GEF - PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION REPORT (PIR)

2025-09-12 06:59:04

Table of contents

1 PROJECT IDENTIFICATION

1.1 Project Details

GEF ID: 10545	**Umoja WBS:**SB-015404
SMA IPMR ID:136064	**Grant ID:**S1-32GFL-000763
Project Short Title: Mongolia Peatlands-Nomadic Herders	
Project Title: Managing Peatlands in Mongolia and Enhancing the Resilience of Pastoral Ecosystems and Livelihoods of Nomadic Herders	
Duration months planned:	48
Duration months age:	40
Project Type:	Full Sized Project (FSP)
Parent Programme if child project:	
Project Scope:	National
Region:	Asia Pacific
Countries:	Mongolia
GEF Focal Area(s):	Land Degradation
GEF financing amount:	$ 3,757,991.00
Co-financing amount:	$ 20,500,000.00
Date of CEO Endorsement/Approval:	2022-02-08
UNEP Project Approval Date:	2023-01-09
Start of Implementation (PCA entering into force):	2023-01-13
Date of Inception Workshop, if available:	2024-10-01
Date of First Disbursement:	2023-06-29
Total disbursement as of 30 June 2025:	$ 400,000.00
Total expenditure as of 30 June:	$ 400,000.00

Midterm undertaken?:	No
Actual Mid-Term Date, if taken:	
Expected Mid-Term Date, if not taken:	2026-01-31
Completion Date Planned - Original PCA:	2026-12-31
Completion Date Revised - Current PCA:	2026-12-31
Expected Terminal Evaluation Date:	2027-06-30
Expected Financial Closure Date:	2027-12-31

1.2 Project Description

The project "Managing Peatlands in Mongolia and Enhancing the Resilience of Pastoral Ecosystems and Livelihoods of Nomadic Herders" aims to safeguard vulnerable peatland–permafrost systems while supporting climate-resilient pastoralism. The Climate Change Research and Cooperation Center (CCRCC), under the Ministry of Environment and Climate Change (MECC), serves as the national executing agency for Components 1 and 2, which are fully Mongolia-specific and implemented in close coordination with national and local stakeholders. For this reporting period, CCRCC has included the following:

Component 1: National Coordination and Capacity BuildingThis component focuses on embedding peatland considerations into Mongolia's national climate architecture and policy frameworks. Institutional arrangements were strengthened through the reconstitution of the Project Steering Committee and the establishment of the Mongolia Peatland Initiative Working Group. Inter-ministerial consultations, stakeholder workshops, and legal-technical reviews advanced the integration of peatland priorities into the draft Climate Change Law, LDN planning, and national implementation pathways for NDCs and BTRs. The component also supported Mongolia's first nationwide Peatland Awareness Campaign aligned with World Peatland Day 2025, reaching over 400 students and local officials across four aimags.

Component 2: Knowledge and Data Systems for Policy IntegrationThis component delivers a national-scale scientific and technical foundation for peatland monitoring, vulnerability assessment, and adaptive land-use planning. CCRCC, in partnership with national research institutions and inspection agencies, harmonized peatland inventory protocols with IPCC and Ramsar standards. Climate vulnerability and degradation risk mapping were conducted for four priority peatland landscapes. Field-based research, including joint missions with international partners, applied UAV/GIS mapping, permafrost monitoring, and participatory documentation with Indigenous Dukha herders. Research outputs are being integrated into Mongolia's ecosystem management plans and national reporting instruments such as the BTR and NC5.

Together, Components 1 and 2 contribute to:

Operationalizing Mongolia's peatland information system;
Advancing gender-responsive, locally led adaptation strategies;
Institutionalizing peatland monitoring within national MRV systems; and
Enhancing Mongolia's visibility and leadership in global peatland and climate forums (e.g., UNEA-7, COP30, UNCCD COP17).
The Reindeer Herding and Resilience component (Component 3 of the project) is a global initiative aimed at building a comprehensive knowledge base on the traditional practices of reindeer herders, focusing on land and pasture management. This component seeks to develop the capacity of reindeer herding youth and enhance the overall resilience of reindeer herding communities. By integrating Indigenous knowledge with modern sustainable practices, the Reindeer Herding and Resilience component aims to create a robust framework for future land management and environmental stewardship, offering hope for a more sustainable future.

The mission of the Reindeer Herding and Resilience component is to establish a global, multi-dimensional knowledge base and enhance the capacity of reindeer herders to contribute to sustainable landscape management. This involves documenting traditional knowledge, translating it into actionable policies and practices, and raising awareness about the critical role of indigenous voices in environmental conservation. Through various training programs and collaborative efforts, the project aims to build resilience within Indigenous reindeer herding communities and promote sustainable practices in reindeer herding.

Key Reindeer Herding and Resilience activities in the current reporting period (1 July 2024 - 1 July 2025) include:

Field mission to Tsagaannuur, Mongolia for a feasibility study on Dukha Communication Centre (July 2024);
Cross-learning training course on Traditional Knowledge of Milking Reindeer in Tsagaannuur, Mongolia for Sámi and Dukha herders (August 2024);
World Reindeer Husbandry,
2-hour lecture for the Sámi Pathfinder students at the Sámi University of Applied Sciences in Kautokeino, Norway (September 2024);
Round table "Understanding Resilience of the Reindeer Herding Peoples" with the Dukha youth in Ulaanbaatar, Mongolia (September 2024);
Project inception meeting for components 1, 2 and 3 in Ulaanbaatar, Mongolia (October 2024);
Participatory mapping of land-use and nature values with herders in Kautokeino, Norway (November 2024);
Lecture about participatory mapping at the "Framdagen" in Trømsø, Norway (November 2024);
'Lavvu Dialogue' dissemination event with Norwegian parliamentarians (November 2024);
Virtual lecture about participatory mapping for the History Association in Kautokeino, Norway (December 2024);
Arctic Innovation Lab training course at the Harvard Kennedy School Belfer Center (January 2025);

Resilience Thinking in Reindeer Husbandry
Lecture for Harvard Kennedy School J-term program (January 2025);
Mapping workshop with Sámi reindeer herders with Woodwell Climate Research Center (January-February 2025);
Reindeer Herding and Resilience panel at the Arctic Council Youth Conference (January 2025);
'Lavvu' dialogue with Arctic Parliamentarians (January 2025);
The Future of Arctic Collaboration at a Crossroad
and Reindeer Herding and Resilience lectures at the Arctic Frontiers (January 2025);
Traditional Food Knowledge workshop with Sámi reindeer herding youth (February 2025);
Lecture "Traditional indigenous knowledge and predators, research and management – in a Knowledge seminar on golden eagles, white-tailed eagles and losses in reindeer herding" in partnership with the Sámi University of Applied Sciences (February 2025);
Field mission to Tsagaannuur, Mongolia, including meetings with Dukha reindeer herders, stakeholders and project partners, workshop on participatory mapping and migration (March 2024)
Cross-learning meeting for Sámi and Dukha reindeer herders' in Kautokeino, Norway (March 2025);
Leading a session at the Arctic Science Summit Week in Boulder, Colorado (March 2025);
Submission of a session for the Arctic Circle Assembly 2025 (March 2025);
Organizing a
side-event
at the United Nations Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues on "Challenges of Land Fragmentation and UNDRIP Implementation" (April-May 2025);
Submission of a publication Circumpolar Reindeer Husbandry Trapped Between Science and Indigenous Knowledge for Harvard Business History Review (June 2025);
Partner meeting with the UArctic Board for Project briefing (June 2025);
Development of the training course on Traditional Knowledge documentation for reindeer herders (June 2025)
Publication
of the "Sámi nomadic reindeer herding and the changing cryosphere in Western Finnmark" article in Elsevier in cooperation with the Sámi University of Applied Sciences;
Editing and preparing for publication the book "From the Past to the Future: 300 Years of Sámi Reindeer Herding Knowledge. Perceptions of the Sámi from 1725 by Knud Leem";
Cooperation with the Woodwell Climate Research Center, USA, on creating the Fála Migration Route map;
Cooperation with the American Museum of Natural History, USA, and NASA on Enhancing the Capacity & Community Resilience of Arctic Indigenous Reindeer Herders to Implement Change Monitoring Solutions;
Cooperation with University of Colorado Boulder, USA;
Cooperation with the Tufts University Fletcher School, USA;
Cooperation with the Harvard Kennedy School, USA;

Cooperation with the Harvard Business School, USA;
Cooperation with the Frozen Commons Project, the University of Northern Iowa, USA;
Cooperation with the International Science Council.

1.3 Project Contacts

Division(s) Implementing the project	Ecosystems Division
Name of co-implementing Agency	
Executing Agency (ies)	Ministry of Environment and Climate Change (MECC) of Mongolia, Climate Change Research and Cooperation Center of Mongolia and International Centre for Reindeer Husbandry (ICR)
names of Other Project Partners	
UNEP Portfolio Manager(s)	Johan Robinson
UNEP Task Manager(s)	Lesya Nikolayeva
UNEP Budget/Finance Officer	George Saddimbah
UNEP Support Assistants	Charles Imbenzi
Manager/Representative	Choikhand Janchivlamdan (CCRCC)/ Anders Oskal (ICR)
Project Manager	Choikhand Janchivlamdan (CCRCC)/Marina Tonkopeeva (ICR)
Finance Manager	
Communications Lead, if relevant	

2 Overview of Project Status

2.1 UNEP PoW & UN

UNEP Current Subprogramme(s):	Thematic: Climate action subprogramme,Thematic: Nature action subprogramme,Foundational: Science-policy,Foundational: Environmental governance
UNEP previous Subprogramme(s):	
PoW Indicator(s):	• Nature: (iv) Increase in territory of land- and seascapes that is under improved ecosystem conservation and restoration • Nature: (v) Positive shift in public opinion, attitudes and actions in support of biodiversity and ecosystem approaches • Science-policy: (i) Number of countries and national, regional and subnational authorities that, as a result of UNEP support, have strengthened capacity to develop sound environmental data, statistics, scientific assessments and early warning systems
UNSDCF/UNDAF linkages	The Project further contributes to The United Nations Development Assistance Framework by supporting Result#3 'Protection of ecosystem services that support the livelihoods of the rural poor and vulnerable' of Outcome 1 'By 2021, poor and vulnerable people are more resilient to shocks, and benefit from inclusive growth and a healthy ecosystem'
Link to relevant SDG Goals	• Goal 13: Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts • Goal 15: Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss
Link to relevant SDG Targets:	• 13.1 Strengthen resilience and adaptive capacity to climate-related hazards and natural disasters in all countries • 13.2 Integrate climate change measures into national policies, strategies and planning • 13.3 Improve education, awareness-raising and human and institutional capacity on climate change mitigation, adaptation, impact reduction and early warning • 15.1 By 2020, ensure the conservation, restoration and sustainable use of terrestrial and inland freshwater ecosystems and their services, in particular forests, wetlands, mountains and drylands, in line with obligations under international agreements • 15.9 By 2020, integrate ecosystem and biodiversity values into national and local planning, development processes, poverty reduction strategies and accounts

2.2. GEF Core and Sub Indicators

GEF core or sub indicators targeted by the project as defined at CEO Endorsement/Approval, as well as results

	Targets - Expected Value				
Indicators	**Mid-term**	**End-of-project**	**Total Target**	**Materialized to date**	**Remarks**

	Targets - Expected Value				
Indicators	**Mid-term**	**End-of-project**	**Total Target**	**Materialized to date**	**Remarks**
3.4- Area of wetlands (including estuaries mangroves) restored	4800	12000	12000	5,230	Pilots start Q3-2025; no verified restoration hectares yet.
4.1- Area of landscapes under improved management to benefit biodiversity	3200	8000	8000	~1,200 (est.)	Co-management/plan adoption slated after Q3 pilots.
6.1- Greenhouse gas emission mitigated in the AFOLU sector	237779	594,448	594,448		Accounting begins post-works; methods aligned to national MRV; August field missions planned.
11.1- Male	2800	7000	7000	250	Includes 52 participants in stakeholder consultations and 198 from World Peatland Day events.
11.2- Female	2,800	7000	7000	251	Includes 37 participants in stakeholder consultations and 214 from World Peatland Day events.
11- People benefitting from GEF-financed	5,600	14000	14000	501	Aggregated total

	Targets - Expected Value				
Indicators	**Mid-term**	**End-of-project**	**Total Target**	**Materialized to date**	**Remarks**
investments					from consultations and World Peatland Day.
3- Area of land under restoration		12000	12000	5,230	Consolidated under 3.4 to avoid duplication.
4- Area of landscapes under improved practices (excluding protected areas)		8000	8000	~1,200 (est.)	Consolidated under 4.1 to avoid duplication.
6.5- Carbon sequestered or emissions avoided in the AFOLU sector (Direct)	237,779	594,448	594,448		Direct site results expected to mirror 6.1 once pilots complete.

Implementation Status 2025: 2nd PIR

2.3. Implementation Status and Risks

	PIR#	Rating towards outcomes (section 3.1)	Rating towards outputs (section 3.2)	Risk rating (section 4.2)
FY 2025	2nd PIR	MS	MS	M
FY 2024	1st PIR	MS	MS	M
FY 2023				
FY 2022				
FY 2021				
FY 2020				
FY 2019				
FY 2018				

FY 2017				
FY 2016				
FY 2015				

Progress: Information on progress outcomes of project implementation activities

During the reporting period, the Climate Change Research and Cooperation Center (CCRCC) continued to lead the implementation of Components 1 and 2 of the GEF–UNEP-funded project “Managing Peatlands in Mongolia and Enhancing the Resilience of Pastoral Ecosystems and Livelihoods of Nomadic Herders.” Significant progress was achieved in strengthening institutional coordination, building scientific baselines, and advancing multi-stakeholder engagement in support of peatland management, aligned with Mongolia’s Vision 2050, the draft Climate Law, and international environmental commitments.Component 1: National Coordination and Capacity Building for Peatland Management and Climate ResilienceThis component focused on embedding peatland considerations into Mongolia’s national climate policy architecture and enhancing institutional capacities for coordinated implementation. Project Steering Committee (PSC): The Project Steering Committee was reconstituted pursuant to Ministerial Order No. A/606 (dated 28 November 2023) to reflect the revised project structure and changes within the Government. Following inter-agency consultations and formal nominations, the updated PSC was established, chaired by Mr. E. Battulga, State Secretary of the Ministry of Environment and Climate Change (MECC), and supported by J. Choikhand, Director of CCRCC, as Secretary. The Committee, comprising 11 senior representatives from relevant ministries, international organizations, and technical bodies, convened on 23 January 2025 to formally approve the revised 2025 project work plan, procurement plan, and budget, in line with national regulations governing foreign grant utilization (Annex 1). Inception Workshop (October 2024): The project was formally launched through a multi-stakeholder inception workshop in Ulaanbaatar, with over 30 participants representing government agencies, UNEP, ICR, and national experts. The event set a shared foundation for coordinated implementation of Components 1 and 2. Establishment of the Mongolia Peatland Initiative Working Group: A national technical platform, the Technical Working Group provided critical inputs to the draft Climate Law and supported the integration of peatland issues into national development planning. Meeting records and draft legislative contributions are documented in Annex 2. National Stakeholder Consultation Workshop (April 2025): The workshop facilitated cross-sectoral dialogue on aligning peatland management with Mongolia’s NDC, LDN targets, and land-use policy frameworks. Key insights are captured in Annex 3. World Peatland Day 2025 – National Awareness Campaign (2–8 June): Mongolia marked its first national celebration of World Peatland Day with a week-long campaign featuring multi-media exhibitions, public lectures, policy discussions, and a peatland stewardship awards ceremony. A nationwide youth competition engaged 412 students from 7 schools across Khentii, Arkhangai, Bulgan, and Khuvsgul provinces. Activities included: Drawing competition: “Бидний нүдээр хүлэрт газар” (Peatlands Through Our Eyes) for Grades 1–5 Essay contest: “Хүлэрт газрыг аврах миний алхам” (My Step to Save the Peatlands) for Grades 6–12 Co-organized by CCRCC, MECC, UNEP, and ICR, the campaign elevated public understanding and youth engagement in peatland conservation (Annex 4). International Coordination and Visibility: A side event proposal was submitted to UNEP for the 7th UN Environment Assembly (UNEA-7). CCRCC joined planning discussions for a joint event at UNCCD COP17 in 2026. In preparation for UNFCCC COP30, CCRCC collaborated with Dr. Vera Kuklina (George Washington University) to support a side event highlighting the intersection of Indigenous knowledge, climate science, and art. CCRCC was invited to nominate Mongolian speakers and institutional partners, including the International Centre for Reindeer Husbandry (ICR). Digital Knowledge Infrastructure: A dedicated project website is currently under development to provide public access to peatland-related data, technical reports, multimedia documentation, and interactive

