

UNEP GEF PIR Fiscal Year 2024
Reporting from 1 July 2023 to 30 September 2023¹

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	47
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 September 2023	905,000 USD ²	
Total expenditure as of 30 September 2023	935,869 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

¹ The project reached technical completion on 30 September 2023. This 2024 PIR therefore covers the progress achieved during the period spanning from 1 July to 30 September 2023.

² A final disbursement of US\$ 30,869 will be processed to RECC Georgia in Q1 2024, once the final audit report is submitted to and cleared by UNEP.

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"> •Target 13.1: Strengthen resilience and adaptive capacity to climate-related hazards and natural disasters in all countries •Target 13.2: Integrate climate change measures into national policies, strategies and planning. •Target 13.3: Improve education, awareness-raising and human and institutional capacity on climate change mitigation, adaptation, impact reduction and early warning. •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. •Target 5.1: End all forms of discrimination against all women and girls everywhere.

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	347 186 male (26% higher than the target (148)) and 196 female (33% higher than the target (147)) female beneficiaries across all meetings and events.

2.3. Implementation Status and Risk

	FY 2021	FY 2022	FY 2023	FY 2024
PIR #	1 st	2 nd	3 rd	Final
Rating towards outcomes (DO) (section 3.1)	HS	HS	HS	HS
Rating towards outputs (IP) (section 3.2)	S	S	S	S
Risk rating (section 4.2)	L	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 project was completed on 30 September 2023. 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>Planned Co-finance Total: US\$ 452,340</p> <p>Actual to date: US\$ 452,340 (= 100%)</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>
<p>Progress</p>	<p>The co-finance has materialized during previous reporting periods.</p>

2.5. Stakeholder engagement

<p>Date of project steering committee meeting</p>	<p>25 September 2023 – Final closing event of the project.</p>
<p>Stakeholder engagement</p>	<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 1st 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 Climate Change Project (CBIT) Summary Event was held on September 25, 2023 in a hybrid format, with 78 stakeholders from the Government of Georgia, Municipality City Halls, and international and non-governmental organizations. At event participants were able to share their experiences with the project stakeholders from different sectors considered by the CBIT project. The attendees were given the opportunity to see the progress of the project and its results from 2019 to the present in a summarized form.</p> <p>Under the first component of the project, the capacity-building training sessions with the Covenant of Mayors (CoM) signatory municipalities across Georgia for the Sustainable Energy and Climate Action Plan (SECAP) Monitoring were held on September 8-10, 2023 with 46 participants from MEPA, 20 municipalities and RECC. The training participants gained knowledge about the importance and purpose of the action plan monitoring; got acquainted to two parts of the monitoring and their individual requirements; understood the monitoring step-by-step process; got acquainted with SECAP template; were informed about the main sources of data collection; gained knowledge how to use Climate Change Online Data Management System for data input in the SECAP template; gained knowledge about each part of the SECAP template.</p> <p>On 21-25 August, 2023 the technicians training on methodologies for data collection on HFCs and PFCs was held with 20 technicians from different organisations. The training participants studied about the methodologies for data collection on HFCs and PFCs; enhanced the understanding on the key concepts of the National Greenhouse Gas Inventory.</p> <p>The verification certification course was introduced to the stakeholders on 31 August, 2023 with 38 participants. The training participants were introduced the verification methodology adapted to Georgia’s circumstances. The verification techniques were explained and trained.</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>

2.6. Gender

Does the project have a gender action plan?	Yes
Gender mainstreaming	<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&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 186 males (26% higher than the target (148)) and 196 (33% higher than the target (147)) female beneficiaries across all meetings and events.</p>

2.7. Environmental and social safeguards management

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

Knowledge activities and products	<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</p>
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	<p>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> <p>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” has been prepared for one training. The technicians are trained on methodologies for data collection on HFCs and PFCs and key concepts of the National Greenhouse Gas Inventory.</p> <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. https://ajaratv.ge/video/13290, https://ajaratv.ge/video/13587, https://ajaratv.ge/video/13492, https://euronewsgeorgia.com/2023/04/20/grublebi-monastris-tavze/)</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>Main learning during the period</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>Stories to be shared</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 ³	Summary by the EA of attainment of the indicator & target as of 30 September 2023	Progress rating ⁴
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	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"> • 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 (https://mepa.gov.ge/Ge/Reports). • 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). 	HS

