

UNEP GEF PIR Fiscal Year 2021

Reporting from 1 July 2020 to 30 June 2021

INSTRUCTIONS TO COMPLETE THIS PIR

1. PROJECT IDENTIFICATION

1.1. Project details

Identification Table	GEF ID: 10028	Umoja no.: S1-32CBL-000001 ; SB-010921.02
Project Title	Georgia's Integrated Transparency Framework for Implement of the Paris Agreement	
Duration months	<i>Planned</i>	42
	<i>Extension(s)</i>	N/A
Division(s) Implementing the project	Economy Division, Climate Mitigation Unit, Energy and Climate Branch	
Name of co-implementing Agency	N/A	
Executing Agency(ies)	Regional Environmental Centre for Caucasus (RECC)	
Names of Other Project Partners	Ministry of Environmental Protection and Agriculture of Georgia (MEPA)	
Project Type	Medium Size Project	
Project Scope	National	
Region	Europe	
Countries	Georgia	
Programme of Work	<p>Programme of Work 2020-2021, subprogramme 1: climate change.</p> <p>4. Technical support provided to countries to address UNFCCC commitments, implementation, negotiations and reporting</p> <p>3. Technical support provided to countries to develop tools, plans and policies for low-emission development</p> <p>6. Technical support provided to countries to address UNFCCC commitments, monitoring, reporting requirements and mainstreaming results into national development planning</p>	
GEF Focal Area(s)	Climate Change	
UNSDCF / UNDAF linkages	<p><u>Georgia UNSDCF's Outcome 5</u> By 2025, all people, without discrimination, enjoy enhanced resilience through improved environmental governance, climate action and sustainable management and use of natural resource(s) in Georgia</p> <p>Output 5.3 Innovative and climate-friendly technologies used for inclusive green economy, energy efficiency and clean energy production to enhance NDCs (Nationally Determined Contribution) and support long-term Decarbonization strategies</p>	

<p>Link to relevant SDG target(s) and SDG indicator(s)</p>	<p>Goal 13. Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts[b]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Target 13.1: Strengthen resilience and adaptive capacity to climate-related hazards and natural disasters in all countries - Indicator 13.1.3 Proportion of local governments that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with national disaster risk reduction strategies • Target 13.2: Integrate climate change measures into national policies, strategies and planning. - Indicator 13.2.1 number of countries that have communicated the establishment or operationalization of an integrated policy/strategy/plan which increases their ability to adapt to the adverse impacts of climate change and foster climate resilience and low greenhouse gas emissions development. • Target 13.3: Improve education, awareness-raising and human and institutional capacity on climate change mitigation, adaptation, impact reduction and early warning. - Indicator 13.3.1 number of countries that have integrated mitigation, adaptation, impact reduction and early warning into primary, secondary and tertiary curricula. - Indicator 13.3.2 number of countries that have communicated the strengthening of institutional, systemic and individual capacity-building to implement adaptation, mitigation and technology transfer, and development actions • Target 13.b: Promote mechanisms for raising capacity for effective climate change-related planning and management in least developed countries and small island developing States, including focusing on women, youth and local and marginalized communities. - Indicator 13.B.1 number of least developed countries and small island developing States that are receiving specialized support, and amount of support, including finance, technology and capacity-building, for mechanisms for raising capacities for effective climate change-related planning and management. <p>Goal 5. Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Target 5.1: End all forms of discrimination against all women and girls everywhere. - INDICATOR 5.1.1 Whether or not legal frameworks are in place to promote, enforce and monitor equality and non-discrimination on the basis of sex
<p>GEF financing amount</p>	<p>1,000,000 USD</p>
<p>Co-financing amount</p>	<p>452,340 USD</p>
<p>Date of CEO Endorsement</p>	<p>26 July 2019</p>
<p>Start of Implementation</p>	<p>11 Sept 2019</p>

Date of first disbursement	17 Oct 2019	
Total disbursement as of 30 June 2021	277,147 USD	
Total expenditure as of 30 June 2021	200,682 USD	
Expected Mid-Term Review Date	N/A	
Completion Date	<i>Planned</i>	31 Mar 2023
	<i>Revised</i>	N/A
<i>Expected Terminal Evaluation Date</i>	30 Sept 2022	
Expected Financial Closure Date	31 Mar 2024	

1.2. Project description

The objective of the CBIT project is to build Georgia’s capacities to meet the enhanced transparency framework (ETF) requirements under the Paris Agreement. To achieve this, the project supports the Ministry of Environmental Protection and Agriculture of Georgia (MEPA) in addressing the immediate needs of Georgia in order to (1) enhance the vertical coordination between activities at a local level and national goals in a field of climate change; (2) improve the national inventory through supporting the data collection and management for developing higher tier methods and more accurate activity data; and (3) develop and implement a national tracking system for Nationally Determined Contribution implementation. The CBIT projects mainstream gender issues in all components.

