GEF-8 REQUEST FOR CEO ENDORSEMENT/APPROVAL

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General Project Information

Project Title Strengthening the capacity of Kazakhstan to comply with the Enhanced Transparency Framework under the Paris Agreement	
Region Europe and Central Asia	GEF Project ID 11938
Country(ies) Kazakhstan	Type of Project MSP
GEF Agency(ies): FAO	GEF Agency Project ID 748289
Project Executing Entity(s) International Green Technologies and Investment Projects Center (IGTIPC) under the Ministry of Ecology and Natural Resources of the Republic of Kazakhstan	Project Executing Type Government
GEF Focal Area (s) Climate Change	Submission Date 6/3/2026
Type of Trust Fund GET	Project Duration (Months) 36
GEF Project Grant: (a) 1,320,000.00	GEF Project Non-Grant: (b) 0.00
Agency Fee(s) Grant: (c) 125,250.00	Agency Fee(s) Non-Grant (d) 0.00
Total GEF Financing: (a+b+c+d) 1,445,250.00	Total Co-financing 960,834.00
PPG Amount: (e) 50,000.00	PPG Agency Fee(s): (f) 4,750.00
Total GEF Resources: (a+b+c+d+e+f) 1,500,000.00	
Project Tags CBIT: Yes NGI: No SGP: No Innovation: No Competitive Window: No	
Project Sector (CCM Only) Mixed & Others	

Taxonomy

Climate Change Adaptation, Climate Change, Focal Areas, Climate Change Mitigation, United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, Paris Agreement, Nationally Determined Contribution, Capacity Building Initiative for Transparency, Gender Mainstreaming, Gender Equality, Sex-disaggregated indicators, Gender-sensitive indicators, Capacity, Knowledge and Research, Knowledge Generation, Training, Workshop, Capacity Development

Rio Markers

Climate Change Mitigation	Climate Change Adaptation	Biodiversity	Land Degradation
Principal Objective 2	Significant Objective 1	No Contribution 0	No Contribution 0

Project Summary

Provide a brief summary description of the project, including: (i) what is the problem and issues to be addressed? (ii) what are the project objectives, and if the project is intended to be transformative, how will this be achieved? iii), how will this be achieved (approach to deliver on objectives), and (iv) what are the GEBs and/or adaptation benefits, and other key expected results. The purpose of the summary is to provide a short, coherent summary for readers. (max. 250 words, approximately 1/2 page)

1. Kazakhstan faces challenges in meeting the Enhanced Transparency Framework (ETF) requirements of the Paris Agreement due to gaps in institutional coordination, technical capacities and climate data systems. While the country has strengthened its climate ambitions through its NDC 3.0 setting unconditional 17% below 1990 levels by 2035 and conditional 25% GHG reduction targets, limitations in the generation, management and use of transparency-related information constrain effective tracking of mitigation, adaptation and climate finance efforts. Strengthening transparency systems is essential for informed climate decision-making and implementation.

2. This project aims to enhance Kazakhstan's institutional and stakeholder capacity to meet ETF requirements of the Paris Agreement. It focuses on improving technical competencies across government agencies, academia, private sector and civil society, with gender considerations integrated in all activities. A centralized, gender-responsive MRV system will drive transformative change.

3. The project comprises:
• Strengthening institutional capacity for coordinated monitoring and reporting under ETF and enhancement of Long-term Low Emissions and Development Strategies;
• Enhancing individual stakeholder technical capacities for ETF reporting on climate change mitigation, adaptation, climate finance and support needed and received;
• Developing a data and information management system for ETF on GHG inventory, NDC mitigation, adaptation actions, and support needed and received;
• Monitoring and Evaluation.

4. Global Environmental Benefits include improved transparency, enhanced institutional coordination continuous reporting on GHG emissions, adaptation and support. Adaptation benefits will derive from increased resilience planning, especially at local levels and from more inclusive, gender-responsive approaches. The project contributes to GEF Core Indicator 11, training at least 314 individuals (minimum 40% women).

Project Description Overview

Project Objective

Strengthening Republic of Kazakhstan's national capacities to meet the enhanced transparency framework (ETF) for climate change mitigation and adaptation actions and support needed and received for the sectors covered by nationally determined contributions (NDCs)

Project Components

Component 1: Strengthening institutional capacity for coordinated monitoring and reporting under ETF and enhancement of Long-term Low Emissions and Development Strategies (LT-LEDS)

Component Type	Trust Fund
Technical Assistance	GET
GEF Project Financing ($)	Co-financing ($)
352,700.00	290,000.00

Outcome:

Outcome 1.1: Enhanced institutional coordination for monitoring and reporting under ETF.

Outcome 1.2: Enhanced stakeholders' capacity and knowledge of modalities, procedures, guidelines (MPGs) and reporting formats of the ETF.

Outcome 1.3: LD-LEDS systematically fed into NDC

Output:

Output 1.1.1 Established gender responsive ETF roadmap, action plan and institutional arrangement focusing on climate change mitigation and adaptation and support needed and received in Kazakhstan.

Output 1.2.1 Stakeholders trained in ETF reporting procedures focusing on climate change mitigation, adaptation and support needed and received, with emphasis on enhancing gender inclusivity.

Output 1.3.1 Report on the integration of LD-LEDS into the revised NDC developed, including identified indicators and associated budget.

Component 2: Enhancing individual stakeholder technical capacities for ETF reporting on climate change mitigation, adaptation, climate finance and support needed and received.

Component Type	Trust Fund
Technical Assistance	GET
GEF Project Financing ($)	Co-financing ($)
405,850.00	320,000.00

Outcome:

Outcome 2.1: Technical knowledge and tools are enhanced and applied by stakeholders to monitor and report adaptation and loss and damage actions under the ETF.

Outcome 2.2: Established digital systems and strengthened technical capacities for monitoring and reporting climate change mitigation actions, including operationalization of the national climate transparency platform.

Outcome 2.3: Enhancement of the existing technical capacities for monitoring and reporting climate finance and support needed and received for NDC actions.

Output:

Output 2.1.1 Stakeholders trained in gender-responsive tools and methodologies for monitoring and reporting adaptation actions under the ETF.

Output 2.1.2 Stakeholders trained and tools developed for monitoring and reporting loss and damage.

Output 2.2.1
Established guidelines, protocols and indicators for data collection, updating, archiving, and tracking of GHG mitigation, adaptation, climate finance and support needed and received, with consideration for gender-disaggregated data where applicable.
Output 2.2.2. Kazakhstan's Climate Change Transparency Information Management System (KCCTIMS) operationalized, with archived gender sensitive data for tracking the NDC climate change mitigation and adaptation actions, climate finance and support needed and received.
Output 2.3.1 National stakeholders with enhanced technical capacity for reporting climate finance (domestic and international) and support needed and received for NDC actions.

Component 3: Developing a data and information management system for ETF on GHG inventory, NDC mitigation, adaptation actions, and support needed and received.

Component Type	Trust Fund
Technical Assistance	GET
GEF Project Financing ($)	Co-financing ($)
378,600.00	220,489.00

Outcome:

Outcome 3.1: A strengthened national transparency system aligned with NDC priorities, enabling consistent, accurate, and gender-responsive tracking of mitigation, adaptation and support needed and received.

Output:

Output 3.1.1 Enhanced institutional coordination mechanisms and formal quality assurance and quality control (QA/QC) processes are established and embedded to standardize data collection, verification, and reporting procedures, ensuring the integrity and full integration of sectoral GHG emissions data for national mitigation tracking

M&E

Component Type	Trust Fund
Technical Assistance	GET
GEF Project Financing ($)	Co-financing ($)
62,850.00	43,000.00

Outcome:

Outcome 4.1. Established and operationalized comprehensive project monitoring system

Outcome 4.2. Project reporting and evaluation system implemented

Output:

Output 4.1.1. Gender-responsive M&E framework and tools developed and deployed

Output 4.2.1 Project Implementation Report (PIR), Project Progress Report (PPR)

Output 4.2.2 Project Terminal Evaluation (TE) conducted

Component Balances

Project Components	GEF Project Financing ($)	Co-financing ($)
Component 1: Strengthening institutional capacity for coordinated monitoring and reporting under ETF and enhancement of Long-term Low Emissions and Development Strategies (LT-LEDS)	352,700.00	290,000.00
Component 2: Enhancing individual stakeholder technical capacities for ETF reporting on climate change mitigation, adaptation, climate finance and support needed and received.	405,850.00	320,000.00
Component 3: Developing a data and information management system for ETF on GHG inventory, NDC mitigation, adaptation actions, and support needed and received.	378,600.00	220,489.00
M&E	62,850.00	43,000.00
Subtotal	**1,200,000.00**	**873,489.00**
Project Management Cost	120,000.00	87,345.00
Total Project Cost ($)	**1,320,000.00**	**960,834.00**

Please provide Justification

PROJECT OUTLINE

A. PROJECT RATIONALE

Describe the current situation: the global environmental problems and/or climate vulnerabilities that the project will address, the key elements of the system, and underlying drivers of environmental change in the project context, such as population growth, economic development, climate change, sociocultural and political factors, including conflicts, or technological changes. Describe the objective of the project, and the justification for it. (Approximately 3-5 pages) see guidance here

Existing system and underlying drivers of environmental change

5. Country context: The Republic of Kazakhstan is a nation of approximately 20.5 million people in 2026. It is located at the junction of two continents - Europe and Asia. It is the world's largest landlocked and the 9th largest country in the world with a total area of 272.49 Mha. The gross domestic product (GDP) of the Republic of Kazakhstan has demonstrated steady growth in 2022-2025 of 5%. The country has a diverse landscape, with mountains in the Central, East and South-East parts, deserts and semi-deserts in the South-Western part, as well as vast steppes combined with forest-steppe in the North. It borders Russia to the north and west, China to the east, Kyrgyzstan to the southeast, Uzbekistan to the south and Turkmenistan to the southwest, with a coastline along the Caspian Sea (Figure 6 in Annex C. Project Location). The population growth in the Republic of Kazakhstan is 0.8-0.9% per year Urban population covers 63.8% of the total population and its growth is more than 15% from 2016 to 2025. [1][1]

6. Economy: The Republic of Kazakhstan has an export-oriented economy. The reliance on transport (20.4%), construction (15.9%), trade (8.9%) and industry (7.4%) are the main contributors to the annual growth which was 6.5% in 2025. Oil production's 5.5% increase stable contributed to this growth. Oil accounted for over 50% of Kazakhstan's domestic energy production in 2025. Its second main source of energy production is coal, which accounted for 25%, followed by natural gas (24%). GDP growth in the agricultural industry in Kazakhstan demonstrated strong volatility from 2023 to 2025, with an average growth rate of 4%, despite a significant decline in 2023. [2][2]

7. Agriculture, energy and natural resources: Agricultural production (including forestry and fisheries) occupies only 4.0% of the GDP structure in 2025. The cultivated area mainly includes grain (including rice), legumes, oil crops, potatoes, open-field vegetables, gourds, sugar beets and forage crops. Cattle, sheep, and poultry breeding mostly represent livestock breeding that demonstrates an increasing in 2025, such as cattle – by 1.2%, sheep – by 1.6%, and poultry – by 6.5% [3][3]. In 2025–2026, Kazakhstan is experiencing a shortage of electricity supply to meet domestic demand during peak hours, which is covered through imports. The overall balance is expected to shift to a surplus from 2027 onwards due to the commissioning of new generation capacities. [4][4] The structure of final energy consumption in Kazakhstan in 2024 shows that oil and petroleum products accounted for the largest share at about 32.9%, followed by natural gas at 21.1%. Heat represented 16.9%, electricity 16.4%, and coal 12.7% of total final energy consumption. The structure of final energy consumption demonstrates a declining share of the industrial sector and commercial and public services, while the shares of the transport and residential sectors have been increasing. In 2024, the residential sector accounted for the largest share of final energy consumption at 36.5%. The transport sector ranked second with 24.6%, followed by the industrial sector at 22%. A steady increase is observed in the share of electricity generated from renewable energy sources. Excluding large hydropower plants, this share amounted to 6.2% of total electricity generation in 2024. [5][5] The availability of water resources in the Republic of Kazakhstan depends on transboundary inflows, with 41% of the stored water resources in the country are formed outside of its boundaries flowing into the Irtysh, Ili, Chu, Talas, Ural, and Syr Darya rivers [6][6]. The main parts of the land resources are dedicated to grassland (around 70%), cropland (13%) and forest (7%) [7][7]. Over 6,000 species of

higher vascular plants, 178 mammal species, 489 bird species, 12 amphibian species, and 104 fish species can be found in Kazakhstan [8][8].

8. Climate change impact and adaptation: Considering that the Republic of Kazakhstan is a land-locked country, it warms up faster than other areas worldwide. The average annual air temperature increment rate is 0.320C for 10 years. The average Mean Surface Air Temperature is 7.11 0C (1991-2020) [9][9]. The incremental trend of the yearly mean of annual anomalies and seasonable surface air temperatures for 1941-2021 is provided in Figure 1. Precipitation (1991-2020) is 256.58 mm. Positive and negative anomalies were observed with a short-period alteration for 1941-2021 provided in Figure 2. Agriculture, water, and forestry are defined as priority sectors for adaptation to climate change areas in Article 313 of the Environmental Code of Kazakhstan.

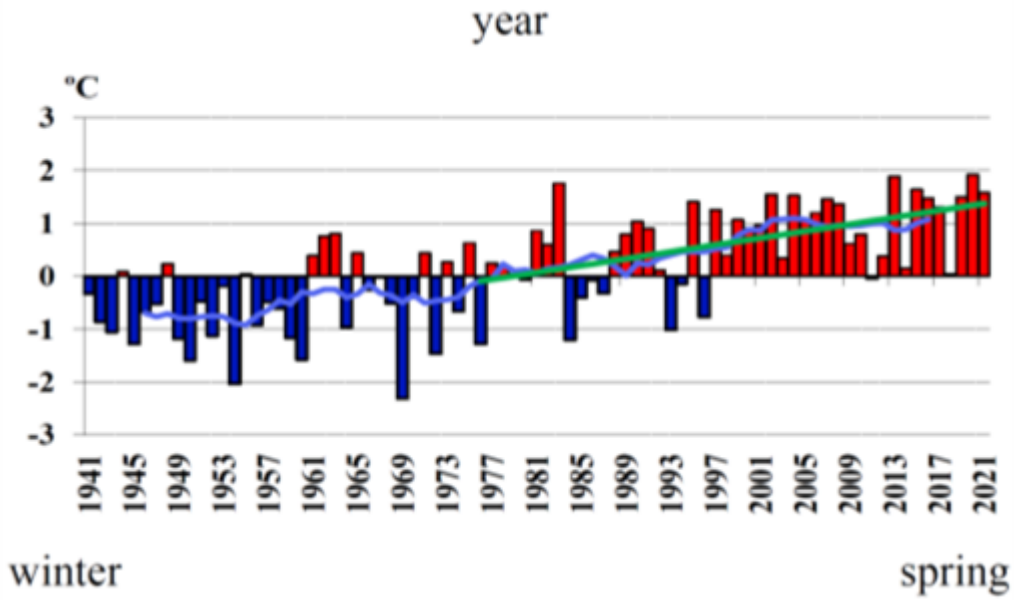


Figure 1. Time series of anomalies of annual and seasonal air temperatures (°C) averaged over the territory of Kazakhstan for the period 1941–2021

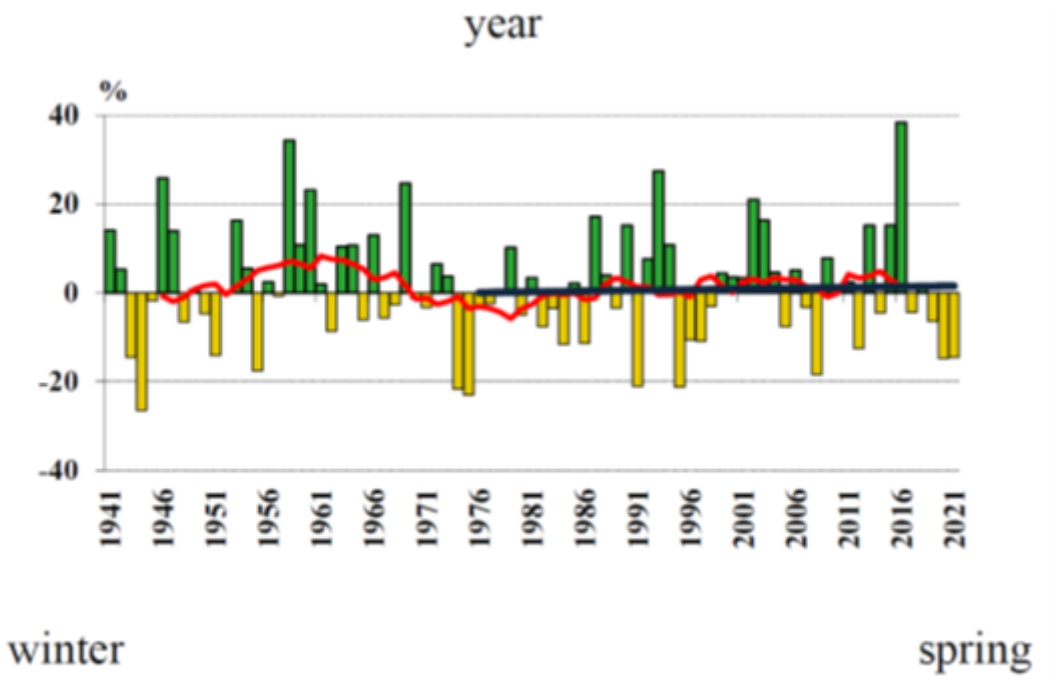


Figure 2. Time series of anomalies of annual and seasonal precipitation (%) spatially averaged over the territory of Kazakhstan for the period of 1941–2021

9. GHG emissions: According to the Kazakhstan's First Biennial Transparency Report of the Republic of Kazakhstan, the total net GHG emissions with land use, land use change and forestry (LULUCF) were equal to 353 Mt CO_2e in 2022, which was reduced by 8.5% compared to 1990, as a base year, but a 7.5% increase compared to the 2021. The energy sector is the main contributor to the total net GHG emissions, which accounted for 79.9% of the total emissions, followed by agriculture – 9.3%, industrial processes and product use sector – 7.7%, and waste sector – 2%. Although the LULUCF sector was a net sink in the base year, it has now become a net source of GHG emissions, amounting to 4.13 Mt CO_2e. Despite this change, emissions from the LULUCF sector in 2022 decreased by 11.9% compared to 2021, indicating positive changes in land management practices that have mitigated the sector's impact on the overall emission level of the country. Figure 3 demonstrates the total GHG emission trend from 1990 to 2022 as reported in the First Biennial Transparency Report of the Republic of Kazakhstan to the UNFCCC.

