

1- Identification

1.1 Project details

GEF ID	9730	SMA IPMR ID	33840
Project Short Title	GEORGIA GREENLANDS	Grant ID	S1-32GFL-000618
		Umoja WBS	SB-007598.02, SB-007598.03, SB-007598.04, SB-007598.05, SB-007598.06, SB-007598.08, SB-007598.07, SB-007598.07.01
Project Title	Generating economic and environmental benefits from sustainable land management for vulnerable rural communities of Georgia		
Project Type	▼ Medium Sized Project (MSP)	Duration months	Planned 36
Parent Programme if child project			Age 64.0 months
GEF Focal Area(s)	Land Degradation	Completion Date	Planned -original PCA 31-Mar-21
Project Scope	▼ National		Revised - Current PCA 30-Jun-23
Region	▼ Europe	Date of CEO Endorsement/Approval	26-Jan-17
Countries	Georgia	UNEP Project Approval Date (on Decision Sheet)	25-Jan-18
GEF financing amount	USD 1,307,968	Start of Implementation (PCA entering into force)	March, 2018
Co-financing amount	USD 4,760,000	Date of First Disbursement	March, 2021
Total disbursement as of 30 June	USD 1,061,552	Date of Inception Workshop, if available	8-May-18
Total expenditure as of 30 June	USD 1,087,818	Midterm undertaken?	▼ Yes
		Actual Mid-term Date, if taken	31-Jul-21
		Expected Mid-Term Date, if not taken	
		Expected Terminal Evaluation Date	December, 2023
		Expected Financial Closure Date	June, 2024

1.2 EA: Project description

The overall objective of the project is to develop and strengthen SLM practices and build capacity for their application for the protection of natural capital in Georgia. UN Environment is the GEF Implementing Agency for the project and the Regional Environmental Centre for the Caucasus is the executing agency of the project. The beneficiary of the project is the Ministry of Environment Protection and Agriculture.

Project Components:

Component 1: Creating an enabling environment at municipal scale for achieving Land Degradation Neutrality (LDN) Country Voluntary target: Consistent with the four building blocks of LDN target setting, this component is specifically related to creating an enabling environment that is a pre-requisite for achieving LDN. Through strategically and locally-responsive project activities, this component will integrate the LDN concept into municipal policies. Thus, this component will support the implementation of LDN country strategy at municipal scale through local LDN targets that are congruent with national level targets so that the municipal level achievements will contribute to the overall national LDN agenda program development.

Component 2: Pilot implementation of measures for avoiding, reducing and reversing land degradation, intensifying sustainable land management practices and land rehabilitation to improve ecosystem functions and services: This component will focus on practical implementation and therefore is a crucial phase of the Project. Development of 16 pilot projects, of which 8 on land restoration and 8 on SLM/CSA practices (in total 4 per municipality) under Component 2 will be preceded by four municipal integrated land-use plans for sustainable agriculture and rural development – ILUPs.

Component 3: Under this component, the project will develop targeted knowledge products on Sustainable Land Management practices as well as information consolidation and dissemination strategies to ensure the wider understanding of the global, national and sub-national principles of the LDN agenda. The knowledge products will also encourage adoption of SLM practices of the project. Additionally, uptake and sharing of the information will be conducted. The project will capture and share best practices on SLM generated under Components 1 and 2, in particular, local and specific best practices for land/resource users, to the national, regional and international community. The project also will undertake an awareness-raising campaign for the communities in the targeted municipalities of Sagarejo, Kvareli, Gori, and Kareli on SLM planning and implementation strategies at the community scale.

1.3 Project Contact

Division(s) Implementing the project	GEF Biodiversity and Land Degradation Unit Biodiversity and Land Branch Ecosystems Division	Executing Agency(ies)	The Regional Environmental Centre for the Caucasus (REC Caucasus)
Name of co-implementing Agency	N/A	Names of Other Project Partners	Ministry of Environment Protection and Agriculture of Georgia, Gori, Kareli, Sagarejo and Kvareli municipalities; WWF/KfW; GIZ; University of Geneva
TM: UNEP Portfolio Manager(s)	Ersin Esen, Oic GEF Biodiversity Land Degradation Unit	EA: Manager/Representative	Sophiko Akhobadze
TM: UNEP Task Manager(s)	Ersin Esen	EA: Project Manager	Sophiko Akhobadze
TM: UNEP Budget/Finance Officer	George Saddimbah	EA: Finance Manager	David Mironidze
TM: UNEP Support/Assistant	Aska Ochiel	EA: Communications lead, if relevant	N/A

2- OVERVIEW OF PROJECT STATUS

TM: UNEP Current Subprogramme(s)	PoW 2018-19 Subprogramme on Healthy and productive ecosystems	TM: UNEP previous Subprogramme(s)	
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EM (a) The health and productivity of marine, freshwater and terrestrial ecosystems are institutionalized [...] at the national and international levels.
 (i) Increase the number of countries and transboundary collaboration frameworks that have made progress to monitor and maintain the health and productivity of marine and terrestrial ecosystems

TM: PoW Indicator(s)

EA: UNSDCF/UNDAF linkages

UNDAF Thematic Area 1: Poverty Reduction
 UNDAF Thematic Area 2: Democratic Development
 UNDAF Thematic Area 3: Disaster Risk Reduction

EA: Link to relevant SDG Goals

SDG 15

EA: Link to relevant SDG Targets

SDG 15.3

TM: GEF core or sub indicators targeted by the project as defined at CEO Endorsement/Approval, as well as results

Indicators	Targets - Expected value			Materialised to date
	Mid-term	End-of-project	Total Target	
3: Area of land and ecosystems under restoration	Impact severity of erosion will be reduced, salinization and fertility of soil will be improved, in 20,000 ha of affected ecosystems in Sagarejo, Kvareli, Gori, and Kareli through restoration.	Impact severity of erosion will be reduced, salinization and fertility of soil will be improved, in 20,000 ha of affected ecosystems in Sagarejo, Kvareli, Gori, and Kareli through restoration.		Direct GEF financing has been applied to 3,656 ha, including development of 68.8 km windbreaks, through implementation of land restoration and SLM/CSA measures

2.2. GEF Core or Sub Indicators

<p>Landscapes under improved practices (excluding protected areas)</p>	<p>Municipalities will be increasingly able to implement LDN country strategy at municipal scale in four target municipalities totaling 590,000 hectares.</p>	<p>Municipalities will be increasingly able to implement LDN country strategy at municipal scale in four target municipalities totaling 590,000 hectares.</p>	<p>Integrated Land use framework plan for sustainable agriculture with special emphasis on LDN, SLM and CSA has been drafted (for 215,849 ha), data gathering and analyses finalized, validation of the results and main provisions with the key stakeholders group is being organized</p>
<p>6: Greenhouse gas emissions mitigated</p>	<p>Restoration of 20,000 ha of affected agricultural ecosystems and landscapes will contribute to sequestration of 115,362 t CO2eq.</p>	<p>Restoration of 20,000 ha of affected agricultural ecosystems and landscapes will contribute to sequestration of 115,362 t CO2eq.</p>	<p>Estimated sequestration for approximately of 20,000 ha of affected agricultural ecosystems and landscapes could be estimated at more than 110,000 ton CO2eq</p>
<p>1: People benefitting from GEF-financed investment</p>	<p>Under the project, 200 farmers (at least 100 female farmers) will apply sustainable land management and climate smart agricultural practices in support of food security and resilience on 10,000 ha of pilot plots. Municipal working groups will be created with equal participation of female and male decision makers.</p>	<p>Under the project, 200 farmers (at least 100 female farmers) will apply sustainable land management and climate smart agricultural practices in support of food security and resilience on 10,000 ha of pilot plots. Municipal working groups will be created with equal participation of female and male decision makers.</p>	<p>220 Female, and 785 Male beneficiaries have been addressed, who received capacity development on SLM/CSA technologies and have increased knowledge on sustainable land management practices</p>