Component 1: Strengthening vertical integration process in Georgia for transparency-related activities

The main objective of the **component 1** is to synergize the national and local climate policy measures through the provision of a Municipal Development Coordination Platform (MDCP) as part of its enhanced transparency framework (ETF). The project will provide a coordination framework, technical assistance and tailored capacity strengthening and awareness raising activities, including the development of software tool, for the “New Covenant of Mayors for Energy and Climate” signatory municipalities for the elaboration of the Sustainable Energy and Climate Action Plans (SECAPs) and MRV reports.

Component 2: Georgia’s National greenhouse gas (GHG) Inventory system and HFC data management system are aligned to the enhanced transparency framework (ETF)

With the **Component 2**, the CBIT project provides an improved National GHG inventory system, including country specific emission factors for key sectors, and tools and capacities for GHG inventory data collection, QA/QC and management for energy, agriculture, industry, waste sectors, and F-gases.

Component 3: Climate Change Mitigation in Georgia’s transparency system

Under **Component 3**, the CBIT project develops the NDC tracking system allowing Georgia key stakeholders to observe and assess the progress against the Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) goals and assess and report on the implementation of mitigation measures in an accurate and transparent ways, including through a data management system on transferred technologies.

1.3. History of project revisions

Version	Date	Main changes introduced in this revision
Rev0 (CEO ED)	26 July 2019	N/A
Rev1	July 2021	Workplan revision: Main changes to the original workplan were made due to COVID-19 pandemics driven delays in activities such as training and procurement processes. The impacted activities planned for the first year of the project were moved or extended to the second year of the project.

2. OVERVIEW OF PROJECT STATUS

2.1. UNEP Subprogramme(s)

Insert the Subprogramme(s) and biennia of the PoW to which the project contributes	<p>Specify the relevant Expected Accomplishment(s) & Indicator(s)</p> <p>Accomplishment: (a) Countries increasingly advance their national adaptation plans, which integrate ecosystem-based adaptation Indicator: (i) The number of countries supported by UNEP with institutional arrangements in place to coordinate national adaptation plans</p> <p>Accomplishment: (b) Countries increasingly adopt and/or implement low greenhouse gas emission development strategies and invest in clean technologies Indicator (i) The number of countries supported by UNEP that make progress in adopting and/or implementing low greenhouse gas emission development plans, strategies and/or policies</p>
<p>a) During project year 1 (January 2020), the Georgian Government established a high-level coordination mechanism, the “Climate Change Council,” to coordinate effective implementation of Georgia’s climate change policy and climate change-related international commitments, including adaptation. Also, 19 municipalities have signed a Memorandum of Understanding with the project executing agency to improve coordination between local and national administration for climate change activities.</p> <p>b) Standard reporting formats for Sustainable Energy and Climate Action Plans (SECAP) were prepared to be shared with Georgian municipalities. Also, technical assistance activities to build capacities in collecting and analysing climate change related information to inform climate change policies were delivered to municipalities stakeholders.</p>	

2.2. GEF Core Indicators (for all GEF 6 and later projects):

GEF Core Indicators	Indicative expected Results
The beneficiaries of the CBIT projects are the targeted stakeholders receiving capacity building support through trainings. The target for the end of project is illustrated below and is disaggregated by sex.	

Indicator	Expected values at end-of-project
11 Number of direct beneficiaries disaggregated by gender as co-benefit of GEF investment	147 women; 148 men

2.3. Implementation status and risk

	FY 2021
PIR #	1 st
Rating towards outcomes (section 3.1)	HS
Rating towards outputs (section 3.2)	S
Risk rating (section 3.3)	L

Most of the activities have been implemented as per designed workplan. The delay in some of the activities was solely due to external factors (COVID-19 pandemics) and the workplan has been timely revised to ensure a smooth and effective project implementation.

Component 1

Modalities, procedures and guidelines (MPGs) for the implementation of the Enhanced Transparency Framework (ETF) at municipal level were developed, in consultation with 41 sub-national units and submitted to the MEPA for adoption.

