

**UNEP GEF PIR Fiscal Year 2023**  
Reporting from 1 July 2022 to 30 June 2023

**1. PROJECT IDENTIFICATION**

**1.1. Project details**

Identification Table	GEF ID.: 10028	Umoja WBS: S1-32CBL-000001 / SB-010921.02
	SMA IPMR ID: 38701	Grant ID: SB-010921
	Project Short Title: CBIT Georgia	
Project Title	Integrated Transparency Framework for Implement of the Paris Agreement	
Duration months	Planned	42
	Age	44
Project Type	Medium Size Project	
Parent Programme if child project	N/A	
Project Scope	National	
Region	Europe	
Countries	Georgia	
GEF Focal Area(s)	Climate Change	
GEF financing amount	1,000,000 USD	
Co-financing amount	452,340 USD	
Date of CEO Endorsement/Approval	26 Jul 2019	
UNEP Project Approval Date (on Decision Sheet)	11 Sep 2019	
Start of Implementation (PCA entering into force)	11 Sep 2019	
Date of Inception Workshop, if available	21 Jan 2020	
Date of First Disbursement	17 Oct 2019	
Total disbursement as of 30 June 2023	680,477 USD	
Total expenditure as of 30 June 2023	588,274 USD	
Midterm undertaken?	No	
Actual Mid-Term Date, if taken	N/A	
Expected Mid-Term Date, if not taken	N/A	
Completion Date	Planned – original PCA	31 Mar 2023
	Revised – Current PCA	30 Sep 2023
Expected Terminal Evaluation Date	31 Mar 2024	
Expected Financial Closure Date	30 Sep 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 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. Project Contacts

Division(s) Implementing the project	Industry and Economy Division
Name of co-implementing Agency	N/A
Executing Agency(ies)	Regional Environmental Center for Caucasus (RECC)
Names of Other Project Partners	Ministry of Environmental Protection and Agriculture of Georgia (MEPA)
UNEP Portfolio Manager(s)	Geordie Colville
UNEP Task Manager(s)	Julien Lheureux
UNEP Budget/Finance Officer	Fatma Twahir
UNEP Support/Assistants	Camilla Piviali
EA Manager/Representative	Sophiko Akhobadze
EA Project Manager	Kakhaberi Mdivani
EA Finance Manager	Zviad Khukhunashvili
EA Communications Lead, if relevant	Kakhaberi Mdivani

## 2. OVERVIEW OF PROJECT STATUS

### 2.1 UNEP PoW and UN

UNEP Current Subprogramme(s)	Climate action
PoW Indicator(s)	ii. Number of national, subnational and private sector actors reporting under the enhanced transparency arrangements of the Paris Agreement with UNEP support
UNEP previous Subprogramme(s)	N/A
UNSDCF / UNDAF linkages	Georgia UNSDCF's Outcome 5 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. 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
Link to relevant SDG Goal(s)	Goal 13. Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts[b] Goal 5. Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls.
Link to relevant SDG Target(s)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•Target 13.1: Strengthen resilience and adaptive capacity to climate-related hazards and natural disasters in all countries</li> <li>•Target 13.2: Integrate climate change measures into national policies, strategies and planning.</li> <li>•Target 13.3: Improve education, awareness-raising and human and institutional capacity on climate change mitigation, adaptation, impact reduction and early warning.</li> <li>•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.</li> <li>•Target 5.1: End all forms of discrimination against all women and girls everywhere.</li> </ul>

### 2.2. GEF Core Indicators:

Indicators	Targets – Expected Value			Materialized to date
	Mid-term	End-of-project	Total target	
11 Number of direct beneficiaries disaggregated by gender as co-benefit of GEF investment	N/A	295: 147 women; 148 men	295: 147 women; 148 men	347 156 male (5% higher than the target (148)) and 191 (30% higher than the target (147)) female beneficiaries across all meetings and events.

### 2.3. Implementation Status and Risk

	FY 2021	FY 2022	FY 2023
PIR #	1 <sup>st</sup>	2 <sup>nd</sup>	3 <sup>rd</sup>
Rating towards <b>outcomes (DO)</b> (section 3.1)	HS	HS	HS

Rating towards <b>outputs (IP)</b> (section 3.2)	S	S	S
<b>Risk rating</b> (section 4.2)	L	L	L

**Rating towards outcomes**

The rating towards outcome is **Highly Satisfactory**, since 5-line ministries (Ministry of Environmental Protection and Agriculture of Georgia, Ministry of Economy and Sustainable Development of Georgia, Ministry of Regional Development and Infrastructure of Georgia, Ministry of Finance of Georgia, Ministry of Internal Affairs of Georgia) report about the implementation of mitigation measures included in the Climate Action Plan of Georgia for achieving NDC targets through the Climate Change Online Data Management System developed under the CBIT project.

Moreover, Pursuant to the Methodology for Introduction of Reporting System for the Covenant of Mayors Signatory Municipalities in the Climate Change Field adopted by the decree #2-348 of the Minister of Environmental Protection and Agriculture of Georgia, dated 2022, 11 May 23 municipalities have been developing the Sustainable Energy and Climate Action Plans using Climate Change Online Data Management System developed under the CBIT project.

**Rating towards outputs**

The rating is **Satisfactory** as progress in achieving projects outputs is aligned with the planned scope and timeline.

The surveys conducted on trainings and technical assistance 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. Survey results of the one week on-the-job training on NDC tracking are presented in Deliverable 24. Survey results of the training and technical assistance on GHG Inventory, Mitigation and Adaptation, SECAP, Climate change online data management system, climate change risks and policy are presented in Deliverables 8 and 13.

The survey also indicated that:

- 88% of respondents declared that the technical assistance meetings provided them with all the necessary information important for the development of Sustainable Energy and Climate Action Plans,
- 90% of respondents declared that they improved their knowledge of action plan reporting matters, 98% of respondents declared that the technical assistance meetings provided them with new ideas for planning adaptation and mitigation activities.

Georgia has a tool to check the level of NDC implementation based on the Climate Change Online Data Management System (<https://itf.mepa.gov.ge>). CBIT has elaborated a nationally adapted methodology for evaluating multiple benefits, quantitative goals and progress indicators, setting up an NDC tracking system based on mitigation measures.

In addition, CBIT has also developed methodologies for assessing and reporting mitigation actions and policies, their effects and support needed and received.

**Risk Rating**

Risk Rating is **Low** as all risks previously identified are rated as Low.

