GEF - PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION REPORT (PIR)

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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:	18
Project Type:	Medium Sized Project (MSP)
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:	2022-08-02
UNEP Project Approval Date:	2023-01-09
Start of Implementation (PCA entering into force):	2023-01-13
Date of Inception Workshop, if available:	
Date of First Disbursement:	2023-06-29
Total disbursement as of 30 June 2024:	$ 200,000.00
Total expenditure as of 30 June:	$ 344,699.00
Midterm undertaken?:	No
Actual Mid-Term Date, if taken:	

Expected Mid-Term Date, if not taken:	2026-01-31
Completion Date Planned - Original PCA:	2027-03-31
Completion Date Revised - Current PCA:	
Expected Terminal Evaluation Date:	2027-06-30
Expected Financial Closure Date:	2027-12-31

1.2 Project Description

The Reindeer Herding and Resilience component 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 activities of the Reindeer Herding and Resilience component include data collection: gathering data on land degradation and pasture management; development of the monitoring systems: subnational land management monitoring systems, global land degradation indicators, and sustainable rangeland management indicators; and training and capacity building: implementing training programs for indigenous and reindeer herding youth; knowledge exchange: establishing a Reindeer Herding and Resilience knowledge hub and facilitating the exchange of good practices on land and pasture management between indigenous reindeer herders and stakeholders.

The Reindeer Herding and Resilience Component is responsible for developing a global reindeer herders' knowledge base and the capacity to integrate it into landscape management. Key activities of the project include gathering data on land degradation and pasture management; developing sub-national land management monitoring systems and global indicators of land degradation and sustainable rangeland management; implementing training programs for Indigenous reindeer herding youth; creating a project knowledge hub and facilitating the exchange of good practices on land and pasture management.

Key Reindeer Herding and Resilience activities in the current reporting period include policy and stakeholder meeting "Herders need for knowledge: 'Research Ethics in Sápmi'" (June 2023), ICR field trips to Mongolia (June 2023), Indigenous youth training program “Exploring Arctic Sustainability: Enhancing Resilience, Addressing Land Degradation and Permafrost Thaw through Indigenous Youth Empowerment” with six training courses at the Arendal Week (August 2023), GEF Assembly side-event "Reindeer Herding and Resilience: Enhancing Pastoral Ecosystems and Nomadic Societies" (August 2023), Reindeer Herding and Land Degradation sessions at the World Food Forum and UN Global Indigenous Youth Forum (October 2023), sessions "Arctic Circle Food Knowledge" and “Indigenous Reindeer Herding Youth: Pasture Resilience

on Edge" at the Arctic Circle Assembly (October 2023), a multidisciplinary Arctic Innovation Lab training program at the Arctic Initiative Harvard Kennedy School Belfer Center (November 2023 - January 2024), mapping training courses and a series of online mapping workshops with the Woodwell Climate Research Center (August 2023 - January 2024), negotiations training course with the Tufts University Fletcher School of Law and Diplomacy (February, 2024), multiple Reindeer Herding and Resilience Component seminars and dissemination events on project outcomes and deliveries for the project team and stakeholders in Mongolia, Norway and globally (March - May, 2024), Arctic Congress 2024 sessions "Framing Adaptation and Enhancing Resilience to Climate Change in the Arctic through the Lens of Indigenous Knowledge" and "Arctic Indigenous Food Systems: Intergenerational Transfer between Elders and Youth" (June, 2023), followed up by the first draft of the policy recommendations co-developed by the reindeer herders and stakeholders, and a GIS mapping field trip to Alta and Hammerfest led by reindeer herders for the stakeholders and partners from the Woodwell Climate Research Center (June, 2023).

1.3 Project Contacts

Division(s) Implementing the project	Ecosystems Division
Name of co-implementing Agency	
Executing Agency (ies)	Ministry of Environment and Tourism (MET) 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)	Ersin Esen
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: Nature action subprogramme
UNEP previous Subprogramme(s):	
PoW Indicator(s):	• Nature: (iv) Increase in territory of land- and seascapes that is under improved ecosystem conservation and restoration
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 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:	• 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**
3.4- Area of wetlands (including estuaries mangroves) restored		12000	12000	
4.1- Area of landscapes under improved management to benefit biodiversity		8000	8000	
6.1- Greenhouse gas emission mitigated in the AFOLU sector		594,448	594,448	
11.1- Male		7000	7000	
11.2- Female		7000	7000	

Implementation Status 2023: 1st 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 2024	1st PIR	MS	MS	M
FY 2023				
FY 2022				
FY 2021				
FY 2020				
FY 2019				
FY 2018				
FY 2017				
FY 2016				
FY 2015				

Summary of status

Originally the Project's components 1 and 2 were going to be executed by the Ministry of Environment and Tourism. However, by the Government decision dated 4.5.2023, the Ministry requested to change the executing agency to Climate Change Research and Cooperation Center (CCRCC) of Mongolia. Since CCRCC has executed GEF projects with UNEP in the past, this request has been accepted by UNEP and the project's implementation plan has been revised. UNEP is now preparing the Project Cooperation Agreement to be signed between UNEP and CCRCC. This will be completed in August 2024 then the Project will organize the Inception meeting in early October. Because of these changes, there is no any progress under Component 1 and 2.

Component 3 is executed by the International Centre for Reindeer Husbandry (ICR). The Reindeer Herding Component represents a global effort to build a comprehensive knowledge base on the traditional knowledge and practices of Indigenous reindeer herders, focusing on enhancing the capacity of Indigenous youth and increasing community resilience. The project commenced in January 2023, involving training programs at prestigious institutions and a series of meetings and workshops across various locations, including Geneva, Ulaanbaatar, and Norway, to discuss implementation plans and gather stakeholder commitments. These efforts aim to equip Indigenous youth with the skills and knowledge necessary for sustainable land management and resilience in the face of climate change and land degradation.