Formal coordination mechanism with ETF related responsibilities and mandates among the MDCP stakeholders is defined:

- A Climate Change Committee was established, and one session of the Climate Change Council was held with the support of the CBIT project.
- 17 Municipalities and 2 territorial coordinators have signed the Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with the executing agency, which exceeded the target of 11 MoUs set for the project end. The number of MoUs is likely to increase.
- Two sessions of the Coordination Group of Covenant of Mayors signatory Municipalities under the Climate Change Council have been conducted in the first project year.
- Working Procedures of the Coordination Group of Covenant of Mayors Signatory Municipalities under the Climate Change Council were delivered and adopted unanimously by 15 members of the Coordination Group.
- The Guidance to support ETF implementation at the municipal level for the Coordination Group was prepared.
- The digital climate change data management system was developed, and 19 Municipalities and 2 line-ministries have an account: for a) GHG emissions/removals estimation at the municipal level; b) Common reporting software for mitigation actions at municipal level.

Training to Municipal Development Coordination Platform (MDCP) stakeholders on measuring, reporting and verification (MRV) processes were effectively provided.

Standard reporting formats for Sustainable Energy and Climate Action Plans (SECAP) were completed with local authorities.

Component 2

27 sites were selected from the key source-categories (one more than the 26 targeted) (industry=8, energy=9, agriculture=5 and waste=5 sectors) and the methodologies for the estimation of the emission factors for each site are under preparation.

The QA/QC plan for the national and sub-national GHG inventory, category-specific QC procedures, and archiving system were elaborated.

Component 3

Despite the delay in the adoption of the updated NDC, the methodology for setting up the NDC tracking system and for evaluation of multiple benefits, quantitative goals and progress indicators was developed as per workplan.

Rating towards outcomes: Highly Satisfactory
Rating towards outputs: Satisfactory
Overall risk rating: Low

2.4. Co-financing

Planned Co-finance Total:	The committed co-finance is in-kind and amount to 452,340 USD for 42 months.
Actual to date:	Within the reporting period (21 months, 50% of total project duration), the spent project co-finance was amounted 193,860 USD, approximately 43% of the total level committed at the CEO-Approval. Out of total in-kind support, 30% was provided by the Ministry of Environmental Protection and Agriculture (MEPA) and remaining by the EA through the provision of office spaces, office equipment, human resources for technical and project management tasks, etc.

2.5. Stakeholder engagement

Stakeholder engagement	<p>Co-finance partners have maintained their support to the project.</p> <p>Representatives from national and sub-national leading public bodies, Civil Society Organizations (CSO), international organizations, are part of the Project Steering Committee (PSC), and they remain engaged and regularly provide feedback to project implementation. Project Management Unit (PMU) reports and communicates frequently to PSC members regarding project progress. PSC meetings were held every six months. Regional Environmental Centre for Caucasus (RECC) country director assumed as National Project Director (NPD).</p> <p>At the inception workshop of the CBIT project representatives from the central government of Georgia, municipalities, international organizations, civil society and the private sector participated. Municipality and territorial coordinator representatives were engaged in trainings and technical assistance activities.</p> <p>Furthermore, national stakeholder consultations were organized with non-governmental sector representatives and individual experts through the Expert Consultation Meetings, which was co-financed by Georgia Government. Within the reporting period, the media seminar and training were held for journalists and producers (private sectors) for increasing awareness. Private sector stakeholders from industry, energy, agriculture and waste sector were identified and engaged for Output 2 (estimation of emissions factors).</p> <p>The Project Management Unit also closely communicates with the CBIT project beneficiaries and stakeholders, including central and 19 sub-national government bodies.</p>
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2.6. Gender

<p>Gender mainstreaming</p>	<p>A gender mainstreaming action plan for implementing the ETF at the national and municipal levels was completed in the first semester of the project as per workplan by the GEF-funded Gender Mainstreaming National Expert.</p> <p>According to the Gender Action Plan, the CBIT project management unit recognizes the importance of both men and women’s equal input towards the development of the Integrated Transparency Framework system in Georgia, thus special attention was paid to employing approaches for fostering equal participation of women and men during the meeting discussions.</p> <p>The member of a project team working on gender mainstreaming has been attended all training sessions and observes gender-related aspects to ensure gender-responsive implementation of the project and the continued integration of a gender perspective. The number of men and women was monitored for all events organised by the CBIT project. Moreover, the level of women engagement in either a Q&A, discussion, or social activities are monitored, and moderator/facilitator uses predetermined techniques to enhance women’s active participation in the events.</p>
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2.7. Environmental and social safeguards management

<p>Environmental and social safeguards management</p>	<p>At CEO Approval stage, no environmental and social safeguard-responsive measures action was recommended by the Safeguard Advisor as no major safeguard risks were anticipated for this project (Rated as: Low risk).</p> <p>However the following measures were adopted by the PMU: <i>SS 2: Resource Efficiency, Pollution Prevention and Management of Chemicals and Wastes</i> The utilisation of the software tool named climate change digital data management system allows to reduce paper waste by users through the maintain SECAP preparation process in online.</p> <p><i>SS 8: Gender equity</i> The CBIT project has developed and has been implementing and monitoring a Gender Action Plan. For more information see section 2.6</p>
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2.8. Knowledge management