maps.Component 2: Knowledge and Data Systems for Peatland Monitoring and Policy IntegrationThis component aimed to establish a robust scientific and technical foundation for evidence-based policy formulation and adaptive peatland management.Standardization of Field Protocols and Inventory Systems: In collaboration with the National University of Mongolia, the Institute of Geography and Geoecology, and the General Agency for Specialized Inspection (GASI), peatland inventory protocols were harmonized with IPCC Wetlands Supplement and Ramsar guidance to ensure methodological integrity and compatibility with national reporting. Vulnerability Mapping (February–September 2025): Climate vulnerability and degradation risk maps were developed for four key peatland landscapes: Ögii Lake, Khurkh–Khuiten Valley, Darhad Depression, and Tsagaan Lake. These serve as baseline inputs for targeted restoration and adaptation planning (Annex 5). Field-Based Scientific Research and Monitoring: Ögii Lake: Seasonal water balance modeling revealed patterns of inflow-outflow variation influenced by upstream grazing and land-use intensity. Khurkh–Khuiten Valley: Groundwater-permafrost interactions were assessed using borehole data, remote sensing, and frost-susceptibility modeling to identify high-risk degradation zones. Joint Field Missions with SESTRA (August 2025): CCRCC, in partnership with George Washington University, led collaborative research and training in Bayanzurkh, Tsagaannuur, Khatgal, and Sukhbaatar. Activities included: UAV surveys and GIS mapping Groundwater and permafrost monitoring Participatory photovoice documentation with Indigenous Dukha herders ArtScienceLink workshops on ecological memory and storytelling Capacity building on socio-ecological modeling and resilience indicators Co-Design of Monitoring Indicators (Workshop scheduled for September 2025): Preparations are underway to validate a core set of indicators for peatland health and GHG monitoring, including vegetation cover change, hydrological integrity, and thermokarst development. Integration with External Assessments and Datasets: Research findings informed and complemented: The Ögii Lake Management Plan The Khentii Groundwater Quality Assessment The Khankhentii Ecosystem Management Plan The ADAPT Project's Onon River Basin Vulnerability Study Conclusion and Forward OutlookThe reporting period saw the successful establishment of foundational institutional mechanisms and scientific baselines for peatland governance. Looking forward, priority will be given to: Operationalizing the Peatland Information System Launching the official project website Deepening knowledge co-production with Indigenous and local communities Embedding monitoring results into Mongolia's Biennial Transparency Report (BTR) and Fifth National Communication (NC5)Preparing Mongolia's engagement at UNEA-7 (December 2025), UNFCCC COP30 (November 2025), and UNCCD COP17 (2026)Deliverables in the reporting period include: Refinement of the policy recommendations for Prevention of Land Degradation, Permafrost Thaw, and Wildfire Mitigation Incorporating Indigenous Knowledge of Reindeer Herders based on the Arctic Congress 2024 Bodø session "Framing Adaptation and Enhancing Resilience to Climate Change in the Arctic through the Lens of Indigenous Knowledge" (Annex 1); Reindeer Herding and Resilience Progress Report 2023 available at the RHR knowledge hub (Annex 2); Feasibility Study Report on Dukha Communication Centre based on the results of the field mission to Tsagaannuur (Annex 3); Traditional Knowledge of Milking Reindeer field trip and course reporting (Annex 4, 4.1) and KM products (available here); Youth as Agents of Change in Promoting Resilience of Reindeer Herding Communities round table report delivered at the Project Inception meeting (Annex 5, Annex 6); Dissemination materials for the Norwegian Parliamentarians (Annex 7); Arctic Innovation Lab training course at the Harvard Kennedy School Belfer Center (Annex 8); Resilience in Reindeer Husbandry lecture for the Harvard Kennedy School (available at: https://drive.google.com/file/d/1MidooabVC9mdWwPD6OP6HnutBnU8-sf0/view?usp=drive_link); Reindeer Herding and Resilience panel at the Arctic Council Youth Conference (Annex 9); Dissemination materials for the 'Lavvu' dialogue with Arctic Parliamentarians; Online lecture on Storytelling Through Participatory Mapping: An introduction to participatory topological mapping; Field mission to Tsagaannuur, Mongolia (Annex 10; 10.1); Session at the Arctic Science Summit Week in Boulder, Colorado (Annex 11, 11.1, available at: https://youtu.be/4di0lJS0ztQ); Mapping workshop with Sámi reindeer herders and Woodwell Climate Research Center: Fála Migration Route map (Annex 12); A side-event at the United Nations Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues on "Challenges of Land Fragmentation and UNDRIP

Implementation" (Annex 13, available at: https://youtu.be/0IjnWqDeD6w); Final concluding Statement for the UNPFII Side Event submitted to DOCIP & UNPFII (Annex 14, 14.1); Margaret Mead Film Festival 2025: young Sámi reindeer herder reflecting on the Arctic life (available at: https://youtu.be/3uuUQh4OxFo); Submission of an exhibition (Annex 15) and a session for UNEA 2025 "Indigenous Knowledge for Sustainable Land Stewardship: Resilient Solutions from the Dukha and Sámi Reindeer Pastoralists of Mongolia and the Arctic under the UN IYRP" (Annex 16) followed by a merged session submission (Annex 17) Submissions for the "The Economy of the North ECONOR 2025", a report on the Arctic economy, from an international network of statisticians and researchers, coordinated by Statistics Norway (SSB) in cooperation with CICERO Center for International Climate Research and Laval University in Quebec, Canada, including "Resilience of nomadic reindeer herding in peatlands in the circumpolar north" and "Sámi reindeer pastoralism in Norway: the role of traditional knowledge for economy and governance" (Annex 18); Publication Circumpolar Reindeer Husbandry Trapped Between Science and Indigenous Knowledge for Harvard Business History Review (Annex 19. 19.1); Partner meeting with the UArctic Board for Project briefing (Annex 20); Syllabus and structure for reindeer herders' training course on Traditional Knowledge documentation (Annex 21); Book "From the Past to the Future: 300 Years of Sámi Reindeer Herding Knowledge. Perceptions of the Sámi from 1725 by Knud Leem" conducted together by the ICR and Sámi University of Applied Sciences. DOI: 10.1007/978-3-031-93339-4 (Annex 22); Arctic Council SDWG Report EALLU 2021-2025 (Annex 23); Collection of the pictures of Dukha reindeer husbandry from 1950-1990; Collection of the pictures of the Sámi reindeer herders from the 1960s. The ICR representatives participated in the Inception meeting of Components 1 and 2 of the Project on 1st October 2024 (Ulaanbaatar, Mongolia) and presented the progress on Component 3 implementation; between July 2024-2025, ICR representatives had regular meetings with colleagues at CCRCC responsible for Component 1 and 2, and UNEP project management teams in Nairobi and Geneva.

Challenges: Information on challenges of project implementation activities

Project implementation across Components 1 and 2 encountered several interrelated challenges: Legal and Policy Uncertainty: The ongoing drafting of the Climate Change Law and Soil Conservation Law delayed Output 1.1.4. Key legal issues—including carbon-credit ownership, Article 6 compliance, and benefit-sharing with Indigenous/local communities—remain unresolved, hindering integration of peatland and permafrost governance. Cross-Sector Coordination Delays: Outputs 1.1.2 and 1.1.3 faced slow validation due to limited engagement and delayed inputs from key ministries (Environment, Energy, Agriculture, NSO), affecting data-sharing agreements and MRV framework development. A national validation workshop has been postponed. Co-Financing Gaps: As of this reporting period, only USD 20,000 of in-kind co-financing has materialized—primarily through CCRCC staff time and cost-sharing. Delays stem from unmet financial commitments by government partners, academic institutions, and pending technical agreements. Stakeholder Engagement Constraints: In Component 3, engagement with Dukha reindeer herders was constrained by seasonal inaccessibility, cultural barriers, and unclear governance over pastureland in protected areas. Component 2 engagement with Ulaanbaatar Municipality slowed due to administrative changes. Technical and Institutional Capacity: National expertise in peatland hydrology, permafrost monitoring, and carbon flux modeling remains limited. High staff turnover in implementing agencies affected institutional memory and coordination. Seasonal and Climatic Impacts: Field activities were delayed by prolonged spring thaw and unseasonal weather in northern and high-altitude sites, disrupting surveys and data collection. Knowledge Management Delays: The development of a digital knowledge platform was postponed due to procurement delays, legacy data limitations, and metadata harmonization issues between CCRCC and MECC systems.Main challenges encountered in implementing Component 3 Reindeer Herding and Resilience (RHR) project activities: Increasing land fragmentation and restricted access to pastures and grazing areas due to industrial development significantly limit traditional land use and seasonal migration routes of reindeer herders. Climate change leads to warmer winters, less snowfall, drier rivers, and changes in vegetation, all of which negatively impact reindeer herding

practices, forcing herders to adjust traditional seasonal practices, leading to increased vulnerability for both reindeer and herders. An increasing number of predators, wolves and eagles, pose significant threats to reindeer herds, exacerbating economic and livelihood risks. Younger generations of Dukha herders increasingly migrate to urban areas, creating a demographic challenge and decreasing engagement in traditional herding. Attraction to modern lifestyles makes it difficult to retain youth within traditional reindeer herding communities. Tourism provides economic opportunities but also poses several challenges. Frequent visits by tourists disrupt traditional lifestyles and create environmental pressures on summer pastures. There is a need to enhance capacity-building for Indigenous youth and herders, particularly in areas such as international diplomacy, environmental agreements, GIS technology, participatory mapping, and monitoring. Bridging traditional Indigenous knowledge with scientific methodologies presents methodological and practical challenges. Gaps in effective communication between herders and governmental or environmental bodies limit the herders' ability to advocate for their needs and rights. Administrative bottlenecks, unclear guidelines, and limited local participation in decision-making processes hamper the project's effectiveness. Constraints related to institutional support and resource allocation hinder smooth implementation. For example, healthcare, education, and other social services in remote herding communities are limited and insufficiently tailored to nomadic lifestyles. Coordination challenges among international partners, Indigenous groups, and government agencies have been observed during project implementation. Difficulties in collecting historical documentation, photographs, and local knowledge, vital for comprehensive mapping and understanding of changes in land-use practices, have been identified as an ongoing challenge. The development and effective use of participatory monitoring systems, which incorporate both scientific and Indigenous knowledge, are progressing slowly and need significant refinement based on field implementation feedback. The development of indicators of change based on traditional knowledge and science.Overall, addressing these challenges requires continued efforts to strengthen cross-sectoral collaborations, better integrate Indigenous knowledge into policymaking, enhance local stakeholder participation, improve socio-economic resilience, and streamline governance mechanisms.

2.4 Co Finance

Planned Co-finance:	$ 20,500,000
Actual to date:	2,239,833
Progress	**Justify progress in terms of materialization of expected co-finance. State any relevant challenges:** • **CCRCC Total (2024–2025):** USD **1,125,000** (Components 1–2 + PMC) • **ICRH Total (2023):** USD **1,114,833** (Components 3.1–3.3 + PMC + Others) CCRCC implemented the project for only 12 months during 2024–2025 and contributed USD 1,125,000 in in-kind co-finance, reflecting 25% of its full 48-month commitment (USD 4.5 million). Contributions covered national coordination, MRV system support, GHG inventory improvement, and operational services under Components 1 and 2.

2.5. Stakeholder

Date of project steering committee meeting	2025-01-23
Stakeholder engagement (will be uploaded to GEF Portal)	Stakeholder engagement activities for Components 1 and 2 were implemented in alignment with the approved Stakeholder Engagement Plan and focused on facilitating coordinated national action for peatland management and policy integration in Mongolia. **Progress** • A reconstituted Project Steering Committee (PSC) was formally established under MECC leadership through Ministerial Order A/606 and convened on **23 January 2025**, followed by technical clearance at the **Steering Committee meeting on 01 October 2024**. • Stakeholder consultations engaged 11 national institutions—including MECC, MOFALI, NSO, Ministry of Energy, GASI, and the Ulaanbaatar Municipality—through bilateral and multi-agency dialogues on data sharing, institutional roles, and MRV responsibilities. • A **National Stakeholder Consultation Workshop (April 2025)** gathered technical experts, sectoral focal points, and civil society to validate project baselines and strengthen alignment with Mongolia's NDC, LDN, and land-use frameworks. • The **Mongolia Peatland Initiative Working Group** was activated to guide integration of peatland issues into national policy and legal reforms. • Gender-balanced participation was promoted in all events, and sex-disaggregated data was collected across training, consultation, and awareness activities. **Challenges** • Validation inputs from select institutions, such as UB Municipality and NSO, were delayed due to internal restructuring and limited technical bandwidth. • Sectoral engagement required continuous facilitation due to uneven familiarity with peatland and ETF/LDN reporting requirements. **Outcomes** • Stakeholder feedback informed the design of Mongolia's peatland MRV templates, institutional coordination matrix, and data-sharing workflows. • Multi-stakeholder ownership was established for both policy and knowledge components, ensuring future scalability of monitoring and integration into national reporting (e.g., BTR2, NC5).

	• A foundation was laid for long-term cross-sector collaboration on peatland resilience, including science-policy dialogue and awareness-raising. Supporting documents (e.g., meeting minutes, participation lists, validation reports) will be uploaded at Step 5 of the GEF Portal. Stakeholder engagement activities involving Dukha and Sámi communities in Component 3 Reindeer Herding and Resilience (RHR) project: • An international reference group comprising reindeer youth and elders from Norway, Finland, Sweden, and Mongolia was established for Component 3. • Regular consultations were held in Tsagaannuur, Mongolia, and Sápmi, Norway, involving Dukha and Sámi reindeer herders. These meetings discussed traditional pasture management, access to grazing areas, and impacts from Protected Area regulations. • Community meetings in Tsagaannuur (in 2024 and 2025) allowed Dukha herders to express their concerns about increasing pastureland restrictions and land-use rights within the Tengis-Shishged National Park and Ulaan Taiga Specially Protected Areas. During this meeting, a working group was formed to draft statutes for a new Dukha reindeer herders' organization, aiming to represent their interests. • Sámi and Dukha representatives actively participated in high-level international events, including the Arctic Council Ministerial Meeting, UN Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues (UNPFII), and the Arctic Youth Conference. They engaged in advocacy related to land fragmentation, sustainable land management, and Indigenous rights, elevating Sámi and Dukha perspectives in global discussions. • Dukha representatives participated in dialogues and meetings facilitated by ICR with local government officials, such as the Governor of Tsagaannuur, to negotiate greater access and rights to traditional grazing lands, particularly within Protected Areas. • Plans were initiated for the World Reindeer Herders Congress in Tsagaannuur (August 2026), which will serve as a platform for Dukha herders to present their culture and practices to an international audience, strengthening their advocacy and visibility at a global scale.

	• Dukha and Sámi herders participated in cross-learning exchanges, including field visits to Kautokeino, Norway, and Tsagaannuur, Mongolia, to learn about land-use changes, sustainable herding practices, and Indigenous food systems. • Dukha and Sámi youth and herders engaged in training programs at Harvard Kennedy School and Tufts Fletcher School designed to enhance skills related to traditional knowledge documentation, participatory environmental monitoring, and sustainable land-use management. Activities like the Arctic Innovation Lab facilitated the development of young Sámi and Dukha leaders, providing tools for advocacy and sustainable development initiatives. • Specific gender-focused activities, including cooking masterclasses held at the NOMAD Indigenous FoodLab in Kautokeino, involved young Sámi women and students from the Sámi Upper Secondary School, emphasizing empowerment through cultural heritage and traditional food systems. • Historical documentation efforts were undertaken, including the collection and preservation of archival photographs from the Mongolian National Central Archives, Ulaan-Uul Soum Museum, and Central Museum of Khuvsgul, capturing traditional Dukha reindeer husbandry practices and past land-use patterns. • The Dukha community participated actively in participatory topological mapping exercises, which documented traditional seasonal migrations, grazing areas, and areas impacted by Protected Area regulations. These maps have been crucial for advocating the Dukha's rights and traditional land use in policy dialogues. • Sámi herders actively engaged in participatory mapping and research, documenting seasonal migration patterns, traditional food systems, and climate adaptation strategies. This research directly contributed to project outputs, including GIS-based maps that integrate traditional knowledge with scientific data to support policy advocacy developed in cooperation with the Woodwell Climate Research Centre and awarded **ICA-IMIA Recognition of Excellence in Cartography 2025**, **Envisioning the Future Award, and Cartography Special Interest Group Excellence Award**. • Academic publications, such as the Springer Polar Sciences series "Reindeer Husbandry: Resilience in the Changing Arctic," and an upcoming "*300 years of reindeer herders' knowledge,*" featured

	contributions from Sámi knowledge holders, ensuring Sámi traditional knowledge was effectively documented and disseminated internationally. • "Lavvu Dialogues" provided a culturally relevant space for Sámi herders to engage in direct dialogue with policymakers, industry representatives, and international stakeholders, facilitating knowledge exchange and building mutual understanding about Sámi land-use practices and sustainable livelihoods. Most important principles and activities include: • **Respect for Indigenous Knowledge**: Dukha and Sámi reindeer herders' knowledge was extensively documented and integrated into management and monitoring frameworks. • **Capacity Building**: Emphasis on building capacities in youth and community leaders to enable meaningful participation in decision-making. • **Participatory Approaches**: Dukha and Sámi reindeer herder communities actively participated in developing maps, indicators, and management plans through workshops and stakeholder meetings. • **International Visibility**: Active involvement in international events helped both Dukha and Sámi communities voice their needs and gain global attention to their specific issues, including land-use rights, cultural sustainability, and climate resilience. Through these targeted engagement strategies, Component 3 of the project ensures meaningful participation, effective capacity-building, and genuine empowerment of both Dukha and Sámi reindeer herding communities, aligning with global goals on Indigenous rights and sustainable land management.

2.6. Gender

Does the project have a gender action plan?	Yes
Gender mainstreaming (will be uploaded to GEF Portal):	The Climate Change Research and Cooperation Center (CCRCC), as the national executing agency, maintains a formal **Gender Policy** that is fully compliant with the **Green Climate Fund (GCF) Gender Policy** and aligned with **UNEP's Environmental and Social Safeguards and Gender Equality and Social Inclusion Policy**. This institutional framework ensures that gender equality, women's empowerment, and the meaningful participation of women and marginalized groups are mainstreamed across all project activities under Components 1 and 2. To operationalize this commitment: • **Sex-disaggregated data** were systematically collected and reported for all stakeholder consultations, trainings, and field missions; • **Women-led institutions**, including the NUM Department of Geography and the Institute of Botany, served as technical leads in spatial mapping, indicator co-design, and scientific review; • **Early-career female researchers and Indigenous youth** were actively involved in field-based activities, including UAV surveys, peatland assessments, and participatory consultations; • **Gender-responsive design** principles were applied in knowledge-sharing platforms and usability testing, ensuring accessibility and representation of women's traditional ecological knowledge; • **Gender considerations** were reflected in policy dialogues and national awareness campaigns, including visibility of women's roles in ecosystem stewardship during World Peatland Day events. Component 3 of the project ensures equal participation and representation of women and men in project implementation. It addresses social and gender issues in policy planning and community-based management. It promotes sustainable landscape management with gender integration, ensuring that gender perspectives are incorporated across all policies, sectoral plans, and project activities, involving women and youth in stakeholder consultations and decision-making. Component 3 integrated gender considerations early in the project, educating staff about gender issues and their relevance to project goals, including gender-specific monitoring and sex-disaggregated data. Gender aspects are integrated evenly across project

	objectives, activities, and monitoring and evaluation. Examples of gender-specific actions across various project outputs: • o Integration of gender messages and disaggregate participation data by sex for all training and monitoring activities. o Planning and creating outreach materials tailored to specific gender roles and capacities. o Explicitly collecting and documenting gender-sensitive traditional knowledge and practices related to land use, land degradation, and indigenous food governance. o Incorporating gender perspectives into training curricula for indigenous reindeer herding youth and communities. o Encouraging active participation of women and gender balance in decision-making processes. o Addressing gender issues explicitly in knowledge exchange dialogues between reindeer herders and other stakeholders. o Documenting gender perspectives in lessons learned and knowledge products to ensure inclusive dissemination.

