PRE-CONCEPT FOR A REGIONAL PROJECT/PROGRAMME

PART I: PROJECT/PROGRAMME INFORMATION

Title of Project/Programme:	Climate-proofing livestock value chains in vulnerable communities in Mongolia and Pakistan
Countries:	Mongolia, Pakistan
Thematic Focal Area[1]:	Food security
Type of Implementing Entity:	Multilateral Implementing Entity
Implementing Entity:	United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO)
Executing Entities:	UNIDO and the Asian Disaster Preparedness Center (ADPC)
Amount of Financing Requested:	20,550,000 (in U.S Dollars Equivalent)
Project Formulation Grant Request:	Yes ☒ No ☐

Amount of Requested financing for PFG: 30,000 (in U.S Dollars Equivalent)

Letters of Endorsement (LOE) signed for all countries: Yes ☐ No ☐

NOTE: LOEs should be signed by the Designated Authority (DA). The signatory DA must be on file with the Adaptation Fund. To find the DA currently on file check this page: https://www.adaptation-fund.org/apply-funding/designated-authorities

Stage of Submission:

☐This pre-concept has been submitted before
☒ This is the first submission ever of the pre-concept

In case of a resubmission, please indicate the last submission date: Click or tap to enter a date.

Please note that pre-concept should not exceed 5 pages (in addition to this first cover page)

[1] Thematic areas are: Food security; Disaster risk reduction and early warning systems; Transboundary water management; Innovation in adaptation finance.

Project/Programme Background and Context:

In recent decades, climate change has emerged as a critical threat to the livestock sectors of both Mongolia and Pakistan, severely exacerbating existing vulnerabilities and placing increased pressure on natural ecosystems, food systems and rural livelihoods. Both countries are experiencing significant warming trends, extreme weather events and climate induced disasters that have profound impacts on herders, livestock productivity and the broader value chain.

In Mongolia, average temperatures rose by 2.24°C between 1940 and 2015 and are expected to increase by a further 5.3°C by the 2090's under the highest emissions scenario. These increases exceed the global average, increasing heatwave frequency. While a drying trend was previously observed, future projections indicate slightly increased annual precipitation and more extreme rainfall events. One of the most significant threats are drudz, which are severe winters that prevent grazing, causing mass animal deaths, such as the 10.3 million lost in 2009-2010[2]. These events are expected to become 5%-40% more likely by 2080. Mongolia is also projected to face more frequent droughts[3].

In Pakistan, warming averaged at 0.57°C over the 20th century, with hotter regions like Punjab and Balochistan experiencing up to 1.12°C[4]. Projections indicate temperature increases up to 5.3°C by 2100[5]. Though precipitation forecasts remain uncertain, increased flood and drought intensity is anticipated[6]. Water shortages already impact livestock productivity, during 2015-2017, output dropped by 48% in drought affected areas[7]. Major floods (2010, 2022) killed thousands of animals. Rising temperatures also contribute to increased outbreaks of livestock diseases, with expected production losses of 20%-30% in the coming years[8].

These climate-related risks compound existing challenges in the sector. In Mongolia, the livestock sector accounts for over 15%[9] of GDP and supports nearly half the population. In Pakistan, it contributes 14% to GDP and supports over 8.9 million rural families (2023 Pakistan census), representing 62% of the rural workforce[10]. Both countries rely on natural rangeland, 70-80% of Mongolia's land and around 65% of Pakistan's for grazing[11]. They follow seasonal grazing patterns, where livestock are moved to different areas based on water and fodder availability. In Mongolia, this is practiced through traditional nomadic herding across vast grasslands. In Pakistan's northern regions, herders practice transhumance, moving livestock seasonally between high- and low-altitude pastures.