<p>Knowledge activities and products</p>	<p>The main knowledge products of the CBIT project were developed:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) An internet-based knowledge hub and help desk for ETF implementation at the municipal level was developed and tested. 2) A digital climate change data management system including a a) Software for Greenhouse Gases (GHG) emissions/removals estimation at the municipal level; and b) Common reporting software for the municipal level was developed. <p>Also, training material such as online training and workshop videos will be available for all Georgia Government stakeholders.</p>
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	<p>Additionally, the PMU regularly shares information of the project progress on the CBIT Coordination Global Platform.</p>
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2.9. Stories to be shared

<p>Stories to be shared</p>	<p>According to the CBIT project proposal the in-person training modules would cover six 3-day training events for at least 25 participants from the municipalities. The PMU identified the risk of delaying in-person training activities due to Covid-19 pandemic restrictions and decided to shift to the online mode. Hence, 7 weeks online training sessions were provided for ensuring full engagement and high interaction with the participants through keeping training session 1,5 hours duration with 15 min break between the 45 min sessions. The revised training sessions strategy also incorporated trainings to improve participants digital skills to use virtual platforms for communication. Technical presentations were planned to last 15 minutes, including a Q&A session. This was assessed as the maximum time to keep the participants focused.</p>
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3. PROJECT PERFORMANCE AND RISK

Based on inputs by the Project Manager, the **UNEP Task Manager**¹ will make an overall assessment and provide ratings of:

- (i) Progress towards achieving the project Results(s)- see section 3.1
- (ii) Implementation progress – see section 3.2

Section 3.3 on Risk should be first completed by the Project Manager. The UNEP Task Manager will subsequently enter his/her own ratings in the appropriate column.

3.1 Rating of progress towards achieving the project outcomes

Project objective and Outcomes	Indicator	Baseline level	Mid-term target	End-of-project target	Summary by the EA of attainment of the indicator & target as of 30 June 2021	Progress rating ²
Objective: Meet the enhanced transparency framework (ETF) requirements under the Paris Agreement	Indicator A: Number of sectoral and local authorities that report to the enhanced transparency framework (ETF)	Baseline A: Only one line ministry and 2 local administrations are reporting to the enhanced transparency framework (ETF) though without gender related information	n/a	Target A: At least 3-line ministries and 23 local administrations report to enhanced transparency framework (ETF)	This target should be accomplished at the end of the implementation of CBIT project. However, 19 municipalities have signed the MoUs with the executing agency on the implementation of Georgia’s ETF. Also, 6 line ministries participated in the first meeting of the Climate Change Council. The council adopted updated NDC, Climate Strategy and Action Plan for 2030, as national basics for reporting under ETF. In September 2020, Working Procedures of the Coordination Group of Covenant of Mayors Signatory Municipalities under the Climate Change Council (Deliverable 6) was adopted unanimously by 15 members of the Coordination Group. With regards to the software tool for reporting of SECAPs, 19 local administration entities have an account. Moreover, at the central government level, software accounts have been created for 2 Ministries the Ministries of Environment Protection and Agriculture and Economy and Sustainable Development.	HS
	Indicator B: Decree establishing the Climate Change Committee	Baseline B: 0	n/a	Target B: 1	The target was achieved in January 2020. The Climate Change Council was established by the Georgian Government Decree № 54 on 23rd of January 2020.	S

¹ For joint projects and where applicable ratings should also be discussed with the Task Manager of co-implementing agency.

² Use GEF Secretariat required six-point scale system: Highly Satisfactory (HS), Satisfactory (S), Marginally Satisfactory (MS), Marginally Unsatisfactory (MU), Unsatisfactory (U), and Highly Unsatisfactory (HU).