2.7. ESSM

Moderate/High risk projects (in terms of Environmental and social safeguards)	**Was the project classified as moderate/high risk CEO Endorsement/Approval Stage?** Yes **If yes, what specific safeguard risks were identified in the SRIF/ESERN?** SS 7: Indigenous Peoples
New social and/or environmental risks	**Have any new social and/or environmental risks been identified during the reporting period?** No **If yes, describe the new risks or changes?**

Complaints and grievances related to social and/or environmental impacts	**Has the project received complaints related to social and/or environmental impacts (actual or potential) during the reporting period?** No **If yes, please describe the complaint(s) or grievance(s) in detail, including the status, significance, who was involved and what actions were taken?**
Environmental and social safeguards management	Potential Impacts on Indigenous Peoples (Safeguard Standard 7): The project involves areas where indigenous peoples are present andimpacts the lands, territories, and resources claimed by them. Specific risks include temporary fencing of peatland areas to prevent excessivegrazing, which might lead to restricted access and affect traditional customs and livelihoods. These interventions necessitate prior consentand engagement with the indigenous communities to mitigate any negative impacts. Economic Displacement (Safeguard Standard 6): Theproject might involve temporary access restrictions to peatland areas due to interventions like fencing to prevent overgrazing. This could leadto limited loss of access to land and potential economic displacement for communities that rely on these areas for their livelihoods. Ensuringcommunity consent and continuous engagement will be critical to addressing these risks.Environmental and social safeguards management is conducted through a detailed process outlined in the Safeguard Risk Identification Form (SRIF). Environmental safeguards focus on managing medium-significance risks related to biodiversity, ecosystems, and sustainable natural resource management. The project interventions, such as sustainable peatland management, aim to preserve and restore ecosystem services, ultimately reducing existing threats and enhancing biodiversity. Additionally, the project addresses climate change and disaster risks by promoting conservation and restoration efforts that build long-term resilience in reindeer herding communities against environmental extremes like droughts and extreme cold spells. Social safeguards, assessed as having low overall significance of risk, emphasize the inclusion and empowerment of indigenous reindeer herding communities. Interventions impacting traditional customs, such as fencing and grazing restrictions, will be implemented only with free prior informed consent (FPIC) to ensure respect for indigenous rights and promote stewardship. This approach aims to enhance community resilience and ensure sustainable land usetheir active role in environmental practices.

2.8. KM/Learning

Knowledge activities and products	*CCRCC, as Mongolia's mandated compiler of Biennial Transparency Reports (BTRs) and National Communications (NCs), plays a central role in advancing the project's knowledge management (KM) approach under Components 1 and 2. CCRCC's technical leadership in coordinating ETF-aligned data flows and sectoral contributions directly informed the knowledge generation, institutional learning, and system development objectives.* *Under Component 1, knowledge management efforts centered on institutional coordination and systematization of MRV and LDN reporting practices. Stakeholder consultations, bilateral meetings, and technical workshops were documented, analyzed, and synthesized into actionable KM outputs—such as role-specific guidance notes, reporting templates, and institutional coordination*

matrices. These products were stored within CCRCC's internal KM system and shared with national stakeholders to build institutional memory and support upcoming BTR/NC submissions.
Under Component 2, KM activities emphasized participatory learning in the co-development of Mongolia's peatland and permafrost digital knowledge system. The platform is being designed as a central repository for geospatial data, monitoring indicators, policy references, and metadata standards. Stakeholder feedback, collected through structured sessions and surveys, directly shaped the system's modular architecture, data visualization layers, and access protocols.
Key achievements in KM and learning under Components 1 and 2 include:
- *Establishment of an ETF- and LDN-compliant MRV/data-sharing framework, validated through multi-stakeholder engagement;*
- *Development of draft institutional reporting templates and metadata protocols for integration into national reporting and the Component 2 knowledge portal;*
- *Co-design of a peatland-permafrost knowledge platform that reflects stakeholder use cases, technical standards, and gender-responsive data requirements;*
- *Consolidation of lessons from multi-agency collaboration, stored for future application in BTR-2 and NC6 compilation processes.*

Learning-by-doing was emphasized through adaptive management, where CCRCC collected real-time feedback during stakeholder engagements and reflected it in revised workflows, system specifications, and validation tools. Peer learning among sectoral data providers, particularly NSO, MOFALI, the Ministry of Energy, and Ulaanbaatar Municipality, was facilitated through cross-sectoral coordination platforms supported by CCRCC.
Gender and social inclusion were integrated into KM processes:
- *Participation data was sex-disaggregated across all consultations and workshops;*
- *Women-led academic and government departments provided inputs on system design and user interface testing;*
- *Knowledge products and digital content were tailored to reflect gender-differentiated access and usability considerations.*

All KM outputs are being archived by CCRCC and MECC for institutional continuity and future upscaling. These knowledge assets are intended to feed directly into national policy development, support Article 13 transparency compliance, and serve as replicable models for other land and climate-related reporting systems.

Progress on the implementation of Component 3 KM approach in the reporting period include:

- Refinement of the policy recommendations for *Prevention of Land Degradation, Permafrost Thaw, and Wildfire Mitigation Incorporating Indigenous Knowledge of Reindeer Herders* based on the Arctic Congress 2024 Bodo session "Framing Adaptation and Enhancing Resilience to Climate Change in the Arctic through the Lens of Indigenous Knowledge" (Annex 1);
- Reindeer Herding and Resilience Progress Report 2023 available at the RHR knowledge hub (Annex 2);
- Feasibility Study Report on Dukha Communication Centre based on the results of the field mission to Tsagaannuur (Annex 3);
- *Traditional Knowledge of Milking Reindeer* field trip and course reporting (Annex 4, 4.1) and KM products (available here);

- *Youth as Agents of Change in Promoting Resilience of Reindeer Herding Communities* round table report delivered at the Project Inception meeting (Annex 5, Annex 6);
- Dissemination materials for the Norwegian Parliamentarians (Annex 7);
- Arctic Innovation Lab training course at the Harvard Kennedy School Belfer Center (Annex 8);
- *Resilience in Reindeer Husbandry* lecture for the Harvard Kennedy School (available at: https://drive.google.com/file/d/1MidooabVC9mdWwPD6OP6HnutBnU8-sf0/view?usp=drive_link);
- *Reindeer Herding and Resilience* panel at the Arctic Council Youth Conference (Annex 9);
- Dissemination materials for the 'Lavvu' dialogue with Arctic Parliamentarians;
- Online lecture on *Storytelling Through Participatory Mapping: An introduction to participatory topological mapping*;
- Field mission to Tsagaannuur, Mongolia (Annex 10; 10.1);
- Session at the Arctic Science Summit Week in Boulder, Colorado (Annex 11, 11.1, available at: https://youtu.be/4di0lJS0ztQ);
- Mapping workshop with Sami reindeer herders and Woodwell Climate Research Center: Fala Migration Route map (Annex 12);
- A side-event at the United Nations Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues on "*Challenges of Land Fragmentation and UNDRIP Implementation*" (Annex 13, available at: https://youtu.be/0IjnWqDeD6w);
- Final concluding Statement for the UNPFII Side Event submitted to DOCIP & UNPFII (Annex 14, 14.1);
- Margaret Mead Film Festival 2025: young Sami reindeer herder reflecting on the Arctic life (available at: https://youtu.be/3uuUQh4OxFo);
- Submission of an exhibition (Annex 15) and a session for UNEA 2025 "Indigenous Knowledge for Sustainable Land Stewardship: Resilient Solutions from the Dukha and Sámi Reindeer Pastoralists of Mongolia and the Arctic under the UN IYRP" (Annex 16) followed by a merged session submission (Annex 17)
- Submissions for the "The Economy of the North ECONOR 2025", a report on the Arctic economy, from an international network of statisticians and researchers, coordinated by Statistics Norway (SSB) in cooperation with CICERO Center for International Climate Research and Laval University in Quebec, Canada, including "*Resilience of nomadic reindeer herding in peatlands in the circumpolar north*" and "*Sámi reindeer pastoralism in Norway: the role of traditional knowledge for economy and governance*" (Annex 18);
- Publication *Circumpolar Reindeer Husbandry Trapped Between Science and Indigenous Knowledge* for Harvard Business History Review (Annex 19. 19.1);
- Partner meeting with the UArctic Board for Project briefing (Annex 20);
- Syllabus and structure for reindeer herders' training course on Traditional Knowledge documentation (Annex 21);
- Book "From the Past to the Future: 300 Years of Sámi Reindeer Herding Knowledge. Perceptions of the Sámi from 1725 by Knud Leem" conducted together by the ICR and Sámi University of Applied Sciences. DOI: 10.1007/978-3-031-93339-4 (Annex 22);
- Arctic Council SDWG Report EALLU 2021-2025 (Annex 23);
- Collection of the pictures of Dukha reindeer husbandry from 1950-1990;
- Collection of the pictures of the Sami reindeer herders from the 1960s.

List of KM products

Policy recommendations	Policy Recommendations for Prevention of Land Degradation, Permafrost Thaw, and Wildfire Mitigation Incorporating Indigenous Knowledge of Reindeer Herders

	Report	Reindeer Herding and Resilience Progress Report 2023 (for public dissemination)
	Report	Field work report “Feasbility Study of the Dukha Communication Centre”
	Report	Field work report “Traditional Knowledge of Milking Reindeer in East Taiga”
	Feasibility study	Indigenous Reindeer Herders’ Dukha Communication Centre. Feasibility Study
	Journal article	Participatory topological mapping: A novel approach for exploring and communicating situated knowledge of complex socio-ecological systems
	Lecture	*Resilience Thinking in Reindeer Husbandry*
	Video	Storytelling Through Participatory Mapping: An introduction to participatory topological mapping
	Expanded abstract	Social-ecological resilience of nomadic reindeer herders’ societies
	Map	Fala Migration Routes
	Concept note	*Challenges of Land Fragmentation and UNDRIP Implementation*
	Video	Video recording of the UNPFII 2025 side event
	Statement	Side event concluding statement
	Video lecture	Traditional indigenous knowledge and predators, research and management – in a Knowledge seminar on golden eagles, white-tailed eagles and losses in reindeer herding
	Report	Challenges of Land Fragmentation and UNDRIP Implementation
	Report	Arctic Council Sustainable Development Working Group Report from the EALLU Project in 2021-2025
	Article	Resilience of nomadic reindeer herding in peatlands in the circumpolar north?
	Article	Sami reindeer pastoralism in Norway: The role of traditional knowledge for economy and governance
	Article	Sami nomadic reindeer herding and the changing cryosphere in Western Finnmark
	Report	Travel Report: Tsagaannuur and the Taiga, March 5-9, 2025
	Project proposal	Transdisciplinary Nature Research Centre – bridging Sami Indigenous knowledge and Science for Holistic Management of Nature and Landscapes in Norway
	Article	Reindeer herding research: Crossing disciplinary and regional borders of biology and social science

Book	From the Past to the Future: 300 Years of Sami Reindeer Herding Knowledge. Perceptions of the Sámi from 1725 by Knud Leem
Article	Circumpolar Reindeer Husbandry Trapped Between Science and Indigenous Knowledge
Review	Springer Scientific Reports: Decision on "Socio-Economic Consequences of the Dzud Disaster for Nomadic Households in Mongolia: Assessment and Adaptation Strategies"
Photo archive	Digitalized Photo collection of reindeer husbandry in Mongolia: Collected historical pictures from Reindeer husbandry in Mongolia from the 1960s
Photo archive	Digitalizedphoto collection Reindeer husbandry 1957-1980: Veterinary Sven Skjennebergs collection from Sami Reindeer Husbandry 1957-1980

Main KM/Learning activities of Component 3 during the reporting period:

Participatory mapping of land-use and nature values with Sami reindeer herders;

Mapping training courses and a series of online mapping workshops with the Woodwell Climate Research Center;

Interviews with Dukha reindeer herders about landscape change;

Interviews with Dukha reindeer herders about milk production;

Interviews with Dukha reindeer herding women about importance of traditional knowledge and practice of milking reindeer;

Round table “Understanding Resilience of the Reindeer Herding Peoples” with the Dukha youth to discuss issues identified in Activity 1;

Virtual lecture about participatory mapping for the History Association in Kautokeino;

Coordination of cooking master classes for chefs at the NOMAD Indigenous Foodlab with involvement of young Sami women and reindeer herders

	and students for the Sami upper secondary school and reindeer herding school in Kautokeino. Indigenous food production within the NOMAD Indigenous FoodLab, including test sessions and documentation; Field mission to Tsagaannuur, East and West Taiga migration patterns discussion; participatory mapping workshop with Dukha herders
	Interviews with Dukha reindeer herders about landscape change; Interviews with Dukha reindeer herders about milk production; Milking of reindeer cross-learning training course; Round table “Understanding Resilience of the Reindeer Herding Peoples” with the Dukha youth; Photo archive of the Sami reindeer herders (1950s-1970s); Virtual lecture about participatory mapping for the History Association in Kautokeino; Gathering historic photographs (Mongolian National Central Archives). Agreed to get pictures from Ulaan-Uul Soum Museum and the Central Museum of Khuvsgul Field mission to Tsagaannuur, East and West Taiga migration patterns discussion; participatory mapping workshop with Dukha herders
	Mapping workshop with the Woodwell Climate Research Center and Sami reindeer herders from Norway; GIS mapping field trip with Sami reindeer herders and partners from the Woodwell Climate Research Center between Alta and Hammerfest; Producing of the map of the reindeer migration in Finnmark
	Mapping workshop with the Woodwell Climate Research Center and Sámi reindeer herders from Norway; Creation of GIS map based on the field trip; Field mission to Tsagaannuur; Producing of the map of the reindeer migration in Finnmark

	Data collection in Sapmi and Mongolia; Workshop with European Space Agency “Space for Arctic”; Visit to Kongsberg Satellite Services (KSAT); Cooperation established with the American Museum of Natural History and NASA for remote-sensing observation; Field mission to Tsagaannuur; participatory mapping workshops with reindeer herders in Sapmi and Mongolia; Cooperation with NILU on developing a user-friendly monitoring system for reindeer herders
	Field mission to Tsagaannuur; meeting with Dukha reindeer herders in Mongolia to discuss land change indicators;
	Cooperation with NILU on developing a user-friendly monitoring system for reindeer herders
	Cooperation with NILU on developing a user-friendly monitoring system for reindeer herders
	Participatory mapping of land-use and nature values with Sami reindeer herders; Virtual lecture about participatory mapping for the History Association in Kautokeino; Field mission to Tsagaannuur; participatory mapping workshops with Dukha reindeer herders in Mongolia; participatory mapping workshops with Sami reindeer herders in Sapmi;
	Reindeer Herding and Resilience Component seminar on project outcomes and deliveries for reindeer herders in Norway; Reindeer Herding and Resilience Component seminar on project outcomes and deliveries for reindeer herders in Mongolia; Traditional knowledge and land degradation discussion initiated to collect and document traditional knowledge of Dukha reindeer milking; Field mission to Tsagaannuur; participatory mapping workshops with Dukha reindeer herders in Mongolia; participatory mapping workshops with Sámi reindeer herders in Sapmi;
Main learning during the period	Key lessons learnt for Component 1 and 2, included: • Multi-agency coordination for MRV and LDN reporting requires targeted facilitation and tailored capacity-building. • Learning-by-doing (e.g., stakeholder-led testing of templates and tools) increased usability and ownership. • Gender-responsive KM is most effective when technical and policy teams co-develop tools reflecting differentiated needs.

	• Early integration of metadata and documentation protocols supports archiving, replication, and reporting continuity. • CCRCC's role as Mongolia's BTR/NC compiler ensures sustained knowledge management and institutional learning. Stakeholder Engagement - Date of PSC Meeting: 2024-10-01 PSC Established: 2025-01-23 (via Order A/606) Progress: • PSC reconstituted with 11 institutional members and MECC/CCRCC leadership. • Consultations engaged MECC, MOFALI, NSO, Ministry of Energy, GASI, UB Municipality, and others on MRV roles and data sharing. • National workshop (April 2025) validated project baselines and aligned activities with NDC/LDN/land-use plans. Challenges: • Varying institutional readiness delayed initial harmonization. • Cross-sector coordination required continued facilitation. Outcomes: • Strengthened coordination on peatland policy. • Increased MRV awareness and stakeholder alignment. The main learnings of Component 3 of the project so far include several key aspects: 1. Importance of Indigenous Knowledge: a. The project emphasizes the essential role of Indigenous traditional knowledge in sustainably managing ecosystems, especially in tackling climate change and land degradation. Indigenous knowledge from Sámi and Dukha reindeer herders is incorporated into global practices, offering crucial insights for sustainable land and food governance. 2. Capacity Building and Empowerment: a. A significant emphasis is placed on building capacity among reindeer herding communities, youth, and stakeholders to engage effectively in environmental monitoring, participatory mapping, and international diplomacy. Workshops and training sessions have been conducted, emphasizing traditional knowledge and sustainable livelihoods, contributing to community resilience and empowerment.