**2.4. Co-financing**

<p><b>Planned Co-finance Total:</b> <b>US\$ 452,340</b></p> <p><b>Actual to date:</b> <b>US\$ 452,340</b> <b>(= 100%)</b></p>	<p>The committed co-finance is in-kind and amounts to 452,340 USD for 42 months.</p> <p>The total co-financing provided is 452,340 USD (100% of Planned Co-financing)</p>
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<b>Progress</b>	<p>Within the reporting period (12 months, 25% of total project duration), the spent project co-finance amounted to 107,700 USD, approximately 23.8% of the total level committed at the CEO-Approval. Out of total in-kind support, 30.4% was provided by the Ministry of Environmental Protection and Agriculture (MEPA) and the remaining by the Executing Agency (RECC) through the provision of office space, office equipment, human resources for technical and project management tasks.</p> <p>MEPA staff has reviewed the project deliverable materials including reports and software. General operating cost has included office share, allocation of meeting rooms and related office amenities. Supplies and materials have included expert consultation cost for the MEPA and Municipalities. Administrative support has included correspondence management, travel arrangements by the RECC staff. General Operating costs included logistic support and events organisational matters by the RECC. Supplies and materials included use of office equipment.</p>
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**2.5. Stakeholder engagement**

<b>Date of project steering committee meeting</b>	<p>27 July 2022 – Sixth Meeting of the PSC 18 January 2023 – Seventh Meeting of the PSC 1 June 2023 – Eights Meeting of the PSC</p>
<b>Stakeholder engagement</b>	<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) and international organizations are part of the Project Steering Committee (PSC) and remain engaged and regularly provide feedback for project implementation. The Project Management Unit (PMU) reports and communicates frequently to the PSC members regarding project progress. PSC meetings were held every six months. An exception was the eight meeting of the PSC which was held on the 1<sup>st</sup> of June 2023 in five months from the predecessor. The Regional Environmental Centre for the Caucasus (RECC) country director acts as National Project Director (NPD).</p> <p>The 6<sup>th</sup> Project Steering Committee (PSC) meeting was held on July 27, 2022, with 25 stakeholders from the Government of Georgia, Municipality City Halls, and international and non-governmental organizations. The project team presented to the PSC members the achievements related to</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• the development of the methodology for the municipal reporting system in the climate change field.</li> <li>• preparation of the Climate Change Online Data Management System (the system). improvements in methodology in the energy industry sector (moving from tier 1 to tier 2).</li> <li>• advancement in the estimation of the consumption of SF6 in the electricity transmission sector.</li> <li>• preparation of draft methodology for identifying constraints and gaps within Georgia’s NDC, (2) draft procedures for assessing mitigation policies, and (3) draft methodology for evaluation of multiple benefits, quantitative goals, and progress indicators.</li> </ul> <p>The 7<sup>th</sup> PSC meeting was held on January 18, 2023. The project team presented to the PSC members the achievements related to</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The preparation of draft versions of Sustainable Energy and Climate Action Plans (SECAP),</li> <li>• The cooperation possibilities with the industry sector.</li> <li>• the completion of (1) a draft methodology for identifying constraints and gaps within Georgia’s NDC, (2) draft procedures for assessing mitigation policies, and (3) a draft methodology for the evaluation of multiple benefits, quantitative goals, and progress indicators.</li> </ul>

	<p>At the 8th PSC meeting, under the first component of the project, the relations with the municipalities were discussed. More specifically, the following aspects were highlighted: 1) the project has engaged in cooperation with 23 municipalities out of 30 signatories of the Covenant of Mayors (CoM), 2) the draft versions of Sustainable Energy and Climate Action Plans (SECAP) utilizing the data entered into the Climate Change Online Data Management System by municipalities is in the active phase and final documents will be shared with municipalities gradually, 3) the finalization of 9 SECAPs is in an active phase, and 2 of them have already been sent to the municipalities while the other 7 are being developed.</p> <p>Under the second component of the project, the following was discussed: 1) the improvement of GHG emissions estimations from the enteric fermentation source-category, 2) the improvement of GHG emissions estimations from the waste sector, and 3) the improvement of F-gases emissions estimations. Finally, Mr. Mdivani also spoke about the development of quality assurance and quality control procedures.</p> <p>Under the third component of the project the completion of the following documents was addressed: (1) a draft methodology for identifying constraints and gaps within Georgia's NDC, (2) draft procedures for assessing mitigation policies, and (3) a draft methodology for the evaluation of multiple benefits, quantitative goals, and progress indicators.</p> <p>The CBIT staff participated to the 27th Conference of Parties (COP26) of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC). The project team presented the impacts of COP27 decisions for Georgia's national and municipal climate change policy and the work done by the Climate Change Division of Ministry of Environmental protection and Agriculture of Georgia at the event "Year 2022 Summary Meeting on Climate Change" held on December 12, 2022, in a video conference format. The conference was attended by 59 participants from the central government of Georgia, municipalities, international and non-governmental organizations.</p> <p>On December 7<sup>th</sup>, 2022, the project held the in-person event "Emissions Trading Opportunities for the Industry Sector" within the framework of presenting COP27 results the stakeholders. The representatives of the industries received information on investing in green technologies and participating in international and/or local emissions trading mechanisms; informed about Georgia's commitments under the Paris Agreement, were introduced to the emissions trading opportunities for the industry sector through international examples, were introduced to the opportunity for receiving technical assistance funded by the Global Environment Facility (GEF) under the project Georgia's Integrated Transparency Framework for the Implementation of the Paris Agreement (CBIT ITF).</p> <p>The 2nd meeting of the Climate Change Council of Georgia was held on January 31, 2023, with the technical assistance of the CBIT project. At the meeting the Long-Term Low-Emission Development Concept of Georgia was recommended to submit the Government of Georgia for following procedures, the working and coordination groups of the council was established.</p>
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**2.6. Gender**

<b>Does the project have a gender action plan?</b>	Yes
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<b>Gender mainstreaming</b>	<p>The CBIT Project team recognizes the importance of gender equality for synergizing the national and local climate policy measures. Therefore, the project ensured that both sexes were equally represented in decision-making during the development of the Sustainable Energy and Climate Action Plans (SECAPs). The project National Gender Mainstreaming Expert used the Gender Mainstreaming Action Plan developed under the CBIT Project to integrate gender related indicators in the SECAPs.</p> <p>The project team also ensured that women and men equally accessed the project resources and services and fostered equal participation to the technical assistance meetings. The meetings moderator/facilitator uses predetermined techniques to enhance women’s active participation in the events, e.g., giving equal time to male and female participants to express their opinions.</p> <p>The attendance disaggregated by sex was monitored and reported for all CBIT project events, as well as the level of women's engagement in either a Q&amp;A, discussion, or social activities.</p> <p>Regarding Core Indicator 11 (Number of direct beneficiaries disaggregated by gender as co-benefit of GEF investment), the project made a considerable progress with 156 males (5% higher than the target (148)) and 191 (30% higher than the target (147)) female beneficiaries across all meetings and events.</p>
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**2.7. Environmental and social safeguards management**

<b>Moderate/High risk projects (in terms of Environmental and social safeguards)</b>	<p>Was the project classified as <b>moderate/high risk CEO Endorsement/Approval Stage</b>?</p> <p>No</p> <p>If yes, what specific <b>safeguard risks</b> were identified in the SRIF/ESERN?</p> <p>N/A</p>
<b>New social and/or environmental risks</b>	<p>Have any new social and/or environmental risks been identified during the reporting period?</p> <p>No</p>
<b>Complaints and grievances related to social and/or environmental impacts. (To be filled in by TM and EA)</b>	<p>Has the project received complaints related to social and/or environmental impacts (actual or potential) during the reporting period?</p> <p>No</p>
<b>Environmental and social safeguards management</b>	<p>There were no major anticipated safeguard risks for this project and no environmental and social safeguard-responsive measures were documented at CEO Endorsement/ Approval in social safeguard action plan or equivalent.</p>