Project objective and Outcomes	Indicator	Baseline level	Mid-term target	End-of-project target	Summary by the EA of attainment of the indicator & target as of 30 June 2021	Progress rating ²
					<p>Since then, one Climate Change Council meeting session and two sessions of the Coordination Group of Covenant of Mayors signatory Municipalities under the Climate Change Council (MDCP) have been conducted with the support of the CBIT project. The CBIT project has provided technical assistance to the Ministry of Environmental Protection and Agriculture in implementing the role of the council secretariat, including preparation meeting materials, agendas and minutes, assisting participants with logistical and technical matters.</p>	
<p>Outcome 1: Georgia uses the Municipal Development Coordination Platform (MDCP) as part of its enhanced transparency framework (ETF)</p>	<p>Indicator 1: Number of municipalities that use MDCP for reporting GHG inventories and climate actions</p>	<p>Baseline 1: 0</p>	<p>n/a</p>	<p>Target 1: At least 23</p>	<p>This target should be accomplished at the end of the implementation of CBIT project. However, 19 municipalities have signed the MoUs with the executing agency.</p>	<p>HS</p>
	<p>Indicator 2: % of trained MDCP stakeholders who declares to be in a better position to implement MRV processes (gender disaggregated)</p>	<p>Baseline 2: N/A</p>	<p>n/a</p>	<p>Target 2: 75% of men trained, 75% of women trained</p>	<p>This target should be assessed and accomplished at the end of project. However, the surveys conducted on trainings on GHG Inventory, Mitigation and Adaptation, SECAP, Climate change online data management system, climate change risks and policy, and NDC tracking shows that 96% of men and 94% of women declare to be in a better position to implement MRV process.</p>	<p>HS</p>
	<p>Indicator 3: # of municipal units that use MDCP to prioritize public policies</p>	<p>Baseline 3: 0</p>	<p>n/a</p>	<p>Target 3: 23</p>	<p>This target should be accomplished at the end of the implementation of CBIT project. However, 41 sub-national (municipalities and territorial coordinators) units participated in the coordination group meetings focused on municipal circumstances and policies integration in MPG documents supporting ETF implementation at municipal level. The CBIT project developed the climate change online data management system allowing municipalities to draft SECAPs and 19 local administration entities already have a system account.</p>	<p>HS</p>

Project objective and Outcomes	Indicator	Baseline level	Mid-term target	End-of-project target	Summary by the EA of attainment of the indicator & target as of 30 June 2021	Progress rating ²
	Indicator 4: # of MoUs signed between Municipalities and EAs	Baseline 4: 0	n/a	Target 4: 11	<p>The current number of MoUs signed between Municipalities and the executing agency is 19 (79% of total number of eligible key stakeholders).</p> <p>By the date of the planned completion of related activities, (30.09.2020) the number of MoUs signed between Municipalities and EAs signed was 12. Since new key stakeholders became part of Covenant of Mayors during the project implementation and they became eligible to sign the MoUs, the CBIT project took the opportunity to include them, reaching a total of 19 signed MoUs.</p>	HS
Outcome 2: Georgia uses an improved National GHG inventory system, with a data management system on agriculture, waste, hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs) and perfluorocarbons (PFCs)	Indicator 5: Number of sites public or private from the key source-categories that use improved national GHG inventory system to estimate plant-specific emission factors	Baseline 5: Zero	n/a	Target 5: At least 26 sites from the key source-categories (industry, energy, agriculture and waste sectors) use improved GHG inventory system and estimate plant-specific emission factors	This target should be accomplished at the end of the implementation of CBIT project. However, 27 sites were selected from the key source-categories (industry=8, energy=9, agriculture=5 and waste=5 sectors) and the methodologies for the estimation of the emission factors for each site are under preparation.	HS
	Indicator 6: % of technicians trained who declare to be in a better position to use methodologies for data collection on HFCs to PFCs (gender disaggregated)	Baseline 6: Zero	n/a	Target 6: 75% of men trained 75% of women trained	This target should be achieved at the end of the implementation of CBIT project. Related activities are scheduled for project year 3.	S

Project objective and Outcomes	Indicator	Baseline level	Mid-term target	End-of-project target	Summary by the EA of attainment of the indicator & target as of 30 June 2021	Progress rating ²
	Indicator 7: Improvement in the quality of MRV of the National GHG inventory based on GEF score 1 to 10 as per Annex III of CBIT programming directions	Baseline 7: 2	n/a	Target 7: +6	This target should be achieved at the end of the implementation of CBIT project.	S
Outcome 3: The achievement of Nationally Determined Contributions (NDC) goals is tracked; and implementation of mitigation measures are assessed and appropriately reported, including a data management system on transferred technologies	Indicator 8: Improvement in the quality of MRV of NDC implementation based on GEF score 1 to 10 as per Annex III of CBIT programming directions	Baseline 8: 1	n/a	Target 8: +7	This target should be achieved at the end of the implementation of CBIT project. Related activities are scheduled for the second half of the project duration.	S

3.2 Rating of progress implementation towards delivery of outputs

Outputs/Activities ³	Expected completion date ⁴	Implementation status as of 30 June 2020 (%)	Implementation status as of 30 June 2021 (%)	Progress rating justification ⁵ , description of challenges faced and explanations for any delay	Progress rating ⁶
COMPONENT 1: Strengthening vertical integration in Georgia for transparency-related activities					

³ Outputs and activities (or deliverables) as described in the project logframe (and workplan) or in any updated project revision.