2.4 Co Finance

Planned Co-finance:	$ 20,500,000
Actual to date:	

Progress	**Justify progress in terms of materialization of expected co-finance. State any relevant challenges:** Since the project has not fully started, the co-finance commitments have not been accounted/realized yet.

2.5. Stakeholder

Date of project steering committee meeting	
Stakeholder engagement (will be uploaded to GEF Portal)	Component 1 and 2 have not commenced yet. Therefore, the steering committee meeting has not been organized yet. Related to Component 3: Stakeholder engagement in the Reindeer Herding Component has been robust and multi-faceted throughout 2023. Initial consultations and project meetings were held in Geneva and Ulaanbaatar, involving key stakeholders such as the Taiga Nature Society, the Ministry of Environment and Tourism of Mongolia, and local administration officials. The project emphasized building strong partnerships through workshops and dialogues, such as the Arctic Frontiers, Arctic Science Summit Week, High North Conference, World Food Forum, Arctic Circle Assembly, and Arctic Congress resulting in developing knowledge management products such as policy recommendations and ethical guidelines for working and co-producing with Indigenous stakeholders in their homelands. In Mongolia, the ICR team conducted extensive meetings with local reindeer herders and community leaders to discuss project plans and challenges, ensuring their active involvement. Additionally, cross-learning visits between Dukha and Sámi reindeer herders facilitated the exchange of traditional knowledge and best practices. The engagement of Indigenous youth was particularly prioritised, with multiple training programs and events designed to enhance their leadership and resilience in managing rangelands and addressing environmental issues. This collaborative approach has fostered a supportive network of stakeholders committed to promoting sustainable reindeer herding practices.

2.6. Gender

Does the project have a gender action plan?	Yes
Gender mainstreaming (will be uploaded to GEF Portal):	Component 1 and 2 have not commenced yet. Related to Component 3: Integrating gender perspectives across all outputs of the Reindeer Herding and Resilience Component (3.1.1, 3.1.3, 3.2.1, 3.2.2, 3.3.1-3.3.3) leads to a richer, more inclusive understanding of traditional knowledge, land management, and sustainable practices. The active participation of women (56% female and 44% male Indigenous reindeer herding youth), the increase in the number of female employees in the project team (56% female employees in 2023 and 70% female employees in the first half of 2024) and the consideration of their specific needs and contributions have been crucial in achieving the project's objectives and ensuring that the benefits are equitably shared among all stakeholders. The continuing emphasis on gender mainstreaming will be essential in sustaining these positive outcomes and further advancing gender equality in Indigenous and global contexts.

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?** Potential Impacts on Indigenous Peoples (Safeguard Standard 7): The project involves areas where indigenous peoples are present and impacts the lands, territories, and resources claimed by them. Specific risks include temporary fencing of peatland areas to prevent excessive grazing, which might lead to restricted access and affect traditional customs and livelihoods. These interventions necessitate prior consent and engagement with the indigenous communities to mitigate any negative impacts. Economic Displacement (Safeguard Standard 6): The project might involve temporary access restrictions to peatland areas due to interventions like fencing to prevent overgrazing. This could lead to limited loss of access to land and potential economic displacement for communities that rely on these areas for their livelihoods. Ensuring community consent and continuous engagement will be critical to addressing these risks.
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?** N/A
Complaints and grievances	**Has the project received complaints related to social and/or environmental impacts (actual or potential) during the reporting period?**

related to social and/or environmental impacts	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?** N/A
Environmental and social safeguards management	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 their active role in environmental stewardship. This approach aims to enhance community resilience and ensure sustainable land use practices.

2.8. KM/Learning

Knowledge activities and products	Components 1 and 2 have not commenced yet. Related to Component 3: Project knowledge management activities include the publication of the book "Reindeer Husbandry: Resilience in the Changing Arctic" (https://link.springer.com/book/10.1007/978-3-031-42289-8), developing and amending the component's Communication Strategy and Knowledge Management Strategy, training and learning program curricula for the Indigenous and reindeer herding youth, launching the component-related website (https://reindeerherdingandresilience.org/), developing the component video and photo archives, attending the knowledge dissemination events. Key Reindeer Herding and Resilience activities in the current reporting period include policy and stakeholder meeting "Herders need for knowledge: 'Research Ethics in Sápmi'" (June 2023), ICR field trips to Mongolia (June 2023), Indigenous youth training program "Exploring Arctic Sustainability: Enhancing Resilience, Addressing Land Degradation and Permafrost Thaw through Indigenous Youth Empowerment" with six training courses at the Arendal Week (August 2023), GEF Assembly side-event "Reindeer Herding and Resilience: Enhancing Pastoral Ecosystems and Nomadic Societies" (August 2023), Reindeer Herding and Land Degradation sessions at the World Food Forum and UN Global Indigenous Youth Forum (October 2023), sessions "Arctic Circle Food Knowledge" and "Indigenous Reindeer Herding Youth: Pasture Resilience on Edge" at the Arctic Circle Assembly (October 2023), a multidisciplinary Arctic Innovation Lab

	training program at the Arctic Initiative Harvard Kennedy School Belfer Center (November 2023 - January 2024), mapping training courses and a series of online mapping workshops with the Woodwell Climate Research Center (August 2023 - January 2024), negotiations training course with the Tufts University Fletcher School of Law and Diplomacy (February, 2024), multiple Reindeer Herding and Resilience Component seminars and dissemination events on project outcomes and deliveries for the project team and stakeholders in Mongolia, Norway and globally (March - May, 2024), Arctic Congress 2024 sessions "Framing Adaptation and Enhancing Resilience to Climate Change in the Arctic through the Lens of Indigenous Knowledge" and "Arctic Indigenous Food Systems: Intergenerational Transfer between Elders and Youth" (May - June, 2024), followed up by the first draft of the policy recommendations co-developed by the reindeer herders and stakeholders, and a GIS mapping field trip to Alta and Hammerfest led by reindeer herders for the stakeholders and partners from the Woodwell Climate Research Center (June, 2024).
Main learning during the period	Component 1 and 2 have not commenced yet. Related to Component 3: Preserving the traditional knowledge of the Indigenous reindeer herders is essential for environmental sustainability, community well-being, and resilience while providing valuable insights and practices. By documenting and preserving Indigenous knowledge, future generations can learn from their ancestors and enhance their future resilience. Indigenous knowledge can inspire innovative solutions to modern climate and societal challenges. Indigenous reindeer herding communities possess a deep understanding of sustainable land and ecosystem management and practices that can be translated into global biodiversity conservation and environmental protection efforts.