**2.8. Knowledge management**

<b>Knowledge activities and products</b>	<p>The main knowledge products of the CBIT project were finalized in this reporting period:</p> <p>Deliverable 12 “Guidelines for the development of municipal SECAPs (including the definition of climate target, scope, and indicators; SECAP template; and methodology for defining municipal circumstances out of common formatting system)” has been drafted and planned to be shared with stakeholders at the closing ceremony of the CBIT.</p> <p>Deliverable 18: Modalities and procedures for the implementation of QA/QC adopted and piloted under the Third BUR, and one report of the training module on certification for verifiers of the GHG inventory and mitigation measures has been drafted and planned to be shared with stakeholders at the closing ceremony of the CBIT.</p>
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	<p>Deliverable 9 “Reports on two “media” 3-day training events on global and national climate change issues for 50 media representatives in total” has been prepared. The domestic media representatives are trained on climate-related issues, especially on Georgia’s obligations under the Paris Agreement, so that they can adequately address these issues and ensure media coverage of project objectives, expected results, and activities. After the training several media reports were published on climate matters in Georgia. (<a href="https://ajaratv.ge/video/13290">https://ajaratv.ge/video/13290</a>, <a href="https://ajaratv.ge/video/13587">https://ajaratv.ge/video/13587</a>, <a href="https://ajaratv.ge/video/13492">https://ajaratv.ge/video/13492</a>, <a href="https://euronewsgeorgia.com/2023/04/20/grublebi-monastris-tavze/">https://euronewsgeorgia.com/2023/04/20/grublebi-monastris-tavze/</a>)</p> <p>The project archived the video recordings of the meetings in the project database, and they can be shared with the stakeholders as per their request.</p> <p>Additionally, the PMU regularly shares information of the project progress on the CBIT Coordination Global Platform.</p>
<p><b>Main learning during the period</b></p>	<p>The development of the guiding and/or procedural materials requires to address the national circumstances and institutional set-up to take into consideration already developed and well-operating practices in new proposals. In addition, it is important to consider expectation of the beneficiaries for increase the buy-in of the new guidance. These approaches were taken into account for developing the deliverables 12 and 18.</p>

**2.9. Stories to be shared**

<p><b>Stories to be shared</b></p>	<p>CBIT supported MEPA in sharing development of ETF work to the broader audience at COP27 and SBs intersessions in June 2023. The developments of vertical integration and lessons learned during the GHGI estimations improvement was shared to the international communities. In addition, CBIT supported MEPA to present COP27 results and achievements in 2022 year to the stakeholders at the year 2022 summary event.</p> <p>[section to be shared with communication division/ GEF communication]</p>
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### 3. PROJECT PERFORMANCE AND RISK

Based on inputs by the Project Manager, the **UNEP Task Manager** 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

#### 3.1 Rating of progress towards achieving the project outcomes (Development Objectives)

Project objective and Outcomes	Indicator	Baseline level	End-of-project target	Progress as of current period <sup>1</sup>	Summary by the EA of attainment of the indicator & target as of 30 June 2023	Progress rating <sup>2</sup>
<b>Objective: Meet the enhanced transparency framework (ETF) requirements under the Paris Agreement</b>	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	Target A: At least 3-line ministries and 23 local administrations report to enhanced transparency framework (ETF)	Progress: 5-line ministries report to the enhanced transparency framework (ETF)  23 local administrations are developing Plans to report to the enhanced transparency framework (ETF)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 5-line ministries (Ministry of Environmental Protection and Agriculture of Georgia, Ministry of Economy and Sustainable Development of Georgia, Ministry of Regional Development and Infrastructure of Georgia, Ministry of Finance of Georgia, Ministry of Internal Affairs of Georgia) report every 6 months to the enhanced transparency framework by providing information about the implementation of the mitigation measures included in the Climate Action Plan of Georgia (in accordance to the Decree of the Government of Georgia No629, dated 20 December, 2019) for achieving NDC targets through the Climate Change Online Data Management System developed and made operational under the CBIT project (see Deliverable 23). You can see the information on collection of the NDC tracking data through the Climate Change Online Data Management System in Annual Reports of Georgia's 2030 Climate Change Strategy and 2021-2023 Action Plan for the years 2021 and 2022 (<a href="https://mepa.gov.ge/Ge/Reports">https://mepa.gov.ge/Ge/Reports</a>).</li> <li>• 23 local administrations report on SECAP development and implementation to enhanced transparency framework, pursuant the decree #2-348 of the Minister of Environmental Protection and Agriculture of Georgia, (dated 2022, 11 May) on the Methodology for Introduction of Reporting System for the Covenant of Mayors Signatory Municipalities, developed by the CBIT project (see Deliverable 2). The methodology supports municipalities in development of the Sustainable Energy and Climate Action Plans (see Deliverable 12) and their monitoring reports in line with national requirements using Climate Change Online Data Management System developed and made operational under the CBIT project (see Deliverable D7).</li> </ul>	HS

<sup>1</sup> Numeric, percentage, or binary entry only

<sup>2</sup> 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	End-of-project target	Progress as of current period <sup>1</sup>	Summary by the EA of attainment of the indicator & target as of 30 June 2023	Progress rating <sup>2</sup>
	Indicator B: Decree establishing the Climate Change Committee	Baseline B: 0	Target B: 1	Progress: 1	<p>The target was achieved in January 2020. The Climate Change Council was established by the Georgian Government Decree № 54 on 23rd of January 2020. Prior to its establishment, Georgia's Second Biennial Update Report referred to the Council with the following interchangeable terms: Climate Change Council, Climate Change Committee, and Climate Change Commission. The document also defined the main roles and responsibilities of the body, which can be found in the charter of the established Climate Change Council. After its establishment, the Council is referred to as the Climate Change Council.</p> <p>Since then two Climate Change Council sessions (<a href="https://1tv.ge/video/klimatis-cvilebis-sabchos-skhdoma/">https://1tv.ge/video/klimatis-cvilebis-sabchos-skhdoma/</a>) and three sessions of the Coordination Group of Covenant of Mayors signatory Municipalities (MDCP) under the Climate Change Council 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 to implement the role of the council secretariat, including preparation of meeting materials, agendas and minutes, assisting participants with logistical and technical matters. (see Deliverable 6).</p>	HS
<p><b>Outcome 1.1: Georgia uses the Municipal Development Coordination Platform (MDCP) as part of its enhanced transparency framework (ETF)</b></p> <p>Output 1.1. Modalities, procedures and guidelines for the implementation of the ETF at municipal level are developed</p> <p>Output 1.2. Formal coordination mechanism with ETF related</p>	Indicator 1: Number of municipalities that use MDCP for reporting GHG inventories and climate actions	Baseline 1: 0	Target 1: At least 23	Progress: 23	<p>23 Municipalities, that are members of the Coordination Group of Covenant of Mayors signatory Municipalities (MDCP) under the Climate Change Council, use Climate Change Online Data Management System for reporting GHG inventory and climate actions. The Coordination Group operates under the Climate Change Council established by the Georgian Government Decree № 54 on 23rd of January 2020. The mandate of the Coordination Group, described in the Charter of the Council, covers all functions of the MDCP. Therefore, since 2020, the CBIT project refers to MDCP as a Coordination Group of Covenant of Mayors Signatory Municipalities. According to the Rules of Activity (developed by the CBIT project (see Deliverable 5) of the Coordination Group, the meetings are convened by the chair of the body as necessary (see Deliverable 6).</p> <p>The mandate of the Coordination Group is defined by Article 7 of the Charter of the Climate Change Council. At each session, members of the Coordinating Group advocate local climate policy measures that can improve greenhouse gas inventory reporting and climate action. For example, at the Coordination Group's second meeting, members recommended that the CBIT project's draft Methodology for the Introduction of a Reporting System for Covenant of Mayors Signatory Municipalities (see Deliverable 2) be delivered to the MEPA for further consideration.</p>	S