	3. Participatory Approaches and Community Engagement: a. The project has effectively utilized participatory mapping and environmental monitoring to engage herders directly in sustainable landscape management and decision-making processes. This participatory approach has helped communities better understand and visualize land-use patterns, environmental changes, and traditional practices. 4. Gender Sensitivity and Inclusivity: a. The Gender Action Plan emphasizes the importance of gender mainstreaming throughout project activities, ensuring equal participation and representation of women and men. Gender-sensitive practices are incorporated into planning, implementation, and monitoring to promote social equity and strengthen community resilience. 5. Integration of Science and Indigenous Knowledge: a. Successful examples of integrating scientific research (e.g., GIS-based land-use mapping, GHG monitoring, and peatland restoration) with Indigenous knowledge have emerged, demonstrating the value of transdisciplinary approaches for addressing complex environmental issues. 6. Global Outreach and Knowledge Sharing: a. The project has prioritized global communication strategies, developing an accessible online portal, hosting international workshops, and producing various knowledge products (reports, videos, and books). These efforts have broadened stakeholder engagement and disseminated good practices and lessons learned to a global audience. 7. Challenges of Land Fragmentation and Policy Impacts: a. The project underscores the ongoing challenges related to land fragmentation, restrictions due to protected area regulations, and the need for improved policies that consider the livelihoods and traditional practices of Indigenous herding communities. It also highlights the necessity of stronger advocacy for Indigenous rights and policy engagement. 8. Risk Management and Safeguards: a. A comprehensive approach to risk management has been developed, taking into account biodiversity conservation, climate risks, community health, cultural heritage, Indigenous peoples' rights, and social safeguards. This ensures that project implementation minimizes negative impacts while promoting positive

	outcomes for communities. Overall, Component 3 of the project demonstrates the essential role of Indigenous communities in sustainable ecosystem management, the effectiveness of inclusive and participatory approaches, and the critical need for integrating Indigenous knowledge into global environmental policy frameworks.

Reflows

Reflows (for NGIs only)	

2.9. Stories

Stories to be shared	Component 1 and 2 shared with local news sites - Title: "Seeing Peatlands Through Children's Eyes" – Mongolia's Youth Engage in Peatland Conservation To mark World Peatland Day (2 June), Mongolia organized national creative competitions to raise awareness of peatland ecosystems among youth in Huvsgul, Arkhangai, Bulgan, and Khentii provinces. The events were part of the UNEP-GEF project "Enhancing Resilience of Peatlands and Pastoral Livelihoods in Mongolia," jointly implemented by MECC, CCRCC, and ICR. Two competitions were held: Art Contest ("Peatlands Through Our Eyes") for grades 1–5 Essay Contest ("My Step to Save the Peatlands") for grades 6–12 A total of 412 students from 7 soums participated, sharing heartfelt and imaginative interpretations of the importance of peatlands in combating climate change, preserving water and permafrost resources, and sustaining herding livelihoods. The children's artworks and essays reflected: Peatlands as a source of life and water Emotional connection to ancestral landscapes Calls to protect fragile ecosystems threatened by warming and overuse Winners received certificates, gifts, and recognition from local authorities. Their entries are now being featured in local exhibitions and school events.

	Impact:This campaign fostered early environmental stewardship among Mongolia's next generation and amplified community awareness of peatland conservation. The initiative demonstrated the project's commitment to inclusive outreach, cultural relevance, and long-term ecosystem resilience. Component 3 stories to be shared: On the Side Lines of UNPFII: Reindeer Herders Call for Action on Land Fragmentation and Indigenous Rights May 6, 2025 New York, April 22 2025 – At a powerful side event during the United Nations Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues (UNPFII), Indigenous reindeer herders, Sámi political leaders, and international experts convened to spotlight the challenges of land fragmentation and its impact on implementing the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (UNDRIP) pushing Arctic and sub-Arctic reindeer pastoralism toward a tipping point. Organized by the American Museum of Natural History, the International Centre for Reindeer Husbandry (ICR), and the GEF-UNEP Reindeer Herding and Resilience Project, the session highlighted the escalating pressures facing Indigenous nomadic pastoralists and called for urgent action to safeguard their futures. Mary Blair, Associate Director of the Center for Biodiversity Conservation at the American Museum of Natural History, moderated the event, which focused on Indigenous reindeer herders and solutions for implementation to support Indigenous futures. "Reindeer herding is a nomadic civilization of the Arctic," said Anders Oskal, Secretary General of World Reindeer Herders and Executive Director of ICR. "Land degradation and fragmentation are not just environmental issues; they threaten the very existence of the Indigenous civilization." Per-Olof Nutti, President of the Sámi Council, underscored the emotional and cultural toll of encroachment and noted its link to rising mental-health stress in herding communities: "Fragmentation spreads across our lands like a slow-moving cancer, weakening us violently. Adaptation is rooted in movement across seasonal landscapes – when that is lost, our identity, language, and culture are put at risk." Panelists addressed the critical need for legal protections and stronger implementation of UNDRIP. Maren Benedicte Storslett of the Sámi Parliament in Norway emphasized the importance of Indigenous knowledge and education: "Traditional Sámi knowledge must be included in impact assessments. It is not enough to study nature without Indigenous voices – it is about justice, sustainability, and cultural survival."

	Highlighting the situation in Finland, Tuomas Aslak Juuso, President of the Sámi Parliament of Finland, warned: “Land management is decided by others. Even if Sámi rights are recognized constitutionally, in practice, projects driven by industrial and economic interests are fragmenting reindeer pastures without adequate assessments of the real impacts on Sámi livelihoods.” Youth leaders made it clear that the future is at stake. Sara-Elvira Kuhmunen, President of the Sámi Youth Association in Sweden, spoke passionately: “For us, the so-called green transition is a dark transition if it sacrifices Indigenous rights. We need education, leadership, and recognition that our future is not expendable.” From Mongolia’s East Taiga, representing Dukha reindeer herders in Mongolia, Khongorzul Mungunshagai described how strict conservation laws restrict herders’ mobility and trap Dukha families in limited zones, eroding traditional practices: “We are losing parts of our culture, piece by piece.” Ravdna BME Sara, a Sámi reindeer herder and a PhD researcher from Norway, offered a vivid example of the impacts of industrialization on pasturelands: “Land fragmentation equals loss of economy, loss of traditional knowledge, and loss of food systems. Enough is enough.” Marina Tonkopeeva, Project Manager for the Reindeer Herding and Resilience Project, emphasized the need for ethical research practices and Indigenous-led monitoring: “Policy responses must prioritize halting land degradation and involve Indigenous herders in every stage of decision-making and research”. She added that strengthening cooperation between Indigenous knowledge holders, researchers, and industry is essential for creating ethical, respectful partnerships based on co-production of knowledge and mutual benefit. Maryam Niamir-Fuller, a leading expert on pastoralism and sustainable development, urged states to recognise rangelands as vital carbon stores and biodiversity reservoirs, not vacant lots for development. She added, “Pasturelands are not wastelands. They are landscapes managed sustainably for millennia by Indigenous pastoralists who have developed an intense symbiotic relationship with the land… Your voices must continue to be heard loud and clear.” The session ended with a call for collaborative solutions and mobilization towards 2026, declared by the United Nations as the International Year of Rangelands and Pastoralists. As Anders Oskal concluded: “Let’s build a future where Indigenous pastoralists’ rights are truly respected – not just in words, but in action.” Navigating the new Arctic: The uncertain future of Arctic reindeer herding July 19 2025

	"Navigating the new Arctic: The uncertain future of Arctic reindeer herding" by Christina Shintani, Woodwell Climate Research Centre, and Ravdna Biret Marja Eira Sara, Reindeer Herding and Resilience Component executed by the International Centre for Reindeer Husbandry, was awarded the prestigious ICA-IMIA Recognition of Excellence in Cartography! With over 700 entries in the Map Gallery of the Esri User Conference 2025, dedicated judges selected this map, produced via collaboration of an Indigenous reindeer herder and a research team, as best exhibiting excellence in all aspects of cartographic design and production. It also won the Envisioning the Future Award and Cartography Special Interest Group Excellence Award. The map is an example of knowledge co-production supported by the GEF-UNEP Reindeer Herding and Resilience Component. Across the Arctic, nomadic reindeer herders find themselves on the frontlines of a rapidly changing world. Their traditional way of life, deeply intertwined with the seasonal migrations of their reindeer herds, faces significant threats from both changing land use and the escalating impacts of climate change. The expansion of infrastructure, hydropower projects, mineral exploration, and wind power construction increasingly fragments and reduces vital pasture lands, directly competing with the space needed for reindeer to graze. Simultaneously, rising temperatures, fluctuating precipitation patterns, and shifts in vegetation composition disrupt the delicate ecological balance of these grazing lands, impacting the health and food availability for the reindeer. The Fálá reindeer herd in Western Finnmark, Norway, managed by three Sámi families comprising about 25 people known as a siida, vividly illustrates these challenges. Their annual 260-kilometer migration, taking approximately 1.5 to 2 weeks from winter pastures to the summer grazing grounds on the island of Fálá, is increasingly complicated by changing climatic and land use pressures. Reindeer herders traditionally follow the natural rhythms of the land. Still, increasingly common poor grazing conditions, resulting from dense snowpack and climate change, occasionally compel them to use vehicles to transport the reindeer, a practice detrimental to both the animals and their herders. For the Fálá siida, as for many other Indigenous reindeer herding communities, the loss and fragmentation of pastures not only threaten their economic livelihoods but also their cultural heritage and traditional knowledge passed down through generations. Indigenous Reindeer Herders' Communication Centre. Feasibility Study January 17, 2025 In August 2024, Issat Turi, Aksel Falkanger, and Dr/ Tsogsaikhan Pürev traveled to Tsagaannuur to collaborate with Khongorzul Mungunshagai, the youth representative of the Dukha people. Their focus was on developing a Dukha communication center and discussing the protection of Mongolia's taiga and peatlands. The outcome of this fieldwork is a report titled “Indigenous Reindeer Herders’ Dukha Communication Centre: Feasibility Study.” This study outlines the need for creating a knowledge hub, an Indigenous reindeer herders’ Dukha communication center in Tsagaannuur, Mongolia. It also maps out the requirements for the center and the specific programs it should offer.

	Currently, Dukha indigenous reindeer herders in Mongolia lack institutions for protecting their language, culture, and traditional knowledge, as well as for safeguarding the vanishing taiga and peatlands. Climate change, biodiversity loss, and the melting of permafrost—along with the burning of the taiga and tundra—pose increasing challenges for indigenous reindeer herders. Often, Dukha youth from Tsagaannuur travel to Ulaanbaatar for education, but there is a risk that few will return home due to the absence of institutions supporting the Dukha people. There is hope that the new center will serve as a knowledge hub for education and training for the entire circumpolar north, similar to how ICIMOD functions for the Himalayas. The study also outlines some of the main legal and regulatory requirements for constructing a knowledge hub and communication center in Tsagaannuur, as well as the implications of various design options. The foundation of the feasibility study is based on interviews and on-site visits conducted during a field trip to Mongolia, along with additional online research carried out afterward.

3 Performance

3.1 Rating of progress towards achieving the project outcomes

Project Objective and Outcomes	Indicator	Baseline level	Mid-Term Target or Milestones	End of Project Target	Progress as of current period(numeric, percentage, or binary entry only)	Summary by the EA of attainment of the indicator & target as of 30 June	Progress rating
Outcome 1.1: The peatland based GHG emission reduction plan for four main sectors of the economy (conservation, agriculture, mining, construction) and a framework for reporting on peatland management are approved by the Government and under implementation	Number of sector-specific GHG emission reduction measures integrated into national reporting and aligned with MRV and LDN systems.	0 (no sector-specific peatland GHG plans or reporting framework)	Draft multi-sector GHG reduction measures formulated and shared for technical review; reporting framework consulted with MECC and NSO.	Four-sector peatland GHG reduction plan finalized and submitted to MECC; national reporting framework piloted by CCRCC and shared with line ministries.	4 sectoral plans drafted + 1 MRV framework piloted (100%)	CCRCC has coordinated the development of Mongolia's first integrated GHG emission reduction plan for peatlands across four priority sectors. A functional reporting framework has been developed, tested with sectoral institutions, and partially institutionalized within national systems under MECC leadership.	S
Outcome 1.1: The peatland based GHG emission reduction plan for four main sectors of the economy (conservation, agriculture, mining, construction) and a framework for reporting on peatland management are approved by the Government and under implementation	Number of peatland based GHG emission reduction plans for main sectors of the economy	NDC of Mongolia does not reflect peatland mitigation and adaptation targets.	Gap analysis of legislation and sectoral regulations in connection to the activities (on peatlands) suggested in the LDN and	Peatland mitigation and adaptation targets integrated in the NDC of Mongolia.	2	Peatland inventories were completed in two priority river basins (Khurkh-Khuiten and Ögii) and for two main sectors, including mapped extent, typology, and carbon stock estimates.	S

Project Objective and Outcomes	Indicator	Baseline level	Mid-Term Target or Milestones	End of Project Target	Progress as of current period(numeric, percentage, or binary entry only)	Summary by the EA of attainment of the indicator & target as of 30 June	Progress rating
			NDC made available for national authorities				
Outcome 1.1: The peatland based GHG emission reduction plan for four main sectors of the economy (conservation, agriculture, mining, construction) and a framework for reporting on peatland management are approved by the Government and under implementation	Number of Sectoral templates for reporting on LDN and climate-smart solutions related to peatland developed (Component 1 and 2)	No sectoral templates for reporting on LDN and climate-smart solutions and GHG reductions related to peatland developed		Sectoral templates for reporting on LDN and climate-smart solutions and GHG reductions related to peatland developed.	2 templates drafted (50%)	Draft templates under development with MECC and NSO for agriculture and environment sectors. Consultation with other sectors ongoing.	MS
Outcome 1.1: The peatland based GHG emission reduction plan for four main sectors of the economy (conservation, agriculture, mining, construction) and a framework for reporting on peatland management are approved by the Government and under implementation	Framework for reporting on peatland management approved and under implementation	No approved framework for reporting on peatland management.	Draft proposal prepared for climate-smart peatland reporting.	Framework for reporting on peatland management approved and being implemented by the Government.	1 national curriculum + 1 draft of local government plan	A national training curriculum on peatland MRV and carbon accounting is under development by CCRCC in consultation with sectoral experts and MECC. Training activities are scheduled for Q4 2025.	S
Outcome 1.1: The peatland based GHG emission reduction plan for four main sectors of the economy (conservation, agriculture, mining,	GEF Core Indicator 3.4: Ha of restored wetlands	0	5,000 ha	12,000	5,230 ha mapped for restoration (43.6%)	CCRCC has supported the mapping and restoration planning for over 5,230 ha of peatland in Khurkh-Khuiten, Ögii Lake, and Ulaan Taiga landscapes. Restoration practices include fencing, water retention piloting, and local monitoring	S

Project Objective and Outcomes	Indicator	Baseline level	Mid-Term Target or Milestones	End of Project Target	Progress as of current period(numeric, percentage, or binary entry only)	Summary by the EA of attainment of the indicator & target as of 30 June	Progress rating
construction) and a framework for reporting on peatland management are approved by the Government and under implementation						integration.	
Outcome 1.1: The peatland based GHG emission reduction plan for four main sectors of the economy (conservation, agriculture, mining, construction) and a framework for reporting on peatland management are approved by the Government and under implementation	GEF Core indicator 4: Ha of area of landscapes under improved practices	0	3,000	8,000	Baseline assessments completed at 4 sites (0 ha under practice yet)	Preparatory assessments and community consultations have been completed in pilot sites. Site selection and delineation are underway in four targeted river basins (e.g., Khurkh-Khuiten Valley, Darhad Depression), with land units to be brought under improved peatland and permafrost practices in late 2025. Initial technical guidance and baseline mapping have been initiated.	MS
Outcome 1.1: The peatland based GHG emission reduction plan for four main sectors of the economy (conservation, agriculture, mining, construction) and a framework for reporting on peatland management are approved by the Government and under implementation	GEF Core indicator 6: Tons of CO2eq. avoided from AFOLU activities	0	0.2 million	0.54 million	Emission baselines under development; Tier 2 model in progress (0 tCO_2e quantified yet)	Draft carbon flux scenarios for pilot areas under review. Field data from 2024–2025 will inform model finalization and reporting.	MU
Outcome 3.1 Sustainable landscape management approaches institutionalised for global reindeer husbandry	Based on results from the project the number of improved sustainable landscape cases will	Indigenous reindeer herders' traditional knowledge on	Midterm Concept note on cases, which	Project End At least 2 documented cases, validated by stakeholders At	40%	2 documented cases: Dukha case in Tsagaannuur, Mongolia, and Sámi case in Finnmark, Norway; More than 50% of project participants and staff are women; Benefit to at least 15,000	MS

Project Objective and Outcomes	Indicator	Baseline level	Mid-Term Target or Milestones	End of Project Target	Progress as of current period(numeric, percentage, or binary entry only)	Summary by the EA of attainment of the indicator & target as of 30 June	Progress rating
	increase globallyProportion of women to men in sustainable landscape management decisions will increaseLand use sustainable monitoring is based on community participatory decisions and coproduction of knowledgeCore Indicator 11	sustainable land management is lacking Women's involvement in landscape management is lacking No community-based monitoring of land use change exists for reindeer husbandry areas No coproduction of knowledge and direct benefit before project start	the Project will support, validated by the stakeholders At least 50% of project participants are women The concept of the monitoring system developed and validated by stakeholders 2 sub-national monitoring systems under operation Direct benefit to at least 8,000 people (of which at least 4,000	least 50% of project participants are women 3 sub-national monitoring systems under operation Direct benefit to at least 14,000 people (of which at least 7,000 women)		people, with 50% women;	

Project Objective and Outcomes	Indicator	Baseline level	Mid-Term Target or Milestones	End of Project Target	Progress as of current period(numeric, percentage, or binary entry only)	Summary by the EA of attainment of the indicator & target as of 30 June	Progress rating
			women)				
Outcome 3.2 Global nomadic pastoralist communities participate in rangeland management structures and processes with enhanced capacity	Number of trained indigenous reindeer herding community members who participate in rangeland management Number of pastoralist communities participating in rangeland management	Limited traditional knowledge included in educational courses provided by schools and universitiesLimited ability of pastoral communities to participate in landscape conservation	At least 4 training courses provided for 150 herders 2 communities	13 training courses provided for 250 herders 4 communities	40%	2 training courses (2025) for 40 reindeer herders from Mongolia, Norway, Sweden, and Finland	MS
Outcome 3.3 Global stakeholder groups support and use project's good practices, lessons learned on herders' contribution to sustainable landscape management in future operations	Number of online portals facilitating global stakeholders' participation in sustainable landscape management Number of sustainable landscape management knowledge products accessible to stakeholders	Poor access to knowledge products at project outset Poor access to knowledge because little is written in indigenous languages	Project website and knowledge hub established At least 2 KM products	Knowledge products and lessons learned shared with a variety of audiences and stakeholders At least 4 KM products and at least one global forum organised/facilitated on the exchange of good practices.	40%	KM products and dissemination materials shared via Component 3 knowledge hub, media platforms, and partner activities. Component 3 presented at Arctic Circle Assembly (2024); World Food Forum (2024); Arctic Youth Conference in Tromsø, Norway (2025), 11th Fletcher Arctic Conference, Medford, USA (2025), Arctic Science Summit Week in Boulder, Colorado (2025); UN Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues (2025)	S
Outcome 1.2 Knowledge and data on peatlands used by national authorities in national reporting	Number of peatland inventories of river basins	Baseline information on peatland is very limited	Two pilot river basins have peatland inventories	Four pilot river basins have peatland inventories	2	Peatland inventories were completed in two priority river basins (Khurkh-Khuiten and Ögii), including mapped extent, typology, and carbon stock estimates.	S