Implementation Status

2023

5th PIR

	PIR #	Rating towards outcomes (DO) (section 3.1)	Rating towards outputs (IP) (section 3.2)	Risk rating (section 4.2)
FY 2023	5th PIR	S	S	L
FY 2022	4th PIR	S	S	L
FY 2021	3rd PIR	S	S	L
FY 2020	2nd PIR	S	S	L
FY 2019	1st PIR	S	S	L

FY 2018
 FY 2017
 FY 2016
 FY 2015

Progress achieved during the reporting period:

- 1.The 5th Project Steering Committee (PSC) Meeting was held on October 21st, 2022, to review the project's progress from January to June 2022 and agree on activities for the next reporting period. The project team presented implemented activity updates. PSC reviewed budget expenditures and the revised action plan, extending the project until December 2023. PSC members supported the proposed changes and recommended timely proceeding with no-cost extension request procedures with the Implementing Agency (see Annex 1 – Mom of PSC Meeting).
- 2.The project team initiated piloting vermiculture and compost production in Sagarejo and Kvareli municipalities to promote the replacement of chemical fertilizers with bio humus. Trainings were conducted for interested farmers in January-February 2023, covering both practical and theoretical aspects of the practice (Annex 2a, 2b, MoM of Training on Vermicompost Production). During the trainings, the feasibility of establishing vermicompost farms was assessed, and trainees received financial and technical information on the process.
- 3.LDN municipal working groups successfully operated in all four pilot municipalities, facilitating LDN target setting, focusing on integrating gender-sensitive issues in municipal planning.
- 4.The project developed gender profiles for each municipality, presented them to stakeholders, and focused on gathering feedback during discussions to identify further challenges (Annex 3a, 3b, 3c, 3d - MoMs of Gender Profile Presentations).
- 5.During the reporting period, the project continued supporting pilot activities in all four municipalities, aiming to restore 20,000 ha of affected agricultural ecosystems and landscapes and apply sustainable land management and climate-smart agricultural practices on 10,000 ha of pilot plots (Annex 4a, 4b, 4c, 4d - Field Monitoring Reports).
- 6.Crop rotation practice (CRP) has continued on 424.7 ha of degraded lands, benefiting 87 farmers (e.g., 16 farmers, 144.2 ha in Gori municipality; 46 farmers, 172 ha in Kareli municipality; 9 farmers, 51 ha in Sagarejo Municipality; 16 farmers, 30.5 ha in Kvareli municipality). Additionally, 25 farmers modified the initial crop rotation scheme under the project team's guidance.
- 7.Windbreak maintenance and renovation activities continued on 70 ha, supporting soil erosion reduction on over 3,656 ha of degraded agricultural land. Farmers were supported in irrigation and maintenance activities, including seedling replacements. The project team worked closely with beneficiary farmers to register pilot windbreak sites in the National Public Registry in accordance with the national Law on Windbreaks, pioneering the restoration and registration process after the Soviet era.
- 8.In cooperation with FAO the project continued mainstreaming no-till technology in municipalities, with successful farmers actively participating and sharing experiences beyond the project area. The application of no-till planter technology continued, facing some challenges with availability. Despite this, 26 ha for fall and 58.7 ha for spring were sown in Gori municipality, and 75 ha for fall and 104.9 ha for spring were sown in Kareli municipality, totaling 101 ha for fall and 163.6 ha for spring season, totaling 264.6 for both. Farmers showed increased interest, with 53 farmers signing up for the following fall season.
- 9.The project supported replacing imported wheat varieties with climate-resilient Georgian indigenous wheat. 65 farmers from Gori and Kareli municipalities sowed the Akhaltsikhe Tsiteli Doli, Lomtagora 126, and White Dika Wheat varieties on 289 ha of degraded land. Farmers saw benefits from the pilot project, which corresponded to increased local demand for native varieties. Addressing the higher cost, the project facilitated opportunities for farmers to collaborate with bread producers and sell their products during Agro-Markets (Annex 5a, 5b – Agro-Market Reports).

status & Risk

EA: Summary of status
 (will be uploaded to GEF Portal)

10. Farmer Field School (FFS) established with several meetings organized in Gori and Kareli municipalities. Farmers received on-the-job and theoretical training tailored to their interests and were provided with no-till planters.
11. Project infographics updated, designed, published, and disseminated to stakeholders (Annex 6 - Infographics).
12. The study on Scenario characterization, biophysical & economic data, and Scenario analysis and valuation, within the TEEB for Agriculture & Food approach, was finalized and presented to stakeholders (Annex 7 - MoM TEEB Workshop).
13. Preparatory work undertaken in collaboration with the Environmental Education and Information Centre for a vocational training program based on climate-smart agriculture. A memorandum of understanding is being signed to support the development and implementation of professional training and retraining programs in sustainable land resources management and smart agriculture. The program aims to strengthen educational institutions' capacities, enhance cooperation with companies/sectoral associations in the field, and involve them in the training process.
14. Training modules for Vocational Education providers were developed, and training on SLM/LDN in agricultural education was conducted for teachers. Certificates were awarded in collaboration with the Environmental Information and Education Center of MEPA (Annex 8 - MoM of Training on Climate-Smart Agriculture Practices).
15. A gender conference was conducted in close collaboration with GIZ, focusing on climate change, LDN, and SLM practices. It discussed opportunities available to women in vulnerable communities, especially those affected by natural disasters (Annex 9 - MoM of Gender Conference).
16. Field work actively continued, with the project's Agricultural expert monitoring results in the field.
17. The pilot project was monitored by an independent expert hired to observe progress and assess the impact of implemented activities.
18. Following the composting and vermicomposting trainings, beneficiaries were selected to receive composting bins. Two bins have already been installed in Sagarejo Municipality, while the installation of bins in Kvareli Municipality is scheduled for August 2023, outside of the reporting period.
19. LDN/SLM awareness raising event on sustainable development goals for local decision-makers and farmers was organized within the framework of the project, enhancing the awareness of stakeholders on SDG localization (Annex 10a, 10b - MoM LDN/SLM Awareness Raising Event).
20. News articles written about the project have been compiled during the reporting period, with additional stories elaborated and waiting to be published, reflecting the success stories and overall impact of the project (Annex 11 – News Articles Published about the Project)

List of Annexes:

- Annex 1 - PSC Meeting Report
- Annex 2a - MoM of Training on Vermicompost Production for Sagarejo Municipality Farmers
- Annex 2b - MoM of Training on Vermicompost Production for Sagarejo Municipality Farmers
- Annex 3a - MoMs of Gender Profile Presentation for Gori Municipality
- Annex 3b - MoMs of Gender Profile Presentation for Kareli Municipality
- Annex 3c - MoMs of Gender Profile Presentation for Kvareli Municipality
- Annex 3d - MoMs of Gender Profile Presentation for Sagarejo Municipality
- Annex 4a - Gori Monitoring Report
- Annex 4b – Kareli Monitoring Report
- Annex 4c – Kvareli Monitoring Report
- Annex 4d – Sagarejo Monitoring Report
- Annex 5a – MoM Farmer's Day Agrarian Market
- Annex 5b – MoM Agrarian Market for Beneficiary Farmers
- Annex 6 – Annex 6 - Infographics
- Annex 7 – Annex 7 - MoM TEEB Workshop
- Annex 8 – Annex 8 - MoM of Training on Climate-Smart Agriculture Practices
- Annex 9 – Annex 9 -MoM of Gender Conference
- Annex 10a - MoM LDN/SLM Awareness Raising Event in Kvareli
- Annex 10b - MoM LDN/SLM Awareness Raising Event in Signagi
- Annex 11 – News Articles Published about the Project

2.4 Co-finance

EA: Planned Co-finance

4 760 000 \$

EA: Actual to date:

4 736 203 \$

EA: Justify progress in terms of materialization of expected co-finance. State any relevant challenges.