Project objective and Outcomes	Indicator	Baseline level	End-of-project target	Progress as of current period <sup>1</sup>	Summary by the EA of attainment of the indicator & target as of 30 June 2023	Progress rating <sup>2</sup>
<p>responsibilities and mandates among the MDCP stakeholders is defined</p> <p>Output 1.3. Training to MDCP stakeholders on measuring, reporting and verification (MRV) processes is provided</p> <p>Output 1.4. Procedures are developed and implemented for preparing and submitting MRV reports.</p> <p>Output 1.5. Standard reporting formats for Sustainable Energy and Climate Action Plans (SECAP) are completed with local authorities.</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>Target 2: 75% of men trained. 75% of women trained</p>	<p>Progress: 96% of men trained. 94% of women trained.</p>	<p>The surveys conducted on trainings and technical assistance 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. Survey results of the one week on-job training on NDC tracking are presented in Deliverable 24. Survey results of the trainings and technical assistance on GHG Inventory, Mitigation and Adaptation, SECAP, Climate change online data management system, climate change risks and policy are presented in Deliverables 8 and 13.</p> <p>The survey also indicated that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>88% of respondents declared that the technical assistance meetings provided them with all the necessary information important for the development of Sustainable Energy and Climate Action Plans,</li> <li>90% of respondents declared that they improved their knowledge of action plan reporting matters,</li> </ul> <p>98% of respondents declared that the technical assistance meetings provided them with new ideas for planning adaptation and mitigation activities.</p>	<p>HS</p>
	<p>Indicator 3: # of municipal units<sup>3</sup> that use MDCP to prioritize public policies</p>	<p>Baseline 3: 0</p>	<p>Target 3: 23</p>	<p>Progress: 23</p>	<p>23 municipal units (Mayors, Deputy Mayors, Head of the Departments, Division Specialists, etc.) use MDCP to prioritize public policies. The municipalities use the Coordination Group of Covenant of Mayors signatory Municipalities (MDCP) to discuss and make recommendations on strengthening climate matters in public policies. For instance, at the 1<sup>st</sup> session, the coordination group members adopted Working Procedures of the Coordination Group of Covenant of Mayors Signatory Municipalities under the Climate Change Council (elaborated by the CBIT project (see Deliverable 5) that prioritize the need of small size municipalities in the climate public policy implementation (see Deliverables 5 &amp; 6). at the 2<sup>nd</sup> session it was recommended that the Adoption Draft Act of the Climate Change Reporting System Harmonized with the National Structures for the Covenant of Mayors' Signatory Municipalities in Georgia be submitted to the Ministry of Environment Protection and Agriculture of Georgia for further activities (see Deliverable 6). At the 3<sup>rd</sup> session it was recommended to consider for the next meeting (1) the recommendation project on the redistribution of the functions and duties of the Municipalities' City Halls employees and/or other institutional changes for strengthening the sustainable energy</p>	<p>S</p>

<sup>3</sup> Unit refers to the specific position/division/department of the municipality/administration of state representative.

Project objective and Outcomes	Indicator	Baseline level	End-of-project target	Progress as of current period <sup>1</sup>	Summary by the EA of attainment of the indicator & target as of 30 June 2023	Progress rating <sup>2</sup>
					and climate policy of municipalities. Also, consider (2) the possibility of strengthening the technical assistance of the climate policy in the municipalities that are signatories of the Covenant of Mayors with the support of partner organizations (see Deliverable 6). By the end of the reporting period, the Covenant of Mayors will have 32 signatory municipalities from Georgia. Therefore, for the next coordination group session, nine additional municipalities will be able to use the MDCP platform for the prioritisation of public policies. It is planned that at the 4th session of the MDCP, the members of the coordination group will discuss the SECAP structure (reviewed by the CBIT (see Deliverable 12)) that is in compliance with the Governmental Decree 264 adopted on February 15, 2022 (see Deliverable 6).	
	Indicator 4: # of MoUs signed between Municipalities and EAs	Baseline 4: 0	Target 4: 11	Progress: 23	23 municipalities have signed the Memoranda of Understanding with the executing agency (RECC) by June 30, 2022 (see Deliverable 4).	HS
<p><b>Outcome 2: Georgia uses an improved National GHG inventory system, with a data management system on agriculture, waste, hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs) and perfluorocarbons (PFCs)</b></p> <p>Output 2.1. Higher-tier methods for the relevant source categories of energy, product use and agriculture sectors are used, and country-specific emission factor</p>	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	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	Progress: 13	<p>This target should be accomplished at the end of the implementation of CBIT project. However, 13 of sites (6 sites - 6 Thermal Power Plants and 1 site – Railway from the energy sector, 3 sites – 3 cement producing factories, 1 site – Nitric acid producing factory, 2 sites – 2 energy distribution companies from the industry sector) public or private from the key source-categories use improved national GHG inventory system to estimate plant/country-specific emission factors (see Deliverables 14 &amp; 15).</p> <p>The main goal of the research, regarding the thermal power plants, conducted by the CBIT project, was to estimate GHG emissions from the source category - 1.A1.a.i-Electricity Generation using higher tier methodologies (2). The Tier 2 method was used for estimating GHG emissions in the electricity generation source category.</p> <p>The project has also researched the non-key categories as a new source for the GHG emissions. (1) The domestic aviation, (2) Medical appliances category, (3) Whipped cream products category.</p> <p>Nevertheless, the key-source category improvements for (1) lime production, (2) steel production, (3) manure management, (4) Direct emissions from soils, (5) enteric fermentation category (11 sites of the</p>	S

Project objective and Outcomes	Indicator	Baseline level	End-of-project target	Progress as of current period <sup>1</sup>	Summary by the EA of attainment of the indicator & target as of 30 June 2023	Progress rating <sup>2</sup>
<p>for pre-selected IPPU<sup>4</sup> key source-categories are identified.</p> <p>Output 2.2. The data management system for agriculture and waste sectors is developed.</p> <p>Output 2.3. Modalities and procedures for implementation of QA/QC<sup>5</sup> are designed and adopted.</p> <p>Output 2.4. Modalities and procedures for data collection, reporting and enforcement on emissions of HFCs and PFCs are developed and implemented.</p> <p>Output 2.5. Capacity training for technicians on methodologies for data collection on HFCs to PFCs are designed and implemented.</p> <p>Output 2.6. National certification scheme for technicians on HFCs and PFCs is implemented</p>					<p>country)<sup>6</sup>, (6) wastewater treatment (9 sites of the country) are ongoing. (See Deliverables 14 &amp; 15). In total 37 sites from the key source-categories will use improved national GHG inventory system to estimate plant-specific emission factors.</p> <p>For lime and steel production the plant specific parameters will be assessed to develop higher-tier method approach for estimation of GHG emissions.</p> <p>Regarding the manure management source category, the expert will process the already published data by National Statistics Office of Georgia and estimate the GHG emissions with higher-tier methods.</p> <p>For enteric fermentation category the survey will ensure the (1) estimation of the quantity of dairy cows by breeds (Georgian mountain, Red Mingrelian, Brown Caucasian, other Brown dairy cows varieties, highly productive breeds - Holstein and other breeds, etc.) by the regions of the country, (2) estimation of the maximum daily milk yield of cows and quantity of cows according to maximum daily milk yield, (3) estimation of the percentage (%) of different types of dairy cows feeds (grass, hay, wheat straw waste, compound feed, bran, and others) by the regions of the country; (4) estimation of the share (%) of the dairy cows that are being fed in specific feeding conditions - feed stalls, mixed (partly (night) in the feeding stalls, partly on the pasture close to the farm) and grazing on extensive/large areas) by the regions of the country.</p> <p>For the waste sector subcategories, the research will ensure the collection of detailed activity data outlined by the 2006 IPCC Guideline, the development of a methodology for and description of the process of gathering detailed activity data and identification of emission factors (EF) for all source-categories.</p>	
	Indicator 6: % of technicians trained who declares to be in a better position to use	Baseline 6: Zero	Target 6: 75% of men trained. 75% of women trained	Progress: 0	<p>This target should be accomplished at the end of the implementation of CBIT project.</p> <p>The following are planned: (1) Developing training/study materials for the training, (2) Designing training module/syllabus, for the data collection on HFCs and PFCs, taking into account the needs of technicians, (3) Conducting one 5-day training event on methodologies</p>	S

<sup>4</sup> Industrial Process

<sup>5</sup> Quality Assurance/ Quality Control

<sup>6</sup> Final results will be ready by September.