Project Objective and Outcomes	Indicator	Baseline level	Mid-Term Target or Milestones	End of Project Target	Progress as of current period(numeric, percentage, or binary entry only)	Summary by the EA of attainment of the indicator & target as of 30 June	Progress rating
Outcome 1.2 Knowledge and data on peatlands used by national authorities in national reporting	Number of pilot catchment adaptation plans considering peatlands and permafrost	No adaptation plans considering peatlands and permafrost exist	Project team works with a technical team on an adaptation plan	A pilot adaptation plan for two catchments considering peatlands and permafrost developed	30% complete	Scoping and baseline data compilation initiated for Khurkh-Khuiten and Ögii catchments. Draft structure and modeling framework for adaptation planning under review. Stakeholder validation is planned in Q4 2025.	MS
Outcome 1.2 Knowledge and data on peatlands used by national authorities in national reporting	Number of staff in national authorities that report on peatland (gender disaggregated)	National capacity for peatland inventory and carbon assessment is very limited	Number of staff in national authorities that report on peatland (100 men, 125 women trained)	Number of staff in national authorities that report on peatland (200 men, 250 women trained)	Training curriculum 60% developed; 0 trained yet	A gender-responsive training curriculum on peatland inventory and carbon stock assessment is under development in partnership with MECC, NSO, and sectoral authorities. National expert teams and curricula development are in progress, but no formal trainings were delivered as of June 30. Training rollout is expected to begin in Q1 2026.	U
Outcome 2.1 Sustainable Peatlands management integrated into sectoral policies and practices	Number of sectoral management plans updated considering peatlands	Sectoral management plans do not include climate-smart peatland management	4 Draft sectoral management plans (number 4) considering peatlands developed Sustainable peatland management pilot initiated	4 Sectoral management plans considering peatlands developed and being implemented (number 4)	1	One draft (forestry) management plan in progress of development; consultations with agriculture, mining, and construction sectors are under way. Progress dependent on validation workshops and inter-ministerial feedback.	MS

Project Objective and Outcomes	Indicator	Baseline level	Mid-Term Target or Milestones	End of Project Target	Progress as of current period(numeric, percentage, or binary entry only)	Summary by the EA of attainment of the indicator & target as of 30 June	Progress rating
Outcome 2.1 Sustainable Peatlands management integrated into sectoral policies and practices	Number of sustainable peatland management solutions piloted	Very few sustainable peatland management solutions have been piloted	Sustainable peatland management pilot initiated	Sustainable peatland management pilots documented	1	Site-level pilots initiated in Ögii Lake and Khurkh–Khuiten with fencing, community mapping, and erosion control measures. Additional sites to follow.	MS
Outcome 2.1 Sustainable Peatlands management integrated into sectoral policies and practices	Number of stakeholders who contributes to the management of peatlands considering climate issues (gender disaggregated	Capacity of key stakeholders in climate-smart peatland management is very limited	Curricula for staff of key stakeholders developed and training initiated	At least 200 man and 250 women stakeholders contributes to the management of peatlands considering climate issues	45/73	Initial trainings delivered to government, academia, and local NGOs. Training records established; roll-out to continue through regional workshops in late 2025. (45 men, 73 women)	MS
Outcome 2.1 Sustainable Peatlands management integrated into sectoral policies and practices	Number of sector specific knowledge products used for sustainable peatland management	Knowledge management on sustainable peatland practices is very limited	At least 2 sector specific knowledge products used for sustainable peatland management (#2)	At least 4 sector specific knowledge products used for sustainable peatland management	2	Two draft technical briefs on climate-smart peatland practices developed and shared with stakeholders; field validation and translation in process.	MS
Outcome 2.1 Sustainable Peatlands management integrated into sectoral policies and practices	Number of Roadmaps towards SEEA-based ecosystems accounting for peatland ecosystems	0	Roadmap draft towards SEEA-based ecosystems	Roadmap developed towards SEEA-based ecosystems accounting for peatland	1	Draft roadmap developed in line with NSO's SEEA rollout strategy; under internal review prior to stakeholder validation workshop in Q4 2025.	MS

Project Objective and Outcomes	Indicator	Baseline level	Mid-Term Target or Milestones	End of Project Target	Progress as of current period(numeric, percentage, or binary entry only)	Summary by the EA of attainment of the indicator & target as of 30 June	Progress rating
			accounting for peatland ecosystems	ecosystems			

3.2 Rating of progress implementation towards delivery of outputs (Implementation Progress)

Component	Output/Activity	Expected completion date	Implementation status as of previous reporting period (%)	Implementation status as of current reporting period (%)	Progress rating justification, description of challenges faced and explanations for any delay	Progress Rating
1 Component 1: Policy framework and institutional capacity for climate-friendly and resilient peatland management practices	Output 1.1.1 Peatland mitigation and adaptation targets integrated into the LULUCF segment of the NDC of Mongolia	2026-12-31	5%	10%	Initial consultations held with MECC and MOFALI; integration pending policy timeline and NDC cycle alignment.	MS
1 Component 1: Policy framework and institutional	Activity 1.1.1.1. Consultancy to collect baseline data	2025-12-31	5%	10%	In progress. Planned for 2025	S

Component	Output/Activity	Expected completion date	Implementation status as of previous reporting period (%)	Implementation status as of current reporting period (%)	Progress rating justification, description of challenges faced and explanations for any delay	Progress Rating
capacity for climate-friendly and resilient peatland management practices						
1 Component 1: Policy framework and institutional capacity for climate-friendly and resilient peatland management practices	Activity 1.1.1.2. Baseline studies of peatlands in the target area	2026-12-31	5%	10%	In progress. Planned for 2025-2026	HS
1 Component 1: Policy framework and institutional capacity for climate-friendly and resilient	Activity 1.1.1.3. Peatland mitigation and adaptation targets integrated into the LULUCF segment of the NDC of Mongolia	2025-12-31	5%	10%	In progress. Planned for 2025	S

Component	Output/Activity	Expected completion date	Implementation status as of previous reporting period (%)	Implementation status as of current reporting period (%)	Progress rating justification, description of challenges faced and explanations for any delay	Progress Rating
peatland management practices						
1 Component 1: Policy framework and institutional capacity for climate-friendly and resilient peatland management practices	Output 1.1.2 The templates for reporting on LDN and climate-smart solutions and GHG reductions related to peatlands by four sectors (conservation, agriculture, mining, construction) developed for national authorities	2026-12-31	5%	20%	Draft templates prepared; validation workshops scheduled for Q4 2025. Sectoral feedback process delayed due to limited data availability.	MS
1 Component 1: Policy framework and institutional capacity for climate-friendly and resilient peatland management practices	Activity 1.1.2.1. Consultancy to develop reporting template	2026-12-31	5%	20%	In progress. Planned for 2026	HS
1	Output 1.1.3 Gap	2026-12-	5%	15%	Legal desk review initiated; draft analysis under internal review. Dependent on legal harmonization	MS

Component	Output/Activity	Expected completion date	Implementation status as of previous reporting period (%)	Implementation status as of current reporting period (%)	Progress rating justification, description of challenges faced and explanations for any delay	Progress Rating
Component 1: Policy framework and institutional capacity for climate-friendly and resilient peatland management practices	analysis of legislation and sectoral regulations in connection to the activities (on peatlands) suggested in the LDN and NDC made available for national authorities	31			with Climate Change Law	
1 Component 1: Policy framework and institutional capacity for climate-friendly and resilient peatland management practices	Activity 1.1.3.1. Consultancy to carry out gap analysis of legislations and sectoral regulations	2026-12-31	5%	15%	In progress. Planned for 2026	HS
1 Component 1: Policy framework and	Output 1.1.4 Proposals for the legal framework to safeguard the climate-smart nature-based	2026-12-31	5%	10%	Legal scoping ongoing with MECC Legal Division. Requires synchronized input from LDN and peatland strategy documents.	MS

Component	Output/Activity	Expected completion date	Implementation status as of previous reporting period (%)	Implementation status as of current reporting period (%)	Progress rating justification, description of challenges faced and explanations for any delay	Progress Rating
institutional capacity for climate-friendly and resilient peatland management practices	solutions and reporting on GHG reductions developed					
1 Component 1: Policy framework and institutional capacity for climate-friendly and resilient peatland management practices	Activity 1.1.4.1. Consultancy on developing sustainable peatland management into legislation and guidelines	2026-12-31	5%	10%	In progress. Planned for 2025-2026	HS
1 Component 1: Policy framework and institutional capacity for climate-friendly and	Output 1.2.1 The results of the peatland inventories, including delineation and ecosystem services mapping, carried out in four pilot river basins are available for the authorities in	2026-12-31	5%	25%	Inventory completed for two sites (Khurkh-Khuiten and Ögii Lake); GIS layers being prepared for other two.	S

Component	Output/Activity	Expected completion date	Implementation status as of previous reporting period (%)	Implementation status as of current reporting period (%)	Progress rating justification, description of challenges faced and explanations for any delay	Progress Rating
resilient peatland management practices	agriculture, water management, mining and construction sectors					
1 Component 1: Policy framework and institutional capacity for climate-friendly and resilient peatland management practices	Activity 1.2.1.1. Peatland ecosystem services inventory	2025-12-31	5%	20%	In progress. Planned for 2025	S
1 Component 1: Policy framework and institutional capacity for climate-friendly and resilient peatland management practices	Activity 1.2.1.2. Peatland inventory at national and local level (output 1.2.1)	2026-12-31	5%	20%	In progress. Planned for 2026	HS

Component	Output/Activity	Expected completion date	Implementation status as of previous reporting period (%)	Implementation status as of current reporting period (%)	Progress rating justification, description of challenges faced and explanations for any delay	Progress Rating
1 Component 1: Policy framework and institutional capacity for climate-friendly and resilient peatland management practices	Activity 1.2.1.3. Peatland ecosystem services inventory for 4 pilot sites	2026-12-31	5%	25%	In progress. Planned for 2026	HS
1 Component 1: Policy framework and institutional capacity for climate-friendly and resilient peatland management practices	Activity 1.2.1.4. Consultancy on the development of ecosystem service awareness kit	2026-12-31	5%	20%	In progress. Planned for 2026	HS
1 Component 1: Policy framework	Output 1.2.2 The capacity for carrying out peatland inventories and data	2026-12-31	5%	15%	Initial training delivered; ongoing curriculum development in partnership with NUM and Institute of Botany.	MS

Component	Output/Activity	Expected completion date	Implementation status as of previous reporting period (%)	Implementation status as of current reporting period (%)	Progress rating justification, description of challenges faced and explanations for any delay	Progress Rating
and institutional capacity for climate-friendly and resilient peatland management practices	integration into planning and reporting by sectors is in place					
1 Component 1: Policy framework and institutional capacity for climate-friendly and resilient peatland management practices	Activity 1.2.2.1. The staff of national institutions and representatives of sectoral entities will be trained in their capacity to carry out independently peatland inventories and the related spatial mapping of ecosystem services of peatland areas	2025-12-31	5%	15%	In progress. Planned for 2025	S
1 Component 1: Policy framework and institutional capacity for climate-	Activity 1.2.2.2. Trainer to conduct training in 4 pilot sites and for relevant institutions	2026-12-31	5%	10%	In progress. Planned for 2026	HS

Component	Output/Activity	Expected completion date	Implementation status as of previous reporting period (%)	Implementation status as of current reporting period (%)	Progress rating justification, description of challenges faced and explanations for any delay	Progress Rating
friendly and resilient peatland management practices						
1 Component 1: Policy framework and institutional capacity for climate-friendly and resilient peatland management practices	Output 1.2.3 The capacity for monitoring/reporting of LDN and GHG emissions reduction due to peatland management is in place in four pilot sites	2026-12-31	5%	10%	Site protocols drafted; baseline data collection piloted. Full monitoring setup contingent on equipment procurement.	MS
1 Component 1: Policy framework and institutional capacity for climate-friendly and resilient peatland managemen	Activity 1.2.3.1. Training will be developed (curriculum) to establish a baseline for GHG emissions from peatlands (naturally intact and degraded) and to quantify the possible GHG emission reduction through specific peatland	2025-12-31	5%	10%	In progress. Planned for 2025	S

Component	Output/Activity	Expected completion date	Implementation status as of previous reporting period (%)	Implementation status as of current reporting period (%)	Progress rating justification, description of challenges faced and explanations for any delay	Progress Rating
t practices	management interventions for the pilot sites					
1 Component 1: Policy framework and institutional capacity for climate-friendly and resilient peatland management practices	Activity 1.2.3.2. Organize training within the program	2026-12-31	5%	5%	Under preparation	HS
1 Component 1: Policy framework and institutional capacity for climate-friendly and resilient peatland management practices	Output 1.2.4 The capacity for evaluation and monitoring of carbon stored in peatlands is in place	2026-12-31	5%	10%	Soil coring methodology adapted; lab coordination under discussion with NUM and CSIS	MS
1	Activity 1.2.4.1.	2026-12-	5%	10%	In progress. Planned for 2025-2026	HS

Component	Output/Activity	Expected completion date	Implementation status as of previous reporting period (%)	Implementation status as of current reporting period (%)	Progress rating justification, description of challenges faced and explanations for any delay	Progress Rating
Component 1: Policy framework and institutional capacity for climate-friendly and resilient peatland management practices	Consultancy to develop training curriculum and provide training on assessment of carbon stock in peatland	31				
1 Component 1: Policy framework and institutional capacity for climate-friendly and resilient peatland management practices	Output 1.2.5 A pilot adaptation plan for two catchments based on an improved water balance model considering peatlands and permafrost is in place	2026-12-31	5%	10%	Hydrological data collected; plan design framework prepared with stakeholder input.	MS
1 Component 1: Policy framework and	Activity 1.2.5.1. Consultancy to develop adaptation plan for 2 pilot sites	2026-12-31	5%	10%	In progress. Planned for 2025-2026	HS

Component	Output/Activity	Expected completion date	Implementation status as of previous reporting period (%)	Implementation status as of current reporting period (%)	Progress rating justification, description of challenges faced and explanations for any delay	Progress Rating
institutional capacity for climate-friendly and resilient peatland management practices						
1 Component 1: Policy framework and institutional capacity for climate-friendly and resilient peatland management practices	Output 1.2.6 A peatland and permafrost interactions model is developed and verified by publication as background for decisions on adaptation measures	2026-12-31	5%	5%	Conceptual model completed; verification pending publication in peer-reviewed forum.	S
1 Component 1: Policy framework and institutional capacity for climate-friendly and	Activity 1.2.6.1. Consultancy to develop adaptation plan for 2 pilot sites	2026-12-31	5%	5%	Planned for 2025-2026	MS

Component	Output/Activity	Expected completion date	Implementation status as of previous reporting period (%)	Implementation status as of current reporting period (%)	Progress rating justification, description of challenges faced and explanations for any delay	Progress Rating
resilient peatland management practices						
1 Component 1: Policy framework and institutional capacity for climate-friendly and resilient peatland management practices	Activity 1.2.6.2. The resulting scientific understanding will be published in a peer-reviewed journal and support and guide peatland management decisions aimed at safeguarding the peatland area in order to provide optimal protection against the further thaw of the related permafrost bodies	2026-12-31	5%	5%	Planned for 2025-2026	MS
2 Component 2 Integrate climate-smart peatland management solutions into practice	Output 2.1.1 Roadmap developed towards SEEA-based ecosystems accounting for peatland ecosystems	2026-12-31	5%	10%	Draft roadmap under development in consultation with NSO and MECC; international expert input pending. Coordination with national SEEA rollout timeline required.	S
2 Component	Activity 2.1.1.1. Consultancy to	2026-12-31	5%	5%	Planned for 2025-2026	S

Component	Output/Activity	Expected completion date	Implementation status as of previous reporting period (%)	Implementation status as of current reporting period (%)	Progress rating justification, description of challenges faced and explanations for any delay	Progress Rating
2 Integrate climate-smart peatland management solutions into practice	ecosystem accounting for selected sites					
2 Component 2 Integrate climate-smart peatland management solutions into practice	Activity 2.1.1.2. Consultancy to develop and present draft roadmap on SEEA-based ecosystem accounting	2026-12-31	5%	5%	Planned for 2025-2026	S
2 Component 2 Integrate climate-smart peatland management solutions into practice	Output 2.1.2 Sectoral management plans updated considering peatlands	2026-12-31	5%	5%	Scoping initiated with sectoral ministries. Progress depends on availability of sector-specific peatland data and endorsement from technical working groups.	S
2 Component 2 Integrate climate-smart	Activity 2.1.2.1. Consultancy to review and update land management plan to conserve peatlands	2026-12-31	5%	5%	Planned for 2025-2026	S

Component	Output/Activity	Expected completion date	Implementation status as of previous reporting period (%)	Implementation status as of current reporting period (%)	Progress rating justification, description of challenges faced and explanations for any delay	Progress Rating
peatland management solutions into practice						
2 Component 2 Integrate climate-smart peatland management solutions into practice	Activity 2.1.2.2. Consultancy to review and update local and regional water management plans to protect peatlands	2026-12-31	5%	5%	Planned for 2026	S
2 Component 2 Integrate climate-smart peatland management solutions into practice	Activity 2.1.2.3. Consultancy to review and update local forest management plans for Darhadyn hotgor and Hurh-Huiten pilot sites	2026-12-31	5%	5%	Planned for 2026	S
2 Component 2 Integrate climate-smart peatland management solutions	Activity 2.1.2.4. Consultancy to develop best suitable road construction design to avoid peatland degradation	2026-12-31	5%	5%	Planned for 2026	S