³ Numeric, percentage, or binary entry only

⁴ 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 ³	Summary by the EA of attainment of the indicator & target as of 30 September 2023	Progress rating ⁴
	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 (https://1tv.ge/video/klimatis-cvilebis-sabchos-skhdoma/) 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>Outcome 1.1: Georgia uses the Municipal Development Coordination Platform (MDCP) as part of its enhanced transparency framework (ETF)</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 responsibilities and mandates among the</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 ³	Summary by the EA of attainment of the indicator & target as of 30 September 2023	Progress rating ⁴
<p>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"> 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, <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 units⁵ 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 1st 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 & 6). at the 2nd 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 3rd 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>

⁵ 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 ³	Summary by the EA of attainment of the indicator & target as of 30 September 2023	Progress rating ⁴
					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>Outcome 2: Georgia uses an improved National GHG inventory system, with a data management system on agriculture, waste, hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs) and perfluorocarbons (PFCs)</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 for pre-selected IPPU⁶</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: 37	<p>This target was achieved at the end of the implementation of CBIT project. 37 sites (6 sites - 6 Thermal Power Plants and 1 site – Railway from the energy sector, 3 sites – 3 cement producing factories, 1 site - lime production, 2 sites - steel producing factories, 1 site – Nitric acid producing factory, 2 sites – 2 energy distribution companies from the industry sector 1 site - manure management, 1 site - Direct emissions from soils, 11 sites - enteric fermentation category from agriculture sector and 9 sites - wastewater treatment from waste 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 & 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 and (4) waste incineration.</p>	S

⁶ Industrial Process

Project objective and Outcomes	Indicator	Baseline level	End-of-project target	Progress as of current period ³	Summary by the EA of attainment of the indicator & target as of 30 September 2023	Progress rating ⁴
<p>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/QC⁷ 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>In total 37 sites from the key source-categories uses improved national GHG inventory system to estimate plant-specific emission factors.</p> <p>For lime and steel production the plant specific parameters were assessed to develop higher-tier method approach for estimation of GHG emissions.</p> <p>Regarding the manure management source category, the expert processed 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 ensured 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 for the year of 2022. The previous years were corrected through the consultation of Agriculture experts, (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 ensured 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 methodologies	Baseline 6: Zero	Target 6: 75% of men trained. 75% of women trained	Progress: 89% of men trained 100% ⁸ of women trained	<p>T is target was accomplished at the end of the implementation of CBIT project.</p> <p>The surveys conducted on training on how to use methodologies for data collection on HFCs to PFCs, shows that 89% of men and 100% of women declare to be in a better position to use methodologies for data collection on HFCs and PFCs. Survey results of the one-week training are presented in Deliverable 20. Survey results of the training.</p>	S

⁷ Quality Assurance/ Quality Control

⁸ Only one woman participated in the training.