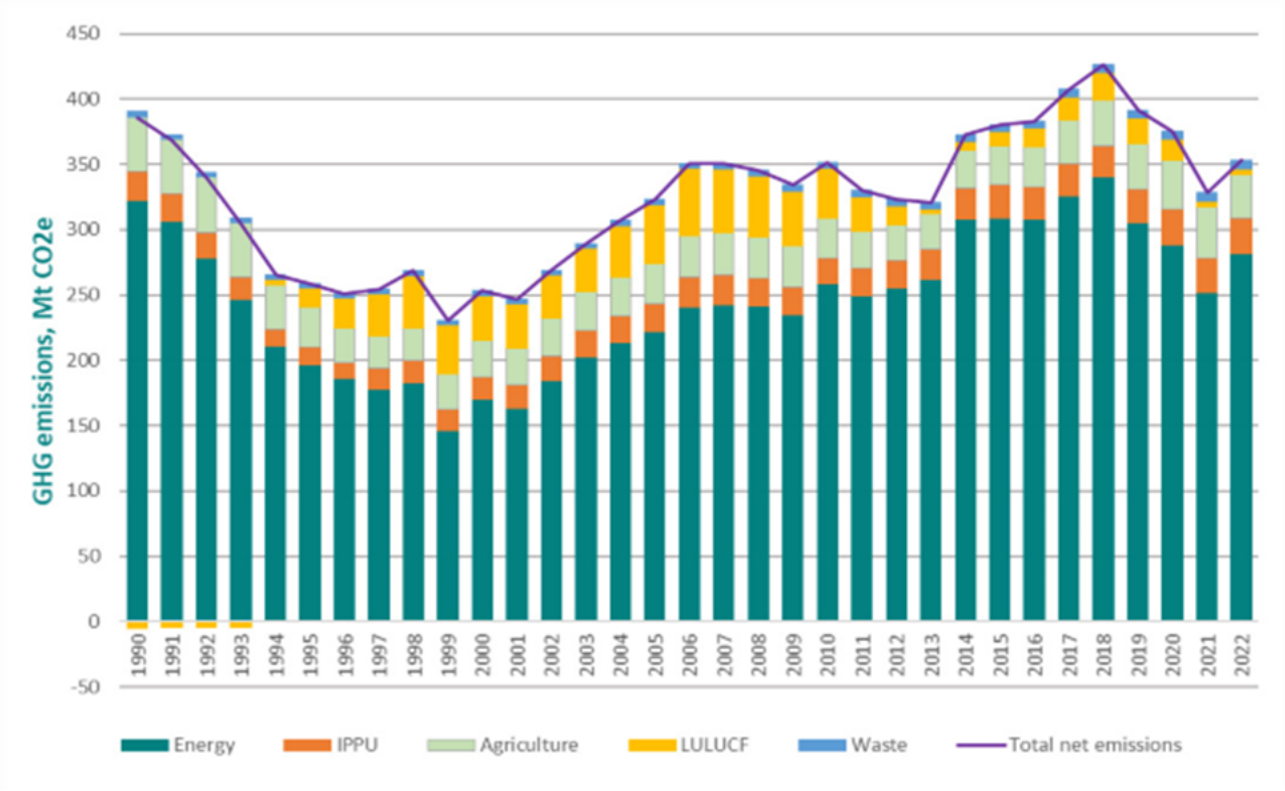


Figure 3. Total GHG emissions per sector from 1990 to 2022, Mt CO_2 eq.

10. Existing institutional arrangements: The Ministry of Ecology and Natural Resources of the Republic of Kazakhstan (MENR), is the central executive body in the development and implementation of state policy and coordination of management processes in the following areas: environment protection, development of green economy, waste management, protection, control and supervision of sustainable use of natural resources, state geological exploration, rehabilitation of mineral resources, use and protection of water resources, water supply, sanitation, forestry, protection, reproduction and use of wildlife and specially protected natural areas. The MENR defines a regulatory framework for the development and approval of subsequent NDCs under the PA and implementation of the Emissions Trading System (ETS) for greenhouse gas emissions, including the Rules of state regulation in the field of greenhouse gas emissions and removals. The MENR includes the Department of Climate Policy responsible for climate change-related policies and measures implementation. Through this department, the MENR oversees national climate policy and is also tasked with gathering information on the support needed and received for climate-related actions and projects at the national level[10][10]. The Republic of Kazakhstan has a National Carbon Inventory system established and maintained, which focuses on accounting for sources of GHG emissions, the volume of emissions produced by them, as well as the value of GHG emission reduction or removal increase within the limits established for installation operators. Since 2009, Joint Stock Company Zhasyl Damu (Zhasyl Damu) has been responsible for the annual preparation of the National Inventory Report on GHG emissions and removals and the corresponding reporting tables as the institution implementing the relevant provisions of the UNFCCC. This task is carried out under state contracts between Zhasyl Damu and MENR. Within the structure of Zhasyl Damu, there is a Greenhouse Gas Inventory Department, which is responsible for collecting, processing, and storing data, as well as preparing assessments of GHG emissions and removals for inclusion in the National Inventory Report and corresponding reporting tables. Relevant ministries and agencies provide, in accordance with their competencies, information necessary for the preparation of the inventory upon the request of the MENR. These entities also participate in the review and approval of the NDC. For the purpose of ensuring the completeness, transparency, and accuracy of the

national greenhouse gas inventory, MENR has established an Interagency Working Group on the functioning of the national greenhouse gas inventory system.

11. Data providers for the annual national GHG inventory preparation and submission to the UNFCCC are the following state entities:

TABLE 1. Data providers for the GHG inventory system in the Republic of Kazakhstan

GHG Inventory Sector	Data provider
Energy	1. Bureau of National Statistics of the Republic of Kazakhstan 2. Ministry of Energy of the Republic of Kazakhstan 3. Aviation enterprises 4. Kazaeronavigatsiya 5. Ministry of Agriculture of the Republic of Kazakhstan
IPPU	1. Bureau of National Statistics Agency for Strategic Planning and Reforms of the Republic of Kazakhstan 2. Kazakhstan Electricity Grid Operating Company (KEGOC)
Agriculture	1. Bureau of National Statistics of the Republic of Kazakhstan 2. Ministry of Agriculture of the Republic of Kazakhstan
LULUCF	1. Committee of Forestry and Wildlife of the MENR of the Republic of Kazakhstan 2. Water Resources Committee of the MENR of the Republic of Kazakhstan 3. Ministry of Digital Development, Innovation and Aerospace Industry of the Republic of Kazakhstan 4. Ministry of Agriculture of the Republic of Kazakhstan. Land Management Committee 5. Ministry of Agriculture of the Republic of Kazakhstan. Department of Production and Processing of Plant Products
Waste	1. Republican state enterprise with the right of economic management, “Information and Analytical Center for Environmental Protection” of the MENR 2. Bureau of National Statistics of the Republic of Kazakhstan 3. Akimats of the Republic of Kazakhstan

12. Data providers for the adaptation to climate change analysis are the following entities:

Table 2. Data providers for climate change adaptation analysis in the Republic of Kazakhstan

Type of data	Responsible entity
Hydrometeorological	Republican State Enterprise “Kazhydromet”
Environmental	Ministry of ecology and natural resources of RK Ministry of Agriculture of the RK “Zhasyl damu” JSC
Water resources	Ministry of Water resources and irrigation of RK “Institute of Geography and water security” JSC

Healthcare	Ministry of Healthcare of RK
Emergencies	Ministry for Emergency Situations of RK

13. The Republic of Kazakhstan is following the pathway in transition to a low-carbon green economy, to mitigate climate change impact and to reduce GHG emissions through providing environmental protection costs. According to the methodology of the Statistics Committee of the Ministry of National Economy of Kazakhstan, the environmental protection costs include investments in fixed assets aimed at environmental protection and rational use of natural resources, as well as current costs on environmental protection. Atmospheric air protection and climate change challenge is the second priority environmental protection activity after renewable energy sources for the environmental protection costs expenditures. The Republic of Kazakhstan is on its way toward combating climate change and addressing the adaptation needs and is getting international financial support from GEF, the Adaptation Fund, the Green Climate Fund and the World Bank.

14. Climate change-related legal and regulatory framework: The Republic of Kazakhstan developed the following regulatory frameworks that support the fulfillment of NDC's commitments, with the climate policy implementation focusing on system transformation to a green economy, improving the welfare and quality of life of the population while minimizing the footprint on the environment and degradation of natural resources:

15. Strategic climate documents of the Republic of Kazakhstan:

- Strategy for Achieving Carbon Neutrality of the Republic of Kazakhstan until 2060;
- Road Map of the Strategy for Achieving Carbon Neutrality of the Republic of Kazakhstan until 2060;
- Concept for the Transition of the Republic of Kazakhstan to a "Green Economy";
- Action Plan for the Implementation of the Concept for the Transition of the Republic of Kazakhstan to a "Green Economy" for 2021–2030. Decree of the Government of the Republic of Kazakhstan dated July 29, 2020, No. 479;
- Environmental Code of the Republic of Kazakhstan;
- Nationally Determined Contributions;
- Second Nationally Determined Contributions.

Finance:

- Concept of Investment Policy of the Republic of Kazakhstan until 2029;
- Classification (Taxonomy) of Green Projects to be Financed through Green Bonds and Green Loans.

Energy and energy efficiency:

- Concept for the Development of the Fuel and Energy Complex of the Republic of Kazakhstan for 2023 – 2029 as amended by the Decree of the Government of the Republic of Kazakhstan dated March 28, 2023, No. 260;
- Concept for the Development of Energy saving and increasing energy efficiency of the Republic of Kazakhstan for 2023 – 2029;
- Concept for the Development of Hydrogen Energy;
- Strategy for the Development of the Electricity and Heat Energy Industry of the Republic of Kazakhstan until 2035 (in development).

Industry:

- Concepts for the development of the manufacturing industry of the Republic of Kazakhstan for 2023–2029.

Transport sector:

- Concepts for the development of transport and logistics potential of the Republic of Kazakhstan until 2030.

Agriculture:

- Concepts for the development of the agro-industrial complex of the Republic of Kazakhstan for 2021–2030.

Water resources:

- Water Code of the Republic of Kazakhstan;
- Concept for the Development of the Water Resources Management System of the Republic of Kazakhstan for 2023-2029;
- Kazakhstan Fisheries Development Program for 2021 – 2030.

Natural resources:

- Law of the Republic of Kazakhstan "About Flora";
- Concept for the Conservation and Sustainable Use of Biological Diversity of the Republic of Kazakhstan until 2030;
- Concept for the Development and Location of Specially Protected Natural Areas of the Republic of Kazakhstan until 2030;
- Concept of High Conservation Value Forests of Kazakhstan;
- National Action Program to Combat Desertification in the Republic of Kazakhstan.

The global environmental problems and Kazakhstan's national aspiration toward mitigating climate change

16. The Paris Agreement calls for worldwide action to mitigate the devastating consequences of climate change, and to limit global warming below 2°C. Accordingly, signatory countries stated their targeted GHG emissions reduction in the NDC. Article 13 of the Paris Agreement calls for an ETF to ensure a transparent implementation and reporting of NDC action as well as support needed, received and provided [11].

17. Based on ETF, Biennial Transparency Reports (BTRs) need to be submitted by all the signatory countries of the Paris Agreement by December 31, 2024 [12]. Many of the specific reporting provisions have been enhanced compared to the previously existing transparency arrangements, particularly for developing countries.

18. Kazakhstan is actively collaborating with the global community to combat climate change, and it is reflected by the ratification of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) on 15 May 1995, the Kyoto Protocol on 19 January 2009, and the Paris Agreement on 06 December 2016 [13]. At COP28, Kazakhstan joined the Global Methane Pledge. By joining the Pledge, countries commit to work together to collectively reduce methane emissions by at least 30% below 2020 levels by 2030.

19. The Republic of Kazakhstan submitted its initial NDC [14] in 2016 and the Updated Nationally Determined Contribution to the UNFCCC Secretariat on June 2023 [15]. The Republic of Kazakhstan set two economy-wide absolute GHG reduction targets, such as unconditional and conditional. The unconditional target commits to reducing GHG emissions by 15% by the end of 2030 compared to the 1990 base year. The conditional target commits to a 25% GHG emission reduction by the end of 2030 compared to the 1990 base year that is subject to significant additional international investments and significant grant assistance; access to an international technology transfer mechanism; co-financing and participation in international research projects, development of promising low-carbon technologies and initiatives to build local expertise. NDC of the Republic of Kazakhstan covers CO2, CH4, N2O, hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs), perfluorocarbons (PFCs), sulfur hexafluoride (SF6), and other substances identified by the authorized body in the field of environment protection, and all sectors according to the 2006 IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories, such as energy, industrial processes and product use, agriculture, forestry and other land use, waste. The Republic of Kazakhstan aims to achieve carbon neutrality by 2060 [16]. The Republic of Kazakhstan acknowledges the demand for digitalization of the energy sector and the environment, as a crucial element of the Monitoring, Reporting and Verification (MRV) system, to track a carbon footprint and innovation ecosystem creation for research programs and new financial tools on decarbonization toward NDC's targets achievement.

20. The above-mentioned national aspirations towards stabilizing the global GHG concentration are reflected through continuous reporting to the UNFCCC on sources of GHG emission, and national climate change mitigation and adaptation activities. So far, Republic of Kazakhstan has prepared and submitted eight National Communications (NCs) on climate change: the Initial National Communication (NC1) [17] on Climate Change in 1998; the Second National Communication (NC2) [18] in 2009; the Third, Fourth, Fifth and Sixth National Communications (NC3, NC4, NC5 and NC6) [19] in 2013 as a combined document, the Seventh National Communication (NC7) [20] in 2017 and the Eight National Communication (NC8) [21] in 2023. Five Biennial Update Reports (BURs) have also been prepared and submitted: First Biennial Update Report (BUR1) [22] in 2014; the Second Biennial Update Report (BUR2) [23] in 2016; the Third and Fourth Biennial Update Report (BUR3 and BUR4) [24] in 2021 and the Fifth Biennial Update Report (BUR5) [25] in 2023. The First Biennial Transparency Report (BTR1) [26] on Climate Change was submitted in 2024 (Figure 4).

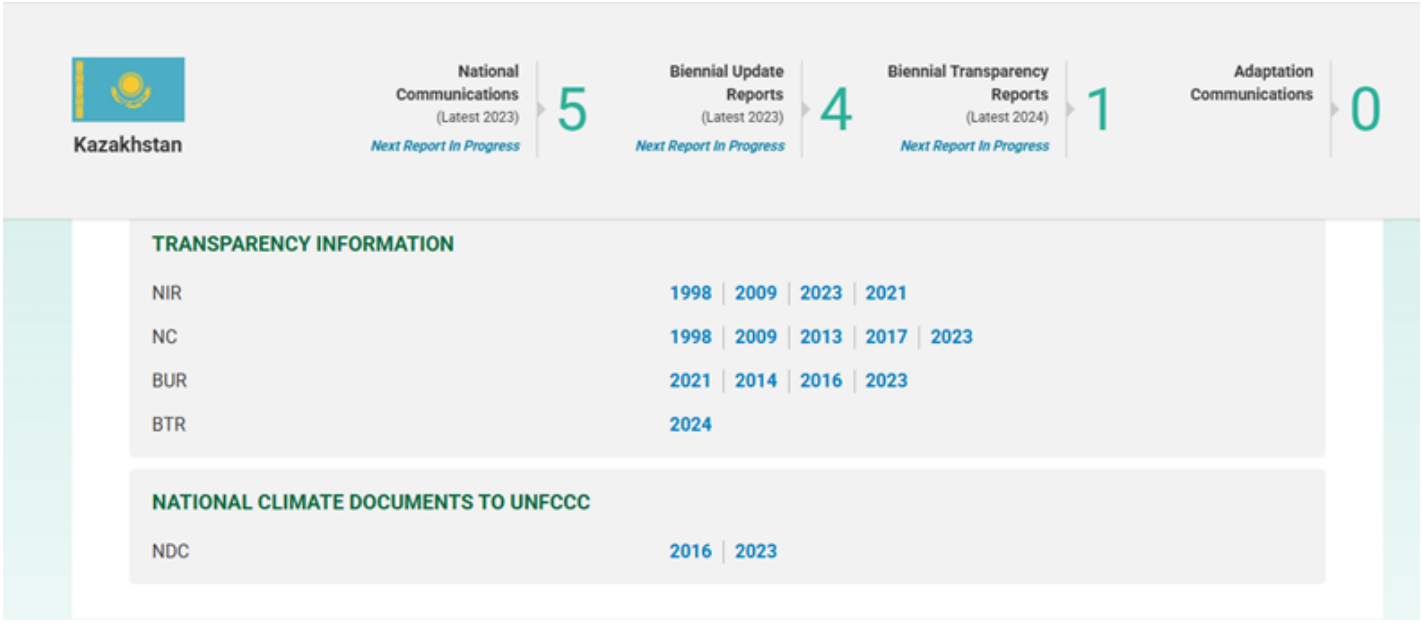


Figure 4. Country transparency information, source: climate transparency platform https://climate-transparency-platform.org/country/kazakhstan

SIMPLE FUTURE NARRATIVES based on Kazakhstan's NDC 3.0

21. From Kazakhstan's NDC 3.0, two drivers present large uncertainties and strong influence on the durability of an ETF/MRV project:

- Level of international climate finance & technology transfer received
  - i. Kazakhstan needs USD 175.6bn (2026–2035) to implement NDC 3.0 and an additional USD 20bn in concessional support
  - ii. Highly uncertain whether international partners will mobilize this.
- Strength and continuity of national policy implementation
  - iii. ETS reform, methane regulation, Article 6 framework, NAP rollout and just transition are major policy processes but subject to political and fiscal uncertainty.

These drivers are independent, uncertain, and decisive for transparency and MRV systems. They form the axes of the 2×2 matrix used below.

National Policy Implementation	**LOW / DELAYED INTERNATIONAL SUPPORT**	**HIGH / TIMELY INTERNATIONAL SUPPORT**

STRONG	**Scenario 1** **"National momentum, global shortfall"** • Kazakhstan implements NDC 3.0 reforms strongly; • Limited concessional finance restricts investment (NDC 3.0 requires USD 175.6 bn; only a fraction arrives); • KCCTIMS advances slowly but remains functional; • Transparency and MRV quality stable but resource constrained.	**Scenario 2** **"Accelerated transition"** • Strong implementation + strong international finance; • ETS expansion, methane regulation, Article 6 pilots advance quickly; • KCCTIMS becomes fully digitalised, automated, multisectoral; • High-quality, timely ETF/BTR reporting; • Kazakhstan approaches conditional NDC target (-25% by 2035).
WEAK	**Scenario 3** **"Fragmented transition under fiscal pressure"** • Weak policy implementation and low external finance; • ETS reform delayed; methane regulation stalls; NAP rollout slow; • KCCTIMS becomes a basic repository rather than an integrated MRV system; • Data fragmentation leads to inconsistent ETF reporting. • Worst overall outcome.	**Scenario 4** **"Externally supported but internally disaligned"** • High external finance but weak internal coordination; • Modern infrastructure built, but institutions fail to integrate MRV roles; • KCCTIMS technically robust, but poorly used by ministries; • ETF compliance remains fragile due to governance gaps.