The progress in terms of materialization of expected co-finance has been largely influenced by the delay in overall project implementation, which has resulted in certain activities yet to be implemented. Despite these challenges, we are actively working with all relevant parties to ensure the successful realization of the co-financing commitments.

2.5. Stakeholder

EA: Date of project steering committee meeting

20/10/2022

EA: Stakeholder engagement
(will be uploaded to GEF Portal)

During the reporting period, a primary focus was placed on strengthening country ownership and accountability, addressing social and economic dimensions of each pilot municipality, fostering collaborations among agencies and stakeholders, and utilizing expertise from diverse stakeholders, including CSOs, community groups, and the farmers in the target municipalities. Various measures were taken to this end, including conducting the 5th Project Steering Committee (PSC) Meeting, awareness raising events for local decision-makers, holding LDN municipal working group meetings.

TM: Does the project have a gender action plan?

Yes

2.6. Gender

EA: Gender mainstreaming
(will be uploaded to GEF Portal)

Gender mainstreaming was a key priority during the reporting period, with a particular focus on ensuring active participation of women in the implementation of pilot activities, in accordance with the Municipal Gender Mainstreaming Strategies and Action Plans, municipal Gender Focal Points were actively consulted and included in the municipal LDN working groups. In addition to this trainings and advocacy campaigns were developed and implemented for improving land tenure rights and promoting women-led climate-smart farming activities in all target municipalities. Furthermore, a national gender conference was organized by the project team in collaboration with GIZ. The conference focused on climate change, LDN, and SLM practices, with particular attention given to exploring opportunities available to women in vulnerable communities, especially those affected by land degradation and climate change related issues.

2.7. ESSM

TM: Was the project classified as moderate/high risk at CEO Endorsement/Approval Stage?



Yes

The risks rated as moderate are as follow: Land tenure issues undermine project interventions; Timing for enacting of regulations for windbreaks sustainable management too long for having regulation in place during project implementation; Climate change impacts could negate project results, for example changes in weather patterns that may adversely affect crop production

TM: If yes, what specific safeguard risks were identified in the SRIF/ESERN?

TM: Have any new social and/or environmental risks been identified during the reporting period?



No

TM: If yes, please describe the new risks, or changes

TM & EA: Has the project received complaints related to social and/or environmental impacts (actual or potential) during the reporting period?



No

TM & EA: If yes, please describe the complaint(s) or grievance(s) in detail including

EA: Environmental and social safeguards management
(will be uploaded to GEF Portal)

The project has been categorized as having a moderate safeguard risk level. To manage these risks effectively, the project considers the sensitivity of local needs and maintains close communication with relevant stakeholders. It is crucial to obtain buy-in from all concerned local communities and stakeholders. The project also respects national laws related to land, be it constitutional or customary, and aims to find win-win solutions for all involved parties.

Inclusivity is a priority for the project, which seeks to involve potentially affected stakeholders, particularly vulnerable and marginalized groups, in the decision-making process that could impact them. The project is committed to taking precautionary measures, even when certain cause-and-effect relationships are not scientifically established, to avoid any harm to people or the environment. The project explicitly avoids activities that could directly or indirectly convert or degrade biodiversity. Instead, it aims to enhance ecosystems. Similarly, the project does not involve activities leading to soil deterioration or land degradation; instead, it focuses on developing and strengthening sustainable land management practices and building capacity at the municipal level to protect natural capital in Georgia.

Green House Gas (GHG) emissions generation is not expected from the project; rather, the project plans to sequester 600,110 t CO₂-eq by restoring 10,000 ha of degraded land.

There has not and will not be economic displacements that affect crops, businesses, income generation sources, or assets. On the contrary, the project promotes the use of native seed materials.

Several project activities will directly and indirectly contribute to improving the status of women by empowering them to participate in decision-making processes and engage in land use activities that can enhance their economic situation. Women will especially benefit from skill development, improved access to modern technologies, and knowledge on land management, which will increase both their incomes and social capital.

To encourage sustainable land management practices, the project supports the establishment of local brands and provides better access to markets for products produced under such practices. These interventions will lead to economic gains for local communities.

EA: Knowledge activities and products
(will be uploaded to GEF Portal)

The project has developed a video on TEEB Agriculture (The Economics of Ecosystems and Biodiversity in Agriculture) and effectively disseminated it to the public. The video aims to raise awareness about the importance of considering ecosystems and biodiversity in agricultural practices, highlighting the economic benefits that sustainable approaches can bring. Through this dissemination, the project strives to educate and engage the broader public in supporting environmentally responsible agricultural methods: <https://fb.watch/j9rb684oPf/>

Additionally, the project's infographics have been updated with the most recent data on project interventions and have also been disseminated to the public, as well as relevant stakeholders (Annex)

Please attach a copy of any products

2.8. KM/Learning

EA: Main learning during the period

Several key learnings have emerged during the project period, greatly impacting the project's direction. Here are the main points to summarize the learnings:

More effective and sustainable solutions have been achieved by engaging and involving stakeholders throughout every stage of the project. It is crucial for the success of the project to understand the needs, concerns, and perspectives of various stakeholders, particularly vulnerable and marginalized groups.

Embracing a cautious approach to risk management, even when scientific cause-and-effect relationships are not fully established, has been crucial in preventing potential harm to both people and the environment. This focus on managing risks has greatly enhanced the project's credibility and garnered widespread support from concerned communities.

Enhancing women's roles in the project has resulted in positive impacts on their economic situation and social capital. Prioritizing the participation and empowerment of women in decision-making processes and land use activities have been key factors in achieving this. Providing skill development opportunities, access to modern technologies, and knowledge on land management have all played a vital role in empowering women.

Supported the creation and marketing of locally and sustainably produced local products and improved market access, the promotion of sustainable land management practices has not only brought economic gains to local communities but also protected natural capital. These practices have helped build resilience against land degradation and soil erosion, showcasing the benefits of SLM.

Utilizing updated infographics and videos has proven highly effective in disseminating project information to both stakeholders and the public. This creative approach has successfully created a sense of responsibility and garnered support, as well as raised awareness about the project's objectives and outcomes among the broader community.