⁴ The completion dates should be as per latest workplan (latest project revision).

⁵ As much as possible, describe in terms of immediate gains to target groups, e.g. access to project deliverables, participation in receiving services; gains in knowledge, etc.

⁶ To be provided by the UNEP Task Manager

Outputs/Activities ³	Expected completion date ⁴	Implementation status as of 30 June 2020 (%)	Implementation status as of 30 June 2021 (%)	Progress rating justification ⁵ , description of challenges faced and explanations for any delay	Progress rating ⁶
<p>Output 1.1: Modalities, procedures and guidelines (MPGs) for the implementation of the ETF at municipal level are developed</p>	<p>31.05.2022</p>	<p>29%</p>	<p>97%</p>	<p>The activities have been implemented as per workplan.</p> <p>The draft by-law on Modalities Procedures and Guidelines titled “On adoption of the rules of implementation of the nationally harmonized reporting system in the field of climate change for the Covenant of Mayors signatory Municipalities in Georgia” has been developed and delivered to the MEPA for adoption.</p> <p>During the elaboration of MPGs the key challenge was to address the recommendation received at the first session of Coordination Group of Covenant of Mayors Signatory Municipalities: “in case of differences between national and municipal visions the last one shall not be a subject of elimination.”</p> <p>For considering the recommendation in all actions defined by the draft document of municipal MPGs a first national expert consultation meeting co-financed by MEPA was held on 18 December 2020. The draft MPGs was discussed with the country's lead experts in the fields of climate change policy planning and carbon emissions reporting & monitoring.</p> <p>Furthermore, about 80% of work was completed through the preparation of final version of the help desk web portal and its launching to the operation in a test mode under the activity 1.1.6.</p> <p>Ultimately, under activity 1.1.7 the Gender Action Plan was elaborated and implemented.</p> <p>The deliverables 1 and 2 were prepared for submission.</p>	<p>HS</p>

Outputs/Activities ³	Expected completion date ⁴	Implementation status as of 30 June 2020 (%)	Implementation status as of 30 June 2021 (%)	Progress rating justification ⁵ , description of challenges faced and explanations for any delay	Progress rating ⁶
<p>Output 1.2: Formal coordination mechanism with ETF related responsibilities and mandates among the MDCP stakeholders is defined</p>	30.06.2021	46%	100%	<p>The activities have been implemented as per workplan. 17 Municipalities and 2 territorial coordinators have signed the Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with the executing agency. [Activity 1.2.1] The detailed working procedures to ensure a smooth functioning of the Coordination Group for ETF implementation at the municipal level with explanatory note was elaborated. [Activity 1.2.2] 1 session of the Climate Change Council and 2 sessions of the Coordination Group of Covenant of Mayors signatory Municipalities under the Climate Change Council (MDCP) have been conducted with the support of the CBIT project. [Activity 1.2.3] The Guidance to support ETF implementation at the municipal level for the Coordination Group was prepared. [Activity 1.2.4] The digital climate change data management system was developed. [Activity 1.2.5]</p> <p>The deliverables 4, 5, 6 were submitted and 7 was prepared.</p>	HS

Outputs/Activities ³	Expected completion date ⁴	Implementation status as of 30 June 2020 (%)	Implementation status as of 30 June 2021 (%)	Progress rating justification ⁵ , description of challenges faced and explanations for any delay	Progress rating ⁶
<p>Output 1.3: Training to MDCP stakeholders on measuring, reporting and verification (MRV) processes is provided</p>	<p>28.02.2022</p>	<p>5%</p>	<p>83%</p>	<p>The activities have been implemented as per workplan. The training session scenarios and materials for all modules was prepared. [Activity 1.3.1] The seven online sessions for three municipal groups were conducted between the period of March-April 2021 and final face-to-face training in conjunction with technical assistance (Activity 1.5.2) was held in June 2021 for all municipalities and territorial coordinators. [Activity 1.3.2] The first Media seminar and training were conducted in June 2021. [Activity 1.3.3]</p> <p>The deliverables 8 and 9 have been prepared.</p> <p>The key challenge was COVID-19 restrictions, which hindered the capacity building in-person activities to support to the Municipalities in meeting their deadlines and commitments under the CoM. However, the PMU timely addressed this by shifting trainings in online mode.</p>	<p>HS</p>
<p>Output 1.4: Procedures are developed and implemented for preparing and submitting MRV reports</p>	<p>30.11.2022</p>	<p>0%</p>	<p>0%</p>	<p>No activities planned for this reporting period.</p>	<p>S</p>