Project objective and Outcomes	Indicator	Baseline level	End-of-project target	Progress as of current period ³	Summary by the EA of attainment of the indicator & target as of 30 September 2023	Progress rating ⁴
	for data collection on HFCs to PFCs (gender disaggregated)				<p>The survey also indicated that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 80% of respondents declared that the training provided them with all the necessary information for the collection of data on F-gases, • 85% of respondents declared that they improved their knowledge on data collection and recording methodologies, <p>The following was achieved: (1) training/study materials for the training, (2) training module/syllabus, for the data collection on HFCs and PFCs, taking into account the needs of technicians, (3) study materials (guidebook) for the certification module on HFCs and PFCs management, (4) certification scheme targeting the HFCs consumption source-categories including approximately 200 examination questions with possible answers (see Deliverables 20 & 21).</p>	
	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: +5 (7)	<p>This target was accomplished at the end of the implementation of CBIT project.</p> <p>The improvement in quality of the MRV of the national GHG inventory based on the GEF tracking tool reached level 7, since the measurement regarding GHG is broadly done (with widely acceptable methodologies, e.g., 2006 IPCC Guidelines), such as estimating GHG emissions from the energy industry and railways, cement, lime, and steel-producing factories, nitric acid-producing factories, and energy distribution companies. periodically report on key GHG-related indicators under the Climate Action Plan through the Climate Change Online Data Management System (http://itf.mepa.gov.ge) mainstreamed into the activity implementation.</p> <p>Reporting is improved through a few pathways by advancing the tier methods applied to a limited audience and formats; verification is still limited.</p> <p>The CBIT project developed 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 and 17).</p> <p>The CBIT project elaborated a QA/QC plan for the national and sub-national GHG inventory and application procedures for verification techniques, archiving system procedures, and database by developing a by-law document for the MEPA in order to make it more sustainable.</p>	S

Project objective and Outcomes	Indicator	Baseline level	End-of-project target	Progress as of current period ³	Summary by the EA of attainment of the indicator & target as of 30 September 2023	Progress rating ⁴
					The CBIT project prepared a training module on certification for verifiers working with the national inventory and GHG mitigation measures for conducting a 3-day certification on verification course for at least 20 verifiers serving the national inventory and GHG mitigation measures (see Deliverable 18).	
<p>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.</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>	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	Target 8: +7	Progress: +7 (8)	<p>This target was accomplished at the end of the implementation of CBIT project. Georgia has improved the quality of the MRV of NDC implementation up to level 8 based on the GEF tracking tool since the standardised measurement processes of the NDC mitigation action implementation were established. The progress of the mitigation activities is monitored by updating indicator progress checks through the use of the Climate Change Online Data Management System (https://itf.mepa.gov.ge). The system also has a tool to check the level of NDC implementation based on national GHG inventory data comparisons with the NDC unconditional scenario (see Deliverable 23). This tool is open to the public, and everyone has access to the data.</p> <p>The mitigation activities supporting the NDC target achievement are part of different economic sectoral policy implementation documents (see Deliverables 22 and 23).</p> <p>Information on the collection of NDC tracking data through the Climate Change Online Data Management System can be seen in the Annual Reports of Georgia's 2030 Climate Change Strategy and 2021-2023 Action Plan for the years 2021 and 2022 (https://mepa.gov.ge/Ge/Reports). Moreover, the NDC tracking information can be downloaded in Excel format directly from the online system.</p> <p>The online system requires verification from the pre-registered verifiers for the status of implementation of each mitigation activity (see Deliverable 23).</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 and 26).</p> <p>In addition, CBIT has also developed methodologies for assessing and reporting mitigation actions and policies, their effects, and the support needed and received.</p>	S

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

Outputs/Deliverables	Expected completion date ⁹	Implementation status as of 30 June 2023 (%)	Implementation status as of 30 Sept. 2023 (%) ¹⁰	Progress rating justification, description of challenges faced and explanations for any delay	Progress rating ¹¹
COMPONENT 1: Strengthening vertical integration in Georgia for transparency-related activities					
Output 1.1: Modalities, procedures and guidelines (MPGs) for the implementation of the ETF at municipal level are developed	31.12.2022	100%	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	100%	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	100%	100%	Completed	
Deliverable 3: Functional internet-based knowledge hub and help desk for ETF implementation	31.12.2022	100%	100%	Completed Within the reporting period the project internet-based knowledge-hub (web page) filled with information.	
Output 1.2: Formal coordination mechanism with ETF related responsibilities and mandates among the MDCP stakeholders is defined	31.08.2023	98%	100%	Completed The 4th MDCP meeting was held on July 20, 2023. The basic guiding documents were elaborated.	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	100%	100%	Completed	
Deliverable 5: Detailed document with working procedures for ETF implementation at the municipal level	30.09.2020	100%	100%	Completed	

⁹ The completion dates should be as per latest workplan (latest project revision).