2.9. Stories

Stories to be shared	**Mongolia's Indigenous Dukha Youth: Bridging Reindeer Herding Knowledge in Norway's Arctic** A group of young Indigenous Dukha reindeer herders from Mongolia, whose ancient traditions are rooted in the remote taiga forests, have embarked on an extraordinary journey across the globe to participate in a youth training at the Arendal Week organised by the GEF-UNEP Reindeer Herding and Resilience (RHR) Project. For a week in August, the city of Arendal hosts the largest annual political gathering in Norway, an important global arena for stakeholders from policymaking, business, science, and research. In 2023, 1,681 unique organizers participated in the official program with 2,000 events and 180 exhibitions. RHR project with the Arctic Initiative at the Harvard Belfer Center Kennedy School, Woodwell Climate Research Center, and the University of the Arctic, organised training for Indigenous and reindeer herding youth: “Exploring Arctic Sustainability: Enhancing Resilience, Addressing Land Degradation and Permafrost Thaw through Indigenous Youth Empowerment”. The program welcomed 14 students from Alaska, Canada, Mongolia, Norway, Sweden, and Russia. Three students in the courses were representing Dukha reindeer herders from East and West Taiga, Tsagaannuur, Mongolia. These youths are engaging in vital discussions about Arctic

	sustainability, resilience, and the future of reindeer herding. The Dukha, an Indigenous people with a population of just a few hundred, have sustained themselves for centuries through their close relationship with reindeer. Their way of life, deeply connected to the natural environment, faces unprecedented challenges due to climate change and land degradation. With their home in Mongolia's remote East and West Taiga, the Dukha's ancient traditions are increasingly under pressure from external forces, making international cooperation more crucial than ever. The dramatic shift in land cover in Mongolia will have severe implications for peatland cover, sustainability, and management of nomadic peoples, together with related implications for the country's hydrological regime. The Dukha herders' journey to Norway was an opportunity to connect with Sámi reindeer herders, Indigenous people living on the territory of Sápmi, spread across northern Norway, Sweden, Finland and Russia, who share challenges to find solutions for land degradation. The visit was part of the Reindeer Herding and Resilience component to foster global collaboration among reindeer herders, with a focus on enhancing resilience and addressing the pressing issue of land degradation that affects the livelihoods of Indigenous peoples worldwide. Together with the Indigenous and reindeer herding students, the Dukha youth participated in panels discussions that highlighted the importance of preserving Indigenous knowledge in the face of environmental change. One of the Dukha reindeer herders, Uranbayar Bat Erdene, noted: "there is a need to promote the traditional way of reindeer husbandry in harmonization with current development, acknowledge and train young generation how valuable and important is our traditional knowledge, culture and way of living" Following the Arendal Week, the Dukha youth traveled further north to Sennalandet, Kvaløya and Hammerfest, one of the world's northernmost locations, nestled in Norway's Arctic region. Here, they were immersed in the day-to-day lives of Sámi reindeer herders, learning about their methods of herding in the challenging Arctic urban terrain. The young Dukha witnessed firsthand how the Sámi have adapted to the challenges posed by climate change and modern development. For the Dukha, who are accustomed to herding in Mongolia's taiga, the open, windswept landscapes of Norway presented a stark contrast. Despite the differences in geography and climate, the fundamental connection between the herders and their reindeer was a powerful common bond: Dukha herders reflected that "reindeer in Norway are the same and also there were some plants and mountains looked same as their homeland in Mongolia". The trip also had a broader significance, aligning with ongoing efforts to enhance resilience among Arctic communities. Discussions during the visit touched on the shared challenges of land degradation, loss of traditional grazing lands, and the need for policies that protect Indigenous rights and promote sustainable practices. The Dukha youth's visit to Norway was a step towards building a global network of reindeer herding youth who can support each other. This visit was a poignant reminder of the universal challenges faced by reindeer herders across the Arctic, from Mongolia to Sápmi. The Dukha youth connected with the Sámi reindeer herders, exchanging stories of resilience and strategies for coping with the rapidly changing Arctic environment and future protection of the peatlands. For many, it was a transformative experience that underscored the importance of cross-cultural collaboration in addressing global environmental issues.

	Reindeer Herding and Resilience Side Event at the 7th GEF Assembly Reindeer Herding Component was represented at the 7th GEF Assembly with the side event on August 22, 2023, entitled Reindeer Herding and Resilience: Enhancing Pastoral Ecosystems and Nomadic Societies (UNEP). The session brought together global nomadic youth to discuss the capacity of Indigenous herders to reduce land degradation and improve the provision of ecosystem services by increasing community resilience as part of the global knowledge-sharing hub as one of the Reindeer Herding Component outcomes. The side event objective was to share the experiences and challenges of nomadic reindeer herders in different regions of the world and to explore how their traditional knowledge and practices can contribute to enhancing the resilience of pastoral ecosystems and societies in the face of climate change and land degradation. Young reindeer herders from Norway and Sweden helped with their voices to increase awareness and recognition of the role and value of nomadic reindeer herding as a sustainable livelihood and a custodian of biodiversity and ecosystem services. This side event also enhanced dialogue among young nomadic reindeer herders, Indigenous organisations, researchers, policymakers, and stakeholders on how to support and strengthen the adaptive capacity and resilience of nomadic communities and their ecosystems, helped identify best practices, lessons learned, and recommendations for scaling up and replicating successful initiatives. Link for the GEF Assembly video recording: https://youtu.be/YIjo-R4tcvI?si=837qwRQOvp0i1q-A. Side event link: https://www.thegef.org/sites/default/files/documents/2023-08/Side%20Events%20-%20GEF%207th%20Assembly_%20Aug%2019%20Final.pdf