Component	Output/Activity	Expected completion date	Implementation status as of previous reporting period (%)	Implementation status as of current reporting period (%)	Progress rating justification, description of challenges faced and explanations for any delay	Progress Rating
into practice						
2 Component 2 Integrate climate-smart peatland management solutions into practice	Activity 2.1.2.5. Consultancy to develop peatlandbased tourism product for Darhadyn and Hurh Huiten sites	2026-12-31	5%	5%	Planned for 2026	S
2 Component 2 Integrate climate-smart peatland management solutions into practice	Output 2.1.3 Solutions for sustainable peatland management piloted in targeted sites	2026-12-31	5%	15%	Site selection completed for Ögii Lake and Khurkh–Khuiten. Initial measures (fencing, signage, stakeholder meetings) under way. Delays due to seasonal access limitations.	S
2 Component 2 Integrate climate-smart peatland management solutions into practice	Activity 2.1.3.1. In selected river basins sustainable peatland management approaches will be piloted together with water sector authorities to showcase the value to preserve and enhance water resources	2026-12-31	5%	15%	Planned for 2026	S

Component	Output/Activity	Expected completion date	Implementation status as of previous reporting period (%)	Implementation status as of current reporting period (%)	Progress rating justification, description of challenges faced and explanations for any delay	Progress Rating
2 Component 2 Integrate climate-smart peatland management solutions into practice	Activity 2.1.3.2. For the agricultural sector sustainable practices will be piloted for peatland management to limit negative impact and resulting degradation through application of rotational grazing approaches	2026-12-31	5%	15%	Planned for 2026	S
2 Component 2 Integrate climate-smart peatland management solutions into practice	Activity 2.1.3.3. Fencing of critical areas or other best practices to balance and optimize agricultural use and ecosystem services of the peatland area	2026-12-31	5%	10%	Planned for 2026	S
2 Component 2 Integrate climate-smart peatland management solutions into practice	Activity 2.1.3.4. Fencing of critical areas or other best practices to balance and optimize agricultural use and ecosystem services of the peatland area	2026-12-31	5%	10%	Planned for 2026	S
2	Output 2.1.4 The	2026-12-	5%	20%	Two rounds of national training conducted; gender- and youth-inclusive participation ensured.	S

Component	Output/Activity	Expected completion date	Implementation status as of previous reporting period (%)	Implementation status as of current reporting period (%)	Progress rating justification, description of challenges faced and explanations for any delay	Progress Rating
Component 2 Integrate climate-smart peatland management solutions into practice	management capacity of key stakeholders increased	31			Further regional rollouts scheduled for Q4 2025.	
2 Component 2 Integrate climate-smart peatland management solutions into practice	Activity 2.1.4.1. Consultancy to provide training and develop training manual on sustainable land management options to conserve peatlands	2026-12-31	5%	20%	Planned for 2026	S
2 Component 2 Integrate climate-smart peatland management solutions into practice	Output 2.1.5 Sector specific knowledge and outreach products available	2026-12-31	5%	15%	Draft technical briefs on peatland-water-climate linkages and sectoral infographics prepared. Printing and dissemination planned after validation workshop.	S
2 Component 2 Integrate climate-	Activity 2.1.5.1. The project will support under this output the generation,	2026-12-31	5%	10%	Planned for 2026	S

Component	Output/Activity	Expected completion date	Implementation status as of previous reporting period (%)	Implementation status as of current reporting period (%)	Progress rating justification, description of challenges faced and explanations for any delay	Progress Rating
smart peatland management solutions into practice	compilation, publication and dissemination of sector specific knowledge and outreach products. These products will be in various formats, ranging from manuals, leaflets, brochures to technical reports, maps and scientific articles and promotional and training video content					
2 Component 2 Integrate climate-smart peatland management solutions into practice	Activity 2.1.5.2. A project website will be developed, together with social media platforms to make information produced easily available	2026-12-31	5%	10%	Planned for 2026	S
3 Component 3: Global knowledge-base and capacity for	Output 3.1.1 Gender sensitive traditional knowledge on existing and past global land-uses, land degradation and indigenous	2026-12-31	10%	20%	Participatory mapping of land-use and nature values with Sámi reindeer herders; Mapping training courses and a series of online mapping workshops with the Woodwell Climate Research Center; Interviews with Dukha reindeer herders about landscape change; Interviews with Dukha reindeer herders about milk production; Interviews with Dukha reindeer herding women about importance of traditional knowledge and practice of milking reindeer; Round table “Understanding Resilience of the Reindeer Herding Peoples” with the Dukha youth to discuss issues identified in Activity 1; Virtual	MS

Component	Output/Activity	Expected completion date	Implementation status as of previous reporting period (%)	Implementation status as of current reporting period (%)	Progress rating justification, description of challenges faced and explanations for any delay	Progress Rating
herders' contribution to integrated landscape management	reindeer herders' food governance is globally collected and assessed and made available for global stakeholder groups				lecture about participatory mapping for the History Association in Kautokeino; Coordination of cooking master classes for chefs at the NOMAD Indigenous Foodlab with involvement of young Sámi women and reindeer herders and students for the Sámi upper secondary school and reindeer herding school in Kautokeino. Indigenous food production within the NOMAD Indigenous FoodLab, including test sessions and documentation; Field mission to Tsagaannuur, East and West Taiga migration patterns discussion; participatory mapping workshop with Dukha herders; Interviews with Dukha reindeer herders about landscape change; Interviews with Dukha reindeer herders about milk production; Milking of reindeer cross-learning training course; Round table "Understanding Resilience of the Reindeer Herding Peoples" with the Dukha youth; Photo archive of the Sámi reindeer herders (1950s-1970s); Virtual lecture about participatory mapping for the History Association in Kautokeino; Gathering historic photographs (Mongolian National Central Archives). Agreed to get pictures from Ulaan-Uul Soum Museum and the Central Museum of Khuvsgul Field mission to Tsagaannuur, East and West Taiga migration patterns discussion; participatory mapping workshop with Dukha herders	
3 Component 3: Global knowledge-base and capacity for herders' contribution to integrated landscape management	Activity 3.1.1.1 Identify current and past spatial and temporal patterns of reindeer herding migrations; inventory and documentation of pasture habitats and indigenous food systems; and linkages between indigenous food cultures and landscape conservation - using participatory mapping	2026-12-31	10%	20%	Participatory mapping of land-use and nature values with Sámi reindeer herders;Mapping training courses and a series of online mapping workshops with the Woodwell Climate Research Center;Interviews with Dukha reindeer herders about landscape change;Interviews with Dukha reindeer herders about milk production;Interviews with Dukha reindeer herding women about importance of traditional knowledge and practice of milking reindeer;Round table "Understanding Resilience of the Reindeer Herding Peoples" with the Dukha youth to discuss issues identified in Activity 1;Virtual lecture about participatory mapping for the History Association in Kautokeino;Coordination of cooking master classes for chefs at the NOMAD Indigenous Food lab with involvement of young Sámi women and reindeer herders and students for the Sámi upper secondary school and reindeer herding school in Kautokeino. Indigenous food production within the NOMAD Indigenous FoodLab, including test sessions and documentation;Field mission to Tsagaannuur, East and West Taiga migration patterns discussion; participatory mapping workshop with Dukha herders	MS

Component	Output/Activity	Expected completion date	Implementation status as of previous reporting period (%)	Implementation status as of current reporting period (%)	Progress rating justification, description of challenges faced and explanations for any delay	Progress Rating
	methodology undertaken with the herders (see activity 3.1.1.2)					
3 Component 3: Global knowledge-base and capacity for herders' contribution to integrated landscape management	Activity 3.1.1.2 Gather additional knowledge from local knowledge-holders on past land use practices, biodiversity etc. including gathering and interpreting historical photographs where possible	2026-12-31	10%	30%	Interviews with Dukha reindeer herders about landscape change;Interviews with Dukha reindeer herders about milk production;Milking of reindeer cross-learning training course;Round table "Understanding Resilience of the Reindeer Herding Peoples" with the Dukha youth; Photo archive of the Sámi reindeer herders (1950s-1970s);Virtual lecture about participatory mapping for the History Association in Kautokeino;Gathering historic photographs (Mongolian National Central Archives). Agreed to get pictures from Ulaan-Uul Soum Museum and the Central Museum of KhuvsgulField mission to Tsagaannuur, East and West Taiga migration patterns discussion; participatory mapping workshop with Dukha herders	S
3 Component 3: Global knowledge-base and capacity for herders' contribution to integrated landscape management	Output 3.1.2 GIS-based maps of current land-uses and future scenarios are developed and compatible for traditional and scientific knowledge to support rangelands mobility made	2026-12-31	10%	20%	Mapping workshop with the Woodwell Climate Research Center and Sámi reindeer herders from Norway; GIS mapping field trip with Sámi reindeer herders and partners from the Woodwell Climate Research Center between Alta and Hammerfest; Production of the map of the reindeer migration in Finnmark; Field mission to Tsagaannuur	MS

Component	Output/Activity	Expected completion date	Implementation status as of previous reporting period (%)	Implementation status as of current reporting period (%)	Progress rating justification, description of challenges faced and explanations for any delay	Progress Rating
3 Component 3: Global knowledge-base and capacity for herders' contribution to integrated landscape management	Activity 3.1.2.1 Establish GIS based maps (e.g. using the GLOBIO model) for land-use and BD for selected cases	2026-12-31	10%	20%	Mapping workshop with the Woodwell Climate Research Center and Sámi reindeer herders from Norway;GIS mapping field trip with Sámi reindeer herders and partners from the WoodwellClimate Research Center between Alta and Hammerfest;Producing of the map of the reindeer migration in Finnmark	MS
3 Component 3: Global knowledge-base and capacity for herders' contribution to integrated landscape management	Activity 3.1.2.2 Develop user-friendly maps and information on spatial and temporal land uses based on different knowledge systems, including GIS	2026-12-31	10%	20%	Mapping workshop with the Woodwell Climate Research Center and Sámi reindeer herders from Norway;Creation of GIS map based on the field trip;Field mission to Tsagaannuur;Producing of the map of the reindeer migration in Finnmark	MS
3 Component 3: Global knowledge-	Output 3.1.3 Participatory mapping and environmental monitoring systems	2026-12-31	10%	20%	Data collection in Sápmi and Mongolia; Workshop with European Space Agency "Space for Arctic"; Visit to Kongsberg Satellite Services (KSAT); Cooperation established with the American Museum of Natural History and NASA for remote-sensing observation; Field mission to Tsagaannuur; participatory mapping workshops with reindeer herders in Sápmi and Mongolia; Cooperation with	MS

Component	Output/Activity	Expected completion date	Implementation status as of previous reporting period (%)	Implementation status as of current reporting period (%)	Progress rating justification, description of challenges faced and explanations for any delay	Progress Rating
base and capacity for herders' contribution to integrated landscape management	are developed for the global stakeholder groups for an integrated rangeland management system				NILU on developing a user-friendly monitoring system for reindeer herders; Field mission to Tsagaannuur; meeting with Dukha reindeer herders in Mongolia to discuss land change indicators; Cooperation with NILU on developing a user-friendly monitoring system for reindeer herders; Participatory mapping of land-use and nature values with Sámi reindeer herders; Virtual lecture about participatory mapping for the History Association in Kautokeino; Reindeer Herding and Resilience Component seminar on project outcomes and deliveries for reindeer herders in Norway; Reindeer Herding and Resilience Component seminar on project outcomes and deliveries for reindeer herders in Mongolia; Traditional knowledge and land degradation discussion initiated to collect and document traditional knowledge of Dukha reindeer milking.	
3 Component 3: Global knowledge-base and capacity for herders' contribution to integrated landscape management	Activity 3.1.3.1 Develop participatory monitoring system of environmental indicators and other environmental observations, which fully incorporate herders' traditional knowledge providing a Circumpolar Local Environmental Observer (CLEO) Network Hub	2026-12-31	10%	20%	Data collection in Sápmi and Mongolia;Workshop with European Space Agency "Space for Arctic";Visit to Kongsberg Satellite Services (KSAT);Cooperation established with the American Museum of Natural History and NASA for remote-sensing observation;Field mission to Tsagaannuur; participatory mapping workshops with reindeer herders in Sápmi and Mongolia; Cooperation with NILU on developing a user-friendly monitoring system for reindeer herders	MS
3 Component 3: Global knowledge-base and capacity for	Activity 3.1.3.2 Undertake annual training sessions for targeted reindeer herders to monitor selected indicators	2026-12-31	10%	15%	Field mission to Tsagaannuur; meeting with Dukha reindeer herders in Mongolia to discuss land change indicators;	MS

Component	Output/Activity	Expected completion date	Implementation status as of previous reporting period (%)	Implementation status as of current reporting period (%)	Progress rating justification, description of challenges faced and explanations for any delay	Progress Rating
herders' contribution to integrated landscape management						
3 Component 3: Global knowledge-base and capacity for herders' contribution to integrated landscape management	Activity 3.1.3.3 System established for regular collection of monitoring results	2026-12-31	10%	10%	Cooperation with NILU on developing a user-friendly monitoring system for reindeer herders	MS
3 Component 3: Global knowledge-base and capacity for herders' contribution to integrated	Activity 3.1.3.4 Revise/refine monitoring system based on the implementation/lessons learnt	2026-12-31	10%	10%	Cooperation with NILU on developing a user-friendly monitoring system for reindeer herders	MS

Component	Output/Activity	Expected completion date	Implementation status as of previous reporting period (%)	Implementation status as of current reporting period (%)	Progress rating justification, description of challenges faced and explanations for any delay	Progress Rating
landscape management						
3 Component 3: Global knowledge-base and capacity for herders' contribution to integrated landscape management	Activity 3.1.3.5 Undertake participatory mapping workshops to collect data and knowledge, and to present and assess data and information collected (ground-truthing)	2026-12-31	10%	30%	Participatory mapping of land-use and nature values with Sámi reindeer herders;Virtual lecture about participatory mapping for the History Association in Kautokeino; Field mission to Tsagaannuur; participatory mapping workshops with Dukha reindeer herders in Mongolia;participatory mapping workshops with Sámi reindeer herders in Sápmi;	MS
3 Component 3: Global knowledge-base and capacity for herders' contribution to integrated landscape management	Activity 3.1.3.6 Undertake participatory workshops to develop land-use and environmental change scenarios (2 - 3 future perspectives) and explore effects on rangeland ecosystems and nomadic livelihoods	2026-12-31	10%	20%	Reindeer Herding and Resilience Component seminar on project outcomes and deliveries for reindeer herders in Norway;Reindeer Herding and Resilience Component seminar on project outcomes and deliveries for reindeer herders in Mongolia;Traditional knowledge and land degradation discussion initiated to collect and document traditional knowledge of Dukha reindeer milking; Field mission to Tsagaannuur; participatory mapping workshops with Dukha reindeer herders in Mongolia; participatory mapping workshops with Sámi reindeer herders in Sápmi;	MS
3	Output 3.1.4 Global	2026-12-	10%	20%	Field visits to West and East Taiga; Interviews with Dukha reindeer herders; Interview with Sámi	MS

Component	Output/Activity	Expected completion date	Implementation status as of previous reporting period (%)	Implementation status as of current reporting period (%)	Progress rating justification, description of challenges faced and explanations for any delay	Progress Rating
Component 3: Global knowledge-base and capacity for herders' contribution to integrated landscape management	indicators for assessing sustainable management of rangelands and pastoralism are developed and tested	31			reindeer herders; Reindeer Herding and Resilience Component seminar on project outcomes and deliveries for reindeer herders in Norway; Reindeer Herding and Resilience Component seminar on project outcomes and deliveries for reindeer herders in Mongolia. Session at UNFPII to discuss alignment of the project with the implementation of UNDRIP and achievement of the 2030 Agenda.	
3 Component 3: Global knowledge-base and capacity for herders' contribution to integrated landscape management	Activity 3.1.4.1 Undertake an assessment to identify different understandings of sustainable management of rangelands and pastoralism.	2026-12-31	10%	20%	Field visits to West and East Taiga; Interviews with Dukha reindeer herders;Interview with Sámi reindeer herders;Reindeer Herding and Resilience Component seminar on project outcomes and deliveries for reindeer herders in Norway;Reindeer Herding and Resilience Component seminar on project outcomes and deliveries for reindeer herders in Mongolia.	MS
3 Component 3: Global knowledge-base and	Activity 3.1.4.2 Through co-production, identify indicators that are tested and revised for	2026-12-31	10%	20%	Session at UNFPII to discuss alignment of the project with the implementation of UNDRIP and achievement of the 2030 Agenda	MS

Component	Output/Activity	Expected completion date	Implementation status as of previous reporting period (%)	Implementation status as of current reporting period (%)	Progress rating justification, description of challenges faced and explanations for any delay	Progress Rating
capacity for herders' contribution to integrated landscape management	assessing sustainable management of rangelands and pastoralism to be used to review the implementation of the UN Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).					
3 Component 3: Global knowledge-base and capacity for herders' contribution to integrated landscape management	Output 3.2.1 Global training and educational courses for indigenous reindeer herding youth, and field training and community-based workshops for herding communities	2026-12-31	20%	50%	Training needs discussion with Tsetsegmaa Gombo, and decision to engage reindeer herding youth to participate more actively in the project activities; Indigenous youth training course with the Arctic Initiative Harvard Kennedy School Belfer Center; Development of Cross-learning training course on Traditional Knowledge of Milking Reindeer for Sámi and Dukha herders; Work on creating the book "From the Past to the Future: 300 Years of Sámi Reindeer Herding Knowledge. Perceptions of the Sámi from 1725 by Knud Leem" conducted together by the ICR and Sámi University of Applied Sciences. Traditional Food Knowledge workshop with Sámi reindeer herding youth; Cross-learning meeting for Sámi and Dukha reindeer herders; Arctic Innovation Lab in cooperation with Harvard Kennedy School Belfer Center; TK course development; Community-based workshop for Dukha and Sámi young reindeer herders, reindeer herders, elders where youth shared the experiences in their community. Practical application of milking skills in East taiga; World Reindeer Husbandry,2-hour lecture for the Sámi Pathfinder students at the Sámi University of Applied Sciences); Round table "Understanding Resilience of the Reindeer Herding Peoples" with the Dukha youth; Cross-learning meeting for Sámi and Dukha reindeer herders; Partner meeting with the UArctic Board for Project briefing; Development of the training course on Traditional Knowledge documentation for reindeer herders; Publication of the "Sámi nomadic reindeer herding and the changing cryosphere in Western Finnmark" article in Elsevier in cooperation with the Sámi University of Applied Sciences; Field visits to West and East Taiga; Development of training course on Traditional Knowledge of Milking Reindeer for Sámi and Dukha herders; Course materials available in English and Mongolian. Negotiation training for reindeer herders with Tufts University Fletcher School. Arctic Innovation Lab training program	MS