22. Scenario 1. "National Momentum, Global Shortfall" (Strong national policy implementation + Low international finance/support): Kazakhstan implements the core domestic reforms of NDC 3.0, including ETS reform, methane regulation and operationalization of the National Adaptation Plan and the Article 6 Technical Working Group. MRV rules and the Environmental Code are consistently applied. The ministries maintain the "whole-of-government" approach pioneered during the NDC 3.0 development process. KCCTIMS evolves gradually because of limited budgets, with partial digital integration across energy, agriculture and waste sectors. However, concessional climate finance remains far below the ~USD 20 bn requested. Investment flows for low-carbon technologies lag behind the needs of USD 175.6 bn for the 2026–2035 period. Renewable deployment slows after 2030. Adaptation infrastructure (water storage, irrigation modernization, emergency systems) is implemented unevenly. The transparency system still functions because national institutions remain committed, but MRV quality is constrained by financial limitations, slower data automation and difficulty maintaining specialized staff.

23. Scenario 2. "Accelerated Transition" (Strong national implementation + High international finance/support): International partners respond positively to Kazakhstan's enhanced ambition. Large-scale concessional finance arrives to support renewable energy (35% low-carbon generation by 2035), methane abatement (42% cut in energy and waste) and grid modernization, consistent with NDC 3.0 priorities. With additional support, the country scales up Article 6 pilots, expands ETS coverage to transport/waste and accelerates just transition programs for coal regions. KCCTIMS becomes a fully interoperable, multi-sector digital MRV platform used by all 14 ministries and subnational authorities. Data for GHG inventories, adaptation indicators and climate finance are integrated and automated. National vulnerability and loss-and-damage tracking systems mature quickly, supported by external expertise and new technologies (GIS, AI-based forecasting). As a result, Kazakhstan fulfils the unconditional mitigation path and begins approaching the conditional 25% reduction trajectory by 2035, with robust transparency systems that exceed ETF requirements.

24. Scenario 3. "Fragmented Transition Under Fiscal Pressure" (Weak national policy implementation + Low international support): Economic and institutional pressures weaken policy continuity. ETS reforms stall; methane regulation is delayed; the just transition framework remains largely aspirational. Ministries face staff turnover, slowing the implementation of the Environmental Code and delaying the National Adaptation Plan. Digital MRV faces funding gaps, limiting KCCTIMS to a basic data repository rather than a functioning transparency platform. Without the USD 20 bn of concessional finance requested in NDC 3.0, critical investments in water-resilient agriculture, flood protection, and clean-energy infrastructure remain unfunded.

Climate risks escalate (tripling flood risks, six-fold rise in heatwaves. Adaptation measures lag behind projections in NDC 3.0. Measurement and reporting become highly manual, inconsistent across sectors and vulnerable to data gaps, undermining the country's ability to deliver ETF-compliant BTRs. MRV quality becomes dependent on short-term projects and donor-funded consultants.

25. Scenario 4. "Externally Supported but Internally Disaligned" (Weak national implementation + High international finance/support): Kazakhstan receives significant external climate finance and technology transfer, enabling investment in energy, adaptation, agriculture and loss-and-damage systems. However, national policy coordination weakens: the whole-of-government NDC 3.0 architecture created for 2025–2035 is not sustained. Institutional mandates become unclear. The Article 6 framework sees slow operationalization; ETS expansion is postponed; interministerial working groups lose regularity. External financing enables modern infrastructure (renewables, irrigation modernization, flood-management systems) but data governance, QA/QC and MRV protocols do not keep pace. KCCTIMS becomes a technically sophisticated system, but ministries upload incomplete or inconsistent datasets. Transparency reports rely heavily on development partners for compilation and verification. In this future, Kazakhstan achieves visible mitigation and adaptation progress thanks to international funding, but ETF compliance is fragile because national systems remain fragmented.

26. How the Narratives Support the Project: These four narratives capture the range of reasonable institutional, financial and climate-risk trajectories that Kazakhstan may face while implementing NDC 3.0. They highlight that the proposed CBIT project's design (legal anchoring of roles, establishment of Technical Working Groups, modular KCCTIMS architecture, strong QA/QC protocols and Training-of-Trainers models) is robust across all futures, including those with low finance (Scenarios 1 & 3) or weak institutional implementation (Scenarios 3 & 4). The narratives confirm that strengthening institutional coordination, formalizing mandates, and developing interoperable, multi-sector digital MRV systems will be essential to ensure durable, ETF-compliant reporting regardless of future uncertainty.

Justification of the proposed project

27. The following CBIT relevant barriers and gaps towards achieving GHG emission reduction goal are documented in the Updated NDC:

- Weak coordination between government bodies, the private sector and other stakeholders hinders effective planning and implementation of achieving the goals of Updated NDC;
- Lack of technical capacity and consistent methodologies for ETF-aligned reporting;
- The lack of integrated data systems and information sharing mechanisms limits the ability of public and private organizations to integrate climate risks into their projects;
- Insufficient integration of climate finance tracking and adaptation monitoring systems, which leads to risks of financing and potentially stranded assets.

28. Enablers:

- Strong government commitment to climate action, as shown by updated NDC and participation in the Global Methane Pledge.
- Existing institutions such as JSC Zhasyl Damu and MENR Climate Policy Department with legal mandates for transparency.
- Ongoing support from international donors (GEF, GCF, BMU IKI) creating a foundation of data systems, technical tools, and policy experience.
- Stakeholder networks in government, academia, and private sector eager to participate in capacity development and climate transparency efforts.
- Lessons learned and synergies from ongoing initiatives (e.g., 1BTR/2BTR, Readiness II, CBIT-GSP, etc.) are directly feeding into project design and implementation.

29. For Kazakhstan capacity building is a priority and a prerequisite for meeting international commitments on climate change. The BTR1 documents capacity building support needed for:

- Develop and conduct capacity-building training programs for state, public, analytical, and scientific institutions, technical experts, and the general population in all climate-related areas;
- Familiarize stakeholders with best international practices through educational seminars on international standards, certification, and project management (including costs, logistics, and efficiency improvements);
- Improve access to climate information by enhancing its processing, dissemination, and accessibility;
- Create national and territorial training centers for climate information and sustainable practices, supported by a digital platform and sustainable financing (e.g., training centers focused on landscape restoration and soil property improvements using natural methods);
- Improve coordination among government agencies by clarifying roles and responsibilities for better operational efficiency;
- Conduct information campaigns to raise awareness of the risks and benefits of the "green" transition through magazines, mass media, television, and social networks, in collaboration with the government, NGOs, local communities, associations, businesses, and international organizations;
- Develop criteria and procedures for integrating climate risk considerations, particularly in the private sector;
- Enhance monitoring systems to improve data collection and analysis for climate-related actions;
- Strengthen capacity to scale up climate finance, equipping developers, investors, and businesses with the tools and knowledge needed to evaluate low-carbon proposals and prepare quality projects;
- Strengthen institutional capacity and governance systems to address climate impacts, with particular focus on water resources;
- Enhance the scientific and technical potential of water resources management within research institutes and universities;
- Incorporate landscape carbon sequestration in forest restoration and wildfire mitigation planning;
- Integrate climate change measures into strategic and budgetary planning processes across all sectors;
- Raise public awareness and build capacity to understand climate change mitigation, impacts, adaptation, and encourage public participation in environmental initiatives.

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[3] Updated cultivated under key crops in 2023-2025 in the Republic of Kazakhstan. Bureau of National Statistics of the Agency for Strategic Planning and Reforms of the Republic of Kazakhstan

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[20] https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/20963851_Kazakhstan-NC7-BR3-1-ENG_Saulet_Report_12-2017_ENG.pdf

[21] https://unfccc.int/documents/626607

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[26] https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/Kazakhstan_1BTR_ru.pdf

B. PROJECT DESCRIPTION

This section asks for a theory of change as part of a joined-up description of the project as a whole. The project description is expected to cover the key elements of good project design in an integrated way. It is also expected to meet the GEF's policy requirements on gender, stakeholders, private sector, and knowledge management and learning (see section D). This section should be a narrative that reads like a joined-up story and not independent elements that answer the guiding questions contained in the guidance document. (Approximately 3-5 pages) see guidance here

30. As explained in the previous section, Kazakhstan has established important foundations for climate transparency through the preparation of NCs, BURs, the BTR1 and the ongoing BTR2/NC9 process. These efforts have strengthened technical capacities, generated methodologies and datasets and supported the development of institutional arrangements for climate reporting. Complementary support provided through GCF Readiness programmes, the CBIT Global Support Programme and other partner-funded initiatives has further advanced national capacities for GHG inventories, NDC tracking, adaptation reporting and climate finance monitoring. These initiatives form the baseline for the proposed project and have generated lessons and evidence on remaining barriers (described in detail in Section A), including fragmented data management, limited interoperability between information systems, gaps in institutional coordination and capacity constraints related to ETF implementation. Despite these achievements, existing transparency-related efforts remain dispersed across institutions and reporting streams and have not yet been consolidated into a coherent,

sustainable national transparency framework. Existing capacities, methodologies and datasets require stronger institutionalization, systematic coordination and integration to support continuous ETF implementation and reporting.

31. The Theory of Change therefore builds on these existing capacities, systems and lessons learned by strengthened institutional arrangements, targeted technical capacity development, and the establishment of the Kazakhstan Climate Change Transparency Information Management System (KCCTIMS).

32. The objective of this project is to meet the enhanced transparency requirements for action and support, as outlined in Article 13 of the Paris Agreement. This will be achieved by strengthening institutional and technical capacities for monitoring and reporting on emissions, climate change mitigation and adaptation actions, climate finance, and support needed and received, with a focus on developing an integrated data and information management system, enhancing institutional coordination, and building stakeholders' technical capacities for transparency under the ETF. Without the project's support, Kazakhstan will continue periodic reporting on climate change but will be unable to implement transparency activities consistently and comprehensively, limiting its ability to fully realize its potential. The country will also be constrained in its contributions to the global understanding of climate change and actions to address it.

33. This project comprises four components, each with corresponding activities, as presented in the Theory of Change diagram (Figure 5), with detailed activities for all components outlined below. The selected approach prioritizes systemic institutional strengthening, centralization of data, and inclusive capacity-building. Compared to a sector-by-sector or report-by-report methodology, this integrated ETF-compliant system ensures long-term sustainability, alignment with national strategies, and responsiveness to global obligations under Article 13 of the Paris Agreement. Further details on stakeholder engagement, private sector roles, risks and assumptions, innovation, and knowledge management are provided in the following sections, which complement and operationalize the Theory of Change.

34. The project components are designed to address Kazakhstan's identified needs for achieving its GHG emission reduction goals (please see paragraphs 25 and 26 above), including: enhancing coordination among stakeholders, developing integrated data systems, improving technical capacity for monitoring and reporting, and increasing access to climate finance. This would be done by: strengthening institutional and technical capacities for transparency, establishing an integrated data management system, fostering improved coordination among governmental agencies, and building stakeholders' capacity to effectively implement climate action and report progress under the ETF. Gender-responsive approaches are integrated throughout all project components.

35. The need for enhanced coordination among stakeholders is addressed by Component 1, which strengthens institutional capacity for monitoring and reporting under the Enhanced Transparency Framework, thereby addressing the gap in weak coordination between government bodies, the private sector, and other stakeholders. This component also directly responds to the need to improve coordination among government agencies and clarify roles and responsibilities for effective planning and implementation of climate actions.

36. Furthermore, Component 2 focuses on building national technical capacity and digital systems for monitoring and reporting climate change adaptation, mitigation, loss and damage, climate finance and support needed and received. It addresses key gaps in data management, coordination, and transparency by strengthening institutional and stakeholder capacities, including through the operationalization of Kazakhstan's Climate Change Transparency Information Management System. The component also prioritizes gender-responsive and inclusive approaches by integrating gender-sensitive data and local-language training throughout its capacity-building activities.

37. The lack of integrated data systems and information sharing mechanisms is tackled through the development of a national transparency portal and a comprehensive data management system under Component 3. This addresses the gap in data collection and analysis for climate-related actions, ensuring that public and private organizations can better integrate climate risks into their projects.

38. Embedding institutional mandates, national roadmaps such as the Kazakhstan Enhanced Transparency Framework Roadmap and Action Plan, as well as local training capacity enables the project to build resilience against policy shifts, turnover of government personnel, and evolving ETF requirements. Additionally, digital systems like the Kazakhstan Climate Change Transparency Information Management System help ensure long-term sustainability and adaptability of transparency efforts. The project is directly building upon existing efforts and donor-financed initiatives (detailed in Table 3), including the BTR/NC projects, GCF Readiness II, and the IKI-financed initiatives on economic and nexus planning. Lessons learned from these programs informed the design of the institutional arrangements, technical components, and stakeholder engagement strategy. Capacity building is a central focus throughout, particularly in technical expertise, monitoring and reporting, and training programs for stakeholders, which aligns with the identified need for capacity building in climate-related areas. The project's technical training activities and knowledge dissemination shall ensure that technical experts, governmental agencies, and stakeholders have the necessary knowledge to meet international standards, thus responding to the need for enhancing technical capacity in line with Kazakhstan's climate commitments. Stakeholder roles are mapped in Table 4. Each entity's functional contributions (ranging from data provision to system operation) have been clearly defined and integrated into the component activities and outputs, ensuring institutional ownership and long-term coordination.

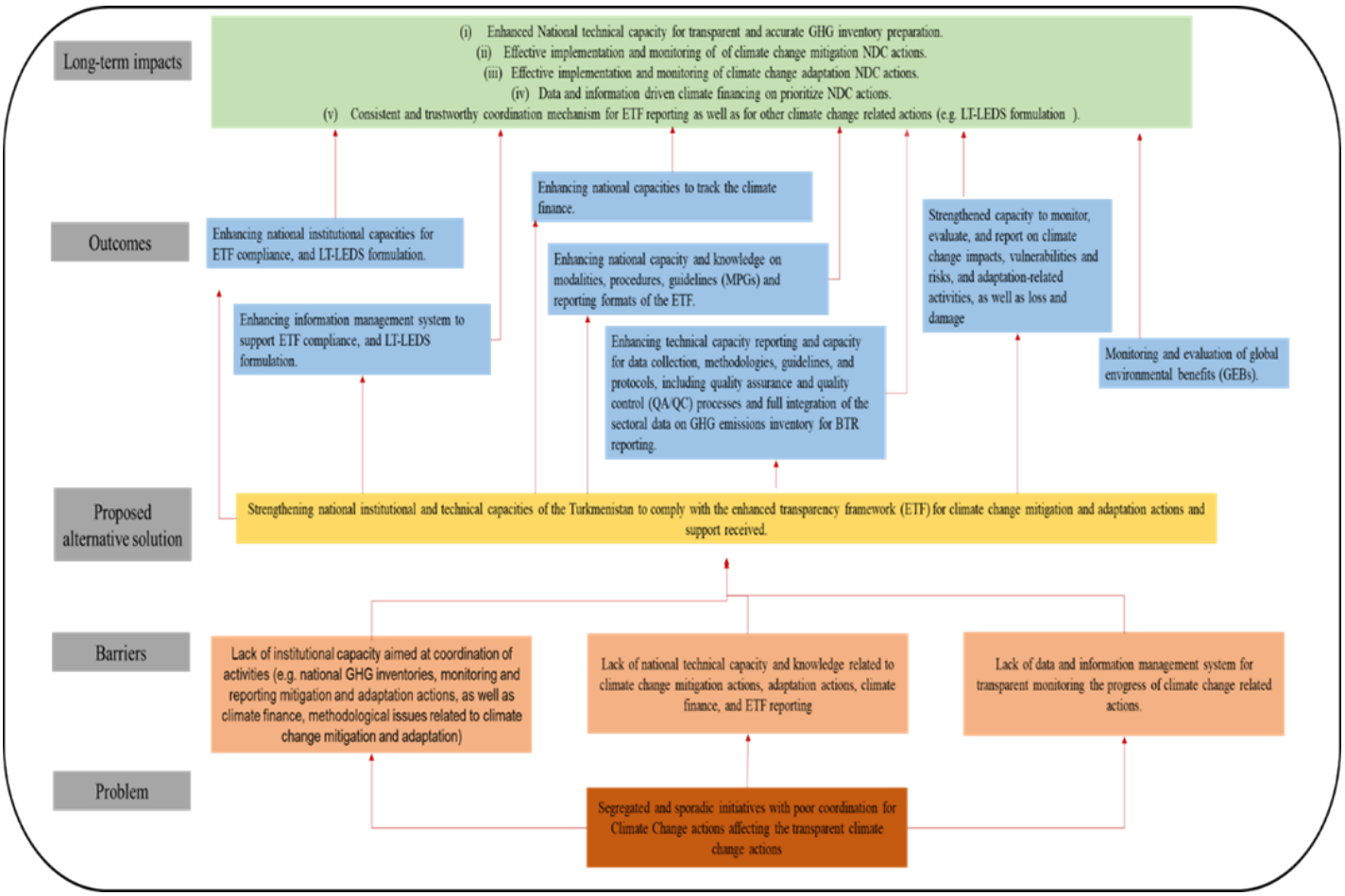


Figure 5. Theory of change (TOC) of the proposed CBIT project in the Republic of Kazakhstan

Component 1: Strengthening institutional capacity for coordinated monitoring and reporting under ETF and enhancement of Long-term Low Emissions and Development Strategies (LT-LEDS)

Outcome 1.1: Enhanced institutional coordination for monitoring and reporting under ETF.

39. This Outcome aims to strengthen institutional coordination for monitoring and reporting under ETF in Kazakhstan. Through the development of a gender-responsive ETF roadmap, formalized institutional roles, and the establishment of Technical Working Groups, this outcome lays the groundwork for a coherent and inclusive national system for climate action reporting.

Output 1.1.1: Established gender responsive ETF roadmap, action plan and institutional arrangement focusing on climate change mitigation and adaptation and support needed and received in Kazakhstan

40. The establishment of a gender-responsive ETF roadmap, action plan, and institutional arrangements will significantly improve Kazakhstan's institutional coordination for monitoring and reporting climate actions. The activities include conducting a GAP analysis to assess the existing MRV system's capacity, with a focus on gender-inclusive frameworks. Based on the findings, a national ETF roadmap (KETFRAP) will be formulated, outlining roles and responsibilities for key national organizations involved in ETF reporting. The roadmap will be validated through consultations and workshops, ensuring a comprehensive and inclusive approach. Additionally, institutional focal points will be formally identified through a ministerial decree, alongside the strengthening and formalization of Technical Working Groups (including the establishment of a new TWG on adaptation; and complementing existing TWGs on GHG inventory, climate finance, support needed and received), which will further strengthen the governance and coordination required for effective reporting.