Project objective and Outcomes	Indicator	Baseline level	End-of-project target	Progress as of current period <sup>1</sup>	Summary by the EA of attainment of the indicator & target as of 30 June 2023	Progress rating <sup>2</sup>
	methodologies for data collection on HFCs to PFCs (gender disaggregated)				for the data collection on HFCs and PFCs for at least 20 participants (technicians) each, (4) Developing study materials (guidebook) for the certification module on HFCs and PFCs management, (5) Elaborating a certification scheme targeting the HFCs consumption source-categories including approximately 200 examination questions with possible answers (see Deliverables 20 & 21).	
	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	Target 7: +6	Progress: +3 (5)	<p>This target should be accomplished at the end of the implementation of CBIT project. However, the improvement in quality of MRV of the National GHG inventory based on GEF tracking tool reached level of 4, since the measurement systems are strong in a limited set of activities such as estimating GHG emissions from energy industry and Railway, cement producing factories, Nitric acid producing factory, energy distribution companies. Periodically report on key GHG related indicators under the Climate Action Plan through the Climate Change Online data Management System (<a href="http://itf.mepa.gov.ge">http://itf.mepa.gov.ge</a>) mainstreamed into the activity implementation. Reporting is improved through few pathways by advancing the tier methods applied but limited audience and formats; verification is still limited.</p> <p>The CBIT project continues work on development of a functional data management system for the agriculture and waste sectors, including providing one-week on-job training on climate-agriculture and waste sector data management systems (see Deliverables 16 &amp; 17).</p> <p>The CBIT project envisages activities to operationalize a QA/QC plan for the national and sub-national GHG inventory and application procedures for verification techniques and archiving system procedures and database by developing by-law document for the MEPA to make it more sustainable. CBIT project prepares a training module on certification for verifiers working with the national inventory and GHG mitigation measures for conducting one 3-day certification on verification course for at least 20 verifiers serving the national inventory and GHG mitigation measures (see Deliverable 18).</p>	S
<b>Outcome 3: The achievement of Nationally Determined Contributions (NDC) goals is tracked;</b>	Indicator 8: Improvement in the quality of MRV of NDC implementation based on GEF score 1 to 10	Baseline 8: 1	Target 8: +7	Progress: +5 (6)	<p>This target should be accomplished at the end of the implementation of CBIT project. However, Georgia has improved the quality of the MRV of NDC implementation up to the level 6 based the GEF tracking tool. Georgia has a tool to check the level of NDC implementation based on the Climate Change Online Data Management System (<a href="https://itf.mepa.gov.ge">https://itf.mepa.gov.ge</a>) (see Deliverable 23).</p>	S

Project objective and Outcomes	Indicator	Baseline level	End-of-project target	Progress as of current period <sup>1</sup>	Summary by the EA of attainment of the indicator & target as of 30 June 2023	Progress rating <sup>2</sup>
<p><b>and implementation of mitigation measures are assessed and appropriately reported, including a data management system on transferred technologies.</b></p> <p>Output 3.1. Methodologies for assessing and reporting mitigation actions and policies, their effects and support needed and received are designed.</p> <p>Output 3.2. Methodologies and tools for identification of constraints and gaps for fulfilling the NDC goals are designed.</p> <p>Output 3.3. The data management system on transferred technology supporting the NDC implementation is developed.</p>	<p>as per Annex III of CBIT programming directions.</p>				<p>CBIT has elaborated a nationally adapted methodology for evaluating multiple benefits, quantitative goals and progress indicators, setting up an NDC tracking system based on mitigation measures (see Deliverables 22 &amp; 26). In addition, CBIT has also developed methodologies for assessing and reporting mitigation actions and policies, their effects and support needed and received.</p>	

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

Outputs/Deliverables <sup>7</sup>	Expected completion date <sup>8</sup>	Implementation status as of 30 June 2022 (%)	Implementation status as of 30 June 2023 (%)	Progress rating justification <sup>9</sup> , description of challenges faced and explanations for any delay	Progress rating <sup>10</sup>
<b>COMPONENT 1: Strengthening vertical integration in Georgia for transparency-related activities</b>					
<b>Output 1.1:</b> Modalities, procedures and guidelines (MPGs) for the implementation of the ETF at municipal level are developed	31.12.2022	99%	100%	Completed Within the reporting period the project internet-based knowledge-hub (web page) filled with information.	S
Deliverable 1: Document on MPGs for ETF implementation at the municipal level endorsed by a wide spectrum of stakeholders	31.03.2021	N/A	100%	Completed	
Deliverable 2: Draft legal acts and regulations for the implementation of municipal level MPGs submitted to the Government for adoption	31.01.2022	N/A	100%	Completed	
Deliverable 3: Functional internet-based knowledge hub and help desk for ETF implementation	31.12.2022	N/A	100%	Completed Within the reporting period the project internet-based knowledge-hub (web page) filled with information.	
<b>Output 1.2:</b> Formal coordination mechanism with ETF related responsibilities and mandates among the MDCP stakeholders is defined	31.08.2023	98%	98%	On track The 4 <sup>th</sup> MDCP meeting is scheduled in July 2023. The basic guiding documents are being edited.	S
Deliverable 4: Memorandums of Understanding (MoUs) on the implementation of Georgia's ETF with municipal authorities (signatories to the Covenant of Mayors for Climate and Energy) and other key stakeholders signed;	30.09.2020	N/A	100%	Completed	
Deliverable 5: Detailed document with working procedures for ETF implementation at the municipal level	30.09.2020	N/A	100%	Completed	
Deliverable 6: Reports of four Multistakeholder MDCP annual meetings (1-day annual meetings with 40 participants for each)	31.03.2023	N/A	90%	Delayed The 4 <sup>th</sup> MDCP meeting is scheduled in summer period. The new completion date is July 31, 2023.	

<sup>7</sup> Outputs and activities (or deliverables) as described in the project logframe (and workplan) or in any updated project revision.

<sup>8</sup> The completion dates should be as per latest workplan (latest project revision).

<sup>9</sup> 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.