¹⁰ The project reached technical completion on 30 September 2023.

¹¹ To be provided by the UNEP Task Manager

Outputs/Deliverables	Expected completion date ⁹	Implementation status as of 30 June 2023 (%)	Implementation status as of 30 Sept. 2023 (%) ¹⁰	Progress rating justification, description of challenges faced and explanations for any delay	Progress rating ¹¹
Deliverable 6: Reports of four Multistakeholder MDCP annual meetings (1-day annual meetings with 40 participants for each)	31.03.2023	90%	100%	Completed The 4th MDCP meeting was held on July 20, 2023;	
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	95%	100%	Completed The deliverable on basic guiding document for the development of municipal SECAPs were completed.	
Output 1.3: Training to MDCP stakeholders on measuring, reporting and verification (MRV) processes is provided	31.08.2022	100%	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	100%	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	100%	100%	Completed The second media training was conducted on 24-26 March 2023 for the media representatives from Georgian broadcasting and press companies.	
Output 1.4: Procedures are developed and implemented for preparing and submitting MRV reports	30.06.2023	85%	100%	Completed The SECAP monitoring guideline (Activity 1.4.1) was elaborated.	S
Deliverable 10: Guidelines (including a monitoring report template) for the municipal monitoring of climate policy implementation	30.04.2023	90%	100%	Completed The SECAP monitoring guideline (Activity 1.4.1) was elaborated	
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	30%	100%	Completed The sessions were held on September 8-11, 2023.	
Output 1.5: Standard reporting formats for Sustainable Energy and Climate Action Plans (SECAP) are completed with local authorities	31.05.2023	100%	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	31.05.2023	100%	100%	Completed	

Outputs/Deliverables	Expected completion date ⁹	Implementation status as of 30 June 2023 (%)	Implementation status as of 30 Sept. 2023 (%) ¹⁰	Progress rating justification, description of challenges faced and explanations for any delay	Progress rating ¹¹
target, scope and indicators; SECAP template; and methodology for defining municipal circumstances out of common formatting system)				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	100%	100%	Completed	
COMPONENT 2: Georgia's National greenhouse gas (GHG) Inventory system and HFC data management system are aligned to the enhanced transparency framework (ETF)					
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	31.07.2023	80%	100%	<p>37 of sites (6 sites - 6 Thermal Power Plants and 1 site – Railway from the energy sector, 3 sites – 3 cement producing factories, 1 site - lime production, 2 sites - steel producing factories, 1 site – Nitric acid producing factory, 2 sites – 2 energy distribution companies from the industry sector 1 site - manure management, 1 site - Direct emissions from soils, 11 sites - enteric fermentation category from agriculture sector and 9 sites - wastewater treatment from waste 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 & 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 and (4) waste incineration.</p>	S

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Outputs/Deliverables	Expected completion date ⁹	Implementation status as of 30 June 2023 (%)	Implementation status as of 30 Sept. 2023 (%) ¹⁰	Progress rating justification, description of challenges faced and explanations for any delay	Progress rating ¹¹
				<p>In total 37 sites from the key source-categories uses improved national GHG inventory system to estimate plant-specific emission factors.</p> <p>For lime and steel production the plant specific parameters are assessed to develop higher-tier method approach for estimation of GHG emissions.</p> <p>Regarding the manure management source category, the expert processed 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 was ensured 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 for the year of 2022. The previous years were corrected through the consultation of Agriculture experts, (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 ensured 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>	
Deliverable 14: Report on the use of higher-tier methods for relevant source categories of industry	31.07.2023	80%	100%	Completed	