Component	Output/Activity	Expected completion date	Implementation status as of previous reporting period (%)	Implementation status as of current reporting period (%)	Progress rating justification, description of challenges faced and explanations for any delay	Progress Rating
					with reindeer herding students as peer mentors for Harvard students	
3 Component 3: Global knowledge-base and capacity for herders' contribution to integrated landscape management	Activity 3.2.1.1 Develop a field training curriculum for reindeer herders on issues related traditional knowledge, land use and sustainable livelihoods, including food systems	2026-12-31	20%	50%	Training needs discussion with Tsetsegmaa Gombo, and decision to engage reindeer herding youth to participate more actively in the project activities; Indigenous youth training course with the Arctic Initiative Harvard Kennedy School Belfer Center; Development of Cross-learning training course on Traditional Knowledge of Milking Reindeer for Sámi and Dukha herders; Work on creating the book "From the Past to the Future: 300 Years of Sámi Reindeer Herding Knowledge. Perceptions of the Sámi from 1725 by Knud Leem, conducted together by the ICR and Sámi University of Applied Sciences. Traditional Food Knowledge workshop with Sámi reindeer herding youth; Cross-learning meeting for Sámi and Dukha reindeer herders; Arctic Innovation Lab in cooperation with Harvard Kennedy School Belfer Center; TK course development;	S
3 Component 3: Global knowledge-base and capacity for herders' contribution to integrated landscape management	Activity 3.2.1.2 Carry out field trainings and community-based workshops (based on activity 2.1.1.1) for reindeer herders on issues related to biodiversity, land degradation, traditional knowledge	2026-12-31	10%	50%	Community-based workshop for Dukha and Sámi young reindeer herders, reindeer herders, elders where youth shared the experiences in their community. Practical application of milking skills in East taiga;World Reindeer Husbandry,2-hour lecture for the Sámi Pathfinder students at the Sámi University of Applied Sciences);Round table "Understanding Resilience of the Reindeer Herding Peoples" with the Dukha youth; Cross-learning meeting for Sámi and Dukha reindeer herders;Traditional Food Knowledge workshop with Sámi reindeer herding youth; Cross-learning meeting for Sámi and Dukha reindeer herders;Arctic Innovation Lab in cooperation with Harvard Kennedy School Belfer Center; TK course development;	S
3 Component 3: Global	Activity 3.2.1.3 Develop a training course on	2026-12-31	20%	50%	Indigenous youth training course with the Arctic Initiative Harvard Kennedy School Belfer Center;Round table "Understanding Resilience of the Reindeer Herding Peoples" with the Dukha youth;Work on creating the book "From the Past to the Future: 300 Years of Sámi Reindeer Herding	S

Component	Output/Activity	Expected completion date	Implementation status as of previous reporting period (%)	Implementation status as of current reporting period (%)	Progress rating justification, description of challenges faced and explanations for any delay	Progress Rating
knowledge-base and capacity for herders' contribution to integrated landscape management	environmental agreements, international diplomacy and communication				Knowledge. Perceptions of the Sámi from 1725 by Knud Leem" conducted together by the ICR and Sámi University of Applied Sciences;Partner meeting with the UArctic Board for Project briefing;Development of the training course on Traditional Knowledge documentation for reindeer herders;Publication of the "Sámi nomadic reindeer herding and the changing cryosphere in Western Finnmark" article in Elsevier in cooperation with the Sámi University of Applied Sciences	
3 Component 3: Global knowledge-base and capacity for herders' contribution to integrated landscape management	Activity 3.2.1.4 Carry out training of youth in environmental agreements, international diplomacy and communication	2026-12-31	10%	30%	Indigenous youth training course with the Arctic Initiative Harvard Kennedy School Belfer Center;Round table "Understanding Resilience of the Reindeer Herding Peoples" with the Dukha youth.	MS
3 Component 3: Global knowledge-base and capacity for herders'	Activity 3.2.1.5 Develop a summer field training course for youth and university students in monitoring, collecting and analysing data	2026-12-31	20%	30%	Field visits to West and East Taiga; Development of training course on Traditional Knowledge of Milking Reindeer for Sámi and Dukha herders;Course materials available in English and Mongolian.	MS

Component	Output/Activity	Expected completion date	Implementation status as of previous reporting period (%)	Implementation status as of current reporting period (%)	Progress rating justification, description of challenges faced and explanations for any delay	Progress Rating
contribution to integrated landscape management	related to environmental change					
3 Component 3: Global knowledge-base and capacity for herders' contribution to integrated landscape management	Activity 3.2.1.6 Carry out summer field trainings for youth and university students of reindeer herding families in monitoring, collecting and analysing data related to environmental change	2026-12-31	10%	30%	Field visits to West and East Taiga; Cross-learning training course on Traditional Knowledge of Milking Reindeer for Sámi and Dukha herders;Course materials available in English and Mongolian	MS
3 Component 3: Global knowledge-base and capacity for herders' contribution to integrated landscape	Activity 3.2.1.7 Develop an accredited course on the concept of traditional knowledge, resource management and landscape conservation	2026-12-31	10%	30%	TK curriculum developed and revised;World Reindeer Husbandry lecture for the Sámi Pathfinder students at the Sámi University of Applied Sciences;Work on creating the book "From the Past to the Future: 300 Years of Sámi Reindeer Herding Knowledge. Perceptions of the Sámi from 1725 by Knud Leem" conducted together by the ICR and Sámi University of Applied Sciences	MS

Component	Output/Activity	Expected completion date	Implementation status as of previous reporting period (%)	Implementation status as of current reporting period (%)	Progress rating justification, description of challenges faced and explanations for any delay	Progress Rating
management						
3 Component 3: Global knowledge-base and capacity for herders' contribution to integrated landscape management	Activity 3.2.1.8 Carry out course on the concept of traditional knowledge, resource management and landscape conservation	2026-12-31	10%	15%	TK curriculum developed and revised;World Reindeer Husbandry lecture for the Sámi Pathfinder students at the Sámi University of Applied Sciences;Work on creating the book "From the Past to the Future: 300 Years of Sámi Reindeer Herding Knowledge. Perceptions of the Sámi from 1725 by Knud Leem" conducted together by the ICR and Sámi University of Applied Sciences	MS
3 Component 3: Global knowledge-base and capacity for herders' contribution to integrated landscape management	Activity 3.2.1.9 Conduct model training dialogues (role plays) representing different right-holders and stakeholders, such as herders, conservationists, industrial developers and government officials	2026-12-31	20%	30%	Negotiation training for reindeer herders with Tufts University Fletcher School.Arctic Innovation Lab training program with reindeer herding students as peer mentors for Harvard students	MS
3 Component	Output 3.2.2 Cross-learning events	2026-12-31	20%	20%	'Lavvu Dialogue' dissemination event for the Norwegian parliament. 'Lavvu Dialogue' dissemination event for Arctic Parliamentarians; Session at the Arctic Science Summit Week in Boulder, Colorado;	MS

Component	Output/Activity	Expected completion date	Implementation status as of previous reporting period (%)	Implementation status as of current reporting period (%)	Progress rating justification, description of challenges faced and explanations for any delay	Progress Rating
3: Global knowledge-base and capacity for herders' contribution to integrated landscape management	between herding communities and other actor groups.				Organizing a side-event at the United Nations Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues on "Challenges of Land Fragmentation and UNDRIP Implementation"; Dukha communication center design layout and draft concept presented and discussed with reindeer herders, stakeholders and partners; Work on creating the book "From the Past to the Future: 300 Years of Sámi Reindeer Herding Knowledge. Perceptions of the Sámi from 1725 by Knud Leem" conducted together by the ICR and Sámi University of Applied Sciences. Publication Circumpolar Reindeer Husbandry Trapped Between Science and Indigenous Knowledge for Harvard Business History Review; Session at the Arctic Science Summit Week in Boulder, Colorado; side-event at the United Nations Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues on "Challenges of Land Fragmentation and UNDRIP Implementation"; meeting with the International Council of Science	
3 Component 3: Global knowledge-base and capacity for herders' contribution to integrated landscape management	Activity 3.2.2.1 Carry out "lavvu dialogues" for knowledge exchange between reindeer herders and other sectors and international stakeholders	2026-12-31	10%	30%	Dukha communication center design layout and draft concept presented and discussed with stakeholders;'Lavvu Dialogue' dissemination event for Norwegian parliament.'Lavvu Dialogue' dissemination event for Arctic Parliamentarians; Session at the Arctic Science Summit Week in Boulder, Colorado; Organizing a side-event at the United Nations Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues on "Challenges of Land Fragmentation and UNDRIP Implementation";	MS
3 Component 3: Global knowledge-base and capacity for	Activity 3.2.2.2 Develop a certificate field training course for other sectors (e.g. industry, local and regional authorities,	2026-12-31	10%	20%	Dukha communication center design layout and draft concept presented and discussed with reindeer herders, stakeholders and partners; Work on creating the book "From the Past to the Future: 300 Years of Sámi Reindeer Herding Knowledge. Perceptions of the Sámi from 1725 by Knud Leem" conducted together by the ICR and Sámi University of Applied Sciences.	MS

Component	Output/Activity	Expected completion date	Implementation status as of previous reporting period (%)	Implementation status as of current reporting period (%)	Progress rating justification, description of challenges faced and explanations for any delay	Progress Rating
herders' contribution to integrated landscape management	tourism) and international stakeholders on traditional knowledge and indigenous peoples, and related LD issues					
3 Component 3: Global knowledge-base and capacity for herders' contribution to integrated landscape management	Activity 3.2.2.3 Carry out field training courses for other sectors and international stakeholders.	2026-12-31	10%	20%	Publication Circumpolar Reindeer Husbandry Trapped Between Science and Indigenous Knowledge for Harvard Business History Review; Session at the Arctic Science Summit Week in Boulder, Colorado; side-event at the United Nations Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues on "Challenges of Land Fragmentation and UNDRIP Implementation"; meeting with the International Council of Science	MS
3 Component 3: Global knowledge-base and capacity for herders' contribution to integrated	Output 3.3.1 Knowledge management and communication strategy developed and available for global stakeholder groups	2026-12-31	10%	50%	KM Strategy developed; Project WP developed; Information portal established and updated; Reindeer Herding and Resilience Component seminar on project outcomes and deliveries for the project team; Reindeer Herding and Resilience Brainstorm Workshop conducted. KM Strategy revised and adopted; Project WP revised and adopted; Information portal established and updated; Reindeer Herding and Resilience Component seminar on project outcomes and deliveries for the project team; Reindeer Herding and Resilience Brainstorm Workshop conducted. RHR Knowledge hub established and regularly updated; Component 3 documentation and activities available. Communication and Outreach strategy drafted, discussed by project team and stakeholders, revised and published; in use now.	MS

Component	Output/Activity	Expected completion date	Implementation status as of previous reporting period (%)	Implementation status as of current reporting period (%)	Progress rating justification, description of challenges faced and explanations for any delay	Progress Rating
landscape management						
3 Component 3: Global knowledge-base and capacity for herders' contribution to integrated landscape management	Activity 3.3.1.1 Design a knowledge management strategy and plan for the project, which guides the collection and management of information and its storage on the information portal	2026-12-31	20%	50%	KM Strategy developed;Project WP developed;Information portal established and updated;Reindeer Herding and Resilience Component seminar on project outcomes and deliveries for the project team;Reindeer Herding and Resilience Brainstorm Workshop conducted.	S
3 Component 3: Global knowledge-base and capacity for herders' contribution to integrated landscape management	Activity 3.3.1.2 Regular (yearly) updating/revision of the knowledge management strategy and implementation mechanisms of the strategy	2026-12-31	10%	50%	KM Strategy revised and adopted;Project WP revised and adopted;Information portal established and updated;Reindeer Herding and Resilience Component seminar on project outcomes and deliveries for the project team;Reindeer Herding and Resilience Brainstorm Workshop conducted.	S
3	Activity 3.3.1.3 Design	2026-12-	10%	50%	RHR Knowledge hub established and regularly updated;Component 3 documentation and activities	MS

Component	Output/Activity	Expected completion date	Implementation status as of previous reporting period (%)	Implementation status as of current reporting period (%)	Progress rating justification, description of challenges faced and explanations for any delay	Progress Rating
Component 3: Global knowledge-base and capacity for herders' contribution to integrated landscape management	and develop an online information portal (website/database)	31			available.RHR Knowledge hub established and regularly updated.	
3 Component 3: Global knowledge-base and capacity for herders' contribution to integrated landscape management	Activity 3.3.1.4 Carry regular updates to the information portal including news articles, project documents, reports, media etc.	2026-12-31	10%	50%	Communication and Outreach strategy drafted, discussed by project team and stakeholders, revised and published; in use now.	S
3 Component 3: Global knowledge-base and	Output 3.3.2 Operational project portal to disseminate project findings and facilitate replication	2026-12-31	20%	40%	Communication and Outreach strategy drafted, discussed by project team and stakeholders, revised and published; in use now. Dukha communication center design layout and draft concept drafted, consulted with stakeholders, revised, discussed with stakeholders, published; RHR Knowledge hub in operation, being regularly updated; Reindeer Herding and Resilience Progress Report 2023; Feasibility Study Report on Dukha Communication Centre. Besides the main webpage of the project,	MS

Component	Output/Activity	Expected completion date	Implementation status as of previous reporting period (%)	Implementation status as of current reporting period (%)	Progress rating justification, description of challenges faced and explanations for any delay	Progress Rating
capacity for herders' contribution to integrated landscape management	available for global stakeholder groups.				posts and articles about activities were also published on ICR's webpage, Facebook, and Instagram pages https://reindeerherding.org https://www.facebook.com/icr.wrh https://www.instagram.com/intlreindeer/ Participation of the project team members in international events or conferences: Arctic Circle Assembly (2024); World Food Forum (2024); Arctic Youth Conference in Tromsø, Norway (2025), 11th Fletcher Arctic Conference, Medford, USA (2025); session at the Arctic Science Summit Week in Boulder, Colorado (2025); a side-event at the United Nations Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues on "Challenges of Land Fragmentation and UNDRIP Implementation" (2025);	
3 Component 3: Global knowledge-base and capacity for herders' contribution to integrated landscape management	Activity 3.3.2.1 Design a joint project Communications and Outreach Strategy together with action plan	2026-12-31	20%	50%	Communication and Outreach strategy drafted, discussed by project team and stakeholders, revised and published; in use now.	S
3 Component 3: Global knowledge-base and capacity for herders'	Activity 3.3.2.2 Present the strategy and action plan to relevant project partners for discussion and approval	2026-12-31	20%	50%	Communication and Outreach strategy drafted, discussed by project team and stakeholders, revised and published; in use now.	S

Component	Output/Activity	Expected completion date	Implementation status as of previous reporting period (%)	Implementation status as of current reporting period (%)	Progress rating justification, description of challenges faced and explanations for any delay	Progress Rating
contribution to integrated landscape management						
3 Component 3: Global knowledge-base and capacity for herders' contribution to integrated landscape management	Activity 3.3.2.3 Carry out and make available video interviews, collect film footage and write blogs/social media of project activities throughout the project period	2026-12-26	20%	40%	Dukha communication center design layout and draft concept drafted, discussed with stakeholders, revised, discussed with stakeholder, published;RHR Knowledge hub in operation being regularly updated;Reindeer Herding and Resilience Progress Report 2023 (Annex 2);Feasibility Study Report on Dukha Communication Centre (Annex 3).Besides the main web-page of the project, posts and arcticles about activities were published also on ICR's web-page, Facebook and Instagram pages https://reindeerherding.orghttps://www.facebook.com/icr.wrhhttps://www.instagram.com/intlreindeer/	MS
3 Component 3: Global knowledge-base and capacity for herders' contribution to integrated landscape	Activity 3.3.2.4 Participation of the project team members in international events or conferences	2026-12-31	20%	40%	Arctic Circle Assembly (2024);World Food Forum (2024); Arctic Youth Conference in Tromsø, Norway (2025), 11th Fletcher Arctic Conference, Medford, USA (2025); session at the Arctic Science Summit Week in Boulder, Colorado (2025); a side-event at the United Nations Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues on "Challenges of Land Fragmentation and UNDRIP Implementation" (2025);	S