Activities:
Activity 1.1.1.1 Conducting a gender-inclusive GAP analysis on the existing MRV system and institutional arrangement to comply with the ETF requirement;
Activity 1.1.1.2 Conducting technical workshops and consultations on GAP analysis for ensuring a gender-inclusive national ETF roadmap;
Activity 1.1.1.3 Formulating Kazakhstan's Enhanced Transparency Framework Roadmap and Action Plan (KETFRAP) focusing on national organization and their roles in formulating ETF reports;
Activity 1.1.1.4 Consultation (National Consultation, workshops and translation) to validate and endorse the KETFRAP;
Activity 1.1.1.5 Draft regulatory provisions to support operationalization of the ETF institutional arrangement (ETFIA), including proposed ministerial decrees and normative acts aimed at formalizing institutional roles and mandates;
Activity 1.1.1.6 Based on the existing system, draft provisions for establishing and formalizing through a ministerial decree a Technical Working Group (TWG) on adaptation to complement the existing TWGs on GHG inventory, climate finance and support needed and received;
Activity 1.1.1.7 Develop a comprehensive Knowledge Management (KM Plan), defining mechanisms for capturing, archiving, documenting and disseminating all project-generated knowledge. The KM Plan will assign institutional responsibilities, integrate with KETFRAP and KCCTIMS workflows and establish long-term maintenance procedures for methodological and institutional knowledge.

Outcome 1.2: Enhanced stakeholders' capacity and knowledge of modalities, procedures, guidelines (MPGs) and reporting formats of the ETF.

41. This outcome focuses on strengthening institutional and technical capacities for ETF reporting in Kazakhstan, with a particular emphasis on gender inclusivity and stakeholder coordination. It supports the operationalization of national structures and knowledge-sharing mechanisms needed to meet the transparency requirements of the Paris Agreement and implement the updated NDC effectively.

Output 1.2.1 Stakeholders trained in ETF reporting procedures focusing on climate change mitigation adaptation and support needed and received, with emphasis on enhancing gender inclusivity.

42. This output is critical to ensure effective implementation of the updated NDC and to align with the new NDC commitments under the Paris Agreement. In line with these objectives, the KETFRAP will guide the establishment of an operational National ETF Steering Committee, which will coordinate the involvement of key governmental agencies. The output also includes the development of technical capacity-building workshops using the Training of Trainers (ToT) model, ensuring the sustainability of knowledge dissemination on ETF reporting modalities, procedures, and guidelines. Furthermore, knowledge materials will be developed and made accessible in local languages to promote wider understanding and participation across all stakeholders, incorporating gender-sensitive approaches throughout the activities.

Activities:
Activity 1.2.1.1 Based on KETFRAP, set up an operational National ETF Steering Committee involving key governmental agencies;
Activity 1.2.1.2 Based on KETFRAP conduct a technical capacity building training workshop on MPGs of ETF reporting following the Training of Trainers (ToT) model;
Activity 1.2.1.3 Develop knowledge materials on ETF requirements, processes and procedures using local language to raise stakeholder's awareness.

Outcome 1.3: LD-LEDS systematically fed into NDC
43. This outcome focuses on aligning Kazakhstan's LD-LEDS with its NDC, thus ensuring coherence between Kazakhstan's long-term climate vision and its near- and mid-term commitments. This alignment strengthens policy continuity and enables the embedding of transformational mitigation pathways into national targets and actions. This approach supports ETF-aligned reporting as required under the BTRs, by ensuring consistent indicators, baselines, and institutional arrangements across timeframes. Hence, this outcome directly contributes to the preparation of future BTRs by establishing foundational institutional and policy coherence.

Output 1.3.1 Report on the integration of LD-LEDS into the revised NDC developed, including identified indicators and associated budget.
44. This output focuses on providing comprehensive support for the alignment of Kazakhstan's LD-LEDS with the revised NDC, based on a technical assessment of gaps, mitigation pathways and targets. The process will include stakeholder consultations and inter-ministerial coordination to agree on aligned mitigation priorities, as well as the development of harmonized indicators, baselines and a tracking framework consistent with ETF requirements. The integration will also include costed implementation pathways and investment needs for incorporation into the updated NDC. The final integration report will reflect national and international expert inputs, ensuring Kazakhstan's NDC is strengthened, fully aligned with long-term low-emission development objectives, and better positioned to meet the country's climate goals

Activities:
Activity 1.3.1.1 Technical assessment of alignment between LD-LEDS and current NDC (gaps, mitigation pathways, targets);
Activity 1.3.1.2 Stakeholder consultations and inter-ministerial coordination meetings to agree on aligned mitigation priorities;
Activity 1.3.1.3 Development of harmonized indicators, baselines and tracking framework consistent with ETF requirements;
Activity 1.3.1.4 Preparation of costed implementation pathways and investment needs for integration into revised NDC;
Activity 1.3.1.5 Validation workshop and finalization of integration report for inclusion in NDC update.

45. The sustainability of Component 1 interventions is ensured through the institutionalization of coordination mechanisms (via KETFRAP), capacity building of government staff using a ToT model, and formalization of roles through ministerial decrees. These activities embed ETF-related responsibilities within permanent government functions, supporting mid- and long-term sustainability. Outputs such as the integration of LD-LEDS into the NDC, and national ETF Roadmap, will be nationally owned, enabling replication and continuation beyond the project's lifespan. The Component will also serve as an umbrella for integrating KETFRAP into national planning process through Government and/or President decree.

Component 2: Enhancing individual stakeholder technical capacities for ETF reporting on climate change mitigation, adaptation, climate finance and support needed and received.

Outcome 2.1: Technical knowledge and tools are enhanced and applied by stakeholders to monitor and report adaptation and loss and damage actions under the ETF.

46. This outcome seeks to enhance the technical capacity of national stakeholders in Kazakhstan for monitoring and reporting on NDC climate change adaptation actions. The activities will focus on improving the country's ability to monitor climate change impacts, risks, vulnerabilities and losses and damages, specifically in sectors prioritized for NDC adaptation. By conducting capacity gap assessments and developing guidelines and action plans, this outcome will also ensure that climate change adaptation actions are tracked in a manner that is inclusive and gender-responsive. Gender-sensitive training and knowledge material development will further increase stakeholder understanding and engagement in monitoring and reporting processes.

Output 2.1.1 Stakeholders trained in gender-responsive tools and methodologies for monitoring and reporting adaptation actions under the ETF.

47. This output focuses on strengthening the capacity of stakeholders to apply gender-responsive tools and methodologies for monitoring and reporting adaptation actions under the ETF. Through a series of activities (such as assessing capacity gaps, developing guidelines and action plans, delivering targeted training, and producing localized knowledge materials) this output aims to equip stakeholders at all levels, including NGOs and the private sector, with the necessary skills and resources to effectively track and report on climate adaptation efforts aligned with the NDCs.

Activities:
Activity 2.1.1.1 Conduct a capacity gap assessment on the existing system for M&E climate change impacts, risks and vulnerabilities of NDC prioritized sectors;
Activity 2.1.1.2 Developing guideline and action plan on M&E of NDC adaptation actions at national, sub-national, programme and project levels;
Activity 2.1.1.3 Conducting gender-sensitive training on tracking climate change adaptation actions of NDC involving NGOs and private sectors following ToT model;
Activity 2.1.1.4 Developing knowledge materials on MPGs of ETF reporting for adaptation using local language to raise stakeholder's awareness.

Output 2.1.2 Stakeholders trained and tools developed for monitoring and reporting loss and damage

48. This output focuses on improving Kazakhstan's capacity to monitor and report loss and damage linked to climate change, particularly in sectors most affected by natural hazards, such as agriculture. By developing background documents and conducting region-specific hazard assessments, this output will ensure that stakeholders have the necessary knowledge and tools to assess vulnerability and impacts. Gender-sensitive training will help ensure that all sectors are included in the loss and damage reporting process, while pilot testing of the e-DLA tool will allow Kazakhstan to refine and implement reporting mechanisms. Output 2.1.2 enhances Kazakhstan's ability to monitor and report loss and damage, aligning with Article 13 of the Paris Agreement, which mandates improved transparency of action and support. Specifically, it addresses Paragraph 8 of the MPGs, which encourages Parties to provide information related to climate impacts, including loss and damage,

to inform the Global Stocktake. The tools and training developed—including the pilot of the e-DLA methodology, provide mechanisms to collect and report such data in a systematic, inclusive, and gender-responsive manner.

Activities:
Activity 2.1.2.1 Conduct a comprehensive national scoping assessment and baseline data collection to enable systematic estimation and future reporting of climate-induced losses and damages across all major sectors in Kazakhstan – including agriculture, energy, transport, health, water, infrastructure, and ecosystems – by identifying sectoral vulnerabilities to key climate hazards, mapping existing data sources and institutional responsibilities, evaluating current data gaps, and initiating the compilation of gender-disaggregated and regionally disaggregated data on economic and non-economic impacts, with the aim of informing ETF-compliant reporting and supporting integration into BTRs and the Global Stocktake.
Activity 2.1.2.2 Organizing (gender-sensitive) trainings on the adopted FAO loss and damage methodology and the use of the corresponding software (e-DLA tool) for main stakeholders and end-users at the regional level, in the selected regions of the Republic of Kazakhstan (most affected by climate change and natural hazards);
Activity 2.1.2.3 Organizing pilot testing and tabletop simulation exercise with one regional authority to test formulas, procedures, responsibilities, and reporting lines for data collection, data entry, data analysis, validation, and reporting using paper-based or e-DLA modalities;
Activity 2.1.2.4 Based on the results of and feedback from the pilot testing, adjust the e-DLA tool following the collected recommendations.

Outcome 2.2: Established digital systems and strengthened technical capacities for monitoring and reporting climate change mitigation actions, including operationalization of the national climate transparency platform.
49. This outcome aims to build Kazakhstan's capacity for comprehensive tracking and reporting of climate change mitigation and adaptation actions, as well as climate finance and support needed and received, and to enable transition to Digital MRV. Key to this outcome is the development of KCCTIMS, which will serve as a centralized system for archiving GHG inventory, adaptation, and climate finance data. Stakeholders will be trained in using KCCTIMS, and gender-sensitive data will be included to ensure that all sectors and groups are represented. Additionally, the development of guidelines and protocols for reporting will enhance the country's ability to meet international transparency standards.

Output 2.2.1 Established guidelines, protocols and indicators on data collection, updating, archiving and tracking of GHG mitigation, adaptation, climate finance and support needed and received, with consideration for gender-disaggregated data where applicable.

50. This output delivers clear and practical guidelines, protocols, and indicators to improve how data related to GHG mitigation, adaptation, climate finance, and support needed and received are collected, updated, archived, and tracked. Special attention is given to incorporating gender-disaggregated data where relevant, ensuring that data management processes are inclusive and comprehensive. These tools will help standardize reporting and enhance transparency in line with national and international requirements.

Activities:
Activity 2.2.1.1 Develop guidelines, protocols and indicators based on the KETFRAP and ETFIA for data collection, update archiving, and tracking the NDC actions for the transparency portal;
Activity 2.2.1.2 Conducting scoping of existing and potential GHG inventory and NDC tracking data sources, designing MRV/KCCTIMS pipeline and conducting national validation consultation workshops to develop guidelines, protocols, and indicators;
Activity 2.2.1.3 Conducting gender-sensitive training on developed guidelines, protocols, and indicators following ToT model;

Activity 2.2.1.4 Publishing knowledge materials on developed guidelines, protocols, and indicators using the local language;
Activity 2.2.1.5 Develop the Project Communication Plan, outlining communication objectives, audiences, key messages, communication products, visibility protocols, and dissemination channels, ensuring local-language and gender-responsive outreach across all project components.

Output 2.2.2. Kazakhstan's Climate Change Transparency Information Management System (KCCTIMS) operationalized, with archived gender-sensitive data for tracking the NDC climate change mitigation and adaptation actions, climate finance and support needed and received.

51. This output focuses on establishing and operationalizing Kazakhstan's KCCTIMS, a digital platform designed to securely store and manage gender-sensitive data on GHG inventories, adaptation efforts, climate finance, and support needed and received. KCCTIMS is designed as a modular digital platform to support ETF-aligned transparency functions. Due to the limited CBIT budget, the current project will focus on establishing the core functionalities: (i) GHG inventory archiving, (ii) adaptation tracking, and (iii) climate finance data management. Additional modules (e.g., sector-specific mitigation analysis, methane inventory, integration with SDG/GEF indicators) may be developed in future phases with complementary funding from GEF, the Government of Kazakhstan, or development partners. This modular structure ensures scalability and future integration.

Activities:
Activity 2.2.2.1. Conduct a baseline assessment of existing climate transparency data systems, institutional arrangements, data flows, interoperability needs and capacity gaps to inform the design and operationalization of KCCTIMS.
Activity 2.2.2.2 Procurement of necessary hardware, server, and software for an operational KCCTIMS;
Activity 2.2.2.3 Archiving the available GHG inventory activity data, and land-use change analysis data generated through the training on spatial analysis;
Activity 2.2.2.4 Archiving and updating the Emission Factors for GHG inventory in KCCTIMS;
Activity 2.2.2.5 Archiving the available adaptation, NDC tracking, climate finance and support needed and received data in KTCCTIMS;
Activity 2.2.2.6 Conducting gender-sensitive training on KCCTIMS following ToT model;
Activity 2.2.2.7 Developing an interactive dashboard and knowledge materials on KCCTIMS using the local language.

Outcome 2.3: Enhancement of the existing technical capacities for monitoring and reporting climate finance and support needed and received for NDC actions.
Output 2.3.1 National stakeholders with enhanced technical capacity for reporting climate finance (domestic and international) and support needed and received for NDC actions.

52. The final outcome of this component focuses on enhancing Kazakhstan's capacity for monitoring and reporting climate finance and the support needed and received for NDC actions. This will involve conducting capacity gap assessments, developing guidelines and action plans for climate finance reporting, and providing training on tracking climate finance data. Special attention will be paid to gender-sensitive reporting, ensuring that the contributions of different stakeholders are adequately reflected and reported.

Activities:
Activity 2.3.1.1 Conduct a capacity gap assessment, prepare guidelines and action plan on climate finance and support needed and received reporting at national, sub-national, programme and project levels;
Activity 2.3.1.2 Conduct a comprehensive assessment of climate finance tracking systems;
Activity 2.3.1.3 Prepare projections and cost estimates of climate-induced impacts across key sectors in Kazakhstan, including health-related burdens (e.g., disease, mortality, infrastructure stress) and just transition

needs (e.g., job losses, retraining, social protection), to inform adaptation planning, climate finance strategies, and ETF-aligned reporting under future Biennial Transparency Reports.
Activity 2.3.1.4 Conducting gender-equitable training on tracking climate finance and support needed and received for NDC actions following ToT model involving NGOs and private sectors;
Activity 2.3.1.5 Developing knowledge materials on MPGs of ETF reporting for climate finance and support needed and received using local language to raise stakeholders' awareness.

Component 3: Developing a data and information management system for ETF on NDC mitigation, adaptation actions, and support needed and received

Outcome 3.1. A strengthened national transparency system aligned with NDC priorities, enabling consistent, accurate, and gender-responsive tracking of mitigation, adaptation and support needed and received.

53. This outcome improves Kazakhstan's system for tracking and reporting climate actions by focusing on what data is collected and how good that data is. It helps different stakeholders to work better together, ensures data is accurate and checked carefully, and develops methods tailored to Kazakhstan's needs. This will make sure the country can clearly and fairly report on its greenhouse gas emissions, climate actions, and support needed and received, with attention to gender responsiveness.

Output 3.1.1 Enhanced institutional coordination mechanisms and formal quality assurance and quality control (QA/QC) processes are established and embedded to standardize data collection, verification, and reporting procedures, ensuring the integrity and full integration of sectoral GHG emissions data for national mitigation tracking.

54. This output aims to strengthen institutional coordination and improve capacities across sectors for collecting, managing, and reporting within ETF framework from historical GHG inventory to future projections. It also includes the development of QA/QC processes, methodologies, guidelines, and protocols, with full integration of sectoral data for effective tracking of mitigation actions. All activities are designed with gender-equitable participation. The output also incorporates targeted capacity-building based on findings from Kazakhstan's UNFCCC Technical Expert Reviews and includes structured training plans to ensure that sectoral methodologies and data systems evolve consistently with ETF requirements.

Activities:
Activity 3.1.1.1 Conduct trainings to enhance GHG emission estimations through gender-sensitive training and ETF-aligned reporting across the Energy, IPPU, AFOLU and Waste sectors. The training programme will be guided by capacity-building needs identified in the UNFCCC Technical Expert Review (TER) of Kazakhstan's BTR1 and updated, where relevant, based on findings from the forthcoming BTR2 review. To ensure relevance and prioritization, the specific technical focus areas and sector-level training priorities will be defined during the inception phase and formalized in a Training Plan, developed in consultation with national stakeholders. All trainings will be delivered in local language and designed to promote inclusive, gender-responsive participation.
Activity 3.1.1.2 Developing knowledge materials on MPGs of ETF reporting for GHG inventory, the Common Reporting Tables of the BTR, NDC tracking and projections consistency using local language to raise stakeholders' awareness;
Activity 3.1.1.3 Comprehensive Waste Management Studies.
Activity 3.1.1.4 Conduct comprehensive training and data collection for NDC tracking, including identification and acquisition of data not readily available from governmental agencies, using indirect estimation methods, proxy indicators, and external data sources where necessary to fill critical gaps in mitigation, adaptation, and support-related information.

Output 3.1.2 Strengthened national methodologies and data systems for GHG inventory, mitigation tracking, and climate policy integration.

55. This output will enhance Kazakhstan's capacity to generate consistent, accurate, and policy-relevant data by developing national emission factors and regional coefficients, improving disaggregation in key sectors, and

aligning inventory methodologies with the ETS, Article 6, NDC tracking, and national modeling tools, in line with ETF reporting requirements. This output also introduces pilot assessments, methodological diagnostics, and sector-specific training activities guided by UNFCCC review recommendations to progressively improve national emission factors and inventory methodologies.