Outputs/Deliverables	Expected completion date ⁹	Implementation status as of 30 June 2023 (%)	Implementation status as of 30 Sept. 2023 (%) ¹⁰	Progress rating justification, description of challenges faced and explanations for any delay	Progress rating ¹¹
(including cement production, lime production, steel production, and ferroalloys production), energy and agriculture sectors in at list 21 selected sites				<p>29 sites (6 sites - 6 Thermal Power Plants and 1 site – Railway from the energy sector, 3 sites – 3 cement producing factories, 1 site - lime production, 2 sites - steel producing factories, 1 site – ferroalloys, 1 site – Nitric acid producing factory, 2 sites – 2 energy distribution companies from the industry sector and 1 site - manure management, 1 site - Direct emissions from soils, 11 sites - enteric fermentation category from agriculture sector.</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. 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>	
<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 ferroalloys production in industry; energy and agriculture)</p>	31.07.2023	80%	100%	<p>Completed</p> <p>The country specific emission parameters applied for 5 of sites (3 sites – 3 cement producing factories, 1 site - lime production, 2 sites - steel producing factories, 1 site – ferroalloys, 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) Medical appliances category, (2) Whipped cream products category.</p>	
<p>Output 2.2: The data management system for agriculture and waste sectors is developed</p>	30.06.2023	80%	100%	<p>Completed</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</p>	S

Outputs/Deliverables	Expected completion date ⁹	Implementation status as of 30 June 2023 (%)	Implementation status as of 30 Sept. 2023 (%) ¹⁰	Progress rating justification, description of challenges faced and explanations for any delay	Progress rating ¹¹
				<p>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> <p>The GEOSTAT surveyed 4,319 farms. The collected data was processed and cleaned and by law elaborated for data management in agriculture sector.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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 are completed by elaboration of by law elaborated for data management in agriculture sector.</p> <p>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 collecting national data for improving the inventory of greenhouse gases was more crucial. As a result of the Steering Committee's decision, the National Statistics Office of Georgia (GEOSTAT) was selected as an organization conducting the research. The research was conducted. The necessary data was obtained, and processed. Based on this data GHG Inventory and Data Analysis Expert in Agriculture field estimated the GHG emissions.</p>	
Deliverable 16: A functional data management system for the agriculture sector in at least 5 selected sites for selected key source categories	30.06.2023	80%	100%	Completed The by law for data management in agriculture sector was elaborated.	

Outputs/Deliverables	Expected completion date ⁹	Implementation status as of 30 June 2023 (%)	Implementation status as of 30 Sept. 2023 (%) ¹⁰	Progress rating justification, description of challenges faced and explanations for any delay	Progress rating ¹¹
Deliverable 17: A functional data management system for the waste sector in at least 5 selected sites for key source categories	30.06.2023	60%	100%	Completed The by law for data management in agriculture sector was elaborated.	
Output 2.3: Modalities and procedures for implementation of quality assurance/ quality control (QA/QC) are designed and adopted	30.05.2023	100%	100%	Completed. The modalities and procedures for QA/QC implementation are designed, including verification and archiving matters.	S
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	30.05.2023	100%	100%	Completed. The modalities and procedures for QA/QC implementation are designed, including verification and archiving matters.	
Output 2.4: Modalities and procedures for data collection, reporting and enforcement on emissions of hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs) and perfluorocarbons (PFCs) are developed	30.06.2023	75%	100%	Completed Market study was completed. Pursuant to the letter #4729/21of the Ministry of Environmental Protection and Agriculture dated June 15, 2023 since Georgia is not part of the EU it is not required to create the enforcement system on emissions of hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs) and perfluorocarbons (PFCs)	S
Deliverable 19: Modalities and procedures for data collection, reporting and enforcement on emissions of HFCs and PFCs	30.06.2023	75%	100%	Completed Market study was completed. Pursuant to the letter #4729/21of the Ministry of Environmental Protection and Agriculture dated June 15, 2023 since Georgia is not part of the EU it is not required to create the enforcement system on emissions of hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs) and perfluorocarbons (PFCs)	
Output 2.5: Capacity training for technicians on methodologies for data collection on hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs) to perfluorocarbons (PFCs) are designed and implemented	31.07.2023	70%	100%	Completed The training materials was developed. The training was conducted on August 21-25, 2023.	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	70%	100%	Completed One 5 days training was conducted on August 21-25, 2023 for 20 technicians.	
Output 2.6: National certification scheme for technicians on HFCs and PFCs is implemented	31.07.2023	70%	100%	Completed The certification scheme was elaborated	S