<sup>10</sup> To be provided by the UNEP Task Manager



Outputs/Deliverables <sup>7</sup>	Expected completion date <sup>8</sup>	Implementation status as of 30 June 2022 (%)	Implementation status as of 30 June 2023 (%)	Progress rating justification <sup>9</sup> , description of challenges faced and explanations for any delay	Progress rating <sup>10</sup>
				The key challenge was to address the Governmental decree №264 released on February 15, 2022, by transforming municipal SECAPs Template in a way to be fully complementary with the Covenant of Mayors guidelines and address the governmental decree.	
Deliverable 7: Basic guiding documents (under activity 1.2.4) and software tools (under activity 1.2.5) to support ETF implementation at the municipal level	31.08.2023	N/A	95%	On track The deliverable on basic guiding document for the development of municipal SECAPs are under editing.	
<b>Output 1.3:</b> Training to MDCP stakeholders on measuring, reporting and verification (MRV) processes is provided	31.08.2022	85%	100%	Completed The second media training was conducted on 24-26 March 2023 for the media representatives from Georgian broadcasting and press companies.	S
Deliverable 8: Reports on six 3-day training events to cover all training modules indicated in 1.3.1 for 150 representatives from municipalities in total	31.07.2021	N/A	100%	Completed	
Deliverable 9: Reports on two "media" 3-day training events on global and national climate change issues for 50 media representatives in total	31.03.2023	N/A	100%	Completed The second media training was conducted on 24-26 March 2023 for the media representatives from Georgian broadcasting and press companies.	
<b>Output 1.4:</b> Procedures are developed and implemented for preparing and submitting MRV reports	30.06.2023	3%	85%	Delayed The SECAP monitoring guideline has been drafted, which requires adjustments with Government Decree №264. The Decree "On Approval of the Development and Planning Guidelines of the Municipality" is a document for municipalities. The Document has a recommendatory character, and its purpose is to provide methodological assistance to the local government to develop and update the policy documents of the municipality with the involvement of interested parties. It reflects the main development plan of administrative units, local social and economic development needs, challenges and development directions. The new completion date is September 15, 2023. The key challenge is reflecting the Decree №264 in the SECAP monitoring guideline	S

Outputs/Deliverables <sup>7</sup>	Expected completion date <sup>8</sup>	Implementation status as of 30 June 2022 (%)	Implementation status as of 30 June 2023 (%)	Progress rating justification <sup>9</sup> , description of challenges faced and explanations for any delay	Progress rating <sup>10</sup>
Deliverable 10: Guidelines (including a monitoring report template) for the municipal monitoring of climate policy implementation	30.04.2023	N/A	90%	Delayed The SECAP monitoring guideline (Activity 1.4.1) has been drafted, which requires adjustments with Government Decree №264. The new completion date is August 2023.	
Deliverable 11: Report on the one 3-day technical assistance session for at least 16 municipalities signatories to the Covenant of Mayors for Climate and Energy with at least 2 participants from each municipality focused on the drafting of monitoring reports	30.06.2023	N/A	30%	Delayed The sessions are planned to be held in September 2023.	
<b>Output 1.5:</b> Standard reporting formats for Sustainable Energy and Climate Action Plans (SECAP) are completed with local authorities	31.05.2023	90%	100%	Completed The guidelines for development of municipal SECAPs has been elaborated by developing the SECAP template and methodology for defining municipal circumstances.	S
Deliverable 12: Guidelines for the development of municipal SECAPs (including the definition of climate target, scope and indicators; SECAP template; and methodology for defining municipal circumstances out of common formatting system)	31.05.2023	N/A	100%	Completed The guidelines for development of municipal SECAPs has been elaborated by developing the SECAP template and methodology for defining municipal circumstances.	
Deliverable 13: Report on the 3-day technical assistance session for at least 16 municipalities signatories to the Covenant of Mayors for Climate and Energy with at least 2 participants from each municipality, focused on the drafting of SECAPs.	31.12.2021	N/A	100%	Completed	
<b>COMPONENT 2: Georgia's National greenhouse gas (GHG) Inventory system and HFC data management system are aligned to the enhanced transparency framework (ETF)</b>					
<b>Output 2.1:</b> 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	31.07.2023	59%	80%	On track The country specific emission parameters and higher tier methods accordingly applied for 13 of sites (6 sites - 6 Thermal Power Plants and 1 site – Railway from the energy sector, 3 sites – 3 cement producing factories, 1 site – Nitric acid producing factory, 2 sites – 2 energy distribution companies from the industry sector) from the key source-categories.	S

Outputs/Deliverables <sup>7</sup>	Expected completion date <sup>8</sup>	Implementation status as of 30 June 2022 (%)	Implementation status as of 30 June 2023 (%)	Progress rating justification <sup>9</sup> , description of challenges faced and explanations for any delay	Progress rating <sup>10</sup>
				<p>The project has also researched the non-key categories as a new source for the GHG emissions. (1) The domestic aviation, (2) Medical appliances category, (3) Whipped cream products category.</p> <p>The key-source category improvements for (1) lime production, (2) steel production, (3) manure management, (4) Direct emissions from soils, (5) enteric fermentation category (12 sites of the country), (6) wastewater treatment (9 sites of the country) are ongoing.</p> <p>The new completion date is August 31, 2023.</p> <p>The key challenge is absence of the input data in a format required by IPCC guidelines, which required additional technical support from the project technical team. For instance, after the review of the input data received from the cement industry the project team has requested the disaggregated data in accordance with the IPCC guidelines. With absence of the requested data the project team used the literature for defining relevant values.</p>	
Deliverable 14: Report on the use of higher-tier methods for relevant source categories of industry (including cement production, lime production, steel production, and ferroalloys production), energy and agriculture sectors in at list 21 selected sites	31.07.2023	N/A	80%	<p>On track</p> <p>The higher tier methods accordingly applied for 13 of sites (6 sites - 6 Thermal Power Plants and 1 site – Railway from the energy sector, 3 sites – 3 cement producing factories, 1 site – Nitric acid producing factory, 2 sites – 2 energy distribution companies from the industry sector) from the key source-categories.</p> <p>The project has also researched the non-key categories as a new source for the GHG emissions. (1) The domestic aviation, (2) Medical appliances category, (3) Whipped cream products category.</p>	
Deliverable 15: Country-specific emission factors for pre-selected industrial processes and product use (IPPU) key source-categories (including cement production, lime production, steel production, and	31.07.2023	N/A	80%	<p>On track</p> <p>The country specific emission parameters applied for 5 of sites (3 sites – 3 cement producing factories, 1 site – Nitric acid producing factory, 2 sites – 2 energy distribution companies from the industry sector) from the key source-categories.</p>	

Outputs/Deliverables <sup>7</sup>	Expected completion date <sup>8</sup>	Implementation status as of 30 June 2022 (%)	Implementation status as of 30 June 2023 (%)	Progress rating justification <sup>9</sup> , description of challenges faced and explanations for any delay	Progress rating <sup>10</sup>
ferroalloys production in industry; energy and agriculture)				The project has also researched the non-key categories as a new source for the GHG emissions. (1) Medical appliances category, (2) Whipped cream products category. The new completion date is August 31, 2023;	
<b>Output 2.2:</b> The data management system for agriculture and waste sectors is developed	30.06.2023	33%	80%	<p>Delayed</p> <p>For the agriculture research conducted by GEOSTAT in Georgian farms of 12 regions, the following work has already been done - a methodology for (1) choosing farms, (2) methodology for data calculations and generalization, and methodology for estimating (a) the number of dairy cows by breeds (b) the maximum daily milk yield of cows and quantity of cows according to maximum daily milk yield, (c) the percentage (%) of different types of dairy cows feeds, (d) the share (%) of the dairy cows that are being fed in specific feeding conditions; uncertainty assessment of data obtained from the surveyed farmers; research questionnaire (with relevant quantity and content).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The GEOSTAT surveyed 4,319 farms. At this moment, the collected data is being processed and cleaned to prepare the initial statistical report.</li> <li>In the waste sector, the project was able to obtain data from the LEPL State Laboratory of Agriculture of Georgia on waste incineration executed by the laboratory.</li> <li>The data management system for improved key-source categories such as (1) manure management, (2) Direct emissions from soils, (3) enteric fermentation category, (4) wastewater treatment is ongoing.</li> <li>According to the decisions of the 7th and 8th Project Steering Committee Meetings based on the guidance of the project experts, the project decided not to purchase laboratory equipment for determining emission factors specific to farms/factories/institutions of the agriculture sector. For the agriculture sector instead, as a result of the expert's estimations and research, it was revealed that at this stage, collecting national data for improving the inventory of greenhouse gases is more crucial. As a result</li> </ul>	S