Activities:
Activity 3.1.2.1 Conduct a comprehensive scoping of gaps and opportunities for improving the national GHG inventory to enhance alignment with the ETS, Article 6 requirement, NDC tracking, and national modeling activities, and prepare a roadmap of priority actions to inform and feed into the KETFRAP and/or NDC/LT-LEDS.
Activity 3.1.2.2 Develop and implement a training program based on capacity-building needs identified in the UNFCCC Technical Expert Review (TER) of Kazakhstan's BTR1 and updated, where relevant, based on findings from the forthcoming BTR2 review. To ensure relevance and prioritization, the specific technical focus areas and sector-level training priorities will be defined during the inception phase and formalized in a Training Plan, developed in consultation with national stakeholders. All trainings will be delivered in local language and designed to promote inclusive, gender-responsive participation.
Activity 3.1.2.3 Conduct a preliminary and pilot assessment based on existing data sources and methodologies relevant to estimating sectoral emission and removal factors, with priority to land-use and the grid emission factor. This will include identifying data gaps, regional constraints, uncertainties, developing draft methodological approaches and standard operating procedures (SOPs) for the estimation of sectoral emission and removal factors. The results will support the progressive improvement of the GHG inventory and the Emissions Trading System (ETS).
Activity 3.1.2.4 Develop a comprehensive concept outlining the technical requirements and protocols needed to improve the estimation of emission and removal factors across key IPCC sectors, ensuring methodological consistency and data reliability for the national GHG inventory, ETS operations, modelling and NDC tracking. This may include targeted diagnostic work, such as a solid-fuel analysis to support the standardization of coal types and basin-specific characteristics, alongside similar methodological improvements in other key IPCC sectors.
Activity 3.1.2.5 Conduct comprehensive training and co-development of sectoral analytical and modeling tools in collaboration with national stakeholders, ensuring methodological consistency with the national GHG inventory and full coverage of key IPCC sectors, to enhance institutional capacity for scenario development, emissions estimation, and tracking of mitigation actions.
Activity 3.1.2.6 Conduct a climate risk impact assessment for the power sector, including transmission and distribution infrastructure and rising cooling demand, to quantify adaptation needs related to projected efficiency losses, electricity supply disruptions, and increased water use for power generation, with the aim of informing ETF-aligned reporting on climate impacts, vulnerabilities, and adaptation and national sectoral strategies.
Activity 3.1.2.7 Development of national coefficients for clinker production.

Component 4: Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E)
Outcome 4.1. Established and operationalized comprehensive project monitoring system.
56. This outcome ensures that project implementation is systematically tracked against planned results, timelines, budgets, and performance indicators, in line with FAO and GEF monitoring and evaluation requirements. A robust, gender responsive M&E system will enable evidence-based decision making, adaptive management, accountability, and learning throughout the project lifecycle. The monitoring system will support timely identification of implementation bottlenecks and risks, allowing corrective measures to be applied to maintain progress toward project outcomes and the overall objective.

Output 4.1.1: Gender responsive M&E framework and tools developed and deployed
57. This output focuses on the design and operationalization of a comprehensive M&E framework that translates the project's Theory of Change into measurable results. The framework will define indicators, baselines, targets,

data sources, data collection methods, responsibilities and reporting schedules for all outputs and outcomes across the four components. Particular emphasis will be placed on integrating gender sensitive indicators and sex disaggregated data collection to monitor inclusiveness and equity in project implementation.

Outcome 4.2: Project reporting and evaluation system implemented

58. This outcome ensures that project progress, results, risks and lessons learned are systematically documented and communicated to FAO, GEF, national counterparts and other stakeholders throughout implementation. Reporting under this outcome will include periodic progress and implementation reports, as well as independent evaluations at key stages of the project. Findings from monitoring and evaluations will feed into adaptive management and knowledge management processes, supporting continuous improvement and informing future transparency and capacity building initiatives in Kazakhstan.

Output 4.2.1: Project Implementation Reports (PIR) and Project Progress Reports (PPR) prepared and submitted

59. This output covers the preparation and submission of all required periodic project reports. These reports will document progress against planned outputs and outcomes, financial execution, risks and mitigation measures, stakeholder engagement, gender results, and lessons learned. Reporting will follow FAO and GEF formats and timelines, ensuring consistency and quality.

Output 4.2.2: Project Terminal Evaluation (TE) conducted

60. This output ensures an independent assessment of the project's performance, results, sustainability and lessons learned at completion. The Terminal Evaluation will assess relevance, effectiveness, efficiency, coherence, impact and sustainability, including the extent to which the project has strengthened institutional and technical capacity for ETF compliance in Kazakhstan and integrated gender responsive approaches. Findings and recommendations from the Terminal Evaluation will inform decision making by the Government of Kazakhstan and will support replication or scaling up of successful approaches beyond the project's lifetime.

Global Environmental Benefits

61. The CBIT project will support the low-carbon development of the Republic of Kazakhstan. The global benefits will be derived through this project through capacity development focusing on GHG inventories and emission reductions. This project will create coordination at the institutional level for GHG inventory, NDC climate change mitigation and adaptation actions involving key national stakeholders. Without this project, there might be abundant project-based approaches that do not contribute to building national capacity and potential duplication of international donor funding toward NDC implementation.

62. The operational, robust and functional KCCTIMS focusing on the ETF of the proposed project will strengthen the capacity of the country to implement the NDCs and comply with ETF using high-quality GHG inventory data, as well as data on NDC actions (mitigation and adaptation) tracking and climate finance. This will ultimately provide benefits considering the environmental level at the national and global levels. This integrated information system will serve as the measurement, reporting and verification (MRV) system, will enable the design and prioritization of cost-effective project proposals to reduce GHG emissions and avoid duplication. The project will strengthen the technical and operational capacity of national experts focusing on data collection and analysis, quality assurance/quality control (QA/QC), GHG inventory methodologies and adaptation progress.

Gender

63. As identified in Annex K. Gender analysis and Gender Action Plan of the Agency's Project Document, the proposed CBIT project of the Republic of Kazakhstan will ensure that strengthening of institutional capacity for gender-responsive ETP is based on the gender analysis which will present gender roles, gaps and capacity needs in the climate transparency of the nation. The proposed CBIT project includes gender-responsive results-based indicators in compliance with GEF's Gender Equality Action Plan (GEAP) [27] and FAO Gender Equality Policy requirements. The gender analysis indicates that, while Kazakhstan's policy framework and

institutional arrangements require gender impact assessments and prioritize the needs of rural women and men in the context of climate-related vulnerabilities, implementation remains weak due to capacity gaps and fragmented policies. In line with the national legislation and as part of the GAP analysis, the assessment of the existing MRV system's capacity will include analysis on gender-sensitive frameworks. The assessment will identify how current monitoring, reporting and verification processes account for gender dimensions.

64. In order to ensure a clear understanding of gender and climate, technical workshops and consultations will include separate sessions/modules to present the findings of the GAP's gender component and to review gender gaps in the MRV/ETF system. At least 40% of workshop participants will be women, including representatives from sectoral ministries and the Statistical bureau. The participation of representatives from the national gender machinery and civil society organizations with gender expertise will also be ensured. Gender equality and inclusion will be mainstreamed throughout the KETFRAP. Responsibility for collecting relevant sex-disaggregated data and reporting on gender-sensitive climate indicators to specific national institutions will be discussed and agreed upon. At least one gender-related output and corresponding indicators per ETF component (mitigation, adaptation, climate finance and support needed and received) will be discussed and considered for integration, while also being linked to the relevant institutional mandates. In addition, the project will ensure the representative women's participation during the validation and inception workshops, within the project steering committee, as well as in national consultation. To the extent possible, the representation of rural women will be prioritized.

65. A gender-responsive results-based indicator focusing on mitigation and adaptation will allow this project to address appropriate responses to national efforts toward NDC mitigation and adaptation activities. This project will utilize different gender toolkits for national communications or MRV developed by the Capacity-building Initiative for Transparency - Global Support Programme (CBIT-GSP) funded by GEF [28] and FAO. The project envisions the availably of gender expertise by the project executing entity to support to support capacity-building activities, as well as FAO regional offices and national offices' technical support to ensure the integration of gender considerations throughout project design and implementation. The project's team will be offered an inception training by FAO Regional Office to ensure compliance and adherence to GEF and FAO gender equality requirements. This project will ensure to account for and apply a gender-sensitive approach for data and information collection and analysis, institutional arrangement, and all the relevant project interventions. Key findings from gender-related analysis and evaluation will also be presented and highlighted in project findings, annual and biennial reports, project publications, and knowledge materials.

Stakeholder Engagement

66. The table below summarizes the consultations made during the PPG period:

#	Date	Meeting Topic	Participants/ Names of organizations	Brief discussion points
1	30 January 2026	CBIT Inception Workshop	FAO, UNDP, MENR, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Bureau of National Statistics of the Agency for Strategic Planning and Reforms, Republican State Enterprise "GIPROZem" under the Ministry of Agriculture of the Republic of Kazakhstan IGTIPC, Zhasyl Damu, Association of Regional Environmental Initiatives 'ECOJER', Association of Ecological Organizations of Kazakhstan, Regional Environmental Centre for Central Asia (CAREC), Astana International Financial Centre (AIFC), Carbon Platform, Shell Kazakhstan	The specific objectives of the inception workshop were: • to present the project design (project scope including concept, objectives, components and outputs); • to increase stakeholder awareness of the project and its development process;

				• to deepen understanding of current initiatives and projects and potential synergies; • collect initial ideas, opportunities, problems and constraints on possible project activities; • to forge stronger partnerships, particularly with the relevant ministries and the private sector, to identify synergies and areas of collaboration; • to identify the potential Executing agency.
2	11 February 2026	Meeting with CAREC	FAO, CAREC	Discussion of the project document activities, identification of a potential Executing agency
3	13 February 2026	Meeting with IGTIPC	FAO, IGTIPC	Discussion of the project document activities, identification of a potential Executing agency
4	14 February 2026	Meeting with Zhasyl Damu	FAO, Zhasyl Damu	Discussion of the project document activities, identification of a potential Executing agency
5	14 February 2026	Meeting with ECOJER	FAO, ECOJER	Discussion of the project document activities, identification of a potential Executing agency
6	23 February 2026	Meeting with Zhasyl Damu	FAO, Zhasyl Damu	Discussion of the GEF technical and operational requirements for a potential Executing agency of the CBIT project
7	6 March 2026	CBIT project activities (IGTIPC proposals)	FAO, IGTIPC	Discussion of proposals from the IGTIP activity project document CBIT
8	3 April 2026	Meeting with IGTIPC	FAO, IGTIPC	The meeting with IGTIC – operational partner within GFF project to discuss operational/financial part
9	29 April 2026	Meeting with IGTIPC	FAO, IGTIPC	Discussion of procurement details with the Executive agency, audit, and project currency
10	13 May 2026	Meeting with MENR and IGTIPC	FAO, MENR, IGTIPC	Discussion of issues related to the letter of co-financing from the Ministry of Ecology, development of procurement policy by the Executive Agency, technical issues of the operational unit
11	15 May 2026	Meeting with MENR and IGTIPC	FAO, MENR, IGTIPC	Discussion of the project document and budget
12	26 May 2026	CBIT Validation Workshop	FAO, MENR, IGTIPC, Zhasyl Damu, policy makers and technical experts from key Ministries, the scientific community, NGOs, relevant national stakeholders,	To validate the proposed CBIT project scope, activities, potential operational, and financing arrangements with relevant

			private sector, the UN Country Team, UN agencies, international organizations in the country	government institutions, national and international stakeholders, and the FAO team

67. The key stakeholders and a brief description of their engagement are presented below:
This CBIT project requires strong governmental leadership and intensive engagement of various stakeholders (including academia and the private sector) in numerous training and learning events. Relevant stakeholders for this project proposal include government agencies, CSOs, academia, private sector entities and international partners. Each of these stakeholders plays a critical role in delivering on the project outcomes. The table below provides an overview of relevant stakeholders, along with their current responsibilities.

Name of key stakeholder	Responsibility/expertise	Means of engagement
Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources (MENR)	• Key governmental body responsible for coordinating implementation of the provisions of the UNFCCC and related agreements. • Key governmental body responsible for development of climate change policies and strengthening the institutional Board cooperation on climate action. • Responsible for reporting progress in climate-related policies and targets. • National Focal Point to the UNFCCC is the head of Climate Policy Department of the MENR.	Project Steering Committee member Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) activities Regional/Global initiatives Transboundary & Bilateral meetings Measurement, reporting and verification (MRV) of climate policies and actions Quality Assurance/Quality control (QA/QC) activities Workshops Trainings
NJSC International Green Technologies and Investment Projects Center (IGTIPC)	• Project Executing Entity responsible for day-to-day coordination and implementation of all CBIT project activities; • National institution mandated to support green technologies, low-carbon development, and climate-related capacity building; • Leads operational management of the Project Management Unit (PMU) and ensures coordination among government bodies, technical agencies, private sector actors, academia, and civil society; • Facilitates development and operationalization of ETF-aligned institutional arrangements, national reporting systems, and digital tools (e.g., KCCTIMS);	Project Steering Committee participation Day-to-day project management and coordination meetings Technical oversight workshops Capacity-building activities and Training-of-Trainers (ToT) programmes Development and review of guidelines, protocols, and methodological documents Bilateral meetings with ministries, agencies, and private sector entities

	• Provides technical inputs for transparency-related methodologies, training programs, and policy integration processes; • Acts as key counterpart for knowledge management, communication, and stakeholder engagement across components.	Knowledge-sharing, communications, and dissemination activities Monitoring & Evaluation (M&E) processes (progress tracking, reporting, QA/QC)
JSC Zhasyl Damu (ZhD)	• Coordinates the National GHG Inventory System, including the improvement of methodology and capacity development for users/participants. • Subordinate institution of the MENR • The operator of the national Emission Trading System (ETS). • Responsible for the State Register of Carbon Units.	Workshops Trainings Surveys MRV of climate policies and actions QA/QC activities
Ministry of National Economy (MNE)	• Key governmental body responsible for economic development planning • Economic development decisions made by the ministry impact mitigation and adaptation efforts in the country • Key governmental body responsible for reporting on SDGs	Workshops Trainings Surveys Regional initiatives MRV of climate policies and actions
Other line ministries and committees: • Ministry of Energy • Ministry of Transport • Ministry of Fnance • State Fund for Entrepreneurship Development 'DAMU' • Agency of Kazakhstan for Regulation and development of Financial Markets (ARDFM), • Agency for Strategic Planning and • Reforms under the President of the Republic of Kazakhstan • Forestry and Wildlife Committee • Ministry of Industry and Construction • Ministry of Water Resources and Irrigation	• Data providers, sectoral coordinators, and implementers of relevant policies. Their contributions will ensure cross-sectoral integration, technical accuracy, and institutional ownership in achieving Kazakhstan's NDC targets and ETF strengthening	Workshops Trainings Bilateral meetings Policy dialogs Surveys Regional initiatives Transfer of knowledge

• Ministry of Emergency Situations – disaster risk reduction • Ministry of Labor and Social Protection – gender and jobs-related issues • Ministry of Agriculture – crops and livestock • Ministry of Tourism and Sport • RSE Kazhydromet • RSE GIPROZem		
National Bureau of Statistics (NSB)	• Key governmental body responsible for collecting, processing, and disseminating data about the demographic, social, and economic situation in the country.	Workshops Bilateral meetings Surveys MRV of climate policies and actions Transfer of knowledge
Academia (research and educational institutions): Nazarbayev University, Green Campus, International Science Complex Astana, Al-Farabi Kazakh National University, Kazakhstan-German University, Astana Medical university, Agrarian University, Astana IT University	• Primary sources of research on climate change issues and other key sectoral issues (biodiversity, energy, water, agriculture, transport etc.) and cross-cutting issues (gender) • Channel for providing country-specific climate change research to the international research community via conferences and publications	Trainings Mentorships Transfer of knowledge
Private Sector: JSC NC “KazMunayGas”, Atameken, including Rural women association, KEA, AGMP, EPA, Kazenergy, Kazaqua, EcoJer, Zhasyl Orman, RES association Qazaq Green	• Contribute to development of the mitigation scenarios. • Provide data for more detailed GHG inventory. • Highlight the interactions between sectors and activities, making it possible to identify multiple dimensions in climate risks to business models and supply chains, as well adaptation requirements and their costs and benefits.	Workshops Focus Groups Meetings of governmental working groups/commissions Trainings Regional/International Initiatives Transfer of knowledge
Civil Society: Ecom NGO, KBCSD, Kazwater, Kazwaste, ACBK, AEOK, NGO Climate Change Coordination Center, PF Avalon, GreenKaz	• Experience in climate action and policy advise • Experience with gender issues • Contribute to communication and awareness raising on climate action • Source of training capacity	MRV of climate policies and actions Workshops Trainings Bilateral meetings

	• Support national networks	Policy dialogs Regional initiatives Transfer of knowledge
Donor Community	• Bilateral and multilateral donors provide support for capacity development, climate finance, research, and raising awareness in climate change mitigation and adaptation.	Bilateral meetings Policy dialogs Regional initiatives Transfer of knowledge
International Organizations: FAO, UNDP, World Bank, UNEP, CAREC	• Provide technical assistance and policy advice on climate action, including gender-responsive approaches. • Support national capacity development and strengthen networks through training and knowledge-sharing initiatives. • Facilitate access to climate finance and promote communication and awareness-raising on climate change mitigation and adaptation.	Bilateral meetings Policy dialogs Regional initiatives Transfer of knowledge

Private Sector Involvement

68. The private sector, including energy companies, industrial enterprises and business associations, will be engaged to identify data gaps, improve access to activity-level information and strengthen MRV practices relevant for ETF reporting. Their involvement will promote the adoption of digital reporting tools, enhance readiness for carbon market participation under Article 6, and encourage investment in cleaner and more efficient technologies. These improvements support long-term market shifts toward transparency, lower emissions and more sustainable economic practices.

Innovation and Transformative change, Knowledge Management, Policy Coherence and Capacity Development

69. This is the first time Kazakhstan will have one integrated digital system (KCCTIMS) to collect and manage data on emissions, adaptation, climate finance and support needed and received. Previously, this information was scattered across institutions and not interconnected, limiting coordinated analysis and long-term planning. All tools and methods developed under the project are tailored to Kazakhstan's institutional structures, data flows and reporting needs, giving the country its first nationally customized ETF aligned reporting architecture. The project introduces a new national system for measuring and reporting methane emissions, supporting Kazakhstan's commitments under the Global Methane Pledge and enabling more detailed GHG inventory improvements. A new approach to tracking loss and damage will be introduced using granular, region or sector specific impact data. This level of detail is still emerging globally and only a few countries have started applying such methodologies within ETF reporting. Technical training and climate data systems are often inaccessible due to complexity. The project ensures inclusive participation through local language training, gender responsive design and practical learning tools that make advanced transparency processes easier to understand and apply.