However, these systems are increasingly strained as climate pressures intensify pre-existing vulnerabilities in grazing areas and livestock management. In Mongolia, the livestock population has tripled over the past four decades[12], with herders increasingly prioritizing goats for cashmere production, contributing to pasture degradation by grazing close to the root. More frequent dzuds, droughts and sandstorms are further degrading rangelands and reducing the availability of forage and water. In Pakistan, rangelands are

[2] Mongolia: Dzud response plan, March 2024: https://mongolia.un.org/mn/node/264825
[3] Climate Risk Country Profile: Mongolia (2021): The World Bank Group and the Asian Development Bank.
[4] Climate Risk Country Profile: Pakistan (2021): The World Bank Group and the Asian Development Bank.
[5] Climate Risk Country Profile: Mongolia (2021): The World Bank Group and the Asian Development Bank.
[6] Climate Risk Country Profile: Pakistan (2021): The World Bank Group and the Asian Development Bank.
[7] Climate Risk Country Profile: Pakistan (2021): The World Bank Group and the Asian Development Bank.
[8] Jamil, M., Shakeel, I., Ullah, H., Ahmad, M., Ullah, S., Rasool, I., Tahir, M., Gull, J., Jabeen, N., & Ali, M. (2022). Livestock in Pakistan: An Insight into Climate Changes and Impacts, Journal of Bioresource Management, 9 (4).

ISSN: 2309-3854 online
[9] Available online: https://www.standardsfacility.org/pg-534
[10] Tariq, M. 2023. Available online: https://sdgs.un.org/sites/default/files/2023-05/C15%20-%20Tariq%20-%20Future%20policy%20interventions%20for%20the%20development%20of%20livestock%20sector%20in%20Pakistan.pdf
[11] Jamil, M., Mansoor, M., Anwar, F., Muhammad, S. and Awan, A.A. 2018. A Review on Rangeland Management in Pakistan, Bottlenecks and Recommendations. Pak. j. sci. ind. res. Ser. B: biol. sci. 61B (2) 115-120.
[12] Fourth National Communication of Mongolia Under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change. 2024.

overstocked by six to seven times their carrying capacity[13]. Prolonged droughts and erratic rainfall patterns have significantly reduced pasture growth, while traditional grazing rotation practices has led to overuse in some regions. These dynamics have contributed to the loss of native plant species and grassland cover, increasing soil vulnerability to erosion and desertification. As a result, overgrazed lands are less able to support livestock, leading to reduced production, increased malnutrition and lower incomes for herders.

These environmental and climate pressures translate into tangible economic impacts for herders and Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs) across the livestock value chain. In Mongolia, climate related shocks and degraded rangelands are increasing feed and water costs, lowering animal productivity and reducing the quality and quantity of outputs. In Pakistan, extreme weather affects animal health, water and fodder availability and results in reduced milk and meat yields. High temperatures and humidity increase disease outbreaks and spoilage rates in dairy, meat and hides, leading to greater waste, higher refrigeration costs and lower product quality. These impacts are particularly severe for SMEs involved in processing, storage and transportation sectors, which often lack climate-resilient infrastructure. Under these conditions, many SMEs face rising operational costs and reduced competitiveness in domestic and export markets, particularly in leather and dairy.

These impacts underline the need for targeted climate adaptation measures along the entire livestock value chain. This project will respond through a combination of improved grazing and water management, climate resilient infrastructure, early warning systems (EWS), and access to innovative technologies and financial tools. For example, storage, processing and transportation systems will be upgraded to reduce spoilage and ensure continuity operations during climate shocks. In Mongolia, this may include temperature regulated storage facilities and improved logistics to maintain market access during snowstorms and dzud events. In Pakistan, this may include energy-efficient cooling systems, climate-resilient transport infrastructure and modern processing technologies to support SMEs in flood and drought prone areas. Together, these measures will help protect food systems, safeguard rural livelihoods and strengthen the resilience of farmers and SMEs to climate change.

At the same time, many livestock herders and SMEs still lack the knowledge, tools and institutional support needed to adopt climate-smart practices. These include drought-resistant fodder crops, improved water management in livestock operations, climate informed gazing systems and reliable cold chain infrastructure. Addressing these capacity gaps is essential to ensure the uptake and long-term sustainability of adaptation solutions across the sector in both countries.

Project/Programme Objectives:

The overall objective of the project is to climate-proof livestock value chains in Mongolia and Pakistan through improved adaptation planning and the introduction of climate-resilient interventions, including innovative climate-smart and green technologies to enhance food and livelihood security. This will result in herders with livelihoods more resilient to climate-related shocks, as well as SMEs in the livestock sector with business continuity in the face of extreme climate events facilitating the protection of worker livelihoods. The specific objectives of the project are:

- To strengthen the capacity of local institutions in Mongolia and Pakistan to undertake improved, gender-responsive adaptation planning and implementation in the livestock sector.
- To facilitate the sharing of knowledge, best practices, and lessons learned between Mongolia and Pakistan and regionally for more efficient and effective climate-resilient practices in the livestock sector.