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
To develop the capacity for enhancing ecosystem services of peatlands (specifically reduction of GHG emissions from degraded peatlands) in Mongolia and the capacity of indigenous reindeer herders to reduce land degradation and improve the provision of ecosystem services and increase community resilience.							
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	# 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 NDC made available for national authorities	Peatland mitigation and adaptation targets integrated in the NDC of Mongolia.	0	Since this component has not commenced yet, there is not any progress.	MS
Outcome 3.1 Sustainable	Based on results from the	Indigenous	Midterm	Project End At least	25%	Concept cases developed, designed and	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
landscape management approaches institutionalised for global reindeer husbandry	project the number of improved sustainable landscape cases will 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	reindeer herders' traditional knowledge on 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	Concept note on cases, which 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	2 documented cases, validated by stakeholders At 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)		validated by Indigenous reindeer herdersMore than 50% of project participants (youth, staff and stakeholders) are womenMonitoring systems concepts developed, designed and validated by Indigenous reindeer herdersDirect benefit to at least 7,000 people (of which at least 50% are 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
			least 4,000 women)				
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	# of Sectoral templates for reporting on LDN and climate-smart solutions related to peatland developed	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.	0	Since this component has not commenced yet, there is not any progress.	MS
	Framework for reporting on peatland management approved and under implementation	No approved framework for reporting on peatland management.	Draft proposal for the legal framework to safeguard the climate-smart nature-based solutions for peatland developed	Framework for reporting on peatland management approved and being implemented by the Government.	0	Since this component has not commenced yet, there is not any progress.	MS
	GEF Core Indicator 3.4: Ha of restored wetlands	0	5,000 ha	12,000	0	Since this component has not commenced yet, there is not any progress.	MS
	GEF Core indicator 4: Ha of area of landscapes under improved practices	0	3,000	8,000	0	Since this component has not commenced yet, there is not any progress.	MS
	GEF Core indicator 6: Tons of CO2eq. avoided from AFOLU activities	0	0.2 million	0.54 million	0	Since this component has not commenced yet, there is not any progress.	MS
Outcome 1.2 Knowledge and	# of peatland inventories of	Baseline	Two pilot	Four pilot river	0	Since this component has not commenced	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
data on peatlands used by national authorities in national reporting	river basins	information on peatland is very limited	river basins have peatland inventories	basins have peatland inventories		yet, there is not any progress.	
	# 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	0	Since this component has not commenced yet, there is not any progress.	MS
	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)	0 men and 0 women	Since this component has not commenced yet, there is not any progress.	MS
	# of sectoral management plans updated considering peatlands	Sectoral management plans do not include climate-smart peatland management	4 Draft sectoral management plans (4#) considering peatlands developed Sustainable peatland management pilot	4 Sectoral management plans considering peatlands developed and being implemented (4#)	0	Since this component has not commenced yet, there is not any progress.	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
			initiated				
	# 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	0	Since this component has not commenced yet, there is not any progress.	MS
	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	0	Since this component has not commenced yet, there is not any progress.	MS
	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	0	Since this component has not commenced yet, there is not any progress.	MS
	Number of Roadmaps towards SEEA-based ecosystems accounting for peatland ecosystems	0	Roadmap draft towards SEEA-based ecosystems accounting	Roadmap developed towards SEEA-based ecosystems accounting for peatland ecosystems	0	Since this component has not commenced yet, there is not any progress.	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
			for peatland 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	0	0	This component has not commenced yet.	MS
	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	2027-03-31	0	0	This component has not commenced yet.	MS
	1.1.3 Gap analysis of legislation and sectoral regulations in connection to the activities (on peatlands) suggested in the LDN and NDC made available for national authorities	2027-03-31	0	0	This component has not commenced yet.	MS
	1.1.4 Proposals for the legal framework to safeguard the climate-smart nature-based solutions and reporting on GHG reductions developed	2027-03-31	0	0	This component has not commenced yet.	MS
	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 agriculture, water management, mining and construction sectors	2027-03-31	0	0	This component has not commenced yet.	MS
	1.2.2 The capacity for carrying out peatland inventories and data integration into planning and reporting by sectors is in place	2027-03-31	0	0	This component has not commenced yet.	MS
	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	2027-03-31	0	0	This component has not commenced yet.	MS
	1.2.4 The capacity for evaluation and monitoring of carbon stored in peatlands is in place	2027-03-31	0	0	This component has not commenced yet.	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
	1.2.5 A pilot adaptation plan for two catchments based on an improved water balance model considering peatlands and permafrost is in place	2027-03-31	0	0	This component has not commenced yet.	MS
	1.2.6 A peatland and permafrost interactions model is developed and verified by publication as background for decisions on adaptation measures	2027-03-31	0	0	This component has not commenced yet.	MS
2 Component 2 Integrate climate-smart peatland management solutions into practice	2.1.1 Roadmap developed towards SEEA-based ecosystems accounting for peatland ecosystems	2027-03-31	0	0	This component has not commenced yet.	MS
	2.1.2 Sectoral management plans updated considering peatlands	2027-03-31	0	0	This component has not commenced yet.	MS
	2.1.3 Solutions for sustainable peatland management piloted in targeted sites	2027-03-31	0	0	This component has not commenced yet.	MS
	2.1.4 The management capacity of key stakeholders increased	2027-03-31	0	0	This component has not commenced yet.	MS
	2.1.5 Sector specific knowledge and outreach products available	2027-03-31	0	0	This component has not commenced yet.	MS
3 Component 3: Global knowledge-base and capacity for herders' contribution to integrated landscape management	Output 3.1.1 Gender sensitive traditional knowledge on existing and past global land-uses, land degradation and indigenous reindeer herders' food governance is globally collected and assessed and made available for global stakeholder groups	2026-12-31		10%	Participatory mapping training about migration patterns in Finland, Mongolia, Norway, and Finland with Indigenous reindeer herdersField trip for Mongolian reindeer herders to follow land use change in NorwayCollection of data and academic publicationsPublication(s):1). Krarup-Hansen, K., Oskal-Somby, B. (2024). Adaptation to the Future Climate in Sámi Reindeer Husbandry: A Case Study from Tromsø, Norway. In: Mathiesen, S.D., Eira, I.M.G., Turi, E.I., Oskal, A., Pogodaev, M., Tonkopeeva, M. (eds) Reindeer Husbandry. Springer Polar Sciences. Springer, Cham. https://doi.org/10.1007/978-3-031-42289-	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
					8_2 2).	