70. The digital architecture, guidelines and QA/QC systems developed under the project are modular and scalable. Future phases (financed through government budgets or complementary GEF, GCF or partner programs) can add new modules (e.g., Article 6, private sector MRV, sector specific tracking), enabling a gradual national shift toward fully digital MRV and long-term climate data governance. The modular design of

KCCTIMS and the project's capacity development approach will also enable the integration of any future updates to the ETF Modalities, Procedures and Guidelines (MPGs), including those that may arise from the 2028 review process under the Paris Agreement. Reporting methodologies, institutional arrangements and system functionalities developed under the project will be updated, as necessary, to remain aligned with evolving UNFCCC guidance and reporting requirements.

71. The project builds on lessons from ongoing initiatives, including Kazakhstan's BTR1 and the BTR2/NC9 project, GCF Readiness II, CBIT GSP and IKI programs. It will generate new national datasets, tools, sectoral methodologies and training materials. These will be stored and shared through KCCTIMS, government portals, FAO platforms and academic networks, ensuring broad accessibility and long-term use beyond the project's duration.

72. The project strengthens alignment among national climate policies by improving data sharing, creating common reporting protocols and supporting integration of LT LEDS, NDC tracking, loss and damage reporting, methane accounting and climate finance data. This coherence supports transparent and evidence-based policymaking across sectors.

73. The project directly enhances human, institutional and technical capacities through training, improvements in data management, and establishment of permanent institutional arrangements. These strengthened capacities will allow national institutions to independently operate the transparency system and sustain ETF reporting after the project ends.

74. The project adopts a structured Knowledge Management (KM) approach designed to ensure that all tools, datasets, methodologies and institutional processes developed under the project are captured, shared and sustained beyond project closure. KM is treated as a cross-cutting function embedded in coordination, capacity development and digital system development. The approach supports transparency, institutional memory and continuous learning, as recommended in the GEF Knowledge Management Approach (GEF/C.48/07/Rev.01).

75. Kazakhstan's other transparency work (within BTR1 and BTR2/NC9) highlighted several systemic issues: fragmented data collection, limited interoperability between ministries, insufficient documentation of methodologies and the need for consistent QA/QC procedures. These lessons informed the project's emphasis on institutionalizing roles, creating standard operating procedures, as well as establishing a centralized digital management system (KCCTIMS). Feedback from the complementary projects (Table 3) also reinforce the importance of practical, localized training materials, clear data-sharing protocols and cross-sector coordination mechanisms. The project directly incorporates these insights into its activity design and KM plan.

76. The project will generate new knowledge through:
- Methodological guidelines (GHG inventory, NDC tracking, adaptation, L&D and climate finance);
- Standard operating procedures for institutional coordination and data workflows;
- Technical documentation for KCCTIMS modules, metadata standards and integration protocols;
- Training curricula and local language materials developed through ToT approaches;
- Sectoral analytical tools, emission factor development notes, and climate-risk assessment outputs;

77. All knowledge produced will follow a standardized template to ensure consistency and ease of use. This KM approach will ensure that Kazakhstan maintains a sustained, well-documented, and interoperable transparency system aligned with ETF requirements.

78. KCCTIMS will serve as the central repository for all methodological documents, indicators, datasets, QA/QC protocols and training materials. This ensures institutional memory and reduces dependency on individual staff. Materials will be archived in both Kazakh and Russian, with versioning to maintain traceability.

Additionally, the Project Steering Committee and Technical Working Groups will maintain structured records of decisions, procedures and lessons, which will be uploaded to KCCTIMS for long-term access.

79. Knowledge will be shared through:
- National learning events, TWG meetings and targeted technical sessions;
- Peer exchanges with regional partners organized under CBIT GSP III (GEF ID 11880);
- Uploading project outputs to the GEF CBIT Climate Transparency Platform to support joint learning and global visibility;
- Dissemination of analytical products and indicators through KCCTIMS dashboards.

80. Kazakhstan will also contribute case studies to the CBIT Global Coordination Platform on topics such as digital MRV development, methane reporting and L&D tracking.

81. The project's communication plan will focus on transparency, visibility and stakeholder awareness. Key elements include:
- Infographics, visual dashboards, short knowledge briefs explaining methodological updates or MRV improvements;
- Public communication materials designed to strengthen understanding of climate transparency among civil society and the private sector;
- Gender responsive and local-language communication ensuring inclusive outreach;
- A small communication package will be prepared annually, aligned with monitoring milestones.

82. Deliverables and timeline:

Year 1	Year 2	Year 3
KM Plan finalized Repository structure created in KCCTIMS Initial guidelines and SOPs drafted Training-of-trainers materials initiated	Advanced methodologies completed; Sectoral tools co-developed Regional knowledge exchanges conducted Knowledge products uploaded to global CBIT platforms	Consolidated knowledge packages produced Final documentation of KCCTIMS architecture and SOPs Lessons-learned papers and policy briefs finalized End-of-project learning event conducted

83. KM and communication activities will include:
- Development and translation of knowledge products;
- E-learning modules and training materials;
- National learning events;
- Regional exchanges and CBIT GSP III participation;
- Communication and visibility tools;
- Operation and maintenance of KM elements within KCCTIMS.

[27] https://www.thegef.org/sites/default/files/publications/GEF_GenderEquality_CRA_lo-res_0.pdfhttps://www.thegef.org/sites/default/files/publications/GEF_GenderEquality_CRA_lo-res_0.pdf

[28] https://www.un-gsp.org/documents https://climate-transparency-platform.org/knowledge-centre

Institutional Arrangement and Coordination with Ongoing Initiatives and Project.

Please describe the Institutional Arrangements for the execution of this project, including financial management and procurement. If possible, please summarize the flow of funds (diagram), accountabilities for project management and financial reporting (organogram), including audit, and staffing plans. (max. 500 words, approximately 1 page)

84. The Ministry of Ecology and Natural Resources of the Republic of Kazakhstan (MENR), through the International Green Technologies and Investment Projects Center (IGTIPC) will act as the lead executing agency and will be responsible for the day-to-day management of project results entrusted to it in full compliance with all terms and conditions of the Operational Partnership Agreement signed with FAO [29]. As OP of the project the MENR, through IGTIPC is responsible and accountable to FAO for the timely implementation of the agreed project results, operational oversight of implementation activities, timely reporting, and for effective use of GEF resources for the intended purposes and in line with FAO and GEF policy requirements. The project organization structure is as follows:

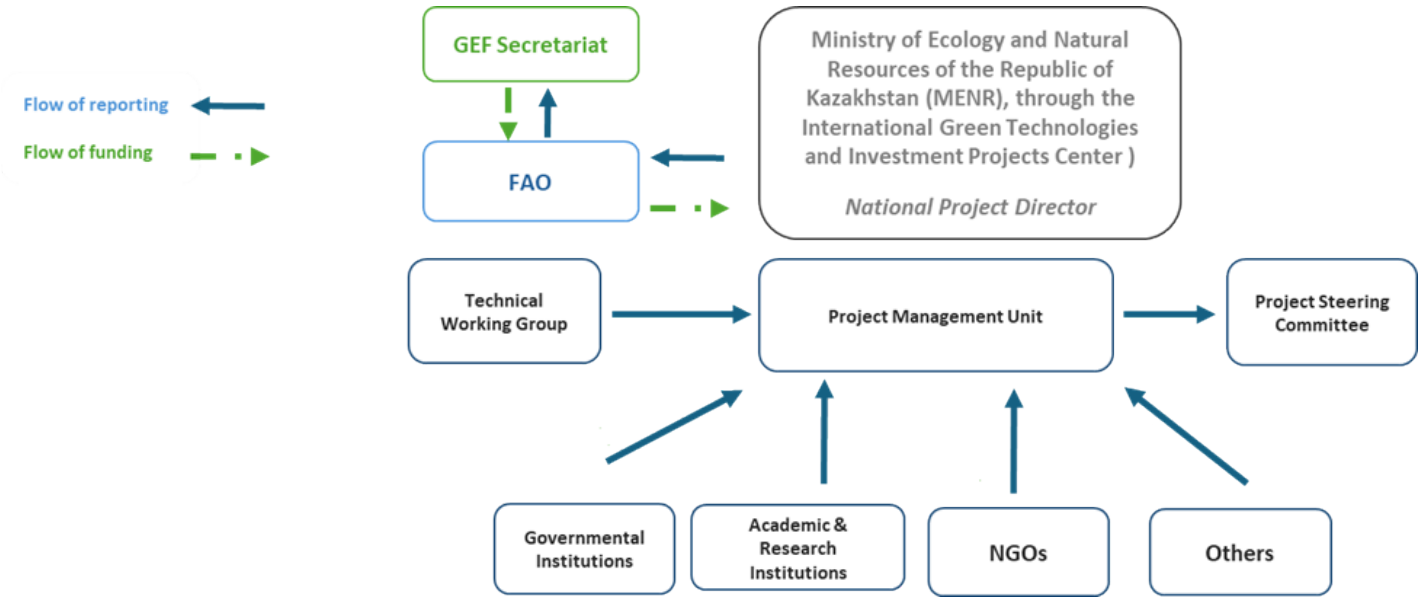


Figure 6. Project organization structure

85. The Government may designate a National Project Director (NPD). Located in the Ministry of Ecology and National Resources the NPD will be responsible for coordinating the activities with all the national bodies related to the different project components, as well as with the project partners. He/she will also be responsible for supervising and guiding the Project Coordinator (see below) on Government policies and priorities.

86. The Ministry of Ecology and Natural Resources will chair the Project Steering Committee which will be the main governing body of the project. The PSC will approve Annual Work Plans and Budgets on a yearly basis and will provide strategic guidance to the Project Management Team and to all executing partners.

87. The PSC will be comprised of representatives from The Ministry of Ecology and Natural Resources, IGTIPC and FAO. The members of the PSC will each assume the role of a Focal Point for the project in their respective agencies. Hence, the project will have a Focal Point in each concerned institution. As Focal Points in their agency, the concerned PSC members will: (i) technically oversee activities in their sector; (ii) ensure a fluid two-way exchange of information and knowledge between their agency and the project; (iii) facilitate coordination and links between the project activities and the work plan of their agency; and (iv) facilitate the provision of co-financing to the project. FAO will serve as the Secretary of the PSC providing the necessary information and background to the members to facilitate their decisions, without having voting rights.

88. The Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) will be the GEF Implementing Agency (IA) for the Project, providing project cycle management and support services as established in the GEF Policy. As the GEF IA, FAO holds overall accountability and responsibility to the GEF for delivery of the results. In the IA role, FAO will utilize the GEF fees to deploy three different actors within the organization to support the project (see Annex M for details):

- The Budget Holder, which is usually the most decentralized FAO office, will provide oversight of day-to-day project execution;
- The Lead Technical Officer(s), drawn from across FAO will provide oversight/support to the projects technical work in coordination with government representatives participating in the Project Steering Committee;
- The Funding Liaison Officer(s) and the GEF Technical Officers (GTO) within FAO will monitor and support the project cycle to ensure that the project is being designed and carried out in accordance with FAO and GEF minimum fiduciary and technical standards.

89. FAO responsibilities, as GEF agency, will include:

- Administrate funds from GEF in accordance with the rules and procedures of FAO;
- Oversee project implementation in accordance with the project document, work plans, budgets, agreements with co-financiers, Operational Partners Agreement(s)and other rules and procedures of FAO;
- Provide technical guidance to ensure that appropriate technical quality is applied to all activities concerned;
- Conduct at least one supervision mission per year; and
- Reporting to the GEF Secretariat and Evaluation Office, through the annual Project Implementation Review, the Mid Term Review, the Terminal Evaluation and the Project Closure Report on project progress;
- Financial reporting to the GEF Trustee.

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[29] *It should be noted that the identified Operational Partner(s) may change due to FAO internal due diligence and agreement procedures if not yet been concluded at the time of submission of the CEO Endorsement Request*

Will the GEF Agency play an execution role on this project?

If so, please describe that role here and the justification.

90. FAO will not have an executing role in the project.

Also, please add a short explanation to describe cooperation with ongoing initiatives and projects, including potential for co-location and/or sharing of expertise/staffing (max. 500 words, approximately 1 page)

91. Climate change-related baseline initiatives: The Republic of Kazakhstan is implementing the following government-led and donor-financed projects that establish a baseline for the proposed CBIT project.

Table 3. List of complementary projects

Project	Responsible entity(s)	Implementation timeline	How the CBIT project can benefit from this project
The First Biennial Transparency Report (BTR1) and a combined Ninth National Communication and Second Biennial Transparency Report (BTR2/NC9) of the Republic of Kazakhstan to UNFCCC Donor: GEF Budget: USD 1,233,000	Ministry of Ecology and Natural Resources	2024-2028	The BTR1 and BTR2/NC9 projects shall improve data collection, quality assurance, and institutional coordination, ensuring compliance with the MPGs of the ETF. These improvements provide a solid foundation for CBIT project to build upon, enabling more streamlined and accurate climate reporting processes. Additionally, CBIT project shall benefit from the gender-sensitive data collection methodologies and capacity-building efforts undertaken within 1BTR and 9NC/2BTR project, further ensuring the integration of gender considerations into climate governance.
Readiness II Donor: Green Climate Fund (GCF) Budget: USD 998,873	International Green Technologies and Investment Projects Center (IGTIPC)	2022	The CBIT project in Kazakhstan will benefit from the IGTIPC educational and awareness-raising programs, which aim to enhance private sector understanding of climate risks and promote engagement in green investments, thereby supporting the country's transition to a low-carbon economy.
Climate Resilient Economic Development Donor: German Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation, Nuclear Safety and Consumer Protection (BMUV), hosted under the International Climate Initiative (IKI) Budget: USD 6 million	BMU IKI/ GIZ	2019-2025	The CBIT project in Kazakhstan can build on the institutional frameworks, macroeconomic analysis, and sectoral integration tools developed under the GIZ-supported CRED project to strengthen coordination, improve data systems, and enhance the integration of long-term low-emission strategies into national development and ETF reporting processes by 2025.
Energy-Water-Land Use Nexus in Central Asia Donor: BMU IKI Budget: USD 19.66 million	BMU IKI/ OECD	2021-2026	The CBIT project in Kazakhstan can benefit from the OECD-led Water-Energy-Land Use Nexus initiative by integrating cross-sectoral planning tools and institutional coordination mechanisms developed under the nexus approach, thereby enhancing the country's capacity for comprehensive, gender-responsive transparency reporting under the ETF.
Global projects: Capacity Building Initiative for Transparency Global Support Programme (CBIT-GSP) and the CBIT Forests Global Project (Phase II) Donor: GEF (for both projects) Budget: USD 5,000,000 (CBIT-GSP) and	GEF/UNEP GEF/FAO	2023 - 2028	Collaboration with these global projects will further enhance knowledge sharing. Participation in regional networks, workshops, and trainings on NDC tracking and virtual knowledge-sharing events will also be facilitated. Moreover, Kazakhstan's good practices and lessons learned will be shared on the CBIT Global Coordination Platform, benefiting other countries facing similar challenges.

USD 7,176,416 (CBIT-Forest Phase II)			
Institutionalization of adaptation planning and integration of climate risks into development planning processes in Kazakhstan to ensure the implementation of adaptation measures within the framework of a consistent national adaptation planning policy Donor: GCF Budget: USD 2,763,763	UNDP	2024-2030	The CBIT project in Kazakhstan can benefit from the NAP project's established coordination mechanisms, vulnerability assessments, and sectoral adaptation planning processes to strengthen ETF reporting on adaptation.
Deforestation Mitigation Project Donor: Chevron Budget: n/a	Chevron Corporation	2024-2025	In February 2024, KazMunayGas, in partnership with Chevron New Energies, visited Chevron's low-carbon projects in the U.S., including the Pavlodar region "Forest Climate" initiative. The project is a pilot afforestation program around Pavlodar city, using commercial forestry to: 1. Establish a green buffer, 2. Increase carbon sinks, 3. Sell carbon credits internationally, 4. Stimulate private capital investment in land restoration. This initiative aims to blend nature-based solutions (NBS) with climate finance, offering useful lessons in monitoring, reporting, and verification (MRV) of carbon sequestration. The CBIT project in Kazakhstan can benefit from the Deforestation Mitigation Project in cooperation with Chevron by utilizing its efforts in enhancing carbon sinks and land-use management to improve the monitoring and reporting of greenhouse gas emissions, while integrating nature-based solutions into the country's climate transparency frameworks

Core Indicators

Indicate expected results in each relevant indicator using methodologies indicated in the GEF-8 Results Measurement Framework Guidelines. There is no need to complete this table for climate adaptation projects financed solely through LDCF and SCCF.

Indicator 11 People benefiting from GEF-financed investments

	Number (Expected at PIF)	Number (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Number (Achieved at MTR)	Number (Achieved at TE)
Female	126	126		
Male	188	188		

Total	**314**	**314**	0	**0**

Explain the methodological approach and underlying logic to justify target levels for Core and Sub-Indicators (max. 250 words, approximately 1/2 page)

Core Indicator 11:

The number of direct beneficiaries, a minimum of 314 individuals, was calculated considering the number of persons who will benefit directly from capacity-building activities across all three components. The project aims for at least 40% women among the beneficiaries. This total number includes at least ten representatives from all key stakeholders identified in the stakeholders table (Table 4), such as governmental institutions at the Ministry level, academia and research institutions, the private sector, and the NGO community.

The target of at least 40 percent women participants reflects current gender representation across institutions involved in climate transparency, climate policy and technical reporting in Kazakhstan and is intended to promote meaningful participation of women while remaining realistic given existing workforce composition. The remaining participants are expected to be men. Gender-disaggregated participation will be monitored throughout project implementation and targeted measures will be applied to encourage women's participation in all capacity-development activities.