[13] FAO. 2016. Rangelands of Pakistan: Current status, threats and potential. Islamabad.

- To directly increase the resilience of vulnerable herders and SMEs to the impacts of climate-related shocks, including dzuds, droughts, floods and heat stress, which threaten livestock health, productivity and market access.

Project/Programme Components and Financing:

Project/Programme Components	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Countries	Amount (US$)
Component 1. Strengthening institutional capacity for enhanced adaptation planning for food security and livelihood resilience	Outcome 1.1 Institutional capacity strengthened for improved adaptation planning and implementation	Output 1.1.1 Training sessions, workshops, awareness raising activities and technical guidance delivered to national and local institutions to build capacity for gender responsive adaptation planning and implementation in the livestock sector	Mongolia, Pakistan	1,200,000
		Output 1.1.2 Climate adaptation strategies and action plans for the livestock sector developed and adopted within local governments	Mongolia, Pakistan	1,100,000
Component 2. Implementation of adaptation interventions to climate-proof the livestock value chain	Outcome 2.1 Increased adaptive capacity of herders and SMEs in the livestock sector	Output 2.1.1 Country-specific adaptation interventions that combine traditional knowledge with modern solutions put in place to increase resilience of herders, rangelands and livestock.	Mongolia, Pakistan	2,000,000
		Output 2.1.2 Climate risk and vulnerability assessments undertaken for key SMEs involved in storage, processing and transportation of livestock products	Mongolia, Pakistan	800,000
		Output 2.1.3 Selected storage and processing facilities, and transportation systems made climate resilient.	Mongolia, Pakistan	2,500,000
	Outcome 2.2 Increased access to and uptake of innovative adaptation practices, tools and technologies by herder communities and SMEs.	Output 2.2.1 Climate-resilient technology and innovation pop-ups* facilitated to promote climate adaptation technology solutions and financial tools for herder communities and SMEs.	Mongolia, Pakistan	2,500,000
Component 3. Preparedness for climate-related hazards	Outcome 3.1 Reduced exposure to climate-related hazards and threats	Output 3.1.1 Early warning systems for livestock-specific climate risks strengthened in project areas	Mongolia, Pakistan	7,000,000
Component 4. Knowledge Management	Outcome 4.1 Improved regional knowledge and coordination	Output 4.1.1 Best practices and lessons learned regarding climate-resilient management of rangelands, livestock and associated value chains shared regionally	Mongolia, Pakistan	600,000
6. Project/Programme Execution cost				981,818

7. Total Project/Programme Cost 8. Project/Programme Cycle Management Fee charged by the Implementing Entity (if applicable)	18,681,818 1,868,182	
Amount of Financing Requested	20,550,000	

Project Duration: 5 years

PART II: PROJECT/PROGRAMME JUSTIFICATION

Component 1. Strengthening institutional capacity for enhanced adaptation planning for food security and livelihood resilience. The main objective of this component is to strengthen the capacity of local institutions in Mongolia and Pakistan to undertake improved adaptation planning and implementation in the livestock sector. Capacity-building and awareness-raising activities under Output 1.1.1 will target local institutions involved in livestock management, including rangeland, grazing and disease control. Capacity-building activities will also be conducted with local SMEs.This will ensure local actors understand climate risks and good adaptation practices. It will also ensure the required capacity is in place to support the implementation of concrete adaptation measures under Component 2 which will directly increase the resilience of vulnerable herders and SMEs. Output 1.1.1 will also enable the adoption of climate adaptation strategies and action plans under Output 1.1.2. These strategies and action plans will ensure the sustainability of adaptation measures into the future as they are integrated into local level planning. This component will increase the institutional capacity in both countries for improved adaptation planning and implementation of adaptation interventions in the livestock sector, both pre- and post-harvest. This component will also enable cross-country learning and institutional coordination, allowing both countries to benefit from shared practices in livestock adaptation planning.