	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 methodology undertaken with the herders (see activity 3.1.1.2)	2026-12-31		10%	Participatory mapping training about migration patterns in Finland, Mongolia, Norway, and Finland with Indigenous reindeer herders Field trip for Mongolian reindeer herders to follow land use change in Norway Collection of data and academic publications	S
	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%	Publication(s): 1). Krarup-Hansen, K., Oskal-Somby, B. (2024). Adaptation to the Future Climate in Sámi Reindeer Husbandry: A Case Study from Tromsø, Norway. In: Mathiesen, S.D., Eira, I.M.G., Turi, E.I., Oskal, A., Pogodaev, M., Tonkopeeva, M. (eds) Reindeer Husbandry. Springer Polar Sciences. Springer, Cham. https://doi.org/10.1007/978-3-031-42289-8_2 2).	S
	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%	Agreement to cooperate on GIS-based solutions with Woodwell Climate Research Center (USA); field trip with Woodwell Climate Research Center in northern Norway; joint session at the Arctic Congress Bodo 2024; Indigenous youth training in GIS in Jan 2024Conducted meetings with GIS experts from the USA and Norway;Collection of spatial data from Mongolia and NorwayConducted meetings on user-friendly maps;Consultation and hands-on training on user-friendly maps with Indigenous	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
					reindeer herders	
	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%	Agreement to cooperate on GIS-based solutions with Woodwell Climate Research Center (USA); field trip with Woodwell Climate Research Center in northern Norway; joint session at the Arctic Congress Bodo 2024; Indigenous youth training in GIS in Jan 2024	MS
	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%	Conducted meetings on user-friendly maps;Consultation and hands-on training on user-friendly maps with Indigenous reindeer herders; mapping field trips in Mongolia and Norway	MS
	Output 3.1.3 Participatory mapping and environmental monitoring systems are developed for the global stakeholder groups for an integrated rangeland management system	2026-12-31		10%	Organised training courses on participatory mapping Online and offline mapping solutions workshops with Indigenous reindeer herdersFeedback sessions with Indigenous reindeer herdersParticipatory mapping workshops about migration patterns in Finland, Mongolia, Norway, and Finland with Indigenous reindeer herdersParticipatory mapping workshops about land use and environment in Finland, Mongolia, Norway, and Finland with Indigenous reindeer herdersField trips for Mongolian reindeer herders to follow land use change in NorwayData collection for case studies	MS
	Activity 3.1.3.1 Develop participatory monitoring system of environmental indicators and other environmental observations, which fully incorporate herders' traditional knowledge providing a	2026-12-31		10%	Organised training courses on participatory mapping Online and offline mapping solutions workshops 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
	Circumpolar Local Environmental Observer (CLEO) Network Hub				Indigenous reindeer herdersFeedback sessions with Indigenous reindeer herders	
	Activity 3.1.3.2 Undertake annual training sessions for targeted reindeer herders to monitor selected indicators	2026-12-31		10%	Mapping training and feedback sessions with Indigenous reindeer herdersParticipatory mapping workshops about migration patterns in Finland, Mongolia, Norway, and Finland with Indigenous reindeer herdersParticipatory mapping workshops about land use and environment in Finland, Mongolia, Norway, and Finland with Indigenous reindeer herders	MS
	Activity 3.1.3.3 System established for regular collection of monitoring results	2026-12-31		10%	Mapping training and feedback sessions with Indigenous reindeer herdersModel systems tested and feedback collected	MS
	Activity 3.1.3.4 Revise/refine monitoring system based on the implementation/lessons learnt	2026-12-31		10%	Mapping training and feedback sessions with Indigenous reindeer herdersModel systems tested and feedback collected	MS
	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%	Mapping training and feedback sessions with Indigenous reindeer herdersParticipatory mapping workshops about migration patterns in Finland, Mongolia, Norway, and Finland with Indigenous reindeer herdersParticipatory mapping workshops about land use and environment in Finland, Mongolia, Norway, and Finland with Indigenous reindeer herders	MS
	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%	Mapping training and feedback sessions with Indigenous reindeer herdersParticipatory mapping workshops	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
					about migration patterns in Finland, Mongolia, Norway, and Finland with Indigenous reindeer herdersParticipatory mapping workshops about land use and environment in Finland, Mongolia, Norway, and Finland with Indigenous reindeer herders	
	Output 3.1.4 Global indicators for assessing sustainable management of rangelands and pastoralism are developed and tested	2026-12-31		10%	Preliminary planningData collectionIndicators workshops organised for Indigenous reindeer herders	MS
	Activity 3.1.4.1 Undertake an assessment to identify different understandings of sustainable management of rangelands and pastoralism.	2026-12-31		10%	Workshops and meeting organised with Indigenous reindeer herders in Norway and Mongolia	MS
	Activity 3.1.4.2 Through co-production, identify indicators that are tested and revised for assessing sustainable management of rangelands and pastoralism to be used to review the implementation of the UN Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).	2026-12-31		10%	Workshops, meetings and feedback sessions organised with Indigenous reindeer herders in Norway and Mongolia	MS
	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%	Feedback from the reindeer herders collectedTraining courses syllabus developed and assessed by stakeholders;Planning for training courses and workshops started; the design is drafted and assessed by stakeholders;Training and workshops courses carried out;Agreement with the Tufts University Fletcher School (USA) to conduct more trainings and workshopsAgreement with the Woodwell Climate Research Centre (USA) to conduct more courses and workshopsAgreement and planning in cooperation with the 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
					University of Applied Sciences (Norway)Publication(s)1). Näkkäläjärvi, K., Juntunen, S. (2024). Co-production of Knowledge on Climate Change Adaptation in Reindeer Sámi Culture: Research Methodology and Ethics. In: Mathiesen, S.D., Eira, I.M.G., Turi, E.I., Oskal, A., Pogodaev, M., Tonkopeeva, M. (eds) Reindeer Husbandry. Springer Polar Sciences. Springer, Cham. https://doi.org/10.1007/978-3-031-42289-8_1	
	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%	Feedback from the reindeer herders collectedTraining courses syllabus developed and assessed by stakeholders	MS
	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%	Planning for workshops started; design is drafter and assessed by stakeholders	MS
	Activity 3.2.1.3 Develop a training course on environmental agreements, international diplomacy and communication	2026-12-31		20%	Training courses syllabus developed and assessed by stakeholders; Planning for workshop started; design is drafted and assessed by stakeholders; Agreement with the Tufts University Fletcher School (USA) to conduct more training	MS
	Activity 3.2.1.4 Carry out training of youth in environmental agreements, international diplomacy and communication	2026-12-31		10%	Training courses syllabus developed and assessed by stakeholders; design is drafted and assessed by stakeholders; Training courses carried out;Agreement with the Tufts University Fletcher School (USA) to conduct more training	MS
	Activity 3.2.1.5 Develop a summer field training course for youth and	2026-12-31		20%	Training courses syllabus developed and	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
	university students in monitoring, collecting and analysing data related to environmental change				assessed by stakeholders; Planning for field trips started; design is drafted and assessed by stakeholders	
	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%	Training courses carried out;Agreement with the Woodwell Climate Research Centre (USA) to conduct more courses	MS