Additionally, relevant national technical experts and at least two representatives from each of the 17 regions will participate and benefit from the capacity strengthening activities

Key Risks

	Rating	Explanation of risk and mitigation measures
CONTEXT		
Climate	Low	Risk: No immediate risks presented during project lifetime. Although extreme climate events such as cyclones, may temporarily affect project execution. Mitigation: It will focus on the technical and institutional capacity building.
Environmental and Social	Low	Risk: No environmental risks foreseen. Mitigation: It will focus on institutional and individual technical capacities to comply with the reporting requirements of the ETF.
Political and Governance	Moderate	Risk: The project depends on sustained high-level commitment from government stakeholders across political cycles. In addition, turnover of trained technical staff and changes in institutional focal points may reduce institutional memory and continuity of ETF-related reporting processes. Mitigation: Institutional arrangements will be formalized via ministerial

		decrees (ETFIA). Focal points will be embedded within ministries. A multi-stakeholder Steering Committee will ensure continuity and oversight beyond individual personnel changes. Knowledge management procedures, Training-of-Trainers approaches, standard operating procedures, and systematic archiving of methodologies, datasets and training materials in KCCTIMS will support knowledge retention and facilitate onboarding of new staff.
INNOVATION		
Institutional and Policy	Low	Risk: The policy, legal and institutional reforms proposed under the project may not be approved, fully adopted and under implementation by the government within the 3 years of the project due to the short timescale and insufficient Government resources to ensure their approval and subsequent execution. Mitigation: The proposed project will follow the national strategies and plans, such as those mentioned in paragraphs 16 and 17.
Technological	Moderate	Risk: Complexity of building an interoperable and scalable system (KCCTIMS). Data availability and quality limitations, inconsistent sectoral datasets and continued reliance on default emission factors may affect the completeness and accuracy of reporting. There is also a risk that KCCTIMS may not be fully utilized by all relevant institutions or effectively integrated into decision-making processes. Mitigation: Use of phased modular architecture, pre-testing with pilot datasets, and engagement of experienced local IT firms under FAO guidance ensures flexibility and adaptability of the platform. The project will strengthen data collection protocols, QA/QC procedures and arrangements related to data-sharing among institutions. Activities aimed at improving national datasets, developing national emission factors and strengthening methodological consistency will reduce reliance on default factors over time. Relevant institutions will be engaged throughout system design, validation and operationalization to ensure that KCCTIMS responds to user needs and supports transparency-related planning and decision-making processes.
Financial and Business Model	Low	Risk: Global recession(s) may impact the amount of government and donors' co-financing contributions to the project during its implementation. The country may face significant economic challenges that may impact financial commitments to the project. Mitigation: Combining the decision-makers for awareness-raising through a strong stakeholder involvement plan and highlighting the long term goals and benefits of the CC strategies to ensure ongoing commitment despite any possible economic stressors. Specifying the roles and responsibilities of the national institution supported by the project guideline and arrangements.
EXECUTION		
Capacity	Moderate	Risk: Limited institutional capacity, combined with staff turnover and uneven technical expertise across sectors, may hinder the consistent application of ETF methodologies and reporting requirements. Even though the country has some baseline institutional arrangement initiatives and the national system for inventorying greenhouse gas emissions is organized on a centralized basis,

		through the JSC "Zhasyl damu" as ETS operator of RK; there is a significant amount need for the development of institutional arrangements and knowledge base of the experts. Mitigation: Capacity-building activities will prioritize long-term institutionalization of knowledge through Training-of-Trainers approaches, knowledge products, technical guidance and continuous engagement of sectoral institutions
Fiduciary	Low	Risk: Potential mismanagement of donor funds. Mitigation: The agreed-upon Executing Agency will undergo an independent assessment in terms of their organizational capacities for compliance with the fiduciary standards. Necessary control mechanisms for appropriate financial management and procurement procedures will be put in place in accordance with any risk or capacity gap that may be identified.
Stakeholder	Low	Risk: Women may be less able to participate and benefit from the project due to cultural constraints, and other key stakeholders may face difficulty in participating due to other regular government works. Mitigation: The project builds on existing climate change coordination mechanisms and is based on the leading role of the Ministry of Ecology and Natural Resources of RK. The project also aims to support the different sector agencies in fulfilling their mandates. With the incremental support of the project, it is anticipated that there will be sufficient collaboration in the implementation of the ETF requirements. The project will also employ gender sensitive approaches during the implementation; monitoring and ensuring the gender disaggregated targets for the beneficiaries are met.
Other		
Overall Risk Rating	Low	Based on the assessment above, this project is low risk, and with all the mitigation actions proposed here in place, no additional risks are expected.

C. ALIGNMENT WITH GEF-8 PROGRAMMING STRATEGIES AND COUNTRY/REGIONAL PRIORITIES

Explain how the proposed interventions are aligned with GEF- 8 programming strategies and country and regional priorities, including how these country strategies and plans relate to the multilateral environmental agreements.

For projects aiming to generate biodiversity benefits (regardless of what the source of the resources is - i.e., BD, CC or LD), please identify which of the 23 targets of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework the project contributes to and explain how.

Confirm if any country policies that might contradict with intended outcomes of the project have been identified, and how the project will address this. (max. 500 words, approximately 1 page)

92. The proposed CBIT project in Kazakhstan is in line with Pillar II (Foster enabling conditions to mainstream mitigation concerns into sustainable development strategies) and objective 2.1 (Support capacity-building needs for transparency under the Paris Agreement through the CBIT) of GEF-8 Climate Change Focal Area Strategy and Associated Programming. The proposed CBIT project is also in agreement with the key national climate change-related planning document and strategies as mentioned below:

- Updated Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC): The updated NDC which was submitted to the UNFCCC Secretariat in June 2023, commits to a 15% economy-wide GHG emission absolute reduction by the end of 2030 compared to the 1990 base year, as an unconditional target, and to a 25% economy-wide GHG emission absolute reduction by the end of 2030 compared to the 1990 base year, as a conditional target. It covers sectors provided in the 2006 IPCC Guidelines: energy, industrial processes and product use, agriculture, forestry and other land use, and waste.
- International commitments: The country is already actively participating in different international efforts towards climate change, the Paris Agreement, UNFCCC, and Kyoto Protocol. In addition, the country has joined the Global Methane pledge, Convention on Long-Range Transboundary Air Pollution, Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer, Vienna Convention for the Protection of the Ozone Layer, Convention to Combat Desertification, Convention on Biological Diversity, Convention on the Protection and Use of Transboundary Watercourses and International Lakes.
- National climate change-related strategies: The country is actively working to contribute to climate change actions, which is reflected in the Strategy for Achieving Carbon Neutrality of the Republic of Kazakhstan until 2060, Concept for the Transition of the Republic of Kazakhstan to a "Green Economy".
- National legislation: The country is actively working to reduce GHG emissions by strengthening the legal framework. As an example, the Environmental Code establishes a basis for the GHG emission reduction target reported in the NDC and the functioning of the emission trading system, Classification (Taxonomy) of Green Projects to be Financed through Green Bonds and Green Loans, Concept for the Conservation and Sustainable Use of Biological Diversity of the Republic of Kazakhstan until 2030, Concept for the Development and Location of Specially Protected Natural Areas of the Republic of Kazakhstan until 2030, Concept of High Conservation Value Forests of Kazakhstan are targeted to contribute towards climate change mitigation.

Alignment to FAO Strategic framework, SDGs and Country Programming Framework

93. The project is fully aligned with SDG 13.2, supporting Kazakhstan in integrating climate change measures into national policies, strategies, and planning through strengthened institutional and technical capacities for transparency under the Enhanced Transparency Framework. It also contributes to SDG 17 by fostering partnerships among government institutions, academia, the private sector, and international organizations to enhance coordinated climate action and data sharing.

94. The project aligns with FAO's "Better Environment – BE1" by improving climate-related data systems, supporting resilient and climate-adapted agrifood systems, and enabling evidence-based decision-making that advances national commitments under the Paris Agreement and NDC 3.0.

95. Furthermore, the project contributes directly to the Kazakhstan CPF 2026–2030 (draft), Output 3.1, which aims to enhance the capacity, tools and knowledge of national and local actors to design, implement and monitor environmental policies across agrifood systems as well as to adapt to and mitigate the impacts of climate change. In doing so, it supports UNSDCF Outcome 3, ensuring that by 2030 all people in Kazakhstan, especially the most vulnerable benefit from strengthened, inclusive, age- and gender- responsive environmental resilience and sustainable natural resource management. The CPF 2026-2030 is under Government's consideration.

Lessons learned from past projects

96. The project builds on lessons from global and regional initiatives such as the CBIT Global Support Programme (GEF ID 10128), the FAO Global Project Global (GEF ID 11316) Capacity building towards enhanced transparency (CBIT-AFOLU+), FAO's e-learning academy, FAO's transparency-related and guidance based on IPCC methodologies. These resources support adaptive management and continuous learning throughout implementation. Knowledge sharing through the CBIT-GSP Climate Transparency Platform and regional networks will further strengthen Kazakhstan's technical skills and institutional cooperation. The Platform's guidance, together with the Roadmap for Establishing Information Systems for

Climate Action and Support, will directly inform the development of Kazakhstan's national MRV system. The use of SMART indicators, IPCC-aligned approaches and digital tools will reinforce strong monitoring and reporting capacities. The project also builds on Kazakhstan's existing experience with GHG inventory systems and national e-learning initiatives.

97. Participation in regional networks and activities under CBIT-GSP III (GEF ID 11880) will expand Kazakhstan's access to peer learning and technical exchange. Uploading project outputs to the GEF-CBIT Climate Transparency Platform will support transparency, cross-country learning, and joint progress tracking. Together, these measures strengthen Kazakhstan's climate governance, enhance its readiness for future Article 6 participation, and contribute to broader green growth and sustainable development goals.

D. POLICY REQUIREMENTS

Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment

We confirm that gender dimensions relevant to the project have been addressed during Project Preparation as per GEF Policy and are clearly articulated in the Project Description (Section B).

Yes

1) Does the project expect to include any gender-responsive-measures to address gender gaps or promote gender equality and women's empowerment?

Yes

If the project expects to include any gender-responsive measures to address gender gaps or promote gender equality and women empowerment, please indicate in which results area(s) the project is expected to contribute to gender equality:

Closing gender gaps in access to and control over natural resources;

Improving women's participation and decision-making; and/or

Yes

Generating socio-economic benefits or services for women.

2) Does the project's results framework or logical framework include gender-sensitive indicators?

Yes

Stakeholder Engagement

We confirm that key stakeholders were consulted during Project Preparation as required per GEF policy, their relevant roles to project outcomes has been clearly articulated in the Project Description (Section B) and that a Stakeholder Engagement Plan has been developed before CEO endorsement**.**

Yes

Select what role civil society will play in the Project

Consulted only; Yes

Member of Advisory Body; Contractor;

Co-financier;

Member of project steering committee or equivalent decision-making body ;

Executor or co-executor;

Other (Please explain)

Private Sector

Will there be private sector engagement in the project?

Yes

And if so, has its role been described and justified in section B project description?

Yes

Environmental and Social Safeguards

We confirm that we have provided information regarding Environmental and Social risks associated with the proposed project or program, including risk screenings/ assessments and, if applicable, management plans or other measures to address identified risks and impacts (this information should be presented in Annex E).

Yes

Please provide overall Project/Program Risk Classification

Overall Project/Program Risk Classification

PIF	CEO Endorsement/Approval	MTR	TE
Low	Low Low		

E. OTHER REQUIREMENTS

Knowledge management

We confirm that an approach to Knowledge Management and Learning has been clearly described during Project Preparation in the Project Description and that these activities have been budgeted and an anticipated timeline for delivery of relevant outputs has been provided.

Yes

Socio-economic Benefits

We confirm that the project design has considered socio-economic benefits to be delivered by the project and these have been clearly described in the Project Description and will be monitored and reported on during project implementation (at MTR and TER).

98. The project will improve the availability and quality of socio-economic data related to climate impacts on vulnerable groups in Kazakhstan, including sex, age and disability disaggregated data where possible. Better data will help the government design climate policies that are more inclusive, evidence-based and responsive to the needs of those most affected by climate change. Strengthening this information base supports more effective national planning and contributes to global environmental and adaptation benefits by improving the accuracy and transparency of Kazakhstan's climate reporting.

99. At the national level, the project will enhance the institutional and technical capacities needed to monitor and report emissions, adaptation actions, climate finance, and support needed and received. A more reliable and transparent flow of climate information will improve policy decisions, help Kazakhstan meet its NDC commitments, and support long-term resilience to climate risks. These improvements contribute to reducing greenhouse gas emissions and enhancing adaptive capacity, which align with the core objectives of the GEF Trust Fund.

100. At the sectoral and institutional levels, the project will strengthen the technical skills of experts who support data collection and reporting in agriculture, forestry, land use, waste management and other sectors relevant to the ETF. Training delivered in local languages and designed to be gender-responsive will expand access for women and youth working in these institutions. Improved technical capacity will help sectoral agencies and service providers promote more sustainable and efficient practices, contributing indirectly to more stable rural livelihoods and long-term socio-economic resilience. While the project does not operate directly at the community level, stronger national systems and clearer methodologies support the enabling environment needed for productive and decent rural employment in the future.

ANNEX A: FINANCING TABLES

GEF Financing Table

Trust Fund Resources Requested by Agency(ies), Country(ies), Focal Area and the Programming of Funds

GEF Agency	Trust Fund	Country/ Regional/ Global	Focal Area	Programming of Funds	Grant / Non-Grant	GEF Project Grant($)	Agency Fee($)	Total GEF Financing ($)
FAO	GET	Kazakhstan	Climate Change	CBIT Set-Aside	Grant	1,320,000.00	125,250.00	1,445,250.00

Total GEF Resources ($)		**1,320,000.00**	**125,250.00**	**1,445,250.00**

Project Preparation Grant (PPG)

Was a Project Preparation Grant requested?

true

PPG Amount ($)

50000

PPG Agency Fee ($)

4750

GEF Agency	Trust Fund	Country/ Regional/ Global	Focal Area	Programming of Funds	PPG($)	Agency Fee($)	Total PPG Funding($)
FAO	GET	Kazakhstan	Climate Change	CBIT Set-Aside	50,000.00	4,750.00	54,750.00
Total PPG Amount ($)					**50,000.00**	**4,750.00**	**54,750.00**

Please provide Justification

Sources of Funds for Country Star Allocation

GEF Agency	Trust Fund	Country/ Regional/ Global	Focal Area	Sources of Funds	Total($)
Total GEF Resources					**0.00**

Focal Area Elements

Programming Directions	Trust Fund	GEF Project Financing($)	Co-financing($)
CCM-CBIT	GET	1,320,000.00	960834
Total Project Cost		**1,320,000.00**	**960,834.00**

Confirmed Co-financing for the project, by name and type

Please include evidence for each co-financing source for this project in the tab of the portal

Sources of Co-financing	Name of Co-financier	Type of Co-financing	Investment Mobilized	Amount($)
Recipient Country Government	Ministry of Ecology and Natural Resources of the Republic of Kazakhstan	Grant	Investment mobilized	850000
GEF Agency	FAO	Grant	Investment mobilized	91392
GEF Agency	FAO	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	19442
Total Co-financing				**960,834.00**

Please describe the investment mobilized portion of the co-financing

The Ministry of Ecology and Natural Resources of the Republic of Kazakhstan provides co-financing for the project from the state financing. This co-financing will be ensured through the following budget programs:

- 038 "Reduction of Emissions and Greenhouse Gases";
- 044 "Supporting Kazakhstan's Accelerated Transition to a Green Economy by Promoting Technologies and Best Practices, Business Development, and Investment."

The total amount of allocated government expenditures in these areas until 2029 is around USD 850,000.

The FAO co-financing, totaling USD 110,834, is mobilized through the project TCP/KAZ/4004 “Support for Developing Kazakhstan`s Nationally Determined Contributions in the AFOLU Sector” and regular expenditures of the office.

ANNEX B: ENDORSEMENTS

GEF Agency(ies) Certification

GEF Agency Type	Date	Project Contact Person	Phone	Email
GEF Agency Coordinator	6/2/2026	Jeffrey Griffin, Senior Coordinator, GEF Coordination Unit	0657055680	Jeffrey.Griffin@fao.org
Project Coordinator	6/2/2026	Aygul Guluzade, GEF Support Specialist, Regional Office for Europe and Central Asia	994514963346	aygul.guluzade@fao.org

Record of Endorsement of GEF Operational Focal Point (s) on Behalf of the Government(s):

Please attach the Operational Focal Point endorsement letter(s) with this template.

Name of GEF OFP	Position	Ministry	Date (MM/DD/YYYY)
Saule Sabiyeva	Department Director	Ministry of Ecology and Natural Resources of the Republic of Kazakhstan	10/17/2026

ANNEX C: PROJECT RESULTS FRAMEWORK

Please indicate the page number in the Project Document where the project results and M&E frameworks can be found. Please also paste below the Project Results Framework from the Agency document.

Results chain	Indicators	Baseline	Mid-term target	Final target	Means of verification	Assumptions	Responsible for data collection
Project Objective: Strengthening the Republic of Kazakhstan's national capacities to meet the enhanced transparency framework (ETF) for climate change mitigation and adaptation actions, and support needed and received for the sectors covered by nationally determined contributions (NDCs)							
Component 1: Strengthening institutional capacity for coordinated monitoring and reporting under ETF and enhancement of Long-term Low Emissions and Development Strategies (LT-LEDS)							
Outcome 1.1: Enhanced institutional coordination for monitoring and reporting under ETF	*# of ETF coordination mechanisms established*	3 (TWG on inventory, TWG on finance, TWG on support)	4 (adds TWG on adaptation)	5 (adds ETF Steering Committee)	Governmental or Project Steering Committee (PSC) decision	Timely nomination of focal points; leadership continuity	MENR and IGTIPC
Output.1.1.1: Established gender responsive ETF roadmap, action plan and institutional arrangement focusing on climate change mitigation and adaptation and support needed and received in Kazakhstan	ETF Gender responsive Roadmap & Action Plan (KETFRAP) finalized and validated through a national workshop (Yes/No)	N	N	Y	KETFRAP; PSC endorsement	Governmental consensus. A dedicated gender section integrated on the existing MRV system, institutional arrangements to ensure gender-responsive ETF GAP analysis. Validation includes include the representatives of national gender institutions and women organizations.	IGTIPC; MENR; FAO backstopping, including on gender

Outcome 1.2: Enhanced stakeholders' capacity and knowledge of modalities, procedures, guidelines (MPGs) and reporting formats of the ETF.	*(GEF CBIT indicator[1][11]): Qualitative Assessment of Institutional Capacity for Transparency Related Activities*	2	2	3	FAO ETFCAT tool analysis	FAO's ETFCAT tool used before terminal evaluation	IGTIPC, with support from the Gender Expert and M&E Specialist
Output 1.2.1 Stakeholders trained in ETF reporting procedures focusing on climate change mitigation, adaptation and support needed and received, with emphasis on enhancing gender inclusivity.	*# of stakeholders trained on ETF reporting procedures, disaggregated by gender (contribution to Core Indicator 11)*	0	25 (at least 40% women)	30 (at least 40% women)	Training attendance records; Participant evaluation forms; Training reports.	Training evaluation forms are filled in by the participants. Technical capacity building workshops on MPGs of ETF reporting following the ToT model include sessions on gender equality, sex-disaggregated data collection and reporting.	IGTIPC; Trainers
Outcome 1.3: LD-LEDS systematically fed into NDC	*# of LT-LEDS measures technically mapped to NDC tracking (with indicator & costing notes) and circulated to* MENR	0	5	10	Technical mapping matrix (LT-LEDS → NDC indicators & cost notes); transmission email to MENR/PSC	Access to LT-LEDS source material and sector data	IGTIPC and MENR
Output 1.3.1 Report on the integration of LD-LEDS into the revised	Integration report produced *(yes/no)*	N	N (draft Report produced)	Y	Draft & final report files	Institutions provide sectoral inputs.	IGTIPC