Component 2. Implementation of adaptation interventions to climate-proof the livestock value chain. This component aims to directly increase the resilience of vulnerable herders and SMEs in the livestock sector to climate impacts. Under Output 2.1.1, pilot adaptation measures will be introduced for herders, livestock and rangelands, drawing from traditional knowledge and modern practices. Possible interventions under consideration include flood-resilient livestock shelters in flood-prone lowlands, heat-tolerant fodder varieties for arid and semi-arid zones, and mobile insulated barns and water troughs for cold-prone rangelands. Where applicable, interventions will follow internationally recognized guidelines such as the FAO Livestock Emergency Guidelines and WOAH disease control standards.

For Output 2.1.2, climate risk and vulnerability assessments will be conducted for key SMEs engaged in post-harvest activities like wool and leather processing, slaughterhouses, feed production and veterinary inputs. In the context of Pakistan, the focus will be on SMEs operating in feed manufacturing, veterinary services, which are particularly relevant to a climate-adaptive livestock sector. The findings from these assessments will directly inform the selection and design of interventions under Output 2.1.3, ensuring that infrastructure and technology upgrades are tailored to the specific vulnerabilities and operational needs of SMEs. Adaptation options may include modern processing tools, improved fodder seed varieties, and community-based storage hubs, as well as solar milk chillers for remote SMEs and solar fodder dryers for winter reserves (to be further assessed at concept stage). Close engagement with herder cooperatives will be key here, not only for informing risk assessments and selecting priority interventions, but also for supporting testing, local ownership and long-term maintenance of adaptation solutions introduced under Output 2.1.3. SME selection criteria will be determined in the concept development phase, based on preliminary considerations such as exposure to climate risks, value chain role and relevance to rural livelihoods.

While Output 2.1.1 focuses on piloting concrete adaptation measures, such as improved livestock management, emergency fodder supply and water harvesting structures, within herding communities, Output 2.2.1 aims to promote wider access to emerging technologies and financial tools through demonstration-based platforms. These platforms will enable hands-on demonstrations tailored to local climate challenges and co-developed with herders and SMEs. Examples include mobile weather alerts, livestock tracking, microfinance, climate insurance and livestock credit schemes, and could also feature solar mobile chillers, blockchain traceability for wool and microinsurance linked to early warning data. By enabling practical demonstrations and tailored support, this output will strengthen uptake of scalable solutions and promote resilience across diverse settings

Component 3. Preparedness for climate-related hazards. The objective of this component is to reduce the exposure of vulnerable herders and SMEs in Pakistan and Mongolia's livestock sectors to climate-related risks and hazards. Existing systems are limited, especially in rural areas, leaving populations vulnerable to climate threats. Under Output 3.1.1, the project will enhance existing systems and, where needed, introduce complementary mechanisms to better address risks such as disease outbreaks, heat stress, fodder shortages and dzuds. Planned improvements may include digital alert systems, integration of pasture and livestock data into early warning platforms and locally tailored protocols for timely response, along with options such as biomass sensors, disease outbreak triggers, mobile alerts, heat-stress warnings and dzud risk maps (subject to further consultation). Institutions such as Mongolia's National Emergency Management Agency (NEMA) and Meteorological Institute for Early Warning Systems, as well as Pakistan's National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA) and Meteorological Department, will be closely engaged in implementation. The project will coordinate with relevant national stakeholders and explore synergies with ongoing initiatives to avoid duplication and build on existing capacities. During the next phase, additional consultations and technical assessments will guide investment and ensure interventions are tailored to livestock-specific needs and local contexts.

Component 4. Knowledge Management and Monitoring. This component will support the documentation and sharing of best practices and lessons learned from project activities to promote replication and regional scaling. By adopting a regional approach, the project fosters structured knowledge exchange between countries facing similar climate risks, enabling scalable and context adaptable solutions. Specifically, Output 4.1.1 will facilitate the development of knowledge products, exchange visits and technical cooperation between Mongolia and Pakistan. Activities will build on recent bilateral agreements and regional platforms to ensure that successful adaptation models are shared, adopted and sustained beyond the project's duration.

A multi-criteria selection process will be used during the concept development phase to determine target communities for the project. Current indicative areas include the Western and Gobi regions of Mongolia, and selected districts across Sindh, Balochistan,Punjab and Khyber Pakhtunkhwa in Pakistan.

New and innovative solutions to climate change adaptation. As described above, the project will promote new and innovative solutions through a value chain approach, including climate-resilient technology and innovation pop-ups for herder communities and SMEs. These platforms will support hands-on demonstrations, reduce skepticism and encourage faster uptake. Digital tools such as mobile weather alerts, livestock tracking apps, and disease monitoring can strengthen decision-making. Climate-smart financial tools, including microfinance, and livestock credit schemes, will help build partnerships between farmers, SMEs and financial institutions.