2.9. Stories

EA: Stories to be shared
(section to be shared with communication division/
GEF communication)

The project developed a profile on a beneficiary, focusing on climate vulnerability - <https://bit.ly/3jL4NYX>

3. RATING PROJECT PERFORMANCE

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

Project objective and Outcomes	Indicator	Baseline level	Mid-Term Target or Milestones	End of Project Target	Progress as of current period (numeric, percentage, or binary entry only)	EA: Summary by the EA of attainment of the indicator & target as of 30 June	TM: Progress rating
Objective							
To develop and strengthen sustainable land management (SLM) practices and build capacity at municipal scale for their application for the protection of natural capital in Georgia							
Outcome 1							
Outcome 1.1.: Municipalities are increasingly able to implement LDN country strategy at municipal scale in four target municipalities totalling 590,000 hectares	Number of municipalities with agreed LDN local targets	0 Municipalities have local LDN targets		4 Municipalities (Sagarejo, Kvareli, Gori, Kareli) agreed on LDN local targets.	98.00%	LDN local targets for the pilot municipalities have been drafted, and passed on to the municipalities for adoption	S
	Number of municipal institutional arrangements in relation to the LDN target setting municipal programs.	No municipal institutional arrangement available for LDN target setting.		At least 4 Multi-stakeholder LDN/SLM platforms (working groups) created in pilot municipalities with equal participation of female and male farmers and decision makers, providing basis to achieve LDN country targets at municipal level.	100%	Multi-stakeholder LDN/SLM working groups established and operational in each pilot municipality	S
	Number of municipal integrated land use plans for sustainable agriculture and rural development (ILUPs)	No municipal integrated land use plans for sustainable agriculture and rural development (ILUPs)		4 municipal integrated land use plans for sustainable agriculture and rural development (ILUPs)	100%	ILUPs developed and passed on to municipalities for approval	S
Outcome 2							
Outcome 2.1. Reduced impact severity of erosion, salinization and fertility of soil, in 10,000 ha of affected ecosystems in Sagarejo, Kvareli, Gori, and Kareli through restoration	Hectares of land restored	About 60,000 ha of agricultural land in 4 target municipalities are degraded due to water and wind erosion and improper agricultural practices		10,000 ha of land restored	97.50%	7773.7 ha under SLM practices	S
	Tons of CO2 sequestered	Reduced CO2 sequestration of degraded land.		Restoration of 10,000 ha of affected agricultural ecosystems and landscapes contributes to sequestration of 35,761 ton CO2eq			

Outcome 2.2. Farmers apply sustainable land management and climate smart agricultural practices in support of food security and resilience on 10,000 ha of pilot plots	Area of arable land under sustainable land management and climate smart agricultural (SLM/CSA) practices in 4 municipalities.	0 ha - Farmers do not apply sustainable land management and climate smart agricultural practices in pilot municipalities.		10,000 ha of agricultural arable land under sustainable land management and climate smart agricultural practices contributes to sequestration of 182,916 ton CO2eq.	95.00%	Developed and waiting for approval by municipalities	S
	Number of farmers who have received capacity development on SLM/CSA technologies express that they increased knowledge on sustainable land management practices	0 Farmers - Farmers have limited knowledge and technical skills related to SLM/CSA technologies		200 farmers (at least 100 farmers are women)	>100%	215 beneficiary farmers are actively involved in implementation of the project, out of which 94 are female farmers	HS
Outcome 3							
Outcome 3.1. Improved municipal development strategies and easily accessible knowledge about SLM practices to inform policy making	Number of municipal strategies revised that include SLM knowledge and practices	0 strategies		4 municipal strategies developed	90.00%	4 ILUPs and Transformative projects and programs on SLM are in process of being approved by the City Halls of pilot municipalities	S
	Number of LDN/SLM planning materials at municipal scale (LDN municipal strategies, Integrated land-use plans, plans of local urgent measures, Market analysis etc) easily accessible by stakeholders	0 LDN/SLM planning materials at municipal scale		At least 8 LDN/SLM planning documents (2 for each pilot municipality) accessible on the Project website	100%	4 ILUPs and 4 Transformative projects and programs on SLM are prepared	S
	Number of media events (radio, TV and Pres) that make the case for SLM Practices	No media events that make the case for SLM practices in four target municipalities		Project visibility materials published and disseminated, at least 3 fact sheets/infographics, 4 awareness raising events are organized for decision makers (1 events per municipality) have been organized.	100%	Visibility materials developed, disseminated, awareness raising events conducted	S
Outcome 3.2. Improved understanding of the economics of land degradation and land use planning in national and sub-national government institutions	Number of good practices/cases and training materials that explicitly describe the economic benefits and TEEB for Agriculture & Food derived from sustainable land management	No cases from Georgia or training materials on integrated land management and economic benefits and TEEB for Agriculture & Food derived from sustainable land management available in Georgian language		A Report using the TEEB for Agriculture & Food approach - through stakeholder consultation is developed.	100.00%	Report has been validated with the stakeholders and final version is available	S
	Training curricula on integrated land management targeting Vocational schools	1061552		Training curriculum developed on integrated land management for Vocational schools	80%	Curriculum has been developed and a training for vocational school teachers in collaboration with the Environmental Information and Education Center has been conducted	S

where applicable ratings should also be discussed with the Task Manager of co-implementing agency.

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

Output	Expected completion date	Implementation status as of 30 June 2022 (%) (Towards overall project targets)	Implementation status as of 30 June 2023 (%) (Towards overall project targets)	EA: Progress rating justification, description of challenges faced and explanations for any delay	TM: Progress rating
Under Comp 1: Creating an enabling environment at municipal scale for achieving Land Degradation Neutrality (LDN) Country Voluntary target					
Output 1.1.1.1. Local multi-stakeholders groups established for pilot municipalities (Sagarejo, Kvareli, Gori, Kareli)	Mar-22	100%	100%		S
Activity 1.1.1.1: Preparation and signing of MoUs with municipal authorities on cooperation in LDN target setting and implementation process	Mar-22	100%	100%		S
Activity 1.1.1.2: Development of inclusive multi-stakeholders lists of potential members of LDN working groups for each pilot municipality	Mar-22	100%	100%		S
Activity 1.1.1.3: LDN local target setting programs developed and the voluntary targets defined and agreed at municipal level	Mar-22	100%	100%		S
Activity 1.1.1.4 Formal endorsements on creation of LDN working groups in 4 pilot municipalities	Mar-22	100%	100%		S
Activity 1.1.1.5 Organizing of first working group meetings and approval of working plans by each municipal working group	Mar-22	100%	100%		S
Output 1.1.2: LD trends and drivers mapped, LDN local baseline established including: (i) land cover and land cover change; (ii) land productivity (metric: net primary productivity); and (iii) carbon stocks above and below ground at municipal level (590,000 ha), including possible "hot spots"					S
Activity 1.1.2.1: Review and comparative analyses of globally and nationally available data sources on LDN; Development of data gathering working plan	Mar-22	100%	100%		S