Outputs/Activities ³	Expected completion date ⁴	Implementation status as of 30 June 2020 (%)	Implementation status as of 30 June 2021 (%)	Progress rating justification ⁵ , description of challenges faced and explanations for any delay	Progress rating ⁶
<p>Output 1.5: Standard reporting formats for Sustainable Energy and Climate Action Plans (SECAP) are completed with local authorities.</p>	31.08.2021	0%	65%	<p>The activities have been implemented as per workplan. The draft of the guidelines for the development of municipal SECAPs was prepared. [Activity 1.5.1] The technical assistance was provided in June 2021 in conjunction with Final Municipal training (Activity 1.3.2). [Activity 1.5.2]</p> <p>The key challenge was due to COVID-19 restrictions, which hindered the capacity building in-person activities. However, the Project Management Unit addressed this by giving the possibility to participate in virtual mode. The CBIT project continues technical assistance to the municipalities for drafting the SECAPs and submitting to the authorities.</p>	HS
<p>COMPONENT 2: Georgia’s National greenhouse gas (GHG) Inventory system and HFC data management system are aligned to the enhanced transparency framework (ETF)</p>					
<p>Output 2.1: Higher-tier methods for the relevant source categories of energy, product use and agriculture sectors are used. Country-specific emission factor for pre-selected industrial processes and product use (IPPU) key source-categories are identified</p>	28.02.2022	23%	48%	<p>The start of the activities has been slightly delayed compared to the workplan. The eight sites for the industries, nine sites for energy sector and five sites for agriculture sector from the key source-categories were selected. [Activities 2.1.1, 2.1.5, 2.1.8]. The methodology for estimating the plant-specific emission factors for the industries of cement production, lime production, steel production, and/or ferroalloys production and agriculture sectors was developed. [Activity 2.1.2]</p> <p>The key challenge was due to workers protests in the private sector, which weakened the companies’ focus on the collaboration with the CBIT project.</p>	S

Outputs/Activities ³	Expected completion date ⁴	Implementation status as of 30 June 2020 (%)	Implementation status as of 30 June 2021 (%)	Progress rating justification ⁵ , description of challenges faced and explanations for any delay	Progress rating ⁶
Output 2.2: The data management system for agriculture and waste sectors is developed	28.02.2022	0%	33%	The start of these activities has been slightly delayed compared to the workplan. The five sites for waste sector and five sites for agriculture sector from the key source-categories were selected. [Activities 2.2.1, 2.2.4] The key challenge was due to workers protests in the private sector, which weakened the companies' focus on the collaboration with the CBIT project.	S
Output 2.3: Modalities and procedures for implementation of quality assurance/ quality control (QA/QC) are designed and adopted	30.11.2021	4%	57%	The start of the activities has been slightly delayed compared to the workplan. The QA/QC plan for the national and sub-national GHG inventory, category-specific QC procedures, and archiving system were elaborated [Activities 2.3.1, 2.3.2, and 2.3.6] The key challenge was the limited access to the trainings for verifiers due to the COVID-19 pandemic lockdown. Since the verification system is a completely new topic, trainings were postponed rather than shifted to virtual mode. Moreover, the adoption of Georgia's updated NDC necessary for the project's QA/QC and verification activities was delayed due to COVID-19 crisis. Originally the adoption of NDC document by the Government of Georgia was planned in 2020 affected by the COVID-19 pandemic restrictions. The updated NDC was adopted on 8 April 2021.	S
Output 2.4: Modalities and procedures for data collection, reporting and enforcement on emissions of hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs) and perfluorocarbons (PFCs) are developed	30.11.2022	0%	0%	The start of the activities has been slightly delayed compared to the workplan. The key challenge was due to workers protests in the private sector, which weakened the companies' focus on the collaboration with the CBIT project	S
Output 2.5: Capacity training for technicians on methodologies for data collection on hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs) to perfluorocarbons (PFCs) are designed and implemented	31.11.2022	0%	0%	No activities planned for this reporting period.	S

Outputs/Activities ³	Expected completion date ⁴	Implementation status as of 30 June 2020 (%)	Implementation status as of 30 June 2021 (%)	Progress rating justification ⁵ , description of challenges faced and explanations for any delay	Progress rating ⁶
Output 2.6: National certification scheme for technicians on HFCs and PFCs is implemented	31.03.2023	0%	0%	No activities planned for this reporting period.	S
COMPONENT 3: Climate Change Mitigation in Georgia's transparency system					
Output 3.1: Methodologies for assessing and reporting mitigation actions and policies, their effects and support needed and received are designed	28.06.2023	1%	42%	<p>The activities have been slightly delayed compared to the workplan.</p> <p>The methodology for setting up the NDC tracking system and for evaluation of multiple benefits, quantitative goals and progress indicators was developed [Activities 3.1.1 and 3.1.4]</p> <p>The key challenge was COVID-19 restrictions and delays in adoption of updated NDC, that delayed the peer-to-peer exchange activities.</p>	S
Output 3.2: Methodologies and tools for identification of constraints and gaps for fulfilling the NDC goals are designed	30.11.2021	0%	20%	<p>The activities have been implemented as per workplan.</p> <p>The analysis of developing parties' requirements on reporting of information on constraints and gaps have launched. [Activity 3.2.1]</p>	S
Output 3.3: The data management system on transferred technology supporting the NDC implementation is developed	30.11.2022	0%	0%	No activities planned for this reporting period.	S

