objectives with no worthwhile benefits.)

Implementation Progress Rating. A rating of the extent to which the implementation of a project’s components and activities is in compliance with the project’s approved implementation plan.	
Highly Satisfactory (HS)	Implementation of all components is in substantial compliance with the original/formally revised implementation plan for the project. The project can be resented as “good practice
Satisfactory (S)	Implementation of most components is in substantial compliance with the original/formally revised plan except for only a few that are subject to remedial action
Moderately Satisfactory (MS)	Implementation of some components is in substantial compliance with the original/formally revised plan with some components requiring remedial action
Moderately Unsatisfactory (MU)	Implementation of some components is not in substantial compliance with the original/formally revised plan with most components requiring remedial action.
Unsatisfactory (U)	Implementation of most components is not in substantial compliance with the original/formally revised plan
Highly Unsatisfactory (HU)	Implementation of none of the components is in substantial compliance with the original/formally revised plan.

Risk rating. It should assess the overall risk of factors internal or external to the project which may affect implementation or prospects for achieving project objectives. Risk of projects should be rated on the following scale:	
High Risk (H)	There is a probability of greater than 75% that assumptions may fail to hold or materialize, and/or the project may face high risks.
Substantial Risk (S)	There is a probability of between 51% and 75% that assumptions may fail to hold or materialize, and/or the project may face substantial risks
Moderate Risk (M)	There is a probability of between 26% and 50% that assumptions may fail to hold or materialize, and/or the project may face only moderate risk.
Low Risk (L)	There is a probability of up to 25% that assumptions may fail to hold or materialize, and/or the project may face only low risks.