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Outputs/Deliverables <sup>7</sup>	Expected completion date <sup>8</sup>	Implementation status as of 30 June 2022 (%)	Implementation status as of 30 June 2023 (%)	Progress rating justification <sup>9</sup> , description of challenges faced and explanations for any delay	Progress rating <sup>10</sup>
				<p>of the Steering Committee's decision, the National Statistics Office of Georgia (GEOSTAT) was selected as an organization conducting the research. The project team will monitor the study process, results, and determine the periodicity of conducting the study for the future and develop approaches for data management of agricultural emissions inventory.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>For the waste sector, the initial study conducted by the expert revealed that the wastewater treatment companies do the laboratory work on their own.</li> </ul> <p>The new completion date is August 31, 2023.</p> <p>The key challenge is that the agriculture research survey conducted by GEOSTAT covering 4,319 farms is taking more time than expected. The cause of the extension of the survey period is the extreme weather events in Kakheti and Samtskhe-Javakheti regions. The delay of the task will influence the schedule of the output 2.1, 2.2.</p>	
<p>Deliverable 16: A functional data management system for the agriculture sector in at least 5 selected sites for selected key source categories</p>	30.06.2023	N/A	80%	<p>Delayed.</p> <p>For the agriculture research conducted by GEOSTAT in Georgian farms of 12 regions, the following work has already been done - a methodology for (1) choosing farms, (2) methodology for data calculations and generalization, and methodology for estimating (a) the number of dairy cows by breeds (b) the maximum daily milk yield of cows and quantity of cows according to maximum daily milk yield, (c) the percentage (%) of different types of dairy cows feeds, (d) the share (%) of the dairy cows that are being fed in specific feeding conditions; uncertainty assessment of data obtained from the surveyed farmers; research questionnaire (with relevant quantity and content).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The GEOSTAT surveyed 4,319 farms. At this moment, the collected data is being processed and cleaned to prepare the initial statistical report.</li> <li>The data management system for improved key-source categories such as (1) manure management, (2) Direct</li> </ul>	

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Outputs/Deliverables <sup>7</sup>	Expected completion date <sup>8</sup>	Implementation status as of 30 June 2022 (%)	Implementation status as of 30 June 2023 (%)	Progress rating justification <sup>9</sup> , description of challenges faced and explanations for any delay	Progress rating <sup>10</sup>
				<p>emissions from soils, (3) enteric fermentation category is ongoing. The new completion date is about August 31, 2023.</p> <p>The key challenge is low accuracy in activity data parameters of different beneficiaries.</p>	
<p>Deliverable 17: A functional data management system for the waste sector in at least 5 selected sites for key source categories</p>	30.06.2023	N/A	60%	<p>Delayed. In the waste sector, the project was able to obtain data from the LEPL State Laboratory of Agriculture of Georgia on waste incineration executed by the laboratory. The data management system for improved key-source category of wastewater treatment is ongoing. The new completion date is August 31, 2023.</p> <p>The key challenge is low accuracy in activity data parameters of different beneficiaries.</p>	
<p><b>Output 2.3:</b> Modalities and procedures for implementation of quality assurance/ quality control (QA/QC) are designed and adopted</p>	30.05.2023	60%	100%	<p>Completed. The modalities and procedures for QA/QC implementation are designed, including verification and archiving matters.</p>	S
<p>Deliverable 18: Modalities and procedures for the implementation of QA/QC adopted and piloted under the Third BUR, and one report of the training module on certification for verifiers of the GHG inventory and mitigation measures</p>	30.05.2023	N/A	100%	<p>Completed. The modalities and procedures for QA/QC implementation are designed, including verification and archiving matters.</p>	
<p><b>Output 2.4:</b> Modalities and procedures for data collection, reporting and enforcement on emissions of hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs) and perfluorocarbons (PFCs) are developed</p>	30.06.2023	2.5%	75%	<p>Delayed The data collection process is ongoing as a basis for development of country specific modalities and procedures. The new completion date is August 31, 2023.</p> <p>The key challenge is that the several source-category are new for Georgia and no official information about the data providers is available. During the market study the official channels for identifying service providers have limitations. Moreover, the information on compounds contained in the products is difficult to obtain, because sometimes the service-providers don't have</p>	S

Outputs/Deliverables <sup>7</sup>	Expected completion date <sup>8</sup>	Implementation status as of 30 June 2022 (%)	Implementation status as of 30 June 2023 (%)	Progress rating justification <sup>9</sup> , description of challenges faced and explanations for any delay	Progress rating <sup>10</sup>
				information on the product composition, or the compounds are known with different names in industry. For overcoming the challenge, the methodology was prepared, and preliminary market study has been conducted. Market study will be continued by applying snowball method for data gathering.	
Deliverable 19: Modalities and procedures for data collection, reporting and enforcement on emissions of HFCs and PFCs	30.06.2023	N/A	75%	Delayed The data collection process is ongoing as a basis for development of country specific modalities and procedures; The new completion date is 31 August, 2023. The key challenge is that the several source-category are new for Georgia and no official information about the data providers is available.	
<b>Output 2.5:</b> Capacity training for technicians on methodologies for data collection on hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs) to perfluorocarbons (PFCs) are designed and implemented	31.07.2023	0%	70%	On track The draft training materials are under development and depend on progresses on output 2.4	S
Deliverable 20: Reports on two training events on methodologies for data collection on HFCs and PFCs for at least 20 technicians (each) working with the referred gases	31.07.2023	N/A	70%	On track.	
<b>Output 2.6:</b> National certification scheme for technicians on HFCs and PFCs is implemented	31.07.2023	0%	70%	On track. The draft materials are under development and the output depends on progresses on output 2.4	S
Deliverable 21: Documentation for accreditation of certification scheme for technicians on HFCs and PFCs submitted for national government approval	31.07.2023	N/A	70%	On track;	
<b>COMPONENT 3: Climate Change Mitigation in Georgia's transparency system</b>					
<b>Output 3.1:</b> Methodologies for assessing and reporting mitigation actions and policies, their effects and support needed and received are designed	31.08.2023	71%	95%	On track The documents on (1) draft methodologies for assessing and reporting mitigation actions and policies, their effects, and support needed and received; (2) a nationally adapted draft methodology for evaluating multiple benefits, quantitative goals, and progress indicators; (3) a draft diagnosis methodology for identifying constraints and gaps in NDC implementation; (4) a	S