Activity 1.1.2.2: Data collection through implementation of data gathering working plan	Mar-22	100%	100%		S
Activity 1.2.2.3: Presentation of, and validation of data at multi-stakeholders expert workshop	Mar-22	100%	100%		S
Activity 1.2.2.4: Calculation and development of local municipal baselines in 4 pilot municipalities using LDN indicators, including: i) land cover; ii) land productivity; and iii) carbon stocks above and below ground - supplemented, as appropriate, with (sub)national indicators	Mar-22	100%	100%		S
Activity 1.1.2.5: Development of gender equality profiles in SLM/LDN for 4 pilot municipalities (including desk and field research/survey)	Mar-22	100%	100%		S
Activity 1.1.2.6: Assess land degradation trends: Carry out an assessment of historic land degradation trends to understand the current situation, reveal anomalies and identify degraded areas; Identify significant trends in land degradation, i.e. when: a) negative land cover changes occur; and/or land productivity shows a	Mar-22	100%	100%		S
Activity 1.1.2.7: Identifying drivers of land degradation: Identify types of land degradation for specific land cover categories; Identify direct and indirect causes of land degradation; Analyze the legal and institutional framework related to LDN; Identify strengths, weaknesses, opportunities and threats of the LDN legal and institutional framework, including National Action Programmes of the UNCCD	Mar-22	100%	100%		S
Activity 1.1.2.8: Review and discussion on LDN baselines, LD trends, LD drivers and gender equality profiles at LDN municipal working group meetings	Mar-22	100%	100%		S
Activity 1.1.2.9: Development of LDD vulnerability assessments (vulnerability profiles) with identification of at list 8 priority hot-spots for 4 pilot municipalities - based on assessment of LD trends, identification of LD drivers and gender equality profiles in SLM/LDN	Mar-22	100%	100%		S

Activity 1.1.2.10: Review, discussion and validation of vulnerability assessments (vulnerability profiles) at LDN municipal working group meetings	Mar-22	100%	100%		S
Activity 1.1.2.11: Prepare assessment of legal and institutional frameworks related to LDN at local and national levels in order to create or enhance the local and national regulatory environment in view of achieving LDN – taking into account SLM considerations as well (Identifying strengths, gaps, inconsistencies, weaknesses, threats and opportunities and work out relevant recommendations for gap filling and further improvements)	Mar-22	75%	90%	In the process of review	S
Activity 1.1.2.12: Arrange validation meetings with local and central authorities/stakeholders to discuss findings of legal and institutional frameworks assessment and recommendations for improvement of legal and institutional frameworks related to LDN/SLM	Mar-22	100%	100%		S
Activity 1.1.2.13: Prepare relevant legal amendments and/or draft legal acts/regulations - based on the results of validation meetings with local and central authorities/ stakeholders	Mar-22	80%	95%	In the process of review	S
Output 1.1.3. LDN local target setting programs developed and the voluntary targets defined and agreed at municipal level	May-23	100%	100%		S
Activity 1.1.3.1: Defining of LDN preliminary targets for each pilot municipality with time references, associated measures and priority areas to achieve LDN targets	Oct-19	100%	100%		S
Activity 1.1.3.2: Elaboration of leverage plan in each pilot municipality to identify specific entry points for the upscaling of LDN activities at technical and political levels	Nov-19	100%	100%		S
Activity 1.1.3.3: Validation of LDN preliminary targets by LDN working groups in each pilot municipality	Nov-19	100%	100%		S
Activity 1.1.3.4: Endorsement of LDN voluntary targets by 4 pilot municipalities	Nov-19	100%	100%		S
Output 1.1.4. LDN local transformative projects/programmes of actions, including resource mobilization plans developed for pilot municipalities	Mar-21	100%	100%		S

<p>Activity 1.1.4.1: Preparation of LDN local transformative projects/programmes for each pilot municipality with involvement of local stakeholders in the evaluation of options to address the identified measures/priority areas for LDN implementation at municipal level and thus contribute to the achievement of the LDN targets set at local as well as national level</p>	<p>Mar-21</p>	<p>90%</p>	<p>100%</p>		<p>S</p>
<p>Activity 1.1.4.2: Development of resource mobilization plan for each municipality (incl. draft investment financeable/bankable proposals for transformative LDN projects/programmes through innovative financing mechanisms and identification of partnerships with global service/knowledge providers as well as financing partners for LDN (e.g. LDN Fund, GCF etc)</p>	<p>Mar-21</p>	<p>100%</p>	<p>100%</p>		<p>S</p>

Activity 1.1.4.3: Presentation, review and discussion of LDN local transformative projects/programmes and resource mobilization plans at LDN municipal working group meetings to build consensus and pathways for increased investments for LDN measures	Mar-21	90%	100%		S
Activity 1.1.4.4: Development of monitoring programme to monitor changes in the values of LDN indicators and assess the achievement of LDN targets	Mar-21	50%	85%	In the process of revision, according to the comments and suggestions made by national stakeholders	S
Activity 1.1.4.5: Development of gender equality municipal policy and strategy in SLM/LDN for each pilot municipality	Mar-21	100%	100%		S
Activity 1.1.4.6: Review and discussion of gender equality municipal policy and strategy in SLM/LDN at LDN municipal working group meetings	Mar-21	100%	100%		S
Activity 1.1.4.7: Development of draft LDN municipal strategies integrating all LDN target setting outcomes and gender equality municipal policies and strategies in SLM/LDN for 4 pilot municipalities	Mar-21	100%	100%		S
Activity 1.1.4.8: Endorsement of LDN municipal strategies by 4 pilot municipalities	Sep-23	80%	90%	In process of formal procedures for official endorsement by the municipalities	
Activity 1.1.4.9: Organizing of national stakeholders workshop to present main results and outcomes of LDN target setting process in 4 pilot municipalities and to promote support and replication efforts - with wider involvement of local and central authorities, NGO/CSOs, academic organizations, bilateral and multilateral donors	Dec-23	90%	90%	Organizational measures have been taken. Compilation of the main results for presentation are in the process.	S
Output 1.1.5. Integrated land-use plans developed for pilot municipalities based on the evaluation of the potential impacts of different land-use options					S
Activity 1.1.5.1: Preparation and validation of terms of references to work out municipal integrated land-use plans for sustainable agriculture and rural development (with LDN as an essential component and potential impacts of different land-use options) at LDN municipal working group meetings	Mar-21	100%	100%		S
Activity 1.1.5.2: Drafting of integrated land-use plan for sustainable agriculture and rural development for each pilot municipality – with application of participatory planning approach	Mar-21	100%	100%		S