3.3. Risk Rating

Table A. Risk-log

Risk	Risk affecting:	Variation respect to last rating			
	Outcome / outputs	CEO ED	PIR 1	Δ	Justification
Risk 1 Constraints in data availability and accessibility	Outcome/Output 1.3, 1.4, 2.1	M	L	↓	Constraints in data availability and accessibility were due to worker protests in the industrial sector which hindered the collaboration with some private sector data providers. The worker protests have now ended.
Risk 2 Staff turnaround at the national level (inconsistent pool of experts throughout the project)	Outcome/Output 1.1, 1.2, 1.3	M	L	↓	In order to minimize the impact of staff turnaround the explanatory documents with working procedures for ETF implementation at the municipal level were created to allow newcomers to understand the mandate and duties under the Climate Change Council. The software tool developed under the CBIT project includes the mode for the archiving key information in a manner that is accessible to all future staff members. The knowledge management tools including training materials and software use manuals were developed for ensuring the new staff quick and effective access the knowledge and skills needed. The project’s capacity building efforts area also addressing this challenge.
Risk 3 Lack of institutional buy-in	Outcome/Output 1.1, 1.2, 2.1, 2.2, 2.3, 2.4, 3.1, 3.3	L	L	=	N/A
Risk 4 Limited coordination among institutions	Outcome/Output 1.2	L	L	=	N/A
Risk 5 Lack of high-level political willingness and commitment	Outcome/Output 1.1, 1.2, 1.5, 2.2, 2.3, 2.4, 3.1	L	L	=	N/A
Risk 6 UNDAF drafted after 2020 weakens project results	Outcome 3	L	L	=	N/A
Risk 7 National government not sustaining results after project end (e.g. insufficient funding post project lifespan; not promoting the use of tools; MPGs only used by the CoM cities).	Outcome/Output 1.1, 1.2, 3.1 and 3.2	L	L	=	N/A
Risk 8 COVID-19 pandemics restrictions to:	All outcomes/Output 1.3, 1.5, 2.2, 2.3, 3.1	N/A	M		Training, consultations and peer to peer exchanges events can be impacted as they might need to be planned again and revised

- In person events - Procurement of international expertise					in the format, causing delays, changes in time, costs, stakeholders participation and scope. Limitations in international mobility might affect procurement of international expertise during the project implementation
Consolidated project risk			L		The rating is L because risks rated as M (Risk 8) does not hinder the achievement of the project objective, although it might affect the project timeline.

Table B. Outstanding medium & high risks

Risk	Actions decided during the previous reporting instance (PIR _{t-1} , MTR, etc.)	Actions effectively undertaken this reporting period	Additional mitigation measures for the next periods		
			What	When	By whom
Risk 8 COVID-19 pandemics restrictions to: - In person events	N/A	In order to minimize the impact of COVID-19 pandemic restrictions the most of in person activities moved to online mode including PSC meetings, trainings, technical assistances, and stakeholder/beneficiaries' consultations. In some cases, training activities were postponed as it was assessed that virtual mode might adversely affect the activities success.	In person activities will be shifted to online mode including PSC meetings, trainings, technical assistances, and stakeholder/beneficiaries' consultations.	As per the agreed workplan for project implementation	Chief Technical Advisor
Risk 8 COVID-19 pandemics restrictions to: - Procurement of international expertise	N/A	Limitations in international mobility affected procurement of international expertise during the project implementation addressed by seeking expertise nationally rather than internationally. The national experts involved in this process are in a roster of experts under United Nations Framework Convention	The Chief Technical Advisor and the PMU will provide the expertise requested to produce the project deliverables, while the international consultants will only guide the development of these deliverables, review the drafts and support finalization of the deliverables. This can be undertaken remotely. The CTA will hold consultations as required with the international	As per the agreed workplan for project implementation	Chief Technical Advisor

		<p>on Climate Change with international experiences. Also, government co-financed an additional expert's consultation meeting, to supply for the delay in procuring the international expertise.</p>	<p>advisors. Where possible international experts will participate remotely in training workshops.</p>		
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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.
Medium 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.