Cost-effectiveness of the proposed project. Cost-effectiveness will be a key criterion in selecting climate adaptation strategies and pilot interventions for vulnerable herding communities and SMEs. The regional approach further enhances value for money by pooling resources and enabling shared delivery models. While Mongolia and Pakistan differ in geography, both face similar climate challenges in the

livestock sector and rely heavily on it for rural livelihoods. The regional structure is also supported by strong stakeholder interest in collaboration and shared learning, allowing each country to contribute its complementary strengths, such as Mongolia's pasture management systems and Pakistan's flood response experience and so-develop scalable, efficient solutions.

Consistency with national policies, strategies and plans. The project has been designed in close alignment with the sustainable development and climate change adaptation priorities of both countries. In Mongolia, it supports objectives outlines in the NDC, National Adaptation Plan (NAP) and Vision 2050, including sustainable pasture management, improved forage supply, enhanced livestock productivity and value-added processing for export. In Pakistan, the project aligns with the NCCP, NAP, updated NDC and NSDS, contributing to post-harvest infrastructure development, promotion of climate-smart water and land practices, and improved inputs and livestock management.

Consultative process. During pre-concept development, stakeholder engagement was conducted with the Mongolia Designated Authority, herders' cooperatives and key ministries in both Mongolia and Pakistan, alongside UNIDO and a climate finance expert. Feedback from these consultations was set to tailor the proposal to local priorities. Further engagement with government institutions and beneficiaries will be central to concept and proposal development. On the ground consultations in each country will ensure the inclusion of vulnerable groups and gender balance. In Mongolia, women are the majority of SME workers, while herders in both countries are predominantly traditional rural households. These groups will therefore be prioritized in consultations. The project will be screened for environmental and social impacts and categorized in line with the AF's Environmental and Social Policy.

Sustainability. The project promotes political, institutional, financial and environmental sustainability. National ownership will be fostered through close government engagement. Institutional capacity will be strengthened via local training, securing the continuation of activities beyond the duration of the project. Financial sustainability will be supported through integration of adaptation plans into local budgets and access to microfinance, insurance and livestock schemes. Environmentally, the proposed interventions will enhance long-term resilience by safeguarding productivity and reducing climate vulnerability.

Economic, social and environmental benefits. The project will improve rural incomes, especially for women and SMEs, through resilient value chains. Socially, it will empower women, youth and marginalized groups through training and equitable access to adaptation resources. Environmentally, sustainable grazing and water management will help restore rangelands and reduce land degradation. If an environmental and social assessment is required for the project, it will assess all potential risks and propose a risk management plan, in compliance with the Environmental and Social Policy of the Adaptation Fund.

Duplication of project with other funding sources. The project will be designed to avoid duplication with other funded activities in the same areas. Similar initiatives identified include the SMART-Herders project in Mongolia and the GCF-funded project on rural adaptation through UNDP. During full proposal development, the project team will engage with these and other relevant initiatives closely to ensure coordination, complementary intervention synergy and the sharing of lessons learned.

PART III: IMPLEMENTATION ARRANGEMENTS

UNIDO is submitting this project as an accredited Multilateral Implementing Entity (MIE) for the Adaptation Fund. UNIDO is well positioned for this role given its experience in food security and livestock development, including extensive value chain work in Mongolia and Pakistan. UNIDO has implemented a successful JICA-funded livestock project in Pakistan and supported meat sector development models in

Mongolia. As MIE, UNIDO will oversee project cycle management, including financial oversight, monitoring and evaluation, technical backstopping and reporting to the Adaptation Fund.

Given the regional scope and UNIDO's expertise, it will execute Component 2 on adaptation interventions to climate-proof the livestock value chain and Component 4. The Asian Disaster Preparedness Center (ADPC), a regional organization specializing in disaster risk reduction (DRR) and climate resilience, will execute Component 1 on institutional capacity- building and Component 3 on early warning systems in both countries. Executing Entities (Ees) will be responsible for delivering outputs and achieving project objectives. A Regional Project Steering Committee (RPSC) will monitor performance, provide technical oversight, address strategic issues, and promote risk mitigation and knowledge sharing. The RPSC will be chaired on a rotational basis by the Ministry of Climate Change of Pakistan and the Ministry of Environment and Climate Change of Mongolia, with members including UNIDO HQ, national ministries and provincial governors.