Activity 1.1.5.3: Review of integrated land-use plans for sustainable agriculture and rural development at LDN municipal working group meetings	Mar-21	100%	100%		S
Activity 1.1.5.4: Endorsement of integrated land-use plans for sustainable agriculture and rural development by 4 municipalities	Mar-21	80%	90%	Agreed with the GoG, in the process of endorsement by the municipalities	S
Under Comp 2: Pilot implementation of measures avoiding degradation, intensifying sustainable land management practices and land rehabilitation to improve ecosystem functions and services					
Output 2.1.1. Local measures to prevent changes in the fertility of soil, wind erosion and salinization identified, developed and validated through participatory process in the municipalities of Sagarejo, Kvareli, Gori, Kareli	Mar-21	100%	100%		S
Activity 2.1.1.1 Preparation of plan of local urgent measures for each municipality comprising of a whole range of interventions to avoid, reduce or reverse land degradation - based on LDN municipal strategies and integrated land-use plans for sustainable agriculture and rural development	Apr-21	100%	100%		S
Activity 2.1.1.2: Development of gender mainstreaming activity plan in SLM/LDN for each pilot municipality	May-21	100%	100%		S
Activity 2.1.1.3: Review and discussion of gender mainstreaming activity plan in SLM/LDN at LDN municipal working group meetings	Jun-21	100%	100%		S
Activity 2.1.1.4: Review of plans for local urgent measures at LDN municipal working group meetings	Jul-21	100%	100%		S
Output 2.1.2. 130,887 t CO2-eq sequestered through restoration of 10,000 ha of degraded land through application of windbreaks, soil quality, and natural vegetation rehabilitation	Progress achieved during the reporting period: 1.The 5th Project Steering Committee (PSC) Meeting was held on October 21st, 2022, to review the project's progress from January to June 2022 and agree on activities for the next reporting period. The project team presented implemented activity updates. PSC reviewed budget expenditures and the revised action plan, extending the project until December 2023. PSC members supported the proposed changes and recommended timely proceeding with no-cost extension request procedures with the Implementing Agency (see Annex 1 – Mom of PSC Meeting). 2.The project team initiated piloting vermiculture and compost production in Sagarejo and Kvareli municipalities to promote the replacement of chemical fertilizers with bio humus. Trainings were conducted for interested farmers in January-February 2023, covering both practical and theoretical aspects of the practice (Annex 2a, 2b, MoM of Training on Vermicompost Production). During the trainings, the feasibility of establishing vermicompost farms was assessed, and trainees received financial and technical information on the process. 3.LDN municipal working groups successfully operated in all four pilot municipalities, facilitating LDN target setting, focusing on integrating gender-sensitive issues in municipal planning. 4.The project developed gender profiles for each municipality, presented them to stakeholders, and focused on gathering feedback during discussions to identify further challenges (Annex 3a, 3b, 3c, 3d - MoMs of Gender Profile Presentations). 5 During the reporting period, the project continued supporting pilot	95%	95%		S

Activity 2.1.2.1: Development of 8 pilot projects (two per municipality) on land restoration – taking into account integrated land-use plans for sustainable agriculture and rural development and plans for local urgent measures	Mar-23	90%	100%		S
Activity 2.1.2.2: Review and validation of the 8 pilot projects on land restoration at LDN municipal working group meetings	Mar-23	100%	100%		S
Activity 2.1.2.3: Implementation of 8 pilot projects (two per municipality) on land restoration	Mar-23	95%	97%	Delivery of composting bins for one pilot project is underway in Kvareli Municipality	S
Output 2.2.1 Improved capacity of communities and farmers on sustainable land management and sustainable intensified agriculture using native seed materials	Mar-23	96.60%	100%		S
Activity 2.2.1.1: Capacity needs assessment for communities and farmers – with emphases on traditional knowledge and potential for application of intensified agriculture and SLM/CSA methods using native seed materials	Mar-23	100%	100%		S
Activity 2.2.1.2: Capacity strengthening action plan to support application of traditional knowledge and native seed materials (incl. on-job trainings and training of trainers)	Mar-23	100%	100%		S
Activity 2.2.1.3: Implementation of priority activities under capacity strengthening action plan	Mar-23	90%	95%	Implementation in progress alongside remaining project activities	S
Output 2.2.2. Local farmers and farmer associations assess current agriculture practices and define required changes, and apply sustainable agriculture practices in the municipalities of Sagarejo, Kvareli, Gori, and Kareli	Mar-23	95%	99%		S
Activity 2.2.2.1: Survey on sustainable agriculture and SLM/CSA technology/equipment and practices to define required changes with view to Plans of local urgent measures [2.1.1.1] and LDN municipal strategies [1.1.4.8].	Mar-23	95%	100%		S
Activity 2.2.2.2: Preparation and dissemination of user friendly technical guideline on sustainable agricultural and SLM/CSA practices taking into account results of the survey sustainable agriculture and SLM technology/equipment and practices	Mar-23	95%	100%		S

Activity 2.2.2.3: Development and implementation of 8 pilot projects (two per municipality) on SLM practices to meet sustainable agriculture and SLM/CSA requirements for necessary changes (incl. supply with native seeds and related technology/equipment)	Mar-23	95%	98%	Implementation in progress, awaiting the delivery of final pilot project in Kvareli on composting	S
Output 2.2.3. Market access mechanisms and local brands promoted		83.30%			S
Activity 2.2.3.1: Conducting of research on market analysis and local branding opportunities for sustainable agricultural products in 4 pilot municipalities with regard to pilot projects on integrated sustainable land management			100%		S
Activity 2.2.3.2: Supply of number of farms (operating beyond and/or within an area of 8 pilot projects on SLM practices) with environmentally friendly packaging materials and labeling for promoting sustainable agricultural		75%	100%	The friendly packaging materials and labeling for promoting sustainable agricultural has been designed and published, as well as disseminated to the farmers during agro-markets	S
Activity 2.2.3.3: Assembling one sustainable agricultural exhibition fair in capital city of Tbilisi – with involvement of farmers from pilot municipalities		75%	90%	Planned in conjunction with MEPA's "Farmer Day" Initiative	S
Under Comp 3: Knowledge Management					
Output 3.1.1. National best-practices for SLM captured and disseminated to the national, regional and international community	Jun-23	40%	77%		

Activity 3.1.1.1: Publication and dissemination of materials prepared under activities: 1.1.4.5 [Gender equality municipal policies and strategies], 1.1.4.7 [LDN municipal strategies], 1.1.5.2 [Integrated land-use plans], 2.1.1.1 [Plans of local urgent measures] and 2.1.3.1 [Market analysis and local branding opportunities]	Jun-23	95%	98%	Awaiting final adoption of materials prepared under activities: 1.1.4.5 [Gender equality municipal policies and strategies], 1.1.4.7 [LDN municipal strategies], 1.1.5.2 [Integrated land-use plans], 2.1.1.1 [Plans of local urgent measures] and 2.1.3.1 [Market analysis and local branding opportunities]	S
Activity 3.1.1.2: Preparation, design and publication of "Popular report" in two languages (Georgian and English) describing the activities and results of the project, and lessons learned – as an input to events/workshops with the policy makers groups and media representatives towards the end of the project and for dissemination to wider national, regional and international community	Jun-23	0%	60%	In progress, postponed due to delay in overall implementation	MS
Activity 3.1.1.3: Seminar with farmers (incl. female farmers) from all 4 pilot municipalities on their role in decision-making on municipal development strategies in SLM/LDN in light of SDGs	Jun-23		100%	Gender mainstreaming was a key priority during the reporting period, with a particular focus on ensuring active participation of women in the implementation of pilot activities, in accordance with the Municipal Gender Mainstreaming Strategies and Action Plans, municipal Gender Focal Points were actively consulted and included in the municipal LDN working groups. In addition to this trainings and advocacy campaigns were developed and implemented for improving land tenure rights and promoting women-led climate-smart farming activities in all target municipalities. Furthermore a	S
Activity 3.1.1.4: One week study tour to Eastern Europe for at least 16 decision-makers and other local stakeholders on SLM/LDN from 4 pilot municipalities and central governmental agencies to strengthen their knowledge about SLM/LDN implementing strategies	Jun-23	30%	75%	In the process of planning to be arranged in September-October 2023	S