	Activity 3.2.1.7 Develop an accredited course on the concept of traditional knowledge, resource management and landscape conservation	2026-12-31		10%	Agreement and planning in cooperation with the Sámi University of Applied Sciences (Norway)Publication(s)1). Näkkäläjärvi, K., Juntunen, S. (2024). Co-production of Knowledge on Climate Change Adaptation in Reindeer Sámi Culture: Research Methodology and Ethics. In: Mathiesen, S.D., Eira, I.M.G., Turi, E.I., Oskal, A., Pogodaev, M., Tonkopeeva, M. (eds) Reindeer Husbandry. Springer Polar Sciences. Springer, Cham. https://doi.org/10.1007/978-3-031-42289-8_1	MS
	Activity 3.2.1.8 Carry out course on the concept of traditional knowledge, resource management and landscape conservation	2026-12-31		10%	Planning for the course started; design is drafted and assessed by stakeholders	MS
	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%	Training courses carried out;Agreement with the Tufts University Fletcher School (USA) to conduct more training and workshops	MS
	Output 3.2.2 Cross-learning events between herding communities and other actor groups.	2026-12-31		20%	Stakeholder meetings and workshops organised for reindeer herders and academia, policymakers, diplomats, authorities and other sectors. Planning for the course started; design is drafted and assessed by stakeholders.	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
	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%	Stakeholder meetings and lavvu dialogues organised for reindeer herders and academia, policy makers, diplomats, authorities and other sectors	MS
	Activity 3.2.2.2 Develop a certificate field training course for other sectors (e.g. industry, local and regional authorities, tourism) and international stakeholders on traditional knowledge and indigenous peoples, and related LD issues	2026-12-31		10%	Planning for the course started; design is drafted and assessed by stakeholders	MS
	Activity 3.2.2.3 Carry out field training courses for other sectors and international stakeholders.	2026-12-31		10%	Planning for the course started; design is drafted and assessed by stakeholders	MS
	Output 3.3.1 Knowledge management and communication strategy developed and available for global stakeholder groups	2026-12-31		10%	Knowledge management strategy, communication strategy and outreach plan designed and validated by stakeholders; Increased the traditional knowledge component in the knowledge base; Weekly/bi-weekly project meetings with the project members; Made agreement with portal producer; Portal is developed and updated, available at: https://reindeerherdingandresilience.org /	MS
	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%	Knowledge management strategy, communication strategy and outreach plan designed and validated by stakeholders; Increased the traditional knowledge component in the knowledge base;	MS
	Activity 3.3.1.2 Regular (yearly) updating/revision of the knowledge management strategy and implementation mechanisms of the strategy	2026-12-31		10%	Weekly/bi-weekly project meetings with the project members;	MS
	Activity 3.3.1.3 Design and develop an online information portal (website/database)	2026-12-31		10%	Made agreement with portal producer; Portal is developed and updated, available at:	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
					https://reindeerherdingandresilience.org/	
	Activity 3.3.1.4 Carry regular updates to the information portal including news articles, project documents, reports, media etc.	2026-12-31		10%	Portal is developed and updated, available at: https://reindeerherdingandresilience.org/	MS
	Output 3.3.2 Operational project portal to disseminate project findings and facilitate replication available for global stakeholder groups.	2026-12-31		20%	Portal is developed and updated, available at: https://reindeerherdingandresilience.org/; Communication strategy developed and validated by stakeholders; Communication strategy developed and validated by stakeholders;Meetings in Mongolia and Norway conductedField trips to Mongolia to meet the reindeer herders in Tsagannnuur and stakeholders organisedYoutube channel is establishedVideos and films are made and collectedThe project team attended (including Dukha reindeer herding youth) and organised Reindeer Herding Component sessions and discussions at the Arendal week, GEF Assembly 2023, UN World Food Forum, Arctic Circle Assembly, Arctic Science Summit Week, High North Conference, Arctic Congress Bodo, etc.	MS
	Activity 3.3.2.1 Design a joint project Communications and Outreach Strategy together with action plan	2026-12-31		20%	Communication strategy and Outreach plan developed and validated by stakeholders;	MS
	Activity 3.3.2.2 Present the strategy and action plan to relevant project partners for discussion and approval	2026-12-31		20%	Communication strategy developed and validated by stakeholders; are to be presented at the inception meeting	MS
	Activity 3.3.2.3 Carry out and make available video interviews, collect	2026-12-26		20%	Youtube channel is establishedVideos	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
	film footage and write blogs/social media of project activities throughout the project period				and films are made and collectedMeetings in Mongolia and Norway conductedField trips to Mongolia to meet the reindeer herders in Tsagannnuur and stakeholders organised	
	Activity 3.3.2.4 Participation of the project team members in international events or conferences	2026-12-31		20%	The project team attended (including Dukha reindeer herding youth) and organised Reindeer Herding Component sessions and discussions at the Arendal week, GEF Assembly 2023, UN World Food Forum, Arctic Circle Assembly, Arctic Science Summit Week, High North Conference, Arctic Congress Bodo, etc.	MS
	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%	Data collectedPublication(s):1). Oskal, A., Sara, R.B.M.E., Krarup-Hansen, K., Smuk, I.A., Mathiesen, S.D. (2024). Reindeer Herders' Food Knowledge Systems. In: Mathiesen, S.D., Eira, I.M.G., Turi, E.I., Oskal, A., Pogodaev, M., Tonkopeeva, M. (eds) Reindeer Husbandry. Springer Polar Sciences. Springer, Cham. https://doi.org/10.1007/978-3-031-42289-8_6 Planning has started in cooperation with the International Year of Rangelands and Pastoralists (2026)Planning for the UNEA (2026) has startedDevelopment of the project portalPublication(s)1). Mathiesen, S.D., Tonkopeeva, M., Eira, I.M.G., Johnsen, K.I.J., Oskal A. (2023). Sápmi as Homeland: Co-designing Future	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
					Research2). Mathiesen, S.D., Eira, I.M.G., Turi, E.I., Oskal, A., Pogodaev, M., Tonkopeeva, M. (eds) (2024). Reindeer Husbandry: Resilience in the Changing Arctic, Volume 2. Springer Polar Sciences. Springer, Cham https://link.springer.com/book/10.1007/978-3-031-42289-8	
	Activity 3.3.3.1 Gather relevant information and lessons learned from the project at regular intervals, guided through the Communications and Outreach strategy and Knowledge Management Strategy	2026-12-31		10%	Data collectedPublication(s):1). Oskal, A., Sara, R.B.M.E., Krarup-Hansen, K., Smuk, I.A., Mathiesen, S.D. (2024). Reindeer Herders' Food Knowledge Systems. In: Mathiesen, S.D., Eira, I.M.G., Turi, E.I., Oskal, A., Pogodaev, M., Tonkopeeva, M. (eds) Reindeer Husbandry. Springer Polar Sciences. Springer, Cham. https://doi.org/10.1007/978-3-031-42289-8_6	MS
	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%	Reindeer Herding Component sessions on traditional knowledge and food systems, land degradation, sustainable livelihoods, and pasture use delivered at the Arendal week, GEF Assembly 2023, UN World Food Forum, Arctic Circle Assembly, Arctic Science Summit Week, High North Conference, Arctic Congress Bodo, etc.	MS
	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%	Arctic Council Chairship event for Jan 2025 is designed and approved by stakeholders	MS
	Activity 3.3.3.4 Disseminate briefs through channels identified through	2026-12-31		10%	Planning has started in 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
	Communications, Knowledge Management and Outreach Strategy, including to UNEA, UNCCD COP, UNPFII or Arctic Council				the International Year of Rangelands and Pastoralists (2026)Planning for the UNEA (2026) started	