PART IV: ENDORSEMENT BY GOVERNMENTS AND CERTIFICATION BY THE IMPLEMENTING ENTITY

A. Record of endorsement on behalf of the government[14] *Provide the name and position of the government official and indicate date of endorsement for each country participating in the proposed project/programme. Add more lines as necessary. The endorsement letters should be attached as annexes to the project/programme proposal.*

Dr. Zamba Batjargal, Special Envoy for Climate Change, Ministry of Environment and Tourism (Mongolia)	Date*: June*, 9, 2025
Mr. Muhammad Farooq, Senior Joint Secretary, Ministry of Climate Change Government of Pakistan (Pakistan)	Date*: September, 16, 2025*

B. Implementing Entity certification *Provide the name and signature of the Implementing Entity Coordinator and the date of signature. Provide also the project/programme contact person's name, telephone number and email address*

I certify that this proposal has been prepared in accordance with guidelines provided by the Adaptation Fund Board, and prevailing National Development and Adaptation Plans of the Republic of Pakistan and the Republic of Mongolia, and subject to the approval by the Adaptation Fund Board, commit to implementing the project/programme in compliance with the Environmental and Social Policy of the Adaptation Fund and on the understanding that the Implementing Entity will be fully (legally and financially) responsible for the implementation of this project/programme.	
Ganna Onysko Ms. Ganna Onysko Senior GEF, GCF, AF Coordinator Division of Funding Partner Relations Directorate of Global Partnerships and External Relations United Nations Industrial Development Organization - UNIDO Implementing Entity Coordinator	
Date: 23 September 2025	Tel. and email: +43 1 26026 3647; G.ONYSKO@unido.org
Project Contact Person: Ms. Meryem Sghir	
Tel. And Email: +43 1 26026 3743; M.SGHIR@unido.org	

Each Party shall designate and communicate to the secretariat the authority that will endorse on behalf of the national government the projects and programmes proposed by the implementing entities.

INFORMATION AND RESEARCH
INSTITUTE OF METEOROLOGY,
HYDROLOGY AND ENVIRONMENT
NATIONAL AGENCY OF METEOROLOGY
AND ENVIRONMENT MONITORING

Juulchin street 5, Chingeltei district,
Ulaanbaatar 15160, MONGOLIA
Tel: (976-11) 32 66 14, Fax: (976-11) 32 99 68,
Web: www.irimhe.namen.gov.mn

Date 9 June 2025
Ref. 1/78

TO: THE ADAPTATION FUND BOARD
c/o Adaptation Fund Board Secretariat
Email: afbsec@adaptation-fund.org
Fax: 202 522 3240/5

Letter of Endorsement by Government

Subject: Endorsement for the Concept Proposal "Climate-proofing livestock value chains in vulnerable communities in Mongolia and Pakistan"

In my capacity as designated authority for the Adaptation Fund in Mongolia, I confirm that the above regional project proposal is in accordance with the government's national priorities in implementing adaptation activities to reduce adverse impacts of, and risks posed by, climate change in Mongolia.

Accordingly, I am pleased to endorse the above project proposal with support from the Adaptation Fund. If approved, the project will be implemented by the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO) and executed by the Asian Disaster Preparedness Center (ADPC), with UNIDO also acting as a partial executing entity.

Sincerely,

Dr.Batjargal Zamba,
National Focal Point for the Adaptation Fund
Science Advisor, IRIMHE

Tel: +92-51-9245531

JOINT SECRETARY
(CC&ENV)

No. F. 1(13)/Adaptation Fund/25/SOCC
GOVERNMENT OF PAKISTAN
MINISTRY OF CLIMATE CHANGE
(LG & RD Complex, G-5/2, Islamabad)
******

Islamabad, the 16th September, 2025

To:
Adaptation Fund Board Secretariat
1818 H Street NW
MNS N7-700
Washington D.C, 20433
United States of America
Email:secretariat@adaptation-fund.org

SUBJECT: ENDORSEMENT FOR THE PRECONCEPT NOTE OF "CLIMATE PROOFING LIVESTOCK VALUE CHAINS IN VULNERABLE COMMUNITIES IN MONGOLIA AND PAKISTAN"

In my capacity as a primary focal point (with signing authority) for the Pakistan's Designated Entity to the Adaptation Fund, I confirm that the above pre-concept is in accordance with the government's national priorities in implementing adaptation activities to reduce and manage adverse impacts of climate change in Pakistan.