Activity 3.1.1.5: Conduct national workshop at closing stage with decision-makers from national and (sub) national agencies together with academic organizations, NGOs, CBOs, and local communities and municipal government staff	Jun-23	0%	50%	Planning in progress - to be agreed with MEPA	MS
Output 3.1.2. A web based national SLM knowledge management hub will be created	Jun-23	92%	100%		S
Activity 3.1.2.1: Design of web-page layout and technical description of web based national SLM knowledge management hub (technical description for research library database application: research library database design and research library rules)	Jun-23	100%	100%		S
Activity 3.1.2.2: Creation and testing of web-page and web based national SLM knowledge management hub	Jun-23	100%	100%		S
Activity 3.1.2.3: Publication of national SLM knowledge management hub (research library application) to web and start of research information gathering and deployment	Jun-23	75%	90%	In the process of completion	S
Output 3.1.3. Awareness-raising campaigns conducted on SLM planning, implementation at community scale	Jun-23	71%	75%		S
Activity 3.1.3.1: Conduct initial, mid-term and closing awareness raising events in LDN/SLM for local decision makers in each municipality (3 events per municipality - in total 12 events)	Jun-23	85%	85%	In the process of completion	S
Activity 3.1.3.2: Conduct initial and closing awareness raising events in LDN/SLM for local communities, farmers and NGOs, CBOs in each municipality (4 events per municipality - in total 16 events)	Jun-23	75%	75%	In the process of completion	S
Activity 3.1.3.3: Conduct media training in LDN/SLM for local and national media	Jun-23	75%	75%	In the process of completion	S
Activity 3.1.3.4: Conduct initial, mid-term and closing media events jointly for all municipalities with field visits (in total 3 events)	Jun-23	75%	75%		S
Activity 3.1.3.5: Present at least 15 newspaper articles in national and local media, 12 thematic reports on national and local radio/TV	Jun-23	75%	75%		S
Activity 3.1.3.6: Take short movie on project implementation and results with English language sub-titles	Jun-23	75%	75%		S

Activity 3.1.3.7: Print and distribute 1,000 sets of communication products with t-shirts, cloth bags, cups, pencils, notebooks and other communication products among project event-participants	Jun-23	The project has developed a video on TEEB Agriculture (The Economics of Ecosystems and Biodiversity in Agriculture) and	75%			S
Activity 3.1.3.8: Prepare and install 16 project signs for 8 pilot project sites (2 pilot project sites per municipality) in 4 pilot municipalities	Jun-23		75%	75%		S
Activity 3.1.3.9: Preparation, publication and dissemination of the project communication materials – at least 3 fact sheets/infographics, 4 newsletters and 6 informational flyers	Jun-23		75%	90%	Will be completed and presented at the final workshop	S
Output 3.2.1. Compelling cases for economic benefits derived from sustainable land management developed	Jun-23		90%	98%		S
Activity 3.2.1.1: Determine through stakeholder consultation which SLM options are to be assessed using the TEEB for Agriculture & Food approach - with reference to 2.1.1 ('local measures') and 3.1.1 ('best-practices')	Jun-23		90%	100%		S
Activity 3.2.1.2: Preparation of studies on (a) Scenario characterization and biophysical & economic data and (b) Scenario analysis and valuation - within a scope of application of the TEEB for Agriculture & Food approach	Jun-23		90%	100%		S
Activity 3.2.1.3: Organizing of Stakeholder validation workshop on the application of the TEEB for Agriculture & Food approach and preparation of final version on scenario analysis and valuation	Jun-23		90%	100%		S
Activity 3.2.1.4: Publication (translation, design and printing) of Scenario analysis and valuation study on the application of the TEEB for Agriculture & Food approach in Georgia – in 2 languages: Georgian and English	Jun-23		90%	90%	The translation and design are in progress	S
Activity 3.2.1.5: Dissemination of Scenario analysis and valuation study on the application of the TEEB for Agriculture & Food approach in Georgia to wider spectrum of stakeholders	Jun-23		90%	95%	Awaiting the publication of materials under Activity 3.2.1.4	S
Output 3.2.2. Trainings provided to national and sub-national decision makers on economics of land degradation and ecosystem services	Jun-23		72%	81%	In progress, the training materials are currently under review	S

Activity 3.2.2.1: Defining scope, content and outline for training manual (training module) on Application of the TEEB for Agriculture & Food approach	Jun-23	90%	95%		S
Activity 3.2.2.2: Preparation of training manual (training module) on Application of the TEEB for Agriculture & Food approach	Jun-23	90%	95%		S
Activity 3.2.2.3: Publication (translation, design and printing) of training manual (training module) on Application of the TEEB for Agriculture & Food approach – in 2 languages: Georgian and English	Jun-23	90%	95%		S
Activity 3.2.2.4: Conduct 1 training workshop on Application of the TEEB for Agriculture & Food approach for national, sub-national and local decision makers.	Jun-23	90%	100%		S
Activity 3.2.2.5: Dissemination of training materials to wider spectrum of stakeholders	Jun-23	0%	20%		MS
Output 3.2.3. Vocational training program on integrated land management and sustainable intensified agriculture using native seed materials organized for farmers	Jun-23	31%	66%		S
Activity 3.2.3.1: Preparation of vocational training programme curricula on integrated land management and sustainable intensified agriculture using native seed materials for agricultural professional college students and farmers	Jun-23	50%	100%		S
Activity 3.2.3.2: Preparation of vocational training programme (training module) based on curricula for professional colleges	Jun-23	50%	100%		S
Activity 3.2.3.3: Conduct 2 vocational trainings in professional colleges for at least 150 students and farmers	Jun-23	25%	50%		MS
Activity 3.2.3.4: Publication (design and printing) of vocational training programme (training module) in Georgian language	Jun-23	25%	50%	In progress, materials are being prepared for publication	MS

Activity 3.2.3.5: Dissemination of vocational training materials to wider spectrum of agricultural professional colleges and farmers	Jun-23	25%	50%	In progress, awaiting publication	MS
Activity 3.2.3.6: Preparation of scenario for online lecture course (comprising of at least 3 educational lectures) - based on vocational training programme on integrated land management and sustainable intensified agriculture	Jun-23	25%	50%	In progress	MS
Activity 3.2.3.7: Preparation of online lecture course (comprising of at least 3 educational lectures) to be posted online - based on vocational training programme	Jun-23	25%	50%	In progress	MS
Activity 3.2.3.8: Publication to the project web-page of the online lecture course	Jun-23	25%	50%	In progress	

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	Low : Well developed, stable Management Structure and Roles/responsibilities are clearly defined/understood. Low likelihood of potential negative impact on the project delivery.	Low : Well developed, stable Management Structure and Roles/responsibilities are clearly defined/understood. Low likelihood of potential negative impact on the project delivery.
2 Governance structure - Oversight	Low : Steering Committee and/or other project bodies meet at least once a year and Active membership and participation in decision-making processes. SC provides direction/inputs. Low likelihood of potential negative impact on the project delivery.	Low : Steering Committee and/or other project bodies meet at least once a year and Active membership and participation in decision-making processes. SC provides direction/inputs. Low likelihood of potential negative impact on the project delivery.
3 Implementation schedule	Low : Project progressing according to original work plan and Adaptive management is practiced and regular monitoring. Low likelihood of potential negative impact on the project delivery.	Low : Project progressing according to original work plan and Adaptive management is practiced and regular monitoring. Low likelihood of potential negative impact on the project delivery.
4 Budget	Low : Activities are progressing within planned budget and Balanced budget utilisation including PMC. Low likelihood of potential negative impact on the project delivery.	Low : Activities are progressing within planned budget and Balanced budget utilisation including PMC. Low likelihood of potential negative impact on the project delivery.
5 Financial Management	Low : Funds are correctly managed and transparently accounted for and Audit reports provided regularly and confirm correct use of funds. Low likelihood of potential negative impact on the project delivery.	Low : Funds are correctly managed and transparently accounted for and Audit reports provided regularly and confirm correct use of funds. Low likelihood of potential negative impact on the project delivery.
6 Reporting	Low : Substantive reports are presented in a timely manner and Reports are complete and accurate with a good analysis of project progress and implementation issues. Low likelihood of potential negative impact on the project delivery.	Low : Substantive reports are presented in a timely manner and Reports are complete and accurate with a good analysis of project progress and implementation issues. Low likelihood of potential negative impact on the project delivery.
7 Capacity to deliver	Low : Sound technical and managerial capacity of institutions and other project partners and Capacity gaps were addressed before implementation or during early stages. Low likelihood of potential negative impact on the project delivery.	Low : Sound technical and managerial capacity of institutions and other project partners and Capacity gaps were addressed before implementation or during early stages. Low likelihood of potential negative impact on the project delivery.