Outputs/Deliverables	Expected completion date ⁹	Implementation status as of 30 June 2023 (%)	Implementation status as of 30 Sept. 2023 (%) ¹⁰	Progress rating justification, description of challenges faced and explanations for any delay	Progress rating ¹¹
Deliverable 21: Documentation for accreditation of certification scheme for technicians on HFCs and PFCs submitted for national government approval	31.07.2023	N/A	100%	Completed Documentation was elaborated	
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	31.08.2023	95%	100%	Completed The documents on (1) methodologies for assessing and reporting mitigation actions and policies, their effects, and support needed and received; (2) a nationally adapted methodology for evaluating multiple benefits, quantitative goals, and progress indicators; (3) a diagnosis methodology for identifying constraints and gaps in NDC implementation; (4) a template for technology specification; (5) a methodology for the development of evidence-based policy measures by incorporating the scientific community in the prioritization of climate-friendly technologies were reviewed by international consultant; The Project deliverable 26 and information on project products was uploaded on the CBIT global platform.	S
Deliverable 22: Methodologies for assessing and reporting mitigation actions and policies, their effects and support needed and received	31.07.2023	95%	100%	Completed The Methodology was elaborated.	
Deliverable 23: Operational software tool for tracking NDC implementation and avoiding double counting	28.02.2023	100%	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	100%	100%	Completed	
Deliverable 25: Reports of international events attended	31.07.2023	100%	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	95%	100%	Completed The Project deliverable 26 and information on project products was uploaded by the end of the project on the CBIT global platform, instead of every 6 months as it was planned originally.	

Outputs/Deliverables	Expected completion date ⁹	Implementation status as of 30 June 2023 (%)	Implementation status as of 30 Sept. 2023 (%) ¹⁰	Progress rating justification, description of challenges faced and explanations for any delay	Progress rating ¹¹
Output 3.2: Methodologies and tools for identification of constraints and gaps for filling the NDC goals are designed	31.07.2023	98%	100%	Completed	S
Deliverable 27: Diagnosis methodology for identifying constraints and gaps in NDC implementation	31.07.2023	98%	100%	Completed The deliverable was elaborated. It includes information on gap analysis for NDC implementation.	
Output 3.3: The data management system on transferred technology supporting the NDC implementation is developed	31.08.2023	90%	100%	Completed The protocol on how beneficiary entities have to communicate on the transferred technologies are elaborated. Moreover, the project was developed templates on the necessary technology specification that can be requested.	S
Deliverable 28: Database with transferred technologies and scientific activities conducted in the country	31.08.2023	90%	100%	Completed The protocol on how beneficiary entities have to communicate on the transferred technologies are elaborated. Moreover, the project was developed 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	90%	100%	Completed The methodology for development of evidence-based policy measures was elaborated;	
Deliverable 30: Gap Analysis Report	31.07.2023	80%	100%	Completed Gap analysis reported was elaborated.	

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	PIR 4	Δ	
Risk 1 Constraints in data availability and accessibility	Outcome / Output 1.3, 1.4, 2.1	M	L	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	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	L	=	
Risk 4 Limited coordination among institutions	Outcome / Output 1.2	L	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	L	=	
Risk 6 UNDAF drafted after 2020 weakens project results		L	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	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	L	=	
Risk 9 Implementation schedule	Outcome 2	N/A	N/A	N/A	M	L	↓	Project has now reached technical completion.
Consolidated project risk			L	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 _{t-1} , MTR, etc.)	Actions effectively undertaken this reporting period	Additional mitigation measures for the next periods		
			What	When	By whom
Risk 9 Implementation schedule	Action 1 [2023]: 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.	The Methodology took into account the critical number of interviewees that are necessary for making data representable.			

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

Minor amendments	

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