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Outputs/Deliverables <sup>7</sup>	Expected completion date <sup>8</sup>	Implementation status as of 30 June 2022 (%)	Implementation status as of 30 June 2023 (%)	Progress rating justification <sup>9</sup> , description of challenges faced and explanations for any delay	Progress rating <sup>10</sup>
				draft template for technology specification; (5) a draft methodology for the development of evidence-based policy measures by incorporating the scientific community in the prioritization of climate-friendly technologies. are drafted under the output and are a matter of desk review by the international consultant. The Project deliverable 26 and information on project products will be uploaded by the end of the project on the CBIT global platform, instead of every 6 months as it was planned originally.	
Deliverable 22: Methodologies for assessing and reporting mitigation actions and policies, their effects and support needed and received	31.07.2023	N/A	95%	On track; The Methodology was drafted by the expert and reviewed internally by the PMU.	
Deliverable 23: Operational software tool for tracking NDC implementation and avoiding double counting	28.02.2023	N/A	100%	Completed The project team technically assisted the software beneficiaries. The software was officially delivered to the MEPA.	
Deliverable 24: Report of the 1-week on-job training on how to track NDC implementation through the software	30.04.2022	N/A	100%	Completed	
Deliverable 25: Reports of international events attended	31.07.2023	N/A	100%	Completed The deliverable has been drafted. It includes the information on Project lessons learnt share and technical support of the MEPA in ETF related matters.	
Deliverable 26: Information on the project uploaded in the CBIT global coordination platform	31.08.2023	N/A	95%	On track The Project deliverable 26 and information on project products will be uploaded by the end of the project on the CBIT global platform, instead of every 6 months as it was planned originally.	
<b>Output 3.2:</b> Methodologies and tools for identification of constraints and gaps for filing the NDC goals are designed	31.07.2023	80%	98%	On track The deliverable is drafted. It includes information on gap analysis for NDC implementation.	S
Deliverable 27: Diagnosis methodology for identifying constraints and gaps in NDC implementation	31.07.2023	N/A	98%	On track The deliverable is drafted. It includes information on gap analysis for NDC implementation.	
<b>Output 3.3:</b> The data management system on transferred technology supporting the NDC implementation is developed	31.08.2023	23%	90%	On track. The project team works on development of the protocol on how beneficiary entities must communicate on the transferred	S



PIR FY 2023  
CBIT Georgia

Outputs/Deliverables <sup>7</sup>	Expected completion date <sup>8</sup>	Implementation status as of 30 June 2022 (%)	Implementation status as of 30 June 2023 (%)	Progress rating justification <sup>9</sup> , description of challenges faced and explanations for any delay	Progress rating <sup>10</sup>
				technologies. Moreover, the project will develop templates on the necessary technology specification that can be requested. The key challenge is the absence of transferred technology definition allowing to identify the targeted data. In order to overcome the challenge, the project team considers applying the climate action plan and the third technology needs assessment for identifying prioritised technologies for Georgia.	
Deliverable 28: Database with transferred technologies and scientific activities conducted in the country	31.08.2023	N/A	90%	On track. The project team works on development of the protocol on how beneficiary entities must communicate on the transferred technologies. Moreover, the project will develop templates on the necessary technology specification that can be requested.	
Deliverable 29: Methodology for the development of evidence-based policy measures by incorporating the scientific community in the prioritization of climate-friendly technologies.	31.08.2023	N/A	90%	On track. The methodology for devising evidence-based policy measures is drafted.	
Deliverable 30: Gap Analysis Report	31.07.2023	N/A	80%	On track The main remaining gaps on ETF implementation in Georgia have been identified and the report on key steps on how to overcome the challenges have been drafted. The key challenge is to address the QA report for Georgia developed by UNFCCC shared by the Ministry for considering in the GAP analysis report. The project team is considered to group the recommendations and consider the immediate challenges.	

#### 4. Risk Rating

##### 4.1 Table A. Project management Risk

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

Risk Factor	EA's Rating	TM's Rating
1. Management structure – Roles and responsibilities	L	L
2. Governance structure – Oversight	L	L
3. Implementation schedule	L	L
4. Budget	L	L
5. Financial Management	L	L
6. Reporting	L	L
7. Capacity to deliver	L	L

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

Risk	Risk affecting:	Variation respect to last rating					Justification
	Outcome / outputs	CEO ED	PIR 1	PIR 2	PIR 3	Δ	
Risk 1 Constraints in data availability and accessibility	Outcome / Output 1.3, 1.4, 2.1	M	L	L	L	=	
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	L	L	=	
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	L	L	=	
Risk 4 Limited coordination among institutions	Outcome / Output 1.2	L	L	L	L	=	

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	L	L	=	
Risk 6 UNDAF drafted after 2020 weakens project results		L	L	L	L	=	
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	L	L	=	
Risk 8 COVID-19 pandemics restrictions to: - In person events. - Procurement of international expertise.	All outcomes / Output 1.3, 1.5, 2.2, 2.3, 3.1	N/A	M	L	L	=	
Risk 9 Implementation schedule	Outcome 2	N/A	N/A	N/A	M	N/A	The agriculture research survey conducted by GEOSTAT covering 4,319 farms is taking more time than expected. The cause of the extension of the survey period is the extreme weather events in Kakheti and Samtskhe-Javakheti regions. The delay of the task will influence the schedule of the output 2.1, 2.2.
Consolidated project risk			L	L	L	=	This section focuses on the variation. The overall rating is discussed in section 2.3.

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

Risk	Actions decided during the previous reporting instance (PIR <sub>t-1</sub> , MTR, etc.)	Actions effectively undertaken this reporting period	Additional mitigation measures for the next periods		
			What	When	By whom
Risk 9 Implementation schedule	N/A	N/A	<b>Action 1 [2023]:</b> Even though the first part of the agricultural research (methodology development and field work) took more time than expected, the second part of the assignment (data processing) will be executed in a shorter period. The hiring of additional experts / consultancy services for reduction of the risk and completing the tasks on time is envisaged.	August 2023	PMU

**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. Project Minor Amendments

### 5.1 Table A: Listing of all Minor Amendment

- Results framework
- Components and cost
- Institutional and implementation arrangements
- Financial management
- Implementation schedule
- Executing Entity
- Executing Entity Category
- Minor project objective change
- Safeguards
- Risk analysis
- Increase of GEF project financing up to 5%
- Co-financing
- Location of project activity
- Other

<b>Minor amendments</b>	The COVID-19 pandemics led to considerable project delays, project was extended by 6 months to allow the successful project completion and achievement of project targets. Subsequently, the workplan and budget have been updated.
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**5.2 Table B: History of project revisions and/or extensions**

Version	Type	Signed/Approved by UNEP	Entry into Force (last signature Date)	Agreement Expiry Date	Main changes introduced in this revision
Original legal instrument	PCA	11 Sep 2019	11 Sep 2019	31 Mar 2023	
Amendment 1	Revision	1 Apr 2022	1 Apr 2022	31 Mar 2023	As part of the budget for travelling in 2020 and 2021 was unutilized due to the COVID-19 pandemic, three activities were added: 1) Inclusion of LULUCF sector data in the requested SECAPs. 2) Report on remaining gaps and recommendations for further improvement of the national transparency system. Changes were also made to the activities timeline as some activities were delayed due to COVID-19 pandemics related challenges. 3) Additional support had to be provided by the project experts for the SECAP development by the three municipalities that joint the project late in the implementation, i.e., after the completion of trainings and most of the Technical Assistance meetings.
Extension 1	Extension	20 Feb 2023	21 Feb 2023	30 Sep 2023	The COVID-19 pandemics led to considerable project delays, project was extended by 6 months to allow the successful project completion and achievement of project targets. Subsequently, the workplan and budget have been updated.

**6. 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 Required field	Latitude Required field	Longitude Required field	Geo Name ID Required field if the location is not an exact site	Location Description Optional text field	Activity Description Optional text field
Tbilisi, Georgia	41.69411	44.83368	611717		

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

N/A