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	Substantial	Substantial
2 Governance structure - Oversight	Substantial	Substantial
3 Implementation schedule	Substantial	Substantial
4 Budget	Moderate	Moderate
5 Financial Management	Low	Low
6 Reporting	Low	Low
7 Capacity to deliver	Low	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 more intensified mining in the upstream water sources	Component 1 and 2	L	L						=	
Economic sectoral interests prevent climate-	Component 1. 2 and 3	L	L						=	

Risks	Risk affecting: Outcome / outputs	CEO ED	PIR 1	PIR 2	PIR 3	PIR 4	PIR 5	Current PIR	Δ	Justification
smart solutions and effective GHG reductions and achieving LDN targets										
Data for the implementation of the project are not available in a timely manner with the required quality	Component 1. 2 and 3	L	L						=	
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.	Component 1. 2 and 3	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.	Component 1. 2 and 3	M	M							
Climate Change impacts degrade or alter the peatlands and reduces herders' ability to respond. with improved sustainable 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	Component 1. 2 and 3	M	M							

Risks	Risk affecting: Outcome / outputs	CEO ED	PIR 1	PIR 2	PIR 3	PIR 4	PIR 5	Current PIR	Δ	Justification
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 on COVID response measures might limit availability of budget for co-financing and existing restrictions might influence prices for procurement	Component 1. 2 and 3	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
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.	Participatory approaches and clearly defined mechanisms for community participation will be employed throughout the project implementation to ensure that all elements are fully demand-driven and well-received. All existing ethical guidelines for linking into indigenous herding societies will be followed by the project (including the GEF and UNEP guidelines on this topic). The project will earmark adequate resources for interpretation. translations and preparatory work in conjunction with local partners.	Component 3 organised participatory meetings from the very beginning of its operation and continued regular meetings and seminars with reindeer herders. Component also developed a Knowledge Management Strategy. an Outreach and Communication Strategy. drafted policy recommendations. and developed ethical guidelines for research and knowledge co-production in the indigenous lands with	The actions decided at the project design will be implemented.		
Nomadic pastoralism is an adaptation to an unpredictable environment. where climate conditions are subject to a high degree of spatial variability. However. current rapid	This project is designed to enhance the sustainability and resilience of communities engaged in nomadic pastoralism. Case-based assessment reports of the impacts of land-use	Component 3 organised training for Indigenous and reindeer herding youth on sustainability issues. community resilience. land use and land degradation. climate change monitoring	The actions decided at the project design will be implemented.		