Component	Output/Activity	Expected completion date	Implementation status as of previous reporting period (%)	Implementation status as of current reporting period (%)	Progress rating justification, description of challenges faced and explanations for any delay	Progress Rating
management						
3 Component 3: Global knowledge-base and capacity for herders' contribution to integrated landscape management	Output 3.3.3 Good practices, lessons learned and knowledge products are documented, published and made available for global stakeholder groups for implementation and replication in similar ecosystems.	2026-12-31	10%	30%	Information gathered and published at the RHR knowledge hub; Lessons learned incorporated into project documentation; Policy recommendations for Prevention of Land Degradation, Permafrost Thaw, and Wildfire Mitigation Incorporating Indigenous Knowledge of Reindeer Herders based on the Arctic Congress 2024 Bodø session "Framing Adaptation and Enhancing Resilience to Climate Change in the Arctic through the Lens of Indigenous Knowledge"; Reindeer Herding and Resilience Progress Report 2023 available at the RHR knowledge hub; Feasibility Study Report on Dukha Communication Centre based on the results of the field mission to Tsagaannuur. Mission report from the field trip to Tsagaannuur drafted, revised and published (2025). RHR component progress reported at the Project inception meeting for components 1, 2 and 3; World Food Forum (2024); Arctic Circle Assembly (2024); World Food Forum (2024); Arctic Youth Conference in Tromsø, Norway (2025), 11th Fletcher Arctic Conference, Medford, USA (2025); session at the Arctic Science Summit Week in Boulder, Colorado (2025); a side-event at the United Nations Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues on "Challenges of Land Fragmentation and UNDRIP Implementation"; Resilience Thinking in Reindeer Husbandry Lecture for Harvard Kennedy School Belfer Center; Arctic Council Youth Conference panel participation; UN Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues side-event delivered (2025); UNEA (2026) planning in progress; 'Lavvu Dialogue' dissemination event with Norwegian parliament; Panel at the Arctic Council Arctic Youth Conference in Tromsø, Norway (2025); 'Lavvu Dialogue' dissemination event for Arctic Parliamentarians; session at the Arctic Science Summit Week in Boulder, Colorado (2025); a side-event at the United Nations Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues on "Challenges of Land Fragmentation and UNDRIP Implementation" (2025); Information gathered, published at the RHR knowledge hub and disseminated.	MS
3 Component 3: Global knowledge-base and capacity for herders'	Activity 3.3.3.1 Gather relevant information and lessons learned from the project at regular intervals, guided through the Communications and	2026-12-31	10%	40%	Information gathered and published at the RHR knowledge hub;Lessons learned incorporated into project documentation; Policy recommendations for Prevention of Land Degradation, Permafrost Thaw, and Wildfire Mitigation Incorporating Indigenous Knowledge of Reindeer Herders based on the Arctic Congress 2024 Bodø session "Framing Adaptation and Enhancing Resilience to Climate Change in the Arctic through the Lens of Indigenous Knowledge" (Annex 1); Reindeer Herding and Resilience Progress Report 2023 available at the RHR knowledge hub (Annex 2);Feasibility Study Report on Dukha Communication Centre based on the results of the field mission to Tsagaannuur (Annex	S

Component	Output/Activity	Expected completion date	Implementation status as of previous reporting period (%)	Implementation status as of current reporting period (%)	Progress rating justification, description of challenges faced and explanations for any delay	Progress Rating
contribution to integrated landscape management	Outreach strategy and Knowledge Management Strategy				3).Mission report from the field trip to Tsagaannuur drafted, revised and published (2025)	
3 Component 3: Global knowledge-base and capacity for herders' contribution to integrated landscape management	Activity 3.3.3.2 Organise and deliver international workshops on traditional knowledge and use of land, land degradation issues, sustainable livelihoods	2026-12-31	10%	40%	Arctic Circle Assembly (2024);RHR component progress reported at the Project inception meeting for components 1, 2 and 3;World Food Forum (2024);Arctic Circle Assembly (2024);World Food Forum (2024); Arctic Youth Conference in Tromsø, Norway (2025), 11th Fletcher Arctic Conference, Medford, USA (2025); session at the Arctic Science Summit Week in Boulder, Colorado (2025); a side-event at the United Nations Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues on "Challenges of Land Fragmentation and UNDRIP Implementation"; Resilience Thinking in Reindeer Husbandry Lecture for Harvard Kennedy School Belfer Center;	S
3 Component 3: Global knowledge-base and capacity for herders' contribution to integrated landscape	Activity 3.3.3.3 Organise and deliver side events at either a UNEA, UNCCD COP, UNPFII or Arctic Council meeting in order to share results from the project in international forums	2026-12-31	10%	30%	Arctic Council Youth Conference panel participation; UN Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues side-event delivered (2025); UNEA (2026) planning in progress	S

Component	Output/Activity	Expected completion date	Implementation status as of previous reporting period (%)	Implementation status as of current reporting period (%)	Progress rating justification, description of challenges faced and explanations for any delay	Progress Rating
management						
3 Component 3: Global knowledge-base and capacity for herders' contribution to integrated landscape management	Activity 3.3.3.4 Disseminate briefs through channels identified through Communications, Knowledge Management and Outreach Strategy, including to UNEA, UNCCD COP, UNPFII or Arctic Council	2026-12-31	10%	40%	'Lavvu Dialogue' dissemination event with Norwegian parliament;Panel at the Arctic Council Arctic Youth Conference in Tromsø, Norway (2025); 'Lavvu Dialogue' dissemination event for Arctic Parliamentarians; session at the Arctic Science Summit Week in Boulder, Colorado (2025); a side-event at the United Nations Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues on "Challenges of Land Fragmentation and UNDRIP Implementation" (2025);Information gathered, published at the RHR knowledge hub and disseminated.	S

The Task Manager will decide on the relevant level of disaggregation (i.e. either at the output or activity level).

4 Risks

4.1 Table A. Project management Risk

Please refer to the Risk Help Sheet for more details on rating

Risk Factor	EA Rating	TM Rating
1 Management structure - Roles and responsibilities	Moderate	Low
2 Governance structure - Oversight	Moderate	Low
3 Implementation schedule	Substantial	Moderate
4 Budget	Substantial	Substantial
5 Financial Management	Moderate	Moderate
6 Reporting	Moderate	Low
7 Capacity to deliver	Moderate	Low

If any of the risk factors is rated a Moderate or higher, please include it in Table B below

4.2 Table B. Risk-log

Implementation Status (Current PIR)

Insert ALL the risks identified either at CEO endorsement (inc. safeguards screening), previous/current PIRs, and MTRs. Use the last line to propose a suggested consolidated rating.

Risks	Risk affecting: Outcome / outputs	CEO ED	PIR 1	PIR 2	PIR 3	PIR 4	PIR 5	Current PIR	Δ	Justification
The “Law to prohibit mineral exploration and mining operations at headwaters of rivers. protected zones of water reservoirs and forested areas” is abolished. leading to	Components 1 and 2	M	M	M				M		

Risks	Risk affecting: Outcome / outputs	CEO ED	PIR 1	PIR 2	PIR 3	PIR 4	PIR 5	Current PIR	Δ	Justification
more intensified mining in the upstream water sources										
Economic sectoral interests prevent climate-smart solutions and effective GHG reductions and achieving LDN targets	Components 1, 2 and 3	M	M	M				M		
Data for the implementation of the project are not available in a timely manner with the required quality	Components 1, 2 and 3	M	M	M				M		
A primary risk is that community participation in the project is ineffective/fails due to inadequate approaches being adopted. A second risk related to community participation is language barriers and cultural understanding. which threatens the ability of the project to assess conditions and generate new knowledge. and replication within and across borders.	Components 1, 2 and 3	M	M	M				M		
Nomadic pastoralism is an adaptation to an unpredictable environment. where climate conditions are subject to a high degree of spatial variability. However. current rapid climate change in some of the reindeer herding areas may exacerbate current land use problems and jeopardize the project results.	Components 1, 2 and 3	M	M	M				M		
Climate Change impacts degrade or alter the peatlands and reduces herders' ability to respond. with improved sustainable	Components 1, 2 and 3	M	M	M				M		

Risks	Risk affecting: Outcome / outputs	CEO ED	PIR 1	PIR 2	PIR 3	PIR 4	PIR 5	Current PIR	Δ	Justification
management practices. to the increasingly unstable and unpredictable weather conditions. Present climate scenarios forecast more frequent extreme events. such as droughts and dzuds. with potential considerable environmental and socio-economic impact. Prolonged droughts negatively impact the the ecosystem services provision of peatlands and require additional resilience and adaptation of pastoral herding communities.										
The COVID-19 pandemic presents a risk for project implementation through restrictions to project staff and beneficiaries in their ability to travel. access project sites. and implement activities timely. The pandemic could impact the project through various factors. including:Availability of technical expertise and capacity and changes in timelines (travel restrictions and availability of staff as restriction factors)Mobility and stakeholder engagement process: difficulties to travel and reach stakeholder groups. including nomadic herders and create a participatory inclusive stakeholder processEnabling Environment: focus of the government of pandemic and related priorities. e.g.. lockdowns and other restrictionsFinancing: focus of government	Components 1, 2 and 3	M	M	M				M		

Risks	Risk affecting: Outcome / outputs	CEO ED	PIR 1	PIR 2	PIR 3	PIR 4	PIR 5	Current PIR	Δ	Justification
on COVID response measures might limit availability of budget for co-financing and existing restrictions might influence prices for procurement										
4 Budget / Co-financing delayed	Components 1, 2 and 3			M				M		
3 Implementation schedule	Components 1 and 2			M				M		
5 Financial Management	Component 3			M				M		
		M	M	M				M		

4.3 Table C. Outstanding Moderate, Significant, and High risks

Additional mitigation measures for the next periods

Risk	Actions decided during the previous reporting instance (PIRt-1, MTR, etc.)	Actions effectively undertaken this reporting period	What	When	By Whom
4 Budget / Co-financing delayed	Strengthen engagement with partners and monitor disbursements quarterly.	-Quarterly updates shared; CCRCC in-kind contributions sustained; no-cost extension approved to allow time for realization.- Formalize MoUs with ministries, maintain quarterly donor updates, and visibility activities to accelerate disbursements.	MoUs, quarterly reports, donor briefings	Q4 2025 – Q2 2026	CCRCC, co-EA
3 Implementation schedule	Progress on the implementation of activities under Components 1 and 2	Careful and timely planning of activities; discussions with the national	Regular meetings, monthly discussions between the IA and EA (CCRCC)	2025-2026	CCRCC, co-EA

Risk	Actions decided during the previous reporting instance (PIRt-1, MTR, etc.)	Actions effectively undertaken this reporting period	What	When	By Whom
		government and other stakeholders about the project's activities planning and implementation; identifying and engaging necessary national/local partners, consultants, experts.			
5 Financial Management	Improve financial management and reporting	Regular exchanges and meetings between the IA's and EA's financial staff	Quarterly reports, regular meetings, monthly discussions	Q3-Q4 2025	ICR, co-EA

High Risk (H): There is a probability of greater than 75% that assumptions may fail to hold or materialize, and/or the project may face high risks. Significant Risk (S): There is a probability of between 51% and 75% that assumptions may fail to hold and/or the project may face substantial risks. Moderate Risk (M): There is a probability of between 26% and 50% that assumptions may fail to hold or materialize, and/or the project may face only modest risks. Low Risk (L): There is a probability of up to 25% that assumptions may fail to hold or materialize, and/or the project may face only modest risks.

5 Amendment - GeoSpatial

Project Minor Amendments

Minor amendments are changes to the project design or implementation that do not have significant impact on the project objectives or scope, or an increase of the GEF project financing up to 5% as described in Annex 9 of the Project and Program Cycle Policy Guidelines.Please tick each category for which a change occurred in the fiscal year of reporting and provide a description of the change that occurred in the textbox. You may attach supporting document as appropriate

5.1 Table A: Listing of all Minor Amendment (TM)

Minor Amendments	Changes
Results Framework:	No
Components and Cost:	No
Institutional and implementation arrangements:	No
Financial Management:	No
Implementation Schedule:	
Executing Entity:	Yes
Executing Entity Category:	No
Minor project objective change:	No
Safeguards:	No
Risk analysis:	No
Increase of GEF financing up to 5%:	No
Location of project activity:	No
Other:	Yes

Minor amendments

Results framework: Indicator baselines and wording refined to align with updated national MRV and inventory methodologies.
Components and cost: Internal reallocation within Components 1 and 2 to support accelerated MRV activities and expanded stakeholder engagement.
Implementation schedule: Training and adaptation planning milestones delayed by 1–2 quarters due to preparatory and consultation requirements.
Co-financing: In-kind contributions revised to reflect actual staff time and reduced PMC, consistent with current implementation.
Other: MRV and data protocols updated in line with 2025 national guidance; emission factor calibration initiated.

5.2 Table B: History of project revisions and/or extensions (TM)

Version	Type	Signed/Approved by UNEP	Entry Into Force (last signature Date)	Agreement Expiry Date	Main changes introduced in this revision
Original PCA	Extension	2025-03-06	2025-03-31	2027-12-31	No-cost extension requested by CCRCC to shift technical completion date to 30 June 2026, with validity retained through 31 December 2027. Includes revised workplan and budget to accommodate delayed field activities, training delivery, and MRV integration. No change in total GEF financing or project objectives.

GEO Location Information:

The Location Name, Latitude and Longitude are required fields insofar as an Agency chooses to enter a project location under the set format. The Geo Name ID is required in instances where the location is not exact, such as in the case of a city, as opposed to the exact site of a physical infrastructure. The Location & Activity Description fields are optional. Project longitude and latitude must follow the Decimal Degrees WGS84 format and Agencies are encouraged to use at least four decimal points for greater accuracy. Users may add as many locations as appropriate. Web mapping applications such as OpenStreetMap or GeoNames use this format. Consider using a conversion tool as needed, such as: https://coordinates-converter.com Please see the Geocoding User Guide by clicking here

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GEO Name ID	Location Description	Activity Description
ICR HQ in Kautokeino. Finnmark. Norway	69.01247110	23.04115380			

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GEO Name ID	Location Description	Activity Description
Component 3					
ICR team in Tsagaannuur. Khövsgöl. Mongolia Component 3	49.2333	99.5167			
Khurkh–Khuiten River Basin	48.1650	111.6730		Eastern Mongolia (Khentii Province)	
Ögii Lake Basin	47.8575	102.7983		Central Mongolia (Arkhangai Province)	
Darhad Depression	51.4667	99.4667		Northern Mongolia (Khuvsgul Province)	
Ulaan Taiga SPA	51.5000	98.8500		Strictly Protected Area in western Khuvsgul, near the Russian border	

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

[Annex any linked geospatial file]

Additional Supporting Documents:

Filename	File Uploaded By	File Uploaded At	
Annex..24.ICRH.pdf	Executing Agency	2025-08-06 07:32:19	**Download**
Annex.6.In-Kind.CCRCC.pdf	Executing Agency	2025-08-06 07:32:05	**Download**
Annex.5.Maps.pdf	Executing Agency	2025-08-04 16:58:34	**Download**
Annex.4.Event.2025.pdf	Executing Agency	2025-08-04 16:49:46	**Download**
Annex.3.2025-compressed.pdf	Executing Agency	2025-08-04 16:49:25	**Download**
Annex.2.MPI.2025.pdf	Executing Agency	2025-08-04 16:39:31	**Download**
Annex.1.PSC.2025.pdf	Executing Agency	2025-08-04 16:38:08	**Download**
Annex 12_reindeer_poster_250528-	Executing Agency	2025-07-31 18:00:36	**Download**

Filename	File Uploaded By	File Uploaded At	
lowres.jpg.pdf			
Annex 3_RHR-Field Report_17 August, 2024.pdf	Executing Agency	2025-07-31 17:52:07	**Download**
Annex_18_SA180_ECONOR2025_low (optimized).pdf	Executing Agency	2025-07-31 17:51:10	**Download**
Annex 19.1_draft_Proof_hbr.pdf	Executing Agency	2025-07-31 17:36:56	**Download**
Annex 19_Business History Review - BHR-2025-0088.pdf	Executing Agency	2025-07-31 17:36:56	**Download**
Annex 17_Merged-event-draft_MT (1).docx	Executing Agency	2025-07-31 17:36:56	**Download**
Annex 16_UNEA side event May 27.docx	Executing Agency	2025-07-31 17:36:56	**Download**
Annex 15_UNEA exhibition May 22.docx	Executing Agency	2025-07-31 17:36:56	**Download**
Annex 14.1_UNEP-CONCEPT-NOTE-FROM-RHR-final-UNEP-april-10th.pdf	Executing Agency	2025-07-31 17:36:56	**Download**
Annex 14_Final-Concluding-Statement-for-the-UNPFII-Side-Event-April-22-2025.pdf	Executing Agency	2025-07-31 17:36:56	**Download**
Annex 13_unpfii.jpg	Executing Agency	2025-07-31 17:36:56	**Download**
Annex 11_Bridging-Worlds-The-Power-of-Knowledge-Co-Production-3_page-0001-1449x2048.jpg	Executing Agency	2025-07-31 17:35:06	**Download**
Annex 10.1_People met in mongolia trip.xlsx	Executing Agency	2025-07-31 17:35:06	**Download**
Annex 10_Travel Report - Tsagaannuur March 2025 - official.pdf	Executing Agency	2025-07-31 17:35:06	**Download**
Annex 9_Arctic Youth Conference 2025 - The Reindeer Herding and Resilience Project.pdf	Executing Agency	2025-07-31 17:35:06	**Download**
Annex 8_HKS_IGA 671M 2025_versoin	Executing Agency	2025-07-31 17:35:06	**Download**

Filename	File Uploaded By	File Uploaded At	
212124.pdf			
Annex 5_Round Table UB_Sept 30_V2.pdf	Executing Agency	2025-07-31 17:34:08	**Download**
Annex 4.1_RHR-Field Report Alena Gerasimova.pdf	Executing Agency	2025-07-31 17:34:08	**Download**
Annex 4.1_240807 Mongolia trip August 2024_Milking.xlsx	Executing Agency	2025-07-31 17:34:08	**Download**
Annex 4_milking workshop guidelines.pdf	Executing Agency	2025-07-31 17:34:08	**Download**
Annex 20_uarctic june 14th (optimized).pdf	Executing Agency	2025-07-31 17:33:31	**Download**
Annex 7.1_Stortinget Nov 11-Norsk (optimized).pdf	Executing Agency	2025-07-31 17:33:31	**Download**
Annex 7_Stortinget meeting Nov 11-Eng (optimized).pdf	Executing Agency	2025-07-31 17:33:31	**Download**
Annex 3.1_Feasibility-study(optimized).pdf	Executing Agency	2025-07-31 17:32:42	**Download**
Annex 6_Inception meeting Tonkopeeva (optimized).pdf	Executing Agency	2025-07-31 17:28:48	**Download**
Annex 2_RHR_PUBLIC_REPORT_2023_ (optimized).pdf	Executing Agency	2025-07-31 17:28:04	**Download**
Annex 1_Policy Recommendations_draft 0_July7_for dissemination.pdf	Executing Agency	2025-07-31 11:33:54	**Download**
Annex 21_Presentasjon av TK kurs 23.6.25.pdf	Executing Agency	2025-07-31 11:30:21	**Download**
Annex 22_Springer book-cover.jpeg	Executing Agency	2025-07-31 11:29:47	**Download**