NDC developed, including identified indicators and associated budget.						Stakeholder consultations and inter-ministerial coordination meetings include participation national gender-related institutions and women's organizations.	
Component 2: Enhancing individual stakeholder technical capacities for ETF reporting on climate change mitigation, adaptation, climate finance and support needed and received.							
Outcome 2.1: Technical knowledge and tools are enhanced and applied by stakeholders to monitor and report adaptation and loss and damage actions under the ETF	*# of adaptation & L&D data templates developed and pre-tested with stakeholders*	0	2	4	Template drafts; pre-test workshop reports; participant lists; feedback forms	Stakeholder availability for workshops; technical inputs provided by MENR & Kazhydromet	IGTIPC
Output 2.1.1 Stakeholders trained in gender-responsive tools and methodologies for monitoring and reporting adaptation actions under the ETF.	*# of stakeholders completing adaptation M&E module, disaggregated by gender (contribution to Core Indicator 11)*	0	120 (at least 40% women)	190 (at least 40% women)	Training attendance records; Participant evaluation forms; Training reports.	Strong regional participation. Training includes sessions on gender and inclusion	IGTIPC
Output 2.1.2 Stakeholders trained and tools developed for monitoring and reporting loss and damage.	*# of stakeholders completing training for monitoring and reporting loss and damage, disaggregated by gender (contribution to Core Indicator 11)*	0	22 (at least 40% women)	32 (at least 40% women)	Training attendance records; Participant evaluation forms; Training reports.	Local authorities cooperate	IGTIPC

Outcome 2.2: Established digital systems and strengthened technical capacities for monitoring and reporting climate change mitigation actions, including operationalization of the national climate transparency platform.	*(GEF CBIT Indicator[2][12])* *Quality of MRV Systems*	7	7	8	TE findings, PIRs, TER Reports	Stakeholders will apply training and guidance received to their daily work related to transparency .	IGTIPC, with support from the Gender Expert and M&E Specialist
Output 2.2.1 Established guidelines, protocols and indicators for data collection, updating, archiving, and tracking of GHG mitigation, adaptation, climate finance and support needed and received, with consideration for gender-disaggregated data where applicable.	*# of data collection, updating, archiving and tracking SOPs/guidelines developed and shared with data-providing institutions, including requirements for gender-disaggregated data where applicable.*	0	6	12	SOP/guideline documents; circulation emails;	Line ministries and agencies provide inputs. Scoping and validation consultation workshops reflect on gaps and opportunities for sex-disaggregated data and gender analysis.	IGTIPC; MENR; Zhasyl Damu; Statistics Bureau
Output 2.2.2. Kazakhstan's Climate Change Transparency Information Management System (KCCTIMS) operationalize	*# of KCCTIMS core modules operational*	0	2	4	KCCTIMS system release notes; User test reports; Dashboard screenshots	IT procurement and hosting completed on time; technical support available.	IGTIPC IT team; MENR IT focal points

d, with archived gender sensitive data for tracking the NDC climate change mitigation and adaptation actions, climate finance and support needed and received.							
Outcome 2.3: Enhancement of the existing technical capacities for monitoring and reporting climate finance and support needed and received for NDC actions	*# of climate-finance and support reporting templates, tools, and guidance materials developed under the project.*	0	2	4	Climate-finance guidance document; reporting templates; costing/projection sheets	Ministries provide information needed to develop tools	IGTIPC; Ministry of Finance; MENR
Output 2.3.1 National stakeholders with enhanced technical capacity for reporting climate finance (domestic and international) and support needed and received for NDC actions.	*# of stakeholders with skills/knowledge/information gained through training on climate finance and support needed and received, disaggregated by gender, (contribution to Core Indicator 11)*	0	16 (at least 40% women)	32 (at least 40% women)	Training attendance records; Participant evaluation forms; Training reports.	/	IGTIPC
Component 3: Developing a data and information management system for ETF on GHG inventory, NDC mitigation, adaptation actions, and support needed and received.							
Outcome 3.1: A strengthened national transparency system aligned with NDC priorities, enabling consistent,	*# of IPCC sectors (Energy, IPPU, AFOLU, Waste) for which updated QA/QC procedures are applied*	0	2	4	Updated sector QA/QC plans; uncertainty assessment updates; NIR supporting documents	Sector experts available and engaged. Institutions share needed data.	IGTIPC; Zhasyl Damu; MENR.

accurate, and gender-responsive tracking of mitigation, adaptation and support needed and received.							
Output 3.1.1 Enhanced institutional coordination mechanisms and formal quality assurance and quality control (QA/QC) processes are established and embedded to standardize data collection, verification, and reporting procedures, ensuring the integrity and full integration of sectoral GHG emissions data for national mitigation tracking	*# of inter-agency data-sharing arrangements/MoUs established for ETF data flows*	0	4	8	Signed MoUs; data-exchange logs; evidence of regular data transfer	Institutions agree to standardized data-exchange procedures	IGTIPC; MENR; Statistics Bureau; Zhasyl Damu
Output 3.1.2 Strengthened national methodologies and data systems for GHG inventory, mitigation tracking, and climate policy integration.	*# of methodological products developed*	0	3	6	Technical reports; Documentation used in NIR/CTR preparatory files	Data available for pilots; sector experts contribute to reviews	IGTIPC; Zhasyl Damu; MENR
Component 4: Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E)							
Outcome 4.1. Established and operationalize	Project monitoring system operational and used for adaptive	N	Y	Y	M&E framework, PSC meeting minutes	The monitoring system supports	FAO& ICGTIP (supported by

d comprehensive project monitoring system.	project management (Y/N)					timely identification of implementation bottlenecks and risks, allowing corrective measures to be applied to maintain progress toward project outcomes and the overall objective. Particular emphasis is placed on integrating gender sensitive indicators and sex disaggregated data collection to monitor inclusiveness and equity in project implementation.	national gender specialist, the national M&E specialist under the guidance of national project coordinator)
Output 4.1.1: Gender responsive M&E framework and tools developed and deployed	*#of gender-responsive M&E and reporting tools developed*	0	3 (Sex-disaggregated data collection and reporting templates)	5 (3 templates, KCCTIMS-based monitoring dashboard and Knowledge management and lessons-learned tracking tool)	Approved M&E framework, monitoring templates, KCCTIMS dashboard screenshots	Gender-sensitive indicators and sex-disaggregated data collection to monitor inclusiveness and equity in project implementation are suggested or adopted, as applicable.	ICGTIP (supported by national gender specialist, the national M&E specialist under the guidance of national project coordinator)
Outcome 4.2. Project reporting and evaluation	*Project reporting and evaluation requirements implemented in*	N	Partially implemented	Y	PIRs, Project Progress	Findings from monitoring and evaluations	FAO& ICGTIP (supported by national

system implemented	*accordance with FAO-GEF procedures (Y/N)*				Reports, TE report FAO supervision mission reports	feed into adaptive management and knowledge management processes, supporting continuous improvement and informing future transparency and capacity building initiatives in Kazakhstan.	gender specialist, the national M&E specialist under the guidance of national project coordinator)
Output 4.2.1: Project Implementation Reports (PIR) and Project Progress Reports (PPR) prepared and submitted	*# of gender responsive progress reports* *that incorporate sex-disaggregated data and analysis, and inform project decision-making*	M&E plan described under Annex M of the project document	4 reports that include sex-disaggregated data and gender analysis (1 inception report, 2 PSC Report, 1 PIR)	7 reports that demonstrate gender-responsive analysis and inform decision-making (1 inception report, 3 PSC Reports, 3 PIRs)	Monitoring reports officially submitted to GEF and the Project Steering Committee.	Project progress reports include dedicated sections on progress, challenges and gap in ensuring gender-responsive ETF and monitor sex-disaggregated data collection.	FAO& ICGTIP (supported by national gender specialist, the national M&E specialist under the guidance of national project coordinator)
Output 4.2.2: Project Terminal Evaluation (TE) conducted	*# of gender responsive evaluation reports* *that incorporate sex-disaggregated data and analysis*	0	0	1 (TE Report)	TE report	The TE assesses relevance, effectiveness, efficiency, coherence, impact and sustainability, including the extent to which the project has strengthened institutional and technical capacity for ETF compliance in Kazakhstan and integrated	FAO& ICGTIP (supported by national gender specialist, the national M&E specialist under the guidance of national project coordinator)

						gender responsive approaches.	

[1] Rubric based on scale indicated in CBIT Programming Directions document (4-point scale)
1. No designated transparency institution to support and coordinate the planning and implementation of transparency activities under Article 13 of the Paris Agreement exists.
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.
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.
4. Designated transparency institution(s) has an organizational unit with standing staff with some capacity to coordinate and implement transparency activities. Institution(s) has clear mandate or authority to coordinate activities under Article 13 of the Paris Agreement, and activities are integrated into national planning and budgeting activities.

[2] Rubric based on scale indicated in CBIT Programming Directions document (10-point scale)

1. Very little measurement is done, reporting is partial and irregular and verification is not there;
2. Measurement systems are in place, but data is of poor quality and/or methodologies are not very robust; reporting is done only on request or to limited audience or partially; verification is not there;
3. 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;
4. Measurement systems are strong in a limited set of activities however, analyses still need improvement; periodic monitoring and reporting although not yet cost/time efficient; verification is only upon specific request and limited;
5. Measurement systems are strong for a limited set of activities and periodically report on key GHG related indicators i.e. mainstreamed into the activity implementation; reporting is improved through few pathways but limited audience and formats; verification limited;
6. 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 is verifiable);
7. Measurement regarding GHG is broadly done (with widely acceptable methodologies), need for more sophisticated analyses to improve policy; Reporting is periodic with improvements in transparency; verification is done through more sophisticated methods even if partially;
8. Strong standardized measurements processes established for key indicators and mainstreamed into institutional policy implementation; reporting is widely available in multiple formats; verification is done for a larger set of information;
9. Strong Monitoring and Reporting systems – robust methodologies, cost effective and efficient, periodic; verification done to a significant degree;
10. Strong MRV systems that provide quality GHG-related information in a transparent, accurate and accessible to a wide audience, with feedback of information from MRV flowing into policy design and implementation.

[1] Rubric based on scale indicated in CBIT Programming Directions document (4-point scale)
1. No designated transparency institution to support and coordinate the planning and implementation of transparency activities under Article 13 of the Paris Agreement exists.
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.
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.
4. Designated transparency institution(s) has an organizational unit with standing staff with some capacity to coordinate and implement transparency activities. Institution(s) has clear mandate or authority to coordinate activities under Article 13 of the Paris Agreement, and activities are integrated into national planning and budgeting activities.

[2] Rubric based on scale indicated in CBIT Programming Directions document (10-point scale)

1. Very little measurement is done, reporting is partial and irregular and verification is not there;
2. Measurement systems are in place, but data is of poor quality and/or methodologies are not very robust; reporting is done only on request or to limited audience or partially; verification is not there;
3. 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;
4. Measurement systems are strong in a limited set of activities however, analyses still need improvement; periodic monitoring and reporting although not yet cost/time efficient; verification is only upon specific request and limited;
5. Measurement systems are strong for a limited set of activities and periodically report on key GHG related indicators i.e. mainstreamed into the activity implementation; reporting is improved through few pathways but limited audience and formats; verification limited;
6. 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 is verifiable);

7. Measurement regarding GHG is broadly done (with widely acceptable methodologies), need for more sophisticated analyses to improve policy; Reporting is periodic with improvements in transparency; verification is done through more sophisticated methods even if partially;
8. Strong standardized measurements processes established for key indicators and mainstreamed into institutional policy implementation; reporting is widely available in multiple formats; verification is done for a larger set of information;
9. Strong Monitoring and Reporting systems – robust methodologies, cost effective and efficient, periodic; verification done to a significant degree;
10. Strong MRV systems that provide quality GHG-related information in a transparent, accurate and accessible to a wide audience, with feedback of information from MRV flowing into policy design and implementation.

ANNEX D: STATUS OF UTILIZATION OF PROJECT PREPARATION GRANT (PPG)

Provide detailed funding amount of the PPG activities financing status in the table below:

Project Preparation Activities Implemented	GETF/LDCF/SCCF Amount ($)		
	Budgeted Amount	Amount Spent To date	Amount Committed
Technical consultancies and coordination of project preparation activities	35,000.00	31,078.00	2,995.00
Capacity Assessment (HACT) for Operating Partner	4,000.00	0.00	4,000.00
Travels of consultants for the Inception Workshop and stakeholder consultations undertaken during project preparation	3,600.00	5,662.00	0.00
Inception Workshop, Consultations with different stakeholders, Final consultation meeting	6,000.00	4,363.00	502.00
Translation, visibility and communication costs	1,400.00	0.00	1,400.00
Total	**50,000.00**	**41,103.00**	**8,897.00**

ANNEX E: PROJECT MAP AND COORDINATES

Please provide geo-referenced information and map where the project interventions will take place

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
Kazakhstan	47	68	1,526,273

Location Description:

Country level, no specific location

Activity Description:

CBIT project

Please provide any further geo-referenced information and map where project interventions are taking place as appropriate.



ANNEX F: ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL SAFEGUARDS SCREEN AND RATING

Attach agency safeguard datasheet/assessment report(s), including ratings of risk types and overall project/program risk classification as well as any management plans or measures to address identified risks and impacts (as applicable).

Title
11938_Full ES Risk Screening checklist for project 748289

ANNEX G: BUDGET TABLE

Please upload the budget table here.

Annex G: Budget Table

GEF Expenditure Category	Budget description	Component 1 Total	Component 2 Total	Component 3 Total	M&E	PMC	Responsible Entity	Total GEF
Contractual Services – Individual	*International MRV/ETF specialist*	23 000	5 000	12 000			ICGTIP	**40 000**
	International Adaptation & Loss and Damage Specialist	0	24 000	0			ICGTIP	**24 000**
	International Climate Finance Specialist	10 000	14 000	0			ICGTIP	**24 000**
	Sub-total International Consultants	**33 000**	**43 000**	**12 000**	**0**	**0**		**88 000**
	Project Manager	0	0	0		40 800	ICGTIP	**40 800**
	National Technical Lead	26 000	24 600	16 000		-	ICGTIP	**66 600**
	Finance/Admin Assistant	0	0	0		50 400	ICGTIP	**50 400**
	Specialists support drafting/preparing various regulatory provisions	21 600	0	0			ICGTIP	**21 600**
	M&E Specialist	0	0	0	14 900		ICGTIP	**14 900**
	Policy and Institutional Specialist	6 900	3 000	2 000		-	ICGTIP	**11 900**
	Climate transparency and MRV Specialist	9 000	5 000	4 000			ICGTIP	**18 000**
	Communication specialist	7 000	7 500	11 000			ICGTIP	**25 500**
	IT Specialist	0	20 400	0			ICGTIP	**20 400**
	National Gender Specialist	20 000	5 000	5 600			ICGTIP	**30 600**
	Sub-total national Consultants	**90 500**	**65 500**	**38 600**	**14 900**	**91 200**		**300 700**
	Sub-total consultants	**123 500**	**108 500**	**50 600**	**14 900**	**91 200**		**388 700**
Contractual Services – Company	*Company to implement the Training Programme using the Training of Trainers (ToT) model (including venue, catering, meeting materials, trainers, participants travel costs, communication materials, other relevant activities)*	30 000	29 000	40 000			ICGTIP	**99 000**
	Company to conduct a comprehensive scoping of gaps and opportunities for improving the national GHG inventory to enhance alignment with the ETS, Article 6 requirement, NDC tracking, and national modeling activities, and prepare a roadmap of priority actions to inform and feed into the KETFRAP and/or NDC/LT-LEDS	0	0	50 000			ICGTIP	**50 000**

	Company to conduct a capacity gap assessment on the existing system for M&E climate change impacts, risks and vulnerabilities of NDC prioritized sectors and to develop guideline and action plan on M&E of NDC adaptation actions at national, sub-national, programme and project levels ***(Adaptation &Lost and Damage, Climate finance and investment specialist)***	20 000	30 000	15 000			ICGTIP	**65 000**
	Company to deliver Emission-Factor & Methodology Diagnostics (grid EF, clinker, solid fuels)	0	0	60 000			ICGTIP	**60 000**
	Company to prepare climate risk impact assessment for the power sector	0	0	60 000			ICGTIP	**60 000**
	IT company to develop the KCCTIMS	0	96 000	40 000			ICGTIP	**136 000**
	Company to provide translation services	10 000	10 000	5 000			ICGTIP	**25 000**
	Company to contribute to the TOT training and to deliver gender related trainings within the project (Knowledge management)	10 000	15 000	0			ICGTIP	**25 000**
	Company to prepare "Baseline assessment or gap analysis of existing data systems and institutional capacities prior to the development of the KCCTMIS"	7 000	9 000	4 000			ICGTIP	**20 000**
	Terminal Evaluation	0	0	0	35 000		FAO	**35 000**
	Terminal Reporting	0	0		6 650		FAO	**6 650**
	Spot-checks	0	0	0	6 300	13 800	FAO	**20 100**
	Audits	0	0	0		15 000	FAO	**15 000**
	Sub-total Contracts	**77 000**	**189 000**	**274 000**	**47 950**	**28 800**		**616 750**
Travel	*International travel*	20 000	6 000	10 000			ICGTIP	**36 000**
	National travel (workshops/consultations/ToT, KCCTIMS, L&D, sector trainings)	13 000	22 000	5 000			ICGTIP	**40 000**
	Sub-total travel	33 000	28 000	15 000	0	0		**76 000**
Trainings, Workshop	*Technical workshops and consultations for Formulating Kazakhstan's Enhanced Transparency Framework Roadmap and Action Plan (KETFRAP)*	28 100	0	0			ICGTIP	**28 100**
	Finalization and Implementation of the Training Plan	40 000	30 000	20 000			ICGTIP	**90 000**
	Inception workshop	4 000	2 000	2 000	0		ICGTIP	**8 000**
	Final Workshop	7 000	0	2 000	0		ICGTIP	**9 000**
	PSC meetings (twice a year)	10 000	10 000	0			ICGTIP	**20 000**
	Sub-total trainings/workshops	**89 100**	**42 000**	**24 000**	**0**	**0**		**155 100**
Goods	Knowledge, communication and awareness raising materials	15 100	0	15 000			ICGTIP	**30 100**
	Office furniture and IT accessories	15 000	3 350	0			ICGTIP	**18 350**
	Sub-total expendable procurement	**30 100**	**3 350**	**15 000**	**0**	**0**		**48 450**
	IT equipment for technical personnel and MRV system	0	35 000	0			ICGTIP	**35 000**
	6100 Sub-total non-expendable procurement	**0**	**35 000**	**0**	**0**	**0**		**35 000**

	TOTAL	352 700	405 850	378 600	62 850	120 000		1 320 000

Please explain any aspects of the budget as needed here

ANNEX I: RESPONSES TO PROJECT REVIEWS

From GEF Secretariat and GEF Agencies, and Responses to Comments from Council at work program inclusion and the Convention Secretariat and STAP at PIF.