Risk	Actions decided during the previous reporting instance (PIRt-1, MTR, etc.)	Actions effectively undertaken this reporting period	What	When	By Whom
climate change in the some of the reindeer herding areas may exacerbate current land use problems and jeopardize the project results.	and climate change. and the development of scenarios for medium to long-range forecasts. will help identify and mitigate risks. In addition. the training of community members in monitoring will help detect local-level climate risks and define adaptive responses.	and assessment. participatory mapping. GIS mapping and case-based scenarios.			
Climate Change impacts degrade or alter the peatlands and reduces herders' ability to respond. with improved sustainable 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	To build site-level resilience to climate change impacts. the project will identify the impacts of climate change on targeted peatlands. Nomadic herding sites will be mapped according to temperature change models to identify potential adaptation measures. Managing for climate risks (e.g. drought and dzud) will require adaptations to the project. which is likely to involve different scenarios (or impact pathways) than what is originally conceived. Occurrence of severe droughts or dzuds in the project implementation	Component 3 organised mapping training and participatory mapping workshops to follow climate change patterns and identify adaptation measures.	The actions decided at the project design will be implemented.		

Risk	Actions decided during the previous reporting instance (PIRt-1, MTR, etc.)	Actions effectively undertaken this reporting period	What	When	By Whom
and adaptation of pastoral herding communities.	period is uncertain. but building preparedness and awareness and build capacity to minimize environmental and socio-ecominc impact will support the resilience of the pastoral communities affected.Planning for climate risks. and embedding adaptation measures in the project can help ameliorate the impacts of climate change. This includes planning for better pasture management. designing water conservation strategies. considering diversifying livelihoods. and possibly developing (or making use of) early warning systems. This can be supported by explicitly incorporating climate risk mitigation and adaptation measures in the sectoral plan development the project will be supporting. intended to include sustainable peatland management.				

Risk	Actions decided during the previous reporting instance (PIRt-1, MTR, etc.)	Actions effectively undertaken this reporting period	What	When	By Whom
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 othe rrestrictionsFinancing: focus of government on COVID	Progressive vaccination together with close follow-up of health regulations will support to minimize health risks to project staff and beneficiaries. Project staff will be guided to follow all required precautionary measures in implementation of project activities. especially regarding community gatherings. Digital video and call applications will be applied if travel is restricted and/or physical consultation meetings should be limited. In principle. the project focuses on landscapes and land use practices within them to decrease the risk of human/nature conflicts. while introducing NRM practices that generate GEBs and resilience to climate change with livelihood benefits.food security. considering biodiversity. land use and water resources.The project	Component 3 took all necessary precautions before travelling (including vaccination) and organising events in Mongolia and globally.	The actions decided at the project design will be implemented.		

Risk	Actions decided during the previous reporting instance (PIRt-1, MTR, etc.)	Actions effectively undertaken this reporting period	What	When	By Whom
response measures might limit availability of budget for co-financing and existing restrictions might influence prices for procurement	management team will carefully monitor implementation progress and timelines and consider in their adaptive management. approaches to minimize impact on project execution.In August 2020. the Parliament approved the “Action Plan of the Government of Mongolia for 2020-2024”. The action plan includes policies to overcome the social and economic challenges caused by the COVID-19 pandemic. as well as human development. economic. green development. governance and capital city. regional and local development policies. Under this action plan. the green development policy focuses on the rational use of natural resources. the reduction of environmental pollution and degradation. and the creation of healthy living conditions for citizens.				

Risk	Actions decided during the previous reporting instance (PIRt-1, MTR, etc.)	Actions effectively undertaken this reporting period	What	When	By Whom
	Conditions will be created to be resilient to environmental and climate change. engage environmentally friendly businesses. protect natural resources. prevent depletion. and use wisely and rehabilitate them. The government action plan is based on the fundamental principles of improving economic diversification. supporting the development of priority sectors through policies. ensuring export growth. as well as maintaining the value-added industrialisation policy sustainably for a long period of time.				
Management structure - Roles and responsibilities	The PCA has not been signed with the EA of component 1 and 2	The project has been revised and the CCRCC has been nominated as the EA	Signing of PCA with the EA	by August 2024	UNEP and CCRCC
Governance structure - Oversight	since compoenents 1 and 2 have not started the Steering Committee couldn't be formed and convened		First SC to be formed and convened at the inception meeting	by November 2024	UNEP. CCRCC. IRC

Risk	Actions decided during the previous reporting instance (PIRt-1, MTR, etc.)	Actions effectively undertaken this reporting period	What	When	By Whom
Implementation schedule	There is delay in components since project comp 1 and 2 have not started		review the workplan at the inception meeting and ensure speedy delivery	by Novmeber 2024	UNEP and CCRCC
Budget	Coord between comp 1.2 and 3 will be needed		At the inception. the coordination of the two executing agencies' tasks will be reviewed	by November 2024	CCRCC and IRC

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:	No
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:	No

Minor amendments

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

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 Component 3	69.01247110	23.04115380			
ICR team in Tsagaannuur. Khövsgöl. Mongolia Component 3	49.2333	99.5167			

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

[Annex any linked geospatial file]

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