2. Accordingly, I am pleased to endorse the above pre-concept note with support from the Adaptation Fund. If approved, the project will be implemented by the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO) and executed by the Asian Disaster Preparedness Center (ADPC), with UNIDO also acting as a partial executing entity.

Sameera Sheikh

Sameera Sheikh
(Focal Point Adaptation Fund Pakistan)

Copy to:

PS to Secretary, Ministry of Climate Change & Environmental Coordination, Islamabad.

Revised PFG Submission Form[1] (additions in red)

Project Formulation Grant (PFG)

Submission Date:

Adaptation Fund Project ID: XXX
Country/ies: Pakistan and Mongolia
Title of Project/Programme: Climate-proofing livestock value chains in vulnerable communities in Mongolia and Pakistan
Type of IE (NIE/RIE/MIE): MIE
Implementing Entity: UNIDO
Executing Entity/ies: UNIDO

A. Project Preparation Timeframe

Start date of PFG	April 2026
Completion date of PFG	January 2027

B. Proposed Project Preparation Activities ($)

List of Proposed Project Preparation Activities	Output of the PFG Activities	US$ Amount	Budget note[2]
Preparation of a concept note: 1. To conduct a baseline assessment to verify the proposed interventions, indicators, targets and to identify the target project sites. 2.To carry out stakeholders' consultations at local and national level, specifically on selected project sites, with local communities and indigenous populations.	Baseline assessment report Stakeholders' consultation report Concept note	**20,000**	Technical expertise: US 10,000 Local travel: US$ 5,000 Stakeholders' workshops: US$ 5,000

[1] As presented in AFB/PPRC.33/40 Annex 1.
[2] The proposal should include a detailed budget with budget notes indicating the break- down of costs at the activity level. It should also include a budget on the Implementing Entity management fee use.

3.To prepare the Concept note as per the requirements of the Adaptation Fund.			
Concept note validation: 4. To organize validation workshops at the national level, specifically on selected project sites, with local communities and indigenous populations. There will be at least two workshops: one in Pakistan and one in Mongolia.	Validation workshop report	**7,450**	Workshop expenses: US$ 2,450 Travel expenses: US$ 5,000
IE fee (support costs)	IE admin and technical support for project development, monitoring and supervision Compliance assurance	**2,550**	
Total Project Formulation Grant		**30,000**	

Description of the required activity	**Justification for the need and for the amount**
To conduct a baseline assessment	The preliminary baseline assessment will be conducted so that the data and information is provided to support the interventions proposed and indicators/targets aimed at. The methodology will be based on a participatory approach, collecting primary data at the local, community level and secondary data.
To carry out initial stakeholders' consultations at local and national level:	Stakeholder consultation serves as a fundamental mechanism for collecting information, perspectives, and feedback from individuals involved in a project. This activity will serve to ensure further alignment of an engagement plan with the needs, expectations, and concerns of all relevant stakeholders. The stakeholders' consultations will target specifically selected project sites, involving local communities and indigenous populations;
To organize a validation workshop	This activity will involve in person pre-validation workshops at the level of the target communities and indigenous populations in order to ensure their buy in of the proposed project interventions. This will be conducted as pre-validation workshops. Also, validation workshops will be conducted virtually separately in Pakistan and Mongolia so that each country has an opportunity to focus on the proposed project intervention and provide validation.

C. Implementing Entity

This request has been prepared in accordance with the Adaptation Fund Board's procedures and meets the Adaptation Fund's criteria for project identification and formulation

Implementing Entity Coordinator, IE Name	Ms. Ganna Onysko Senior GEF, GCF, AF Coordinator Division of Funding Partner Relations Directorate of Global Partnerships and External Relations United Nations Industrial Development Organization - UNIDO Implementing Entity Coordinator	
Signature	Ganna Onysko	**Date:** 23 September 2025
Project Contact Person	Meryem SGHIR +43 1 26026 364743 M.SGHIR@unido.org	
Telephone	+43 1 26026 3708	
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