If any of the risk factors is rated a Moderate or higher, please include it in Table B below

4.2 Table B. Risk-log

Implementation Status (Current PIR)

5th PIR

Insert ALL the risks identified either at CEO endorsement (inc. safeguards screening), previous/current PIRs, and MTRs. Use the last line to propose a suggested consolidated rating.

Risk	Risk affecting:		Risk Rating						Variation respect to last rating	
	Outcome / outputs	CEO ED	PIR 1	PIR 2	PIR 3	PIR 4	PIR 5	PIR 6	Δ	Justification
Land tenure issues undermine project interventions Because lack of land tenure will limit the farmers' interest in long-term solutions; therefore, some farmers are unwilling to adopt more sustainable practices.		M	L	L	L	L	L		=	
Timing for enacting of regulations for windbreaks sustainable management too long for having regulation in place during project implementation		M	L	L	L	L	L		=	

The lack of willingness of local municipalities for cooperation on SLM and lack of ownership of municipal LDN voluntary target setting process

Climate proof agricultural techniques take several years to produce results, and local communities may not be willing to wait that long for positive results

Lack of interest in proposed innovative techniques leading to dis-adoption

Climate change impacts could negate project results, for example changes in weather patterns that may adversely affect crop production

Lack of capacity of local communities and farmers, proposed SLM methods go beyond the applicability of traditional resource management practices.

All outcomes and Outputs	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	=	
1061552	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	=	
All outcomes and Outputs	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	=	
All outcomes and Outputs	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	=	While climate change has been addressed throughout the project duration via the implementation of various CSA practices, the risk persists, as the overall weather patterns, etc. have only gotten more extreme
All outcomes and Outputs	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	=	

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Consolidated project risk

	L	L	L	L	L	L	L		This section focuses on the variation. The overall rating is discussed in section 2.3.
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4.3 Table C. Outstanding Moderate, Significant, and High risks

List here only risks from Table A and B above that have a risk rating of M or higher in the current PIR

Risk	Actions decided during the previous reporting instance (PIR-1, MTR, etc.)	Actions effectively undertaken this reporting period	Additional mitigation measures for the next periods		
			What	When	By whom
Drought	Rotating crops which can withstand harsher conditions, in this specific case- drought.	Some legumes, more commonly kidney beans were susceptible to drought in the previous reporting period. To minimize the losses suffered by the farmers, during the current reporting period, more resistant legumes, such as peas were introduced on pilot plots.	Crop rotation, no-till sowing	Fall sowing season	Supported by the project, implemented by farmers
Frost	Additional information to be disseminated to the farmers, additional quantities of seeds to be distributed to the farmers.	Larger quantities of seeds were distributed to the farmers to adjust for the percentage of crops destroyed by frost.	Increased amount of seeds; adjusting the sowing period	Fall sowing season	Supported by the project, implemented by farmers

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.

Project Minor Amendments

Minor amendments are changes to the project design or implementation that do not have significant impact on the project objectives or scope, or an increase of the GEF project financing up to 5% as described in Annex 9 of the Project and Program Cycle Policy Guidelines. Please tick each category for which a change occurred in the fiscal year of reporting and provide a description of the change that occurred in the textbox. You may attach supporting document as appropriate.

5.1 Table A: Listing of all Minor Amendment (TM)

Minor amendments	Changes
Results framework	No
Components and cost	No
Institutional and implementation arrangements	No
Financial management	No
Implementation schedule	Explain in table B
Executing Entity	No
Executing Entity Category	No
Minor project objective change	No
Safeguards	No
Risk analysis	No
Increase of GEF project financing up to 5%	No
Co-financing	No
Location of project activity	No
Other	No

Minor amendments

5.2 Table B: History of project revisions and/or extensions (TM)

Version	Type	Signed/Approved by UNEP
Original Legal Instrument (PCA)		6/5/4806
Amendment 1	Revision	11/16/2018
Amendment 2	Extension	5/4/2021
Amendment 3	Extension	

Entry into Force (last signature Date)	Agreement Expiry Date	Main changes introduced in this revision
3/20/2018	3/31/2022	
11/29/2018	4/1/2022	Reduction of the total cost (GEF TF) of the project by US \$ 145,000 and increase in total co-financing obligation by US \$ 250,000 in-kind contribution from the University of Geneva
5/5/2021	12/31/2023	Extension of the technical duration of the PCA from 1 April 2021 to 30 June 2023. Revision of budget and workplan to adjust the implementation deadlines and the budget to the new duration of the project.
		In process (Extension of the technical duration of the PCA from 30 June 2023 to 31 December 2023).

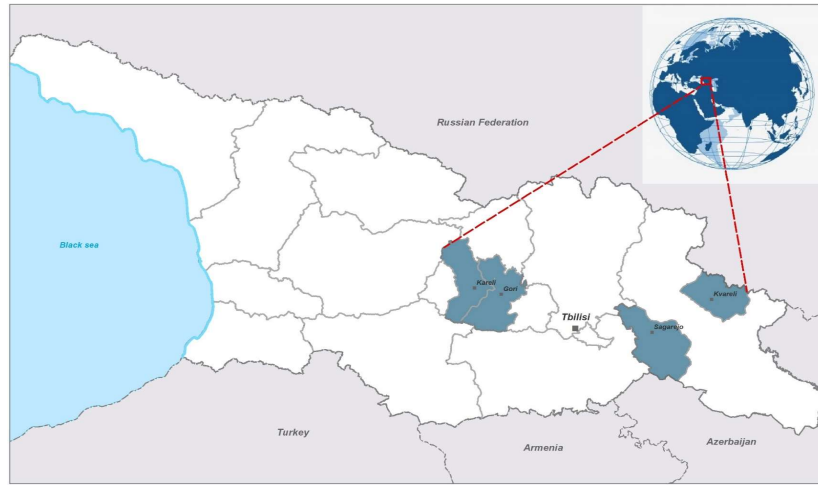
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GEO Location Information:

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 (<https://www.openstreetmap.org/#map=4/21.84/82.79>) or GeoNames(<http://www.geonames.org/>) 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(<https://gefportal.worldbank.org/App/assets/general/Geocoding%20User%20Guide.docx>)

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
Kareli Municipality	42.02123508	43.89354815	2025547		
Gori Municipality	41.98248989	44.11133062	5683127962		
Sagarejo Municipality	41.73578183	45.33106029	26294040		
Kvareli Municipality	41.94907762	45.81494451	31970772		

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



[Annex any